

Title: Cornwall IFCA Live Wrasse Fishing (Limited Permit) Byelaw 2018 IA No: CIFCA 021 RPC Reference No: Lead department or agency: Cornwall Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority (Cornwall IFCA) Other departments or agencies: MMO, Defra	Impact Assessment (IA)
	Date: 8 June 2018
	Stage: Development/Options
	Source of intervention: Domestic
	Type of measure: Secondary Legislation
	Contact for enquiries: Samantha Davis, Chief Officer, Cornwall IFCA 01736 336842 sdavis@cornwall-ifca.gov.uk
Summary: Intervention and Options	RPC Opinion Status: N/A

Cost of Preferred (or more likely) Option				
Total Net Present Value	Business Net Present Value	Net cost to business per year (EANDCB in 2018 prices)	One-In, Three-Out?	Business Impact Target Status
£1.28m	£1.28m	-£130,000	Not in scope	Qualifying provision

What is the problem under consideration?

A trap fishery for live wrasse has developed along the south Cornish coast. They are used as cleaner fish for the management of sea lice in salmon cages. Whilst only nine vessels are currently active, there is potential for expansion due to the demand for cleaner fish and their high value.

Why is government intervention necessary?

Voluntary measures have been negotiated with the fishing industry and the salmon production companies but this approach cannot control expansion of the fishery. To ensure that the fishery is sustainable, the byelaw will restrict the number of vessels using a limited permit scheme, available to those operating in the fishery before a qualifying date. Submission of monthly effort and landings data is a permit condition and the byelaw sets minimum sizes and closed seasons for the relevant species, as well as closed areas and technical restrictions on the traps used.

What are the policy objectives and the intended effects?

1. To manage a sustainable, high value live wrasse fishery using a limited permit scheme and a series of technical measures to limit effort on the target species and enable further management actions to be taken through flexible permit conditions.
2. To support the sustainable exploitation of whitefish and shellfish stocks in the Cornwall IFC District under sections 153, 155 and 156 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009.
3. To ensure that Cornwall IFCA meets its statutory duties under the Habitats Directive.

What policy options have been considered, including any alternatives to regulation? Please justify preferred option (further details in Evidence Base)

1. Do nothing.
2. Voluntary measures.
3. Complete prohibition of this fishery for retaining live wrasse.
4. Manage the retention and landing of live wrasse species within the Cornwall IFC District through a byelaw.

All options are compared to option 1. Option 4 is the preferred option as it will enable this fishery to continue at a level considered to be sustainable whilst maintaining its value, through restrictions on fishing effort and this effort will be monitored monthly through the submission of landings data.

Will the policy be reviewed? It will be reviewed. **If applicable, set review date: Dec 2023**

Does implementation go beyond minimum EU requirements?			No		
Are any of these organisations in scope? If Micros not exempted set out reason in Evidence Base.	Micro Yes	< 20 Yes	Small Yes	Medium Yes	Large Yes
What is the CO ₂ equivalent change in greenhouse gas emissions? (Million tonnes CO ₂ equivalent)			Traded: N/A	Non-traded: N/A	

I have read the impact assessment and I am satisfied that, given the available evidence, it represents a reasonable view of the likely costs, benefits and impact of the leading options.

Signed by the responsible Chief Executive: _____ Samantha Davis _____ Date: 8 June 2018

Description:

FULL ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

Price Base Year 2018	PV Base Year 2018	Time Period Years 10	Net Benefit (Present Value (PV) (£m))		
			Low: N/A	High: N/A	Best Estimate: £1.29m

COSTS (£m)	Total Transition ¹ (Constant Price) Years	Average Annual ² (excluding transition) (Constant Price)	Total Cost ³ (Present Value)
Low	N/A	N/A	N/A
High	N/A	N/A	N/A
Best Estimate	£0m	£675.0	£5810.0

Description and scale of key monetised costs by 'main affected groups'

Costs will be borne by the vessels which qualify to have a permit through the byelaw, through the payment of an annual permit fee of £135 each, £675 per annum in total. This value has been set to cover the administrative costs for Cornwall IFCA related to issuing and processing permits.

Other key non-monetised costs by 'main affected groups'

There will be a loss of future fishing opportunities for active vessels who cannot qualify for a permit, however they have not invested directly in the wrasse traps as these have been supplied by the buyers of the cleaner fish. Displaced vessels without a permit may be able to fish within the Devon and Severn IFC District for these species, or return to their previous fishing methods.

Cornwall IFCA operates a risk-based approach to compliance so this new byelaw will be integrated into that risk profile and met within the current budget.

BENEFITS (£m)	Total Transition (Constant Price) Years	Average Annual (excl. Transition) (Constant Price)	Total Benefit (Present Value)
Low	Optional	Optional	Optional
High	Optional	Optional	Optional
Best Estimate	£0m	£150,000	£1.29m

Description and scale of key monetised benefits by 'main affected groups'

£150,000 is estimated to be the current value of the fishery in terms of landings at the end of 2017, the benefits currently accrue to a small number of vessels which have invested time and resources in fulfilling the requirements of this specialised fishery.

Other key non-monetised benefits by 'main affected groups'

Diversification for small multi-use vessels where income from other fishing opportunities has reduced through reduced quotas in the under 10m sector and licence capping. Placing a limit on the amount of vessels operating within this fishery will limit the additional fishing pressure it creates on the target wrasse species, especially ballan wrasse, which are of considerable interest to recreational sea anglers. The closed areas proposed in the byelaw provide refuge zones from this fishery for the benefit of these species.

Key assumptions/sensitivities/risks**Discount rate (%)****3.5**

It is predicted that the demand for live wrasse may increase so this byelaw will limit the expansion of effort using a cap on the number of permits. Fishing pressure is further reduced by the additional

technical measures. If monitoring of the fishery shows that further measures are required, the flexible permit conditions will allow this to happen. Fishermen already in the fishery which do not qualify for a permit and those wishing to begin fishing will be excluded from the fishery within the Cornwall IFC District will raise objections to this byelaw.

BUSINESS ASSESSMENT (Option 1)

Direct impact on business (Equivalent Annual) £m:			In scope of OI30?	Measure qualifies as
Costs: £605.00	Benefits: £134,000	Net: £133,000	No	N/A

Evidence base

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This impact assessment (IA) extends in scope to the implications of a byelaw, the Live Wrasse Fishing (Limited Permit) Byelaw 2018, to be applied within the jurisdictional District of Cornwall Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority (Cornwall IFCA). This has been made under sections 153, 155 and 156 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (MaCAA).
- 1.2 This new byelaw establishes a permit system allowing fishing opportunities for up to five vessels to target and retain four species of live wrasse using fish traps within the Cornwall IFC District. Permit holders will have to submit monthly effort and landings data. It also sets out a series of technical measures including minimum sizes for wrasse species, prohibited species, closed areas, closed seasons and gear specifications. Further restrictions can be implemented using flexible permit conditions if deemed necessary for management of the fishery.
- 1.3 The aim of the byelaw is to manage a sustainable, high value trap fishery within the Cornwall IFC District for the live retention of four named wrasse species: ballan *Labrus bergylta*, corkwing *Symphodis melops*, rock cook *Centrolabrus exoletus* and goldsinny *Ctenolabrus rupestris*.

2 Rationale for intervention

- 2.1 Under the MaCAA 2009, IFCAs have duties to ensure that sea fisheries resources, typically fish and shellfish stocks, are exploited in a sustainable manner.
- 2.2 IFCA's also have a duty under MaCAA, to seek to balance the social and economic benefits of exploiting the sea fisheries resources of their districts with the need to protect the marine environment from, or promote its recovery from, the effects of this exploitation.
- 2.3 The demonstrable effectiveness of live wrasse as cleaner fish to reduce sea lice infestations within salmon farms has created a demand for these fish which is being met in part by a developing fishery within Cornwall, in addition to similar wild capture fisheries elsewhere in SW England. The production of farmed wrasse is increasing but the total requirement for cleaner fish is unlikely to be met by hatcheries in the short to medium term. The high value placed upon these fish as a result of this demand is likely to encourage an expansion in fishing effort which could not be restricted unless a limited permit scheme is put in place.

3. Policy objective

- 3.1 The policy objective relevant to this IA is to sustainably manage a developing fishery for live wrasse, using a limited permit scheme with additional technical measures tailored to the specific circumstances found within this fishery in Cornwall. This will provide a limit to the additional fishing pressure on the relevant species from fish traps whilst enabling a very limited number of licensed vessels to specialise in this fishery along stretches of the south Cornish coast.
- 3.2 This action will also contribute to the wider national IFCA vision which states that, 'IFCAs will lead, champion and manage a sustainable marine environment and inshore fisheries, by successfully securing the right balance between social, environmental and economic benefits to ensure healthy seas, sustainable fisheries and a viable industry'.

4. Background

- 4.1 Sea lice are identified as the single greatest challenge facing the modern salmon farming industry due to their impact on the health and survival of farmed salmon. One of the key solutions to sea lice infestations is the use of cleaner fish to remove the sea lice from the salmon whilst in the sea cages. Wrasse species have been found to be particularly effective as cleaner fish and are now used as part of many salmon production companies' sea lice control strategies to complement the more traditional chemical treatments, as well as new thermal and light treatments. Concerns for the long term effectiveness of current chemical treatments and their impact the wider marine environment has seen measures introduced to restrict their use. Additionally, the industry has recognised the economic benefits of using cleaner fish rather than a dependence on chemical controls.
- 4.2 Some of the salmon production companies have invested in the culture of cleaner fish, including ballan wrasse and lumpsuckers, in order to become self-sufficient in these species. A recent investment of £6.5m from a consortium of commercial and academic partners has been directed into cleaner fish research in order to improve the sustainability, availability and effectiveness of farmed cleaner fish as an alternative to sourcing fish from wild capture fisheries.
- 4.3 Whilst fishing for and retaining of live wrasse to supply the salmon production industry with cleaner fish has been practiced in Scotland and off the Norwegian coast for nearly 30 years, it is a new and innovative fishery to the south west of England. The restrictions applied to the use of chemical treatments and increased used of cleaner fish has seen salmon production companies beginning to source wrasse from further afield than Scotland to maintain the supply without exhausting local stocks and also it helps them to meet demand in the earlier part of the year when wrasse are harder to catch in colder Scottish waters.
- 4.4 In Cornwall, fishing for wrasse using traps began as very small scale experimental fishing during 2014. The fishermen involved in those initial trials are now almost wholly reliant on this fishery for their income and in total, nine vessels are currently involved in the fishery within the Cornwall IFC District, operating out of ports on the south coast and from around Plymouth. There is also fishing activity in the Devon and Severn IFC District on the eastern side of Plymouth Sound and Devon and Severn IFCA has brought in specific conditions under its potting permit byelaw for the management of this live wrasse fishery within its jurisdictional area.
- 4.5 The fishery is exploited using lightweight fish traps called wrasse traps. These are highly selective traps which have been constructed in order to capture fish in the particular size ranges required within the salmon cages. Due to the ecology of the target species, they are fished within the 10m depth contour and are only suitable for use in predominantly sheltered locations. Unlike other traditional fin fish fisheries, this fishery provides a live product through to the end user in the salmon production facilities. Accordingly, the fishermen involved in the fishery treat the wrasse with the utmost care from catch to delivery. Methods of catch handling and storing have been continually adapted to increase the welfare and therefore the survival of live individuals to their final destination. The current value of annual landings by vessels operating in Cornish waters in 2017 was estimated at £150,000.
- 4.6 In response to the development of this novel fishery, Cornwall IFCA conducted an intensive catch sampling programme on the active vessels operating in Cornish waters in 2016-2017. The purpose of this survey programme was to gather baseline data on the current population of wrasse being retained using this fishing method and to develop a wider understanding of the specific detail of the operation of this fishery within Cornwall. This data was compiled and analysed and published in a report: *Live wrasse fishery investigations 2016 – 2017 - A report to Cornwall IFCA Authority Meeting December 2017 incorporating the results of the 2017 wrasse catch sampling program*. This was considered by the members of Cornwall IFCA as part of the evidence to support the development of management measures for this fishery.
- 4.7 In parallel to this sampling work, officers have had ongoing dialogue with the catching sector and the buyers of the live wrasse, as well as with representatives from the relevant salmon production companies, in order to broaden the IFCA's understanding of the fishery. Through this process, a number of voluntary management measures were developed mainly associated with establishing voluntary minimum sizes for the relevant wrasse species and this was issued as *Cornwall IFCA Live Wrasse Fishing Guidance 2017-2018*, with full support from fishermen and aquaculture businesses involved in taking live wrasse from the District.

- 4.8 However, it was recognised that it would not possible to restrict the overall expansion of fishing effort using voluntary measures alone and the number of vessels involved has already increased from four to nine in the last 18 months. As a result, a decision was taken by Cornwall IFCA to develop an appropriate byelaw. The measures contained within the byelaw are based upon the data gathered from the fishery and from its current participants in Cornwall and elsewhere in SW England. Information was also gathered from the wider commercial fishing industry and from the recreational angling sector, through an informal consultation process and this was also used to inform the content of the byelaw.
- 4.9 In order to limit the effort directed at this fishery for live wrasse, the byelaw establishes a limited permit scheme with five permits available annually, as this was determined to be an appropriate level of fishing activity. These will cost £135 per annum to cover the administrative charges associated with issuing the permit and processing the landings data. Monthly statistics forms will be required, detailing the fishing effort and landings for each permit holder, which is a normal procedure for permits of this type. The vessels currently involved in the fishery have been submitting voluntary data to both Cornwall IFCA and Devon and Severn IFCA and the owners of several vessels have also allowed access for IFCA officers to undertake catch sampling.
- 4.10 In order to qualify for a permit, the owner of a licensed fishing vessel will have to demonstrate their involvement, before 1 August 2016, in the retention of live wrasse from the Cornwall IFC District and the subsequent sale of these fish to a registered buyer for use as cleaner fish. They will also need to hold a contract with a registered fish buyer for this purpose for the relevant calendar year. This measure will affect up to four vessels operating from Plymouth which is currently active within the fishery, preventing some of them from continuing to fish within the Cornwall IFC District. It is not known whether this loss of access would result in the displacement of these vessels into the Devon and Severn IFC District, or whether they would cease this type of fishing, resulting in a loss of income.
- 4.11 The other key measures contained within the byelaw with direct economic impact relate to the setting of minimum sizes for the four wrasse species, as listed in paragraph 1.3. The sizes proposed have been informed by the scientific literature on the age of sexual maturity for each species, where it exists, as well as analysis of our catch sampling data. The sizes listed in the byelaw may impact on the overall value of landings although the proposed sizes are based upon those currently being followed through the existing industry guidance, which was negotiated in conjunction with the current buyers of the fish.
- 4.12 The byelaw also identifies closed months for this fishery to avoid the main spawning seasons for the individual species. As above, these were based upon catch sampling data collected by Cornwall IFCA, as well as information from the scientific literature. As the majority of fishing effort from boats based in Cornish ports is directed at ballan wrasse, the closure for January to March inclusive for this species is not thought to have any economic impact. There will be a loss in the value of landings for vessels operating from Plymouth who are targeting all four wrasse species due to the proposed seasonal closure in May and June inclusive.
- 4.13 The byelaw also identifies eight areas along the coast where the use of fish traps for the retention of live wrasse is prohibited. These intersperse areas where fishing currently occurs and act as buffers for the benefit of the wrasse populations in these areas. In some cases, the boundaries of these prohibited areas have been modified in light of information received through the informal consultation. These areas were based upon voluntary arrangements with the existing active vessels but during the informal consultation process, additional areas were suggested to provide further buffers where none previously existed. As a result, the location of the prohibited area H (Rame Head to Penlee Point) will result in the displacement of current fishing activity, as previously there were no voluntary closed areas along this stretch of coast. The entire north coast of Cornwall has also been identified as a prohibited area as it is thought to be unsuitable for this fishery as the traps used are very light and not able to withstand the exposure to weather and swell. It would also be very difficult to store the fish successfully leading to negative impacts on their health and survival.

5. Rationale and evidence that justify the level of analysis used in the IA (proportionality approach)

- 5.1 The scientific evidence used to support the measures within the byelaw was collected and analysed by Cornwall IFCA and is summarised in the report *Live wrasse fishery investigations 2016 – 2017 - A report to Cornwall IFCA Authority Meeting December 2017 incorporating the results of the 2017 wrasse catch sampling program*
- 5.2 The financial evidence included within the IA which quantifies the costs to business at this point, prior to making the byelaw, represents the direct costs of the proposed permits. The additional costs to business if one currently active vessel is not able to qualify to obtain a permit is not yet known but it is possible that information may be submitted during the informal consultation stage. However, it should be noted that the vessels are fishing with wrasse traps have not had to outlay any capital to enter this fishery as the gear has been supplied to them by the respective fish buyers.
- 5.3 The figures provided for the monetised benefits are derived from landings data for the majority of the vessels known to be operating within Cornish waters. It has been included to provide an assessment of this fishery at its current size, which is thought to be operating at a sustainable level based upon current information. It is unlikely that the effort from these vessels can increase, partly due to the technical limitations on the traps that can be used as well as considerable time required to catch, land, store and transport the live fish in order to maintain their quality and survivability. The flexible permit conditions will enable the development of additional management measures if required.

6. Description of options considered (including do nothing);

6.1 Option 1 'Do Nothing'

This option was deemed not to be appropriate. This fishery has the potential to expand quickly due to the demand for live wrasse as cleaner fish within salmon production facilities and the number of vessels involved has already increased from four to eight in the last 18 months. There is interest from additional vessels wanting to enter the fishery although it is not known whether they have secured contracts with salmon production companies to supply them with fish. If no action is taken and effort continues to increase, Cornwall IFCA will not be complying with its obligations under section 153(2) of MaCAA to "...seek to balance the social and economic benefits of exploiting the sea fisheries resources of the district with the need to protect the marine environment from, or promote its recovery from, the effects of such exploitation".

6.2 Option 2 Voluntary agreement

This option is not appropriate as a voluntary agreement would not provide the level of intervention necessary to restrict new entrants into the fishery and control fishing effort either temporally or spatially. Voluntary agreements have been used to set minimum sizes and to restrict fishing areas but as the fishery expands, it is possible that these measures would not be adhered to by all vessels.

6.3 Option 3 Complete prohibition of this fishery

This option is not appropriate because in preventing the fishery from continuing at a limited level, Cornwall IFCA would not be complying with its obligations under section 153(2) of MaCAA to "...seek to balance the social and economic benefits of exploiting the sea fisheries resources of the district with the need to protect the marine environment from, or promote its recovery from, the effects of such exploitation".

6.3 Option 4 - Recommended Option Cornwall IFCA makes a new byelaw

A byelaw which limits the fishery to five vessels through a permit system, with associated monthly catch and effort returns, will allow monitoring and limitation of fishing effort. Additional measures setting minimum sizes, prohibited areas and closed seasons will contribute to the sustainability and viability of this fishery. Flexible permit conditions will enable the development of additional

management measures if the data collected through the permit system, or from routine compliance and scientific work by Cornwall IFCA, identifies the need for further action.

7. Analysis of costs and benefits and assumptions made

7.1 The option 4 will be analysed below is compared to option 1, the 'do nothing' option.

7.2 **Option 4 - Recommended Option** Cornwall IFCA makes a new byelaw

Monetised costs: the total direct costs to the vessel owners for holding a permit is £675 per annum, There is no data currently prior to the formal consultation to estimate the costs to any vessel owner who is currently fishing who would be unable to qualify for a permit. There is also no data currently to assess the impact of the closed season for three of the wrasse species in May and June inclusive on the vessels which are currently landing these species. Further data may be provided during the formal consultation.

7.3 **Non-monetised costs:** the creation of a closed area around Rame Head in the southeast part of the Cornwall IFC District will result in displacement of fishing activity into adjacent areas open to fishing. The byelaw as proposed will prevent any new entrants into the fishery until a permit becomes available.

7.4 **Monetised benefits:** the fishery operating at its current levels of effort is estimated to be worth £0.15m. For the vessels that have been active since 2014/15, virtually their entire income is now derived from this fishery.

7.5 **Non-monetised benefits:** this byelaw will limit the fishing effort from the use of wrasse traps on these four wrasse species, ballan, corkwing, goldsinny and rock cook and prohibit any further effort on an additional species, cuckoo wrasse. Additional measures such as closed seasons and minimum sizes will reduce the levels of retention of these species, as well as providing protection during their main spawning seasons. The identification of eight closed areas, including the entire north coast of Cornwall, limits the spatial extent of this fishery to provide a series of refuges for the wrasse populations from this particular fishing method.

8. **Risks and assumptions:** the key assumption is that the byelaw will enable this fishery to operate at a sustainable level by providing fishing opportunities to a limited number of vessels whilst restricting the impact on the target fish species through a series of technical measures. It is assumed that the levels of effort by the individual vessels will not increase significantly due to the technical constraints of the fishery itself, operating using short strings of small wrasse traps within very shallow waters and only in specific locations. There is a risk that the size of the permitted vessels could increase but the above constraints on their operation would still apply, limiting the total amount of traps which could be fished by a vessel successfully. The technical measures around the size and construction of the traps also helps to limit effort as vessels cannot use larger pots which need clearing less frequently, allowing more gear to be worked by one vessel.

9. Wider impacts

9.1 **Economic/financial impacts:** the proposed byelaw affects nine vessels currently operating within this fishery, in that it places legally enforceable restrictions upon their activities, based upon existing voluntary measures. As there are only five permits available, four vessels would be prevented from fishing within Cornwall IFC District and would need to relocate back into Devon waters if their owners wished to continue to target this live wrasse fishery. If this was not possible and the supply of cleaner fish decreased as a result, this may increase demand for live wrasse from one fish buyer which may be met by other vessels with permits. However the scope for this is not known at this stage. The aim is to provide a viable, high value fishery which is sustainable in the long term, providing a source of income for the permitted vessels but if the production of farmed cleaner fish continues to grow, the longer term requirement for wild capture cleaner fish may decrease.

9.2 **Social impacts:** no social impacts are anticipated on local communities in terms of wellbeing, health, quality of life, rate of crime, skills and education, human rights or equality. The fishery occurs within a

rural area whilst the vessels directly affected are based in both urban and rural areas but no difference in impact is expected.

- 9.3 **Environmental impacts:** the main aim of this byelaw is to enable a sustainable, high value fishery for a defined list of wrasse species, using technical measures such as prohibited areas, minimum sizes, gear restrictions and closed seasons to limit its impact on these fish populations. It also fulfils Cornwall IFCA's duties under the Habitats Directive to manage the impact of fishing activities within European Marine Sites. The use of cleaner fish in the salmon production facilities has been shown to be a very effective measure for the reduction of sea lice infestations, which reduces the risk of transfer to wild salmon populations, as well as reducing the need for the use of chemical treatments for sea lice.
- 9.4 **One In Three Out (OI3O):** OI3O is not applicable for byelaws implemented for the management of inshore fisheries as they are local government byelaws introducing local regulation and therefore not subject to central government processes.
- 9.5 **Small firm's impact test and competition assessment:** no firms are exempt from this byelaw as it applies to all firms who are currently involved in this fishery, it does not have a disproportionate impact on small firms. It also has no impact on competition as it applies equally to all businesses.
- 9.6 **Marine Planning:** there is currently no marine plan covering the area to which this byelaw will apply but the preferred option is in accordance with the Higher Level Marine Objectives contained within the Marine Policy Statement (MPS).
- 10. Summary and preferred option including implementation plan**
- 10.1 **Recommended option:** Cornwall IFCA makes a new byelaw to manage the emerging fishery for live wrasse species within the Cornwall IFC District.
- 10.2 This option is recommended because it enables the management of a sustainable, high value fishery for live wrasse, using a combination of effort limitation through restricted permit numbers as well as technical measures to limit the impact on the target species. The requirement on permit holders to submit monthly data on fishing effort and landings will enable monitoring of the fishery. Flexible permit conditions will enable the development of further management measures if required.
- 10.3 **Implementation:** if this byelaw is confirmed, Cornwall IFCA will notify the vessels currently active within this fishery and invite them to apply for a permit. Vessels which do not qualify will be placed on a waiting list following the process set out in the byelaw. The byelaw will be incorporated into the risk based enforcement plan operated by Cornwall IFCA and the risks associated with non-compliance will be reviewed annually and informed by routine monitoring of vessels engaged in this fishery. Monthly landings statistics will be required as a condition of the permit, which in itself must be renewed annually. As with all IFCA byelaws, a post-implementation review of this byelaw will be undertaken no later than five years after confirmation.

Bibliography

No.	
1	Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2009/23/contents
2	Live wrasse fishery investigations 2016 – 2017 - A report to Cornwall IFCA Authority Meeting December 2017 incorporating the results of the 2017 wrasse catch sampling program.
3	Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora
4	Stirling's Research – shaping the future of global aquaculture, University of Stirling, 2018.
6	Impact Assessment Calculator BIS/16/359 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/impact-assessment-calculator--3
7	UK Marine Policy Statement 2011, HMSO.
8	IA Toolkit: How to do an Impact Assessment 2011. HMSO

Annex A: Policy and Planning

One in Three Out (OI3O)

OI3O is not applicable for byelaws implemented for the management of inshore fisheries as they are local government byelaws introducing local regulation and therefore not subject to central government processes.

Small firms impact test and competition assessment

No firms are exempt from this byelaw. It applies to all firms who use the area. This measure does not have a disproportionate impact on small firms. It also has no impact on competition as it applies equally to all businesses that utilise the area.

Which marine plan area is the MPA and management measure in?

The proposed byelaw will include management areas in the South West inshore and offshore plan areas.

Have you assessed whether the decision on this MPA management measure is in accordance with the Marine Policy Statement and any relevant marine plan?

Yes

If so, please give details of the assessments completed:

In the South West inshore or offshore plan areas no marine plans are currently in place. Therefore for management areas in these plan area, therefore consideration has been given to the Marine Policy Statement. The decision on this fisheries management measure is in accordance with the Marine Policy Statement, in particular:

3.1.8 Marine plan authorities and decision-makers should take account of the regime for MPAs and comply with obligations imposed in respect of them. This includes the obligation to ensure that the exercise of certain functions contribute to, or at least do not hinder, the achievement of the objectives of a MCZ or MPA (in Scotland).

3.8.3 Decision makers must therefore have regard to the provisions of the CFP in developing any plans or proposals affecting fisheries. The CFP is currently being reviewed with the aim of introducing a reformed vision by 1 January 2013. The view of the UK Administrations is that the overall aim of the reformed CFP should be to attain ecological sustainability whilst optimising the wealth generation of marine fish resources and their long term prospects