

## Sandeel (*Ammodytes* spp.) in divisions 4.b–c, Sandeel Area 1r (central and southern North Sea, Dogger Bank)

### ICES advice on fishing opportunities

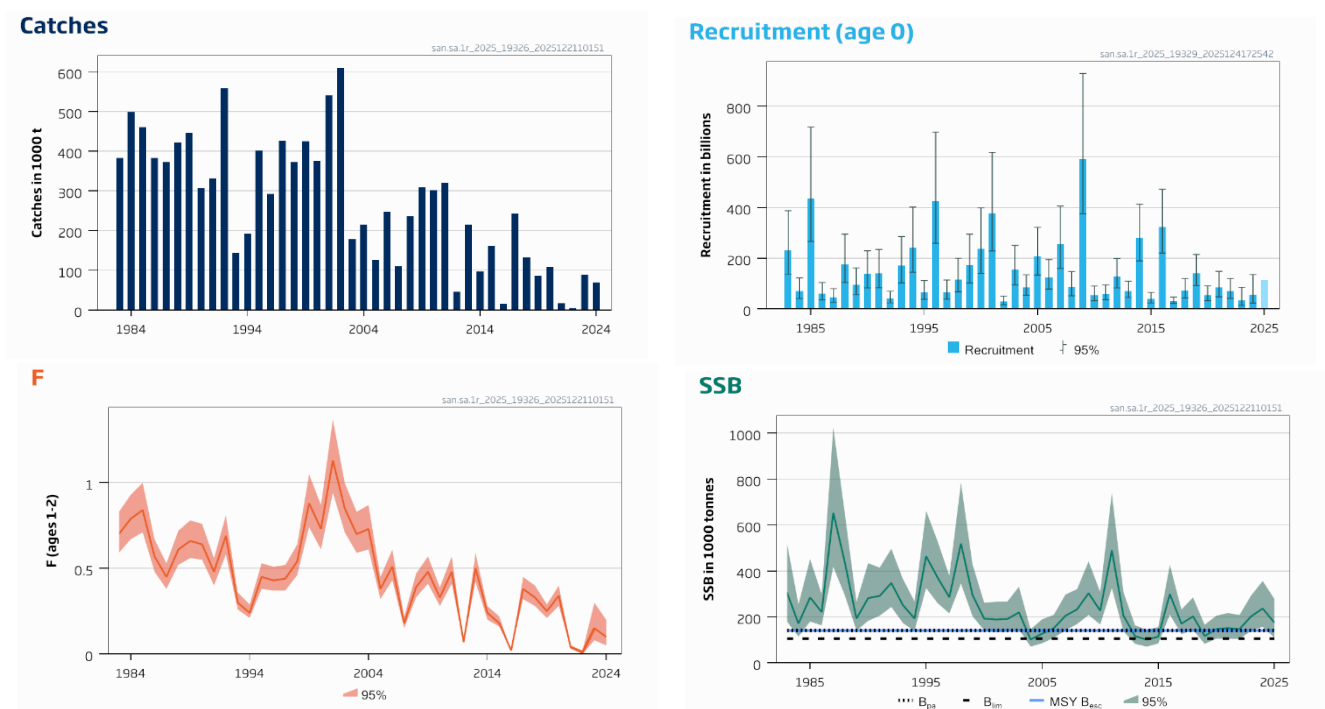
ICES advises that when the maximum sustainable yield (MSY) approach is applied, catches should be no more than 72 997 tonnes in 2025.

### ICES non-fisheries conservation considerations

ICES advises that any activity leading to the degradation of sandeel habitat should be avoided.

### Stock development over time

Spawning-stock size is above MSY  $B_{\text{escapement}}$ ,  $B_{\text{PA}}$ , and  $B_{\text{lim}}$ . No reference points for fishing pressure have been defined for this stock.



**Figure 1** Sandeel in divisions 4.b–c, Sandeel Area 1r. Summary of the stock assessment. The assumed recruitment value for 2025 is shaded in a lighter colour.

### Catch scenarios

**Table 1** Sandeel in divisions 4.b–c, Sandeel Area 1r. Values in the forecast.

Variable	Value	Notes
$F_{\text{ages 1-2}}$ (2024)	0.103	Assessment model estimate
Recruitment (2025)	112 824 038	Geometric mean (1983–2023); thousands
SSB (2025)	186 569	Assessment model estimates; tonnes

**Table 2** Sandeel in divisions 4.b–c, Sandeel Area 1r. Annual catch scenarios. All weights are in tonnes.

Basis	Total catch (2025)	F <sub>total</sub> (2025)	Spawning-stock biomass (SSB) (2026)	% SSB change*	% total allowable catch (TAC) change**	% advice change***
ICES advice basis						
SSB(2026) ≥ MSY B <sub>escapement</sub> with F <sub>cap</sub>	72 997	0.33	142 275	-24	-43	-45
Other scenarios						
SSB(2026) = MSY B <sub>escapement</sub> without F <sub>cap</sub>	76 547	0.35	140 824	-25	-40	-36
F = 0	0	0	171 808	-8	-100	-100
SSB(2026) = B <sub>lim</sub>	160 653	0.96	105 809	-43	25	33
F = F <sub>2024</sub>	25 628	0.103	161 495	-13	-80	-79

\* SSB<sub>2026</sub> relative to SSB<sub>2025</sub>.

\*\* Catch scenario for 2025 relative to TAC in 2024 (128 346 t).

\*\*\* Advice value 2025 relative to advice value 2024 (132 315 t).

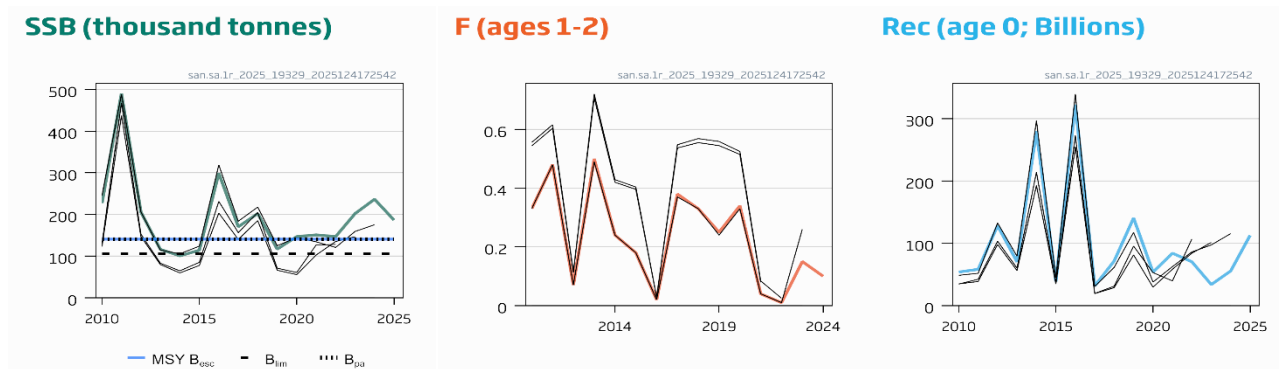
The catch advice is decreased following two years of low recruitment (2023–2024).

### Basis of the advice

**Table 3** Sandeel in divisions 4.b–c, Sandeel Area 1r. The basis of the advice for fishing opportunities.

Advice basis	Maximum sustainable yield (MSY) approach (escapement strategy with F <sub>cap</sub> )
Management plan	ICES is not aware of any agreed precautionary management plan for sandeel in this area

### Quality of the assessment



**Figure 2** Sandeel in divisions 4.b–c, Sandeel Area 1r. Historical assessment results (final-year recruitment is the geometric mean). The stock was benchmarked in 2023. The biomass reference points were updated at the benchmark, and only the assessment results from the last two years should be compared to the reference points indicated.

This stock was benchmarked in 2023. The 2024 assessment updated the natural mortalities from the 2023 Working Group on Multispecies Assessment Methods (WGSAM; ICES, 2024a) key-run to account for predation. F<sub>cap</sub> was updated in 2025, following the 2024 update of natural mortalities.

Since 26 March 2024, UK has prohibited the fishing of sandeel in English waters of the North Sea and in all Scottish waters. This closure fully affected the sandeel fishery in 2024, as the fishery is opened 01 April. The closure led to changes to the fishing distribution and catch-at-age composition, with a high proportion of age 0 fish; to account for these changes, the assessment model was modified to accommodate subsequent changes in selectivity pattern and declining catch per fishing day (ICES, 2025). While improving the overall model fit, abrupt changes in fishing distribution led to higher uncertainty in estimated fishing mortality in 2023 and 2024 compared to previous years.

## Issues relevant for the advice

### On fishing opportunities

The change in the advice from year to year is caused by the interannual variability of recruitment and biomass as well as early maturation, both of which are typical for a short-lived species.

The management strategy evaluation (MSE) conducted at the 2023 benchmark evaluated interannual quota transfer arrangements for this fishery and found that this marginally increased the risk of spawning-stock biomass (SSB) falling below  $B_{lim}$  (0.2% higher risk at  $F_{cap}$ ).

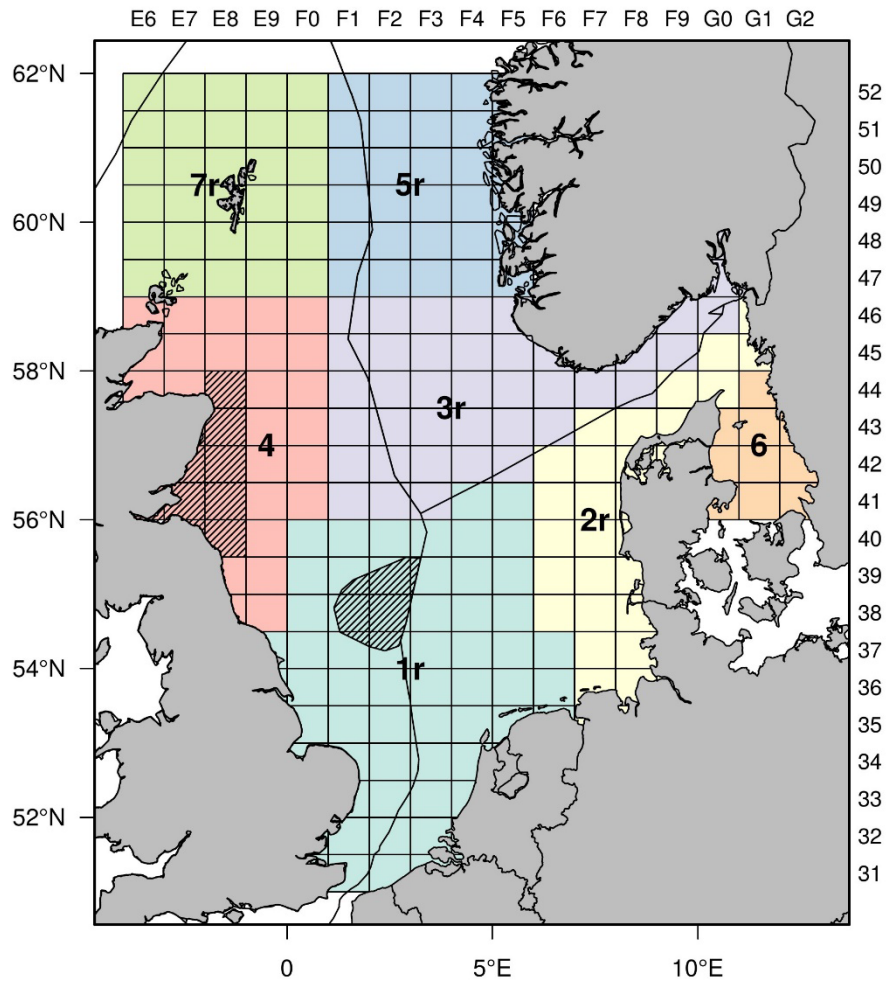
The Arbitration Tribunal regarding the UK's decision to prohibit since 26 March 2024 the fishing of sandeel in English waters of the North Sea and in all Scottish waters was held from 28 to 30 January 2025<sup>1</sup>. The decision is still being awaited. If the closure continues into the future, the assessment and MSE should be revised to take into account the closure of the major fishing ground and the subsequent change in exploitation pattern.

### On conservation aspects

The lesser sandeel (*Ammodytes marinus*) spends large parts of its life burrowed in sandy seabeds, where the proportion of silt is low. During spawning, sandeel eggs are glued to the sand. After hatching, the larvae are dispersed by oceanographic processes. Following metamorphosis, juveniles settle in the same sandy habitat type as adults. The strong habitat preference makes post-settled lesser sandeel stationary and vulnerable to seabed deterioration, climate change, and oil pollution. The effect of activities that might have a negative impact on sandeel habitats (e.g., extraction of gravel, offshore wind development, and oil exploration) should be assessed.

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<sup>1</sup> UK-Sandeel (The European Union v. the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) Case No. 2024-45. <https://pca-cpa.org/en/cases/334/>



**Figure 3** Sandeel in divisions 4.b–c, Sandeel Area 1r. Stock areas for the seven sandeel stocks. The closed parts of Sandeel Area 1 (Dogger Bank since 2022) and 4 (since 2000) are shown with hatched markings. In 2024, English waters of the North Sea and all Scottish waters were closed to sandeel fishing. The UK, EU, and Norwegian EEZs are shown.

## Reference points

**Table 4** Sandeel in divisions 4.b–c, Sandeel Area 1r. Reference points, values, and their technical basis.

Framework	Reference point	Value	Technical basis	Source
Maximum sustainable yield (MSY) approach	MSY $B_{\text{escapement}}$	140 824	$B_{\text{PA}}$ ; tonnes	ICES (2024b)
	$F_{\text{MSY}}$	Not defined		
	$F_{\text{cap}}^*$	0.33	Maximum F, estimated from the management strategy evaluation (MSE), resulting in < 5% probability of $\text{SSB} < B_{\text{lim}}$	ICES (2025)
Precautionary approach	$B_{\text{lim}}$	105 809	The lowest SSB at which above median recruitment is observed; tonnes	ICES (2024b)
	$B_{\text{PA}}$	140 824	$B_{\text{PA}} = B_{\text{lim}} \times \exp(\sigma \times 1.645)$ , with $\sigma = 0.17$ estimated from the assessment uncertainty in the terminal year; tonnes	ICES (2024b)
	$F_{\text{lim}}$	Not defined		
Management plan	$\text{SSB}_{\text{mgt}}$	Not defined		
	$F_{\text{mgt}}$	Not defined		

\* Not used as a biological reference point but used in ICES MSY approach for stocks of short-lived species.

## Basis of the assessment

**Table 5** Sandeel in divisions 4.b–c, Sandeel Area 1r. The basis of the assessment and advice.

ICES stock data category	1 (see <a href="#">ICES, 2023</a> )
Assessment type	Age-structured model (SMS-effort) with half-yearly time-steps (ICES, 2025) <sup>2</sup>
Input data	One survey index (D9376) in December (dredge survey since 2004) and commercial catch rates in April (RTM); total international catch and fishing effort; annual natural mortality estimated from multispecies assessment (ICES, 2024a); maturity-at-age time-variable from 2005 onward from surveys; age frequencies from catch sampling
Discards and bycatch	Discarding is considered to be negligible
Indicators	None
Other information	Last benchmarked in 2023 (ICES, 2024c)
Working group	Herring Assessment Working Group for the Area South of 62°N ( <a href="#">HAWG</a> )

## History of the advice, catch, and management

**Table 6** Sandeel in divisions 4.b–c, Sandeel Area (SA) 1r. History of ICES advice, the agreed total allowable catch (TAC), and ICES estimates of catch. All weights are in tonnes. Values of catches for the period 2005 to 2015 are presented to the nearest thousand tonnes.

Year	ICES advice	Catch corresponding to advice	TAC	ICES catch SA 1	ICES catch SA 1r	Total ICES catch (SAs 1r–7r)
2005*	Exploitation to be kept below the level of 2003. Adjustment to be made conditional on the abundance of the 2004 year class	-	661000**	104000		177000
2006*	The fishery should remain closed until information is available which assures that the stock can be rebuilt to $B_{\text{PA}}$ by 2007	-	300000**	238000		293000
2007*	The fishery should remain closed until information is available which assures that the stock can be rebuilt to $B_{\text{PA}}$ by 2008	-	173000**	109000		230000
2008*	The fishery should only be allowed if monitoring information is available and shows that the stock can be rebuilt to $B_{\text{PA}}$ by 2009	-	375000**	239000		348000

<sup>2</sup> View assessment in [Transparent Assessment Framework \(TAF\)](#).

Year	ICES advice	Catch corresponding to advice	TAC	ICES catch SA 1	ICES catch SA 1r	Total ICES catch (SAs 1r–7r)
2009*	The fishery should only be allowed if monitoring information is available and shows that the stock can be rebuilt to $B_{PA}$ by 2010	-	377000**	309000		353000
2010*	The fishery should only be allowed if monitoring information is available and shows that the stock can be rebuilt to $B_{PA}$ by 2011	-	377000**	301000		414000
2011	Maximum sustainable yield (MSY) approach: allow for sufficient stock (MSY $B_{escapement}$ ) to remain for successful recruitment	< 320000	320000	312000		438000
2012	MSY approach: allow for sufficient stock (MSY $B_{escapement}$ ) to remain for successful recruitment	< 23000	23000	46000		102000
2013	MSY approach: allow for sufficient stock (MSY $B_{escapement}$ ) to remain for successful recruitment	< 224544	225000	210000		278000
2014	MSY approach: allow for sufficient stock (MSY $B_{escapement}$ ) to remain for successful recruitment	< 57000	57000	99000		264000
2015	MSY approach: allow for sufficient stock (MSY $B_{escapement}$ ) to remain for successful recruitment	< 133000	133000	163000		312000
2016	Catches for monitoring purposes should not exceed 5000 t	≤ 5000	13000	12751	15407	75405
2017^	MSY approach: allow for sufficient stock (MSY $B_{escapement}$ ) to remain for successful recruitment	≤ 255956	255956		242 069	517499
2018^	MSY approach: allow for sufficient stock (MSY $B_{escapement}$ ) to remain for successful recruitment	≤ 134461	134461		132 213	269579
2019^	MSY approach: allow for sufficient stock (MSY $B_{escapement}$ ) to remain for successful recruitment	≤ 91 916	91 916		86 539	235 537
2020^	MSY approach: allow for sufficient stock (MSY $B_{escapement}$ ) to remain for successful recruitment	≤ 113 987	113 987		108 944	446 765
2021^	MSY approach: allow for sufficient stock (MSY $B_{escapement}$ ) to remain for successful recruitment	≤ 5464	5351		17082	232 610
2022^	MSY approach: zero catch	0	5000		5195	166 628
2023^	MSY approach: allow for sufficient stock (MSY $B_{escapement}$ ) to remain for successful recruitment	≤ 120 428	116 815		88 707	163 686
2024	MSY approach: allow for sufficient stock (MSY $B_{escapement}$ ) to remain for successful recruitment	≤ 132 315	128 346		69 773***	95 488***
2025	MSY approach: allow for sufficient stock (MSY $B_{escapement}$ ) to remain for successful recruitment	≤ 72 997				

\* Advice for Subarea 4, excluding the Shetland area.

\*\* Set for EU waters of divisions 2.a and 3.a and Subarea 4.

\*\*\* Preliminary.

^ ICES statistical rectangles included in this sandeel area changed with the 2017 assessment and advice.

**History of catch and landings**

**Table 7** Sandeel in divisions 4.b–c, Sandeel Area 1r. Catch distribution by fleet in 2024 as estimated by ICES (in tonnes).

Total catch (2024)	Landings	Discards
69 773	100% industrial trawl fisheries	Discarding is considered negligible
	69 773	

**Summary of the assessment**

**Table 8** Sandeel in divisions 4.b–c, Sandeel Area 1r. Assessment summary. All weights are in tonnes, recruitment age 0 is in thousands. Spawning-stock biomass (SSB) is estimated for 01 January. “High” and “Low” refer to 95% confidence intervals.

Year	Recruitment (age 0)			SSB			Total catch	Fishing pressure ages 1–2		
	Low	Midpoint	High	Low	Midpoint	High		Low	Midpoint	High
	thousands			tonnes			tonnes			
1983	136211923	229768808	387585053	180168	307345	524295	382629	0.59	0.70	0.83
1984	40807224	70534910	121918942	114511	170946	255196	498671	0.67	0.79	0.93
1985	265960971	437091847	718335784	179586	285161	452804	460057	0.71	0.84	1.00
1986	35260323	60549264	103975604	163116	221060	299589	382844	0.48	0.57	0.67
1987	25060891	44711644	79770952	417317	654042	1025051	373021	0.38	0.45	0.53
1988	103961178	175069778	294816083	292421	435728	649265	422805	0.52	0.61	0.72
1989	56006808	95119554	161546960	139812	192836	265969	446129	0.56	0.66	0.78
1990	82749195	137691787	229114352	182800	281809	434446	306302	0.55	0.64	0.76
1991	83238554	139785899	234748164	205125	291708	414839	332204	0.40	0.48	0.56
1992	23594307	40584289	69808556	243083	347667	497246	558602	0.58	0.69	0.81
1993	102641540	171183058	285494931	172742	251201	365296	144389	0.26	0.30	0.36
1994	144781094	241225972	401916909	139029	193178	268416	193241	0.21	0.24	0.29
1995	37732860	64950646	111801396	325355	464223	662360	400759	0.38	0.45	0.53
1996	258870405	425167556	698293229	259110	370144	528758	291709	0.37	0.43	0.51
1997	38138603	65914271	113918464	215199	285835	379656	426414	0.37	0.44	0.52
1998	67193921	115937202	200039449	344212	519615	784399	372604	0.46	0.54	0.64
1999	102203151	173631992	294981792	202703	295019	429379	425478	0.74	0.88	1.05
2000	139946210	236283853	398939415	141180	192614	262786	374724	0.61	0.73	0.87
2001	228702459	375881781	617776976	133973	188649	265638	540248	0.94	1.13	1.37
2002	16359672	28617201	50058717	136212	190839	267374	610161	0.71	0.85	1.00
2003	94134713	153557408	250490780	145483	219854	332243	178642	0.59	0.70	0.83
2004	53542394	84927664	134710228	70585	101793	146799	215352	0.61	0.73	0.87
2005	133298419	207171998	321986091	85180	127244	190079	126261	0.32	0.38	0.45
2006	78302825	123410505	194503235	108793	150976	209515	247510	0.43	0.51	0.61
2007	159481037	254509766	406162529	140938	204800	297600	110395	0.150	0.180	0.22
2008	51805830	87388854	147412211	168605	232761	321329	236069	0.33	0.39	0.47
2009	375405498	590793215	929758954	208257	303408	442034	309712	0.41	0.48	0.57
2010	32174621	53829211	90058062	166939	227185	309174	300896	0.28	0.33	0.39
2011	35976515	58214896	94199621	324772	490179	739829	320241	0.41	0.48	0.57
2012	82713579	128347589	199158397	137159	205881	309034	45954	0.060	0.070	0.080
2013	45013736	70124738	109243961	82485	116265	163879	214787	0.42	0.50	0.59
2014	189464478	279780934	413150642	70600	100962	144381	96430	0.20	0.24	0.28
2015	23060855	38738024	65072805	83783	114221	155716	160764	0.160	0.180	0.22
2016	220470096	322708876	472358931	209253	299175	427740	15407	0.020	0.020	0.020
2017	21232088	31464988	46629679	125007	170538	232652	242069	0.32	0.38	0.45
2018	42668538	71526158	119900785	143424	202283	285297	132213	0.28	0.33	0.40
2019	92036515	140537854	214598394	82354	116994	166207	86539	0.21	0.25	0.29
2020	31893355	53740552	90553250	105118	146950	205429	108944	0.28	0.34	0.40
2021	47619045	84105599	148548796	104930	150987	217261	17082	0.040	0.040	0.050
2022	41174882	70334166	120143510	103607	147009	208592	5195	0.00	0.0100	0.020
2023	13427812	33762193	84889900	139294	202236	293618	88708	0.080	0.150	0.30
2024	22841616	55596690	135322824	156924	236640	356851	69773^	0.050	0.100	0.20
2025		112824038**		117400*	186569*	296490*				

\* Using mean weight-at-age from 2020 to 2024.

\*\* Geometric mean (1983–2023).

^ Preliminary.

## Sources and references

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### [Download the stock assessment data and figures](#)

*Recommended citation:* ICES. 2025. Sandeel (*Ammodytes spp.*) in divisions 4.b and 4.c, Sandeel Area 1r (central and southern North Sea, Dogger Bank). *In* Report of the ICES Advisory Committee, 2024. ICES Advice 2025, san.sa.1r, <https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.advice.27202845>