



JCS Fish (BigFish)

JCS Fish is an independent salmon specialist, based in Grimsby. Founded in 2000, it is owned and run by Andrew and Louise Coulbeck, who have many years of family heritage in seafood. JCS Fish supplies a comprehensive range of responsibly sourced salmon and trout products both to foodservice customers and to retailers across the UK under its award-winning BigFish™ brand.

2020

| Number of wild caught species used | Number of farmed species used | % volume of Atlantic salmon from certified farms | % volume of trout from certified farms |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| 0 | 2 | 100 | 100 |

Summary

As one of the UK's leading salmon specialists, JCS Fish sources only the finest whole fish direct, with an emphasis on quality, responsible production and full traceability throughout the supply chain. We know and understand how every fish we use was farmed and harvested before being delivered to our door.

We are a family firm based in Grimsby. We produce salmon and trout products of many types, from plain and flavoured fillets to fish cakes. Our factory is BRC AA-Grade accredited and certified to Organic Food Federation standards. We have our own on-site smokehouse, also accredited for Organic production.

We only work with reputable and trusted suppliers, those who farm to the highest standards with minimum impact on the environment. Most of our fish comes from Scotland, where we require our suppliers to be members of the Scottish Salmon Producers Organisation (SSPO) and observe its Code of Good Practice.

We are also a chain of custody supplier within the GlobalG.A.P. (GGN) and Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) programmes for sustainable aquaculture practice and were the first company in the UK to commit to GGN-certified salmon for a brand. The GGN label provides guidance to consumers and indicates that production has complied with the strict requirements of the international [GLOBALG.A.P.](#) aquaculture standard: for food safety, environmental integrity, animal welfare and social responsibility. We are rolling out the GGN label to all our BigFish Atlantic salmon products, which allows consumers to verify the certified source of the product online.

This profile covers all seafood sourced by JCS Fish in 2019.

<http://www.jcsfish.co.uk>

<http://www.bigfishbrand.co.uk>

Associated Fisheries



| Species and Location | Production Methods | Certification or Improvement Project | Sustainability Ratings | Notes |
|--|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---|----------|
|  <p>Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i></p> <p>United Kingdom</p> <p>Fishery countries: U.K.</p> | <p>Farmed</p> | <p>Certified</p> | <p>Good Fish Guide Think 3</p> | <p>▼</p> |

Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed, but inputs often come from IFFO RS-certified sources.
- There are concerns about the impact of farmed salmon escapes and disease outbreaks on wild salmonids. In addition, concerns have been expressed about the impact on wild wrasse populations used as cleaner fish to control sea lice.
- Impacts on water quality are localized, but there is potential for cumulative impacts in densely farmed areas. Chemical inputs of pesticides used to control sea lice are of particular concern for farmed Scottish salmon.

General Notes

The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.

The industry follows a zonal approach to aquaculture management with respect to planning, siting, licensing, and operation.

References:

[Good Fish Guide – Salmon, Atlantic \(Farmed\), Europe, GlobalGap certification](#)

[Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon, Scotland](#)

[FishSource – salmon, United Kingdom](#)



Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

Farmed

Not certified or in
an AIP

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2



United Kingdom

Fishery countries:
U.K.

Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed, but inputs for Scottish farmed salmon are said to be responsibly sourced.
- There are concerns about the impact of farmed salmon escapes and disease outbreaks on wild salmonids. In addition, concerns have been expressed about the impact on wild wrasse populations used as cleaner fish to control sea lice.
- Impacts on water quality are localized, but there is potential for cumulative impacts in densely farmed areas. Chemical inputs of pesticides used to control sea lice are of particular concern for farmed Scottish salmon.

General Notes

The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by organic certification.

The industry follows a zonal approach to aquaculture management with respect to planning, siting, licensing, and operation.

References:

[Good Fish Guide – Salmon, Atlantic \(Farmed\), Europe, Organic certification](#)

[Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon, Scotland](#)

[FishSource – salmon, United Kingdom](#)



Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

Farmed

Certified

Good Fish Guide
Think 3



Ireland

Fishery countries:
Ireland

Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed.
- Farmed salmon escapes and disease outbreaks may impact on wild salmonids.
- Impacts on water quality are localized, but there is potential for cumulative impacts in densely farmed areas.

General Notes

The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.

References:

[Good Fish Guide – Salmon, Atlantic \(Farmed\), Europe, GlobalGap certification](#)



Not certified or in

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2





Atlantic salmon
Salmo salar

Farmed

an AIP

Ireland

Fishery countries:
Ireland

Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed.
- Farmed salmon escapes and disease outbreaks may impact on wild salmonids.
- Impacts on water quality are localized, but there is potential for cumulative impacts in densely farmed areas.

General Notes

The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by organic certification.

References

[Good Fish Guide – Salmon, Atlantic \(Farmed\), Europe, Organic certification](#)



Atlantic salmon
Salmo salar

Farmed

Not certified or in
an AIP

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Faroe Islands

Fishery countries:
Faroe Islands

Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed.
- There is a high risk of escape and a lower risk of competitive and genetic impact on wild species.
- Antibiotics have not been administered on Faroese salmon farms for more than ten years, but pesticide use for the treatment of sea lice is substantial, with several different treatment types being used in recent years. Regarding seabed habitat impacts of settling particulate wastes, two-thirds of sites operated with minimal or minor pollution levels and one-third of sites were “polluted” or “very polluted.”

General Notes

References

[Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon, Faroe Islands](#)



Atlantic salmon
Salmo salar

Farmed

Certified

Good Fish Guide
Think 3



Norway

Fishery countries:
Norway

Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed, but responsible sourcing of inputs is encouraged for certified salmon.
- There are concerns about the impact of farmed salmon escapes and disease outbreaks on wild salmonids. In addition, concerns have been expressed about the impact on wild wrasse populations used as cleaner fish to control sea lice.
- Impacts on water quality are localized, but there is potential for cumulative impacts in densely farmed areas. Chemical inputs of pesticides used to control sea lice are of particular concern for farmed Norwegian salmon, but the use of non-chemical treatments for sea lice is increasing.

General Notes

The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.

The Norwegian salmon industry has adopted a zonal approach to aquaculture management.

References:

[Good Fish Guide – Salmon, Atlantic \(Farmed\)](#).

[Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon, Norway](#).

[FishSource – salmon, Norway](#).



Rainbow Trout, Steelhead Trout

Oncorhynchus mykiss

Farmed

Certified

Sustainability not
rated



United Kingdom

Fishery countries:

U.K.

Environmental Notes

- Trout have a high requirement for fish in their diet.
- Escapes are unlikely to have a significant impact on wild trout populations. Producers are permitted to use lethal control on predators.
- Impacts on water quality depend on the farming method used. Production using open net cages and ponds results in the discharge of waste and nutrients directly into the surrounding water.

General Notes

The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.

References

[Good Fish Guide – Rainbow trout](#)



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2019

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