



## Risk Based Enforcement Plan 2011 to 2012



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## 2011/12 RISK BASED ENFORCEMENT FOR THE CORNWALL IFCA

### Brief description of fishing methods and the main regulatory concerns

#### **1. Beam trawling**

A trawl net (usually one on each side of the fishing vessel) is attached to a heavy steel beam which spreads the top of the trawl mouth open, no more than 1m above the sea bed. The beam ends have very robust steel shoes or skids to hold the beam off the sea bed as the whole trawl arrangement is dragged along using steel warps. A heavy chain mat may be rigged in front of the lower trawl panel to prevent boulders entering the trawl net. Tickler chains may also be used to scare fish up from the sea bed and into the following net.

A beam trawl is used to target benthic species and in the Cornwall IFCA District the main species are Dover sole, plaice, angler fish and rays. Further offshore the target species will often include megrim and cuttlefish. A very wide range of other species, including round fish, are caught and retained in south west fisheries.

Today, very few beam trawlers exist of a size which may ordinarily fish within the District, due to vessel length and engine power byelaw restrictions. Whilst 11 vessels still retain historic trawling rights to work inside the 3 to 6 mile zone (including otter trawling covered below), only five have taken the opportunity to beam trawl there in recent years. Incursions by large vessels inside District limits are rare and very sporadic, making it extremely difficult to prove illegal fishing activity. The satellite Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) may have helped to keep such occurrences very low in recent years.

Trawling is prohibited in certain rivers and estuaries and this is widely respected.

Marine Protected Areas (MPA) within the District are low in number and area coverage but current proposals, if carried through, will see significant increases in both respects. Many of the areas will be designated to protect sea bed features which may be significantly impacted upon by beam trawling, but no regulation to restrict it is expected during the term of this document.

Main enforcement concerns for beam trawling in the District are:

- fishing inside the 6 mile limit by vessels which are too large or powerful and without historic rights, and inside 3 miles by those with historic rights under the Trawling byelaw;
- undersized fish in respect of the Specified Fish Sizes byelaw; and
- trawl mesh size in respect of Commission Regulation EC 850/98 due to the introduction of the Omega gauge;

## **2. Otter trawling**

A trawl net is towed in conjunction with a pair of otter boards or doors which act like a kite to spread the trawl mouth laterally. Within the Cornwall IFCA District, single otter trawls are most commonly towed along the sea bed (demersal trawling), but may be mid-water (pelagic trawling) and in either case could be towed by two boats (pair-trawling). Bottom trawls may be doubled up (twin-rig) to improve efficiency or even trebled (triple-rig or multi-rig). More than this number is not known to be used in this District.

Whilst 11 fishing vessels still retain historic rights to trawl inside the 3 to 6 mile zone, none have done so with an otter trawl in recent years. Many French demersal otter trawlers exercise their right under the Common Fisheries Policy to work right up to the 6 mile limit and may be seen to do so throughout the year. There is a strong suspicion based upon anecdotal evidence from fishermen and satellite monitoring, that on odd occasions some tows extend into the District, mainly during the night. The sporadic and unpredictable nature of such events makes it difficult to prove.

Trawling is prohibited in certain rivers and estuaries and this is widely respected.

MPAs within the District are low in number and area coverage, but current proposals if carried through, will see significant increases in both respects. Many of the areas will be designated to protect sea bed features which may be significantly impacted upon by bottom trawling, but no regulation to restrict it is expected during the term of this document.

Main enforcement concerns for otter trawling in the District are:

- undersized fish in respect of the Specified Fish Sizes byelaw;
- trawl mesh size in respect of Commission Regulation EC 850/98 due to the introduction of the Omega gauge; and
- illegal incursion into the District by French trawlers contrary to the Trawling byelaw, or the Fishing Boats (European Economic Community) Designation Order 1983 which is only enforceable by the MMO, though IFCA evidence could be used in any court proceedings.

## **3. Scallop dredging**

Multiples of steel dredges are towed from a steel beam fitted with solid rubber rollers on each end, helping to raise it off the sea bed as it is towed along. Each dredge has a spring loaded toothed bar at its leading edge which scrapes a few centimetres into softer, looser substrates to lift or scare scallops up and into a chain or net bag arrangement behind. Dredges used in the District are specifically regulated by design for taking king scallops. Most boats working in the District tow between four and six dredges from each side, but sometimes just two or three may be deployed from the transom on very small boats. Scallop dredging is carried out very widely within the District, but is mainly concentrated east of the Lizard.

The overall length of boats allowed to fish for shellfish (including scallops) in the District is restricted. However, historic rights are granted for nine vessels within the 3 to 6 mile limit, but in recent years only two are known to use the advantage for scallop fishing. Following many prosecutions for over-length vessels over many years, suspected illegal incursions by such vessels have become very rare in recent years. VMS has also probably helped to stop this happening too.

Scallop minimum size requires regular checking on almost all dredging boats. Many successful prosecutions have been taken for undersized scallops, which includes several for very experienced skippers. Inaccurate measuring gauges and high crew turn around on boats may be contributing factors for poor measuring standards. Almost all undersized scallops can easily be returned alive to the sea to further mature.

It is illegal to retain or land scallops which are not whole. Separated meats are known as "cut-outs" and without their shell it is impossible to say whether or not the scallop was of legal size. Most cut-outs will be from the undersized proportion of a haul, which may well be around 50% on some grounds. A regular check of dredging boats is required to ensure that cut-out scallops are not on board.

MPAs within the District are low in number and area coverage, but current proposals if carried through, will see significant increases in both respects. Many of the areas will be designated to protect sea bed features which may be significantly impacted upon by scallop dredging, but no regulation to restrict it is expected during the term of this document.

Main enforcement concerns for scallop dredging in the District are:

- undersized scallops in respect of Commission Regulation (EC) 850/98;
- cut-out scallops in respect of the Parts of Scallops byelaw or Commission Regulation (EC) 850/98;
- the total number of dredges in use under the Dredges byelaw; and
- dredge construction under the Dredges byelaw and the Scallop Fishing Order 2004;

#### **4. Potting**

Pots are set on the sea bed for several crustacean species. Small boats may work them singly, but more commonly they are strung together in numbers of six to eighty, based upon what the deck can accommodate at any one time. A boat which concentrates on potting for the bulk of annual grossings will usually require that several hundred pots are in use for much of the year, whereas for some larger operations 1000 to 2000 pots per boat is normal.

Fishing for more than two shellfish per day (four species are relevant) within the Cornwall IFCA District requires a boat owner to have a Cornwall IFCA permit allowing their boat to be used for taking the shellfish. Vessels used to target the main commercial shellfish species within English waters may also

need a shellfish entitlement attached to their Government issued fishing license and is enforced by the MMO.

The overall length of boats allowed to fish for shellfish in the District is restricted. However, historic rights are granted for nine vessels within the 3 to 6 mile limit, but only two are known to take the advantage for crustacean species.

With the majority of inshore commercial fishing in the District involving one or more crustacean species, there are many minimum sizes and capture conditions applied to the taking of these shellfish.

MPAs within the District are low in number and area coverage, but current proposals if carried through, will see significant increases in both respects. Many of the areas will be designated to protect sea bed features which may be impacted upon by potting, but no regulation to restrict it is expected during the term of this document.

Main enforcement concerns for potting in the District are:

- undersized edible crabs under the Crabs byelaw and Commission Regulation EC850/98;
- undersized spider crabs under the Spider Crabs byelaw and Commission Regulation EC850/98;
- undersized lobsters under the Lobster byelaw and Commission Regulation EC850/98;
- the holding of a permit for vessels being used to take more than two shellfish per day as required by the Lobster, Crawfish, and Crab Fishing for Profit Permit byelaw;
- non-return of shellfish monthly statistics under the Lobster, Crawfish, and Crab Fishing for Profit Permit byelaw;
- removal of berried lobsters under the Berried Lobsters and Crawfish byelaw;
- removal of v-notched lobsters under the Protection of V-notched Lobsters byelaw; and
- escape gaps to be fitted to pots set east of Rame Head, Tamar and Lynher under the Escape Gaps byelaw inherited from Devon SFC;

## **5. Netting**

A variety of terms are used to refer to different types of nets, but the main categories are tangle nets, gill nets and drift nets. However, within the scope of these classes, nets are often referred to by the species for which they are intended to capture. Virtually all nets are of mono-filament synthetic material and vary widely in terms of mesh size and twine thickness, depending upon the target fish or shellfish species. Usually set along the seabed with an anchor at each end, some nets may only be a matter of one or two hundred metres in length, whereas others when joined together may form a length of several thousands of metres. Some nets of smaller mesh sizes may be used for pelagic species by drifting them at or near to the sea

surface without the use of any anchors or sea bed contact. Occasionally, nets may be set on beaches without the use of a boat.

It is prohibited to set fixed nets within three metres of the sea surface in many coastal areas for the protection of salmonids as they migrate around the coast to and from the river systems. This can be problematic for some fishermen wishing to target sea fish known to be present in some of these areas.

Nets are mainly set for a variety of fin fish species depending on their seasonal abundance. Crustacean species may also be taken in nets, with spider crabs and crawfish often being targeted in this way, as well as being taken as a bycatch in other netted fisheries. Lobsters may also be a bycatch, particularly in tangle nets offshore. A certain amount of edible crab claws and spider crab claws may be retained from animals which are being cleared from nets.

Net mesh size must correspond to the target fish species (or bulk of fish retained on board). A range of net mesh sizes is prohibited to protect juvenile bass.

Bass nursery areas exist within seven river or estuary systems of the District where it is prohibited to fish for bass from a boat for a period of the year. This is through an Order and is primarily the responsibility of the MMO, but it is expected that Cornwall IFCA officers will use patrol vessels to assist in these areas.

A variety of netting restrictions to protect sea fish and salmonids apply in all the rivers. Where bass are well known to concentrate, there is regular and deliberate illegal netting to take such a high value species. A lot of this activity is conducted at night using small boats and which, if not based on a river, may be transported many miles by road to take it there and away again later.

MPAs within the District are low in number and area coverage, but current proposals, if carried through, will see significant increases in both respects. Many of the areas will be designated to protect sea bed features which may be impacted upon by netting, but no regulation to restrict it is expected during the term of this document.

Main enforcement concerns for netting in the District are:

- the quantities of edible crab and spider crab claws removed whilst clearing nets under the Parts of Crab byelaw;
- undersized spider crabs under the Spider Crabs byelaw and Commission Regulation (EC) 850/98;
- undersized fish in respect of the Specified Fish Sizes byelaw;
- the holding of a permit for vessels being used to take more than two shellfish per day as required by the Lobster, Crawfish, and Crab Fishing for Profit Permit byelaw;

- non-return of shellfish monthly statistics under the Lobster, Crawfish, and Crab Fishing for Profit Permit byelaw;
- fishing for bass from a boat during a period of the year, in a bass nursery area under the Bass (Specified Areas)(Prohibition of Fishing) Order;
- fixed nets set within three metres of the sea surface in specified areas as designated by the Fixed Engines byelaw;
- netting in rivers for sea fish under various byelaws inherited from the Environment Agency;
- net mesh size corresponding to target species under Commission Regulation (EC) 850/98; and
- nets of a mesh size range which are prohibited under Commission Regulation (EC) 850/98.

## **6. Ring-netting**

A small but growing number of boats use a single net to encircle pelagic fish species such as sardines, herring and anchovies. By drawing in the footrope, fish are prevented from escaping, and as the net is hauled alongside, fish are brailled or pumped into tanks or containers. Any net contact with the sea bed is very light and brief as the net is particularly vulnerable to being damaged such that it will no longer hold fish.

Neither fish minimum sizes nor bycatch species are significant issues for the Cornwall IFCA in this fishery.

There are no enforcement concerns for ring-netting in the District.

## **7. Hand-lining**

A variety of lures or baits are used to attract fish onto hooks which are shot and hauled directly by hand or with the use of a gurdy (a simple hand operated winch). A few boats may use a number of electrically or hydraulically powered line reels, usually in conjunction with a computer device, which speeds up and accurately controls the fishing operation.

By dropping multi-hooked lines down from the side(s) of a boat, species such as mackerel, pollack and squid may be taken in the water column. Trolling is another method which involves the towing of a hooked lure or bait above the sea-bed, most often used to take species such as bass and pollack.

Hand-lining is wide spread around the District for many commercial fishermen and also quite popular on a recreational basis.

Any undersized or unwanted fish species can normally be released back to the sea alive. However, with bass taken in the Cornwall IFCA District having a larger minimum size requirement than most other regions of the UK, some undersized are sometimes discovered; usually where there is a lack of local regulation knowledge. Other species such as cod and pollack are also occasionally found to be undersized.

Main enforcement concerns for hand-lining in the District are:

- undersized bass in respect of the Bass Fishery byelaw; and
- undersized fish in respect of the Specified Fish Sizes byelaw.

## **8. Long-lining**

Lines of hooks are used to target a variety of benthic species. Nowadays, they are rarely used because this type of fishing is probably not commercially viable on a full time basis within the District.

Hook size and bait type normally dictate that fish caught are of appropriate species and meet any minimum size requirements.

There are no enforcement concerns for long-lining in the District.

## **9. Angling**

Rod and line fishing using lures or baits is very widespread at sea and on the coast of the District, being most common amongst recreational fishermen. It also works very well for a few commercial fishermen targeting species such as bass from a boat. Multiple rods may be used per person.

Recreational anglers who are members of angling clubs or organisations usually abide by their own rules in respect of retaining fish by a length or weight, which appears to at least match any regulated minimum size applied in the District.

Undersized or unwanted fish species can normally be released back to the sea alive. However, with bass taken in the Cornwall IFCA District having a larger minimum size requirement than most other regions of the UK, some undersized are sometimes discovered; usually where there is a lack of local regulation knowledge. Other species such as cod and pollack are also occasionally found to be undersized.

Bass nursery areas exist within seven river or estuary systems of the District where it is prohibited to fish for bass from a boat, or any sea fish from a boat when using sand eels as bait, for a period of the year. This is through an Order and is primarily the responsibility of the MMO, but it is expected that Cornwall IFCA officers will use patrol vessels to assist in these areas.

Main enforcement concerns for angling in the District are:

- undersized bass in respect of the Bass Fishery byelaw;
- undersized fish in respect of the Specified Fish Sizes byelaw; and
- fishing for bass from a boat or any sea fish from a boat using sand eels as bait during a period of the year, in a bass nursery area under the Bass (Specified Areas)(Prohibition of Fishing) Order.

## **10. Diving**

Divers using standard SCUBA equipment usually deploy from a small boat to hand-gather scallops or razor shells from a patch of sea bed. Commercial divers may sort out legal sized individuals as they work, before placing them into large sacks. Full sacks are then deposited into the boat.

Few people are engaged in either scallop or razor shell diving in Cornwall, but as commercially viable sites are limited by factors such as water depth and sufficient animal density for a given maximum bottom time, it is possible to make a significant impact on mature populations in discreet areas.

There are no enforcement concerns for scallop diving in the District.

## **11. Beach seining**

A net is worked by a team of people, sometimes using a small rowing boat, to trap fish in the shallows off a beach by circling the net from the beach, around the fish and back to the beach where it is pulled ashore by hand.

Beach seine nets are most commonly used to take sand eels for live or frozen angling bait, or bass and grey mullet for sale to fish merchants.

Larger seines used for bass and mullet are generally owned by a collective of commercial fishermen who work other fishing gear from boats, within the District. Use of such a net is very sporadic and unpredictable, relying very much on the sighting of a shoal from the shore in calm sea conditions.

There are no enforcement concerns for beach seining in the District, but as little is known about the uptake of sea fish by this method, there is a need to learn more about it. Measures to facilitate this will be considered during the year.

## **12. Hand gathering**

Shellfish such as mussels, cockles and winkles are gathered from the shore for both personal use and commercial gain.

Worms and green crab are taken from the shore to be used as angling bait. Some harvesting is on a commercial basis.

Hand gathering activities occur on the sea coast, in some harbours and within the tidal limits of rivers and estuaries.

There are no enforcement concerns for hand gathering in the District, but as little is known about the uptake of targeted species or the consequences of harvesting activities, there is a need to learn more about it. Knowledge about these fisheries will be actively sought during the year.

## Note

Mention of MPAs has only been made in respect of bottom towed gear types and the main bottom set (fixed) gears because these fishing activities are most likely to impact upon features of the sites and are therefore, more likely to be regulated to prevent damaging activity.

Reference Zones for Marine Conservation Zones are planned within the MPA network. Any human activity, including fishing, which may impact upon these areas, could be prohibited in order that comparisons can be made between them and areas where limited activities are allowed. No regulations to protect Reference Zones or Marine Conservation Zones within the District are expected during the term of this document.

### Assessing and prioritising the enforcement requirement

Four risk based enforcement tables (see appendices 1, 2, 3 & 4) have been developed to show enforcement issues which are expected to need most attention by officers of the Cornwall IFCA.

The tables have been formulated for each quarter of the year (beginning 1<sup>st</sup> April 2011) to reflect the different fishing activities which occur at different times, making it easier to see the priorities for enforcement during each quarter. It is important to recognise that headings listed in the column "regulatory consideration" are not inclusive of every single fishing matter which is regulated. Instead, the listing is limited to those which are either historically known to be an issue for regulatory violations or where there is a perception that issues could likely arise, during the life of this one year plan.

Each fishing activity which is listed for regulatory consideration is scored out of five, for both its regulatory infringement risk and conservation impact upon fisheries and the marine environment. The scoring was decided upon by experienced IFCA officers after careful consideration of their knowledge and relevant facts.

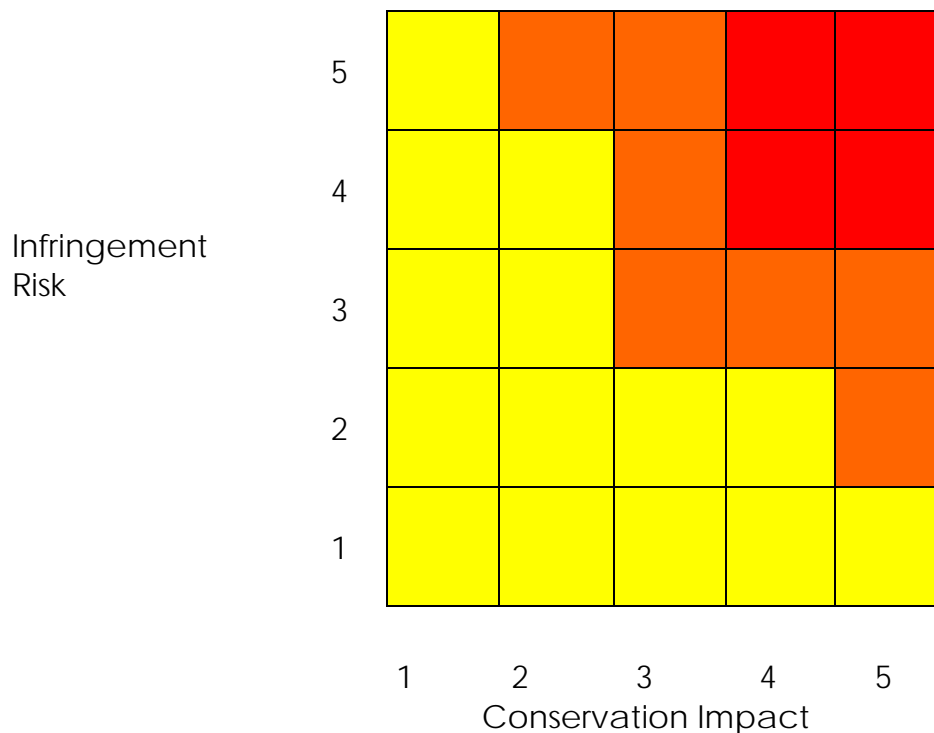
### Risk based enforcement scoring matrix

Applying the scores to a 5 x 5 matrix system shows how different levels of enforcement risk are evaluated. Omission of the least important regulatory considerations from the four tables i.e. where there is insignificant impact on conservation of fisheries or the marine environment, means that it is not necessary to use a "0" parameter. The matrix below displays colour coding to denote low, medium and high risks. This makes it a simple procedure to highlight within the tables how regulatory enforcement will be prioritised; that is barring exceptional circumstances which may arise and dictate otherwise.

 High risk

 Medium risk

 Low risk



2011/12 priorities for regulatory enforcement

The following fishing activities are highest risk for enforcement action (score 16+):

- Scallop dredging limited fishing time (ex CSFC byelaw) – Quarters 1 to 4;
- Prohibited nets in the Tamar, Lynher and Camel rivers (ex EA byelaws) – Quarters 1 to 4;
- Fishing for bass from a boat in the Tamar, Lynher rivers – Quarters 1 to 4;
- Fishing for bass from a boat in the Camel river – Quarters 1 (part), 2 and 3 (part).

At the top end of medium risk for enforcement action (score 12 to 15 incl.):

- Undersized scallops (EC Regulation) – Quarters 1 to 4;
- Cut-out scallops (EC Regulation or ex CSFC byelaw) – Quarters 1 to 4;
- Catch composition in respect of net mesh size (EC Regulation) – Quarters 1 to 4;
- Berried lobsters (ex CSFC byelaw) – Quarters 1 and 4;
- Fishing for bass from a boat in the Helford, Fal, Percuil, Fowey – Quarters 1(part), 2 and 3
- French trawler incursion (ex CSFC byelaw or EC Regulation) – Quarters 2 and 3.

CORNWALL IFCA DISTRICT  
RISK BASED ENFORCEMENT STRATEGY

APRIL TO JUNE inc. (1<sup>st</sup> QUARTER)

Appendix 1

<u>FISHING METHOD</u>	<u>AREA AFFECTED</u> (0 to 6nm of sea and river or MPA as stated)	<u>REGULATORY CONSIDERATION</u> Under IFCA byelaw (inc. legacy) or Gov't order or EU regulation	<u>INFRINGEMENT RISK</u> L - 1,2,3,4,5 - H	<u>CONSERVATION IMPACT</u> L - 1,2,3,4,5 - H	<u>ENFORCEMENT RISK</u> Low - Yellow Med - Orange High - Red
Beam trawl	North Cornwall (April and early May)	Vessel length and power inc. historic rights	2	4	8
		Minimum fish sizes	2	2	4
		Beam and trawl construction	1	4	4
	South Cornwall	Belgian vessel incursion	1	4	4
		Vessel length and power inc. historic rights	1	4	4
		Minimum fish sizes	2	2	4
Beam and trawl construction	1	4	4		
Otter trawl	Cornwall sea district	Trawl construction	1	2	2
		Minimum fish sizes	3	3	9
	SACs - Fal and Helford, Plymouth Sound and estuaries	French vessel incursion	1	4	4
		Benthic disturbance from demersal trawls	2	4	8
Scallop dredge	South Cornwall	Vessel length inc. historic rights	2	5	10
		Excess no. of dredges	2	5	10
		Undersized scallops	4	3	12

		Cut-out scallops	4	3	12
		Dredge construction & tow bar length	1	1	1
		Limited fishing time	4	4	16
		Non bivalve molluscs bycatch	1	1	1
		Benthic disturbance	2	4	8
	SACs - Plymouth Sound and estuaries Fal and Helford				
Pot	Cornwall sea district	Vessel length inc. historic rights	1	4	4
	Fal (* applies)	Minimum shellfish sizes*	2	3	6
	Helford (* applies)	Berried lobsters	4	3	12
		V - notched lobsters*	2	2	4
		Parts of crabs	1	1	1
		Shellfish permit and conditions	3	1	3
	East of Rame Hd Tamar, Lynher	Pot escape gaps	2	2	4
Net	Cornwall sea district	Fixed engines (mainly surface nets in 9 defined coastal areas)	1	3	3
	Fal (* applies)	Parts of crab	2	2	4
	Helford (* applies)	Prohibited mesh size range*	3	3	9
	Camel (* applies)	Catch composition re mesh size*	4	3	12
		Minimum fish and shellfish sizes*	2	2	4
		Shellfish permit and conditions	3	1	3
		Cetacean bycatch	1	4	4
	North Cornwall	Birds in nets - St Ives Bay	1	3	3
	Camel	Bass nursery area (except April)	4	4	16
		All nets prohibited in part of river on 1 <sup>st</sup> April, and anywhere in the river except 2 <sup>nd</sup> to 30 <sup>th</sup> April inc.	4	4	16

		and except those permitted by EA			
	South Cornwall	Mesh size – Manacles	1	3	3
	Tamar & Lynher	Bass nursery area	4	5	20
		All nets prohibited	4	5	20
	Helford, Fal, Percuil, Fowey	Bass nursery area (except April)	4	3	12
	Helford, Carrick Rds and Fal etc, Fowey, Looe	Draft and seine nets night prohibition for certain mesh size range	2	3	6
	Fowey	All nets of certain mesh size range prohibited in part of river	3	3	9
		All nets prohibited (except April) - except those permitted by EA	3	3	9
	Mount's Bay	Mesh size – Runnelstone	1	3	3
Ring Net	Mount's Bay South Cornwall Fal	Minimum fish sizes	1	1	1
Seine	Camel Fowey	Permit for sand eels (except April) for certain mesh size range	1	1	1
Rod and line	Cornwall sea district All rivers	Minimum fish sizes	3	2	6
Handline	Cornwall sea district	Minimum fish sizes	1	1	1

Hand gathering of shellfish	Cornwall sea district	Minimum molluscs sizes	1	1	1
	Fal Helford Camel Tamar & Lynher	Minimum molluscs and shellfish sizes	1	1	1

CORNWALL IFCA DISTRICT  
RISK BASED ENFORCEMENT STRATEGY

JULY to SEPTEMBER inc. (2<sup>nd</sup> QUARTER)

Appendix 2

<u>FISHING METHOD</u>	<u>AREA AFFECTED</u> (0 to 6nm of sea and river or MPA as stated)	<u>REGULATORY CONSIDERATION</u>	<u>INFRINGEMENT RISK</u> L - 1,2,3,4,5 - H	<u>CONSERVATION IMPACT</u> L - 1,2,3,4,5 - H	<u>ENFORCEMENT RISK</u> Low - Yellow Med - Orange High - Red
Beam trawl	South Cornwall	Vessel length and power inc. historic rights	1	4	4
		Minimum fish sizes	2	2	4
		Beam and trawl construction	1	4	4
Otter trawl	Cornwall sea district	Trawl construction	1	2	2
		Minimum fish sizes	3	3	9
	SACs - Fal and Helford, Plymouth Sound and estuaries	French vessel incursion	3	4	12
		Benthic disturbance from demersal trawls	2	4	8
Scallop dredge	South Cornwall	Vessel length inc. historic rights	2	5	10
		Excess no. of dredges	2	5	10
		Undersized scallops	4	3	12
		Cut-out scallops	4	3	12
		Dredge construction and tow bar length	1	1	1
		Limited fishing time	4	4	16
		Non bi-valve molluscs bycatch	1	1	1

	SACs – Plymouth Sound and estuaries Fal and Helford	Benthic disturbance	2	4	8
Pot	Cornwall sea district Fal (* applies) Helford (* applies)	Vessel length inc. historic rights Minimum shellfish sizes* Berried lobsters V – notched lobsters*	1 2 4 2	4 3 3 2	4 6 12 4
		Parts of crabs Shellfish permit and conditions Pot escape gaps	1 2 2	1 1 2	1 2 4
	East of Rame Hd Tamar, Lynher		2	2	4
Net	Cornwall sea district Fal (* applies) Helford (* applies) Camel (* applies)	Fixed engines (mainly surface nets in 9 defined coastal areas) Parts of crab Prohibited mesh size range* Catch composition re mesh size* Minimum fish and shellfish sizes* Shellfish permit and conditions Cetacean bycatch	1 2 3 4 2 2 1	3 2 3 3 2 1 4	3 4 9 12 4 2 4
	North Cornwall South Cornwall Camel	Birds in St Ives Bay Mesh size – Manacles Bass nursery area All nets prohibited - except those permitted by EA	1 3 4 4	3 3 4 4	3 9 16 16
	Tamar & Lynher	Bass nursery area All nets prohibited	4 4	5 5	20 20
	Helford, Fal, Percuil Helford, Carrick Rds and Fal etc,	Bass nursery area Draft and seine net night prohibition for certain mesh size	4 4 2	3 3 3	12 6

	Percuil, Looe	range			
	Fowey	Bass nursery area	4	3	12
		All nets of certain mesh size range prohibited in part of river	3	3	9
		All nets prohibited - except those permitted by EA	3	3	9
	Mount's Bay	Mesh size – Runnelstone	1	3	3
Ring Net	Mount's Bay South Cornwall Fal	Minimum fish sizes	1	1	1
Seine	Camel Fowey	Permit for sand eels for certain mesh size range	1	1	1
Rod and line	Cornwall sea district All rivers	Minimum fish sizes	3	2	6
Handline	Cornwall sea district	Minimum fish sizes	1	1	1
Hand gathering of shellfish	Cornwall sea district Fal Helford Camel Tamar & Lynher	Minimum molluscs sizes	1	1	1
		Minimum molluscs and shellfish sizes	1	1	1

CORNWALL IFCA DISTRICT  
RISK BASED ENFORCEMENT STRATEGY

OCTOBER TO DECEMBER inc. (3<sup>RD</sup> QUARTER)

Appendix 3

<u>FISHING METHOD</u>	<u>AREA AFFECTED</u> (0 to 6nm of sea and river or MPA as stated)	<u>REGULATORY CONSIDERATION</u> Under IFCA byelaw (inc. legacy) or Gov't order or EU regulation	<u>INFRINGEMENT RISK</u> L - 1,2,3,4,5 - H	<u>CONSERVATION IMPACT</u> L - 1,2,3,4,5 - H	<u>ENFORCEMENT RISK</u> Low – Yellow Med – Orange High – Red
Beam trawl	South Cornwall Mount's Bay	Vessel length and power inc. historic rights	1	4	4
		Minimum fish sizes	2	2	4
		Beam and trawl construction	1	4	4
Otter trawl	Cornwall sea district	Trawl construction	1	2	2
		Minimum fish sizes	3	3	9
	ICES area VIIe	French vessel incursion	3	4	12
		Pair trawl mesh size (except October)	1	4	4
		Benthic disturbance from demersal trawls	2	4	8
Scallop dredge	South Cornwall	Vessel length inc. historic rights	2	5	10
		Excess no. of dredges	2	5	10
		Undersized scallops	4	3	12
		Cut-out scallops	4	3	12
		Dredge construction & tow bar length	1	1	1
		Limited fishing time	4	4	16
		Non bivalve molluscs bycatch	1	1	1

	SACs – Plymouth Sound and estuaries Fal and Helford	Benthic disturbance	2	4	8
Pot	Cornwall sea district Fal (* applies) Helford (* applies)	Vessel length inc. historic rights Minimum shellfish sizes* Berried lobsters V – notched lobsters*	1 2 3 2	4 3 3 2	4 6 9 4
		Parts of crabs	1	1	1
		Shellfish permit and conditions	2	1	2
	East of Rame Hd Tamar, Lynher	Pot escape gaps	2	2	4
Net	Cornwall sea district Fal (* applies) Helford (* applies) Camel (* applies)	Fixed engines (mainly surface nets in 9 defined coastal areas) Parts of crab Prohibited mesh size range* Catch composition re mesh size* Minimum fish and shellfish sizes* Shellfish permit and conditions Cetacean bycatch	1 2 3 4 2 2 1	3 2 3 3 2 1 4	3 4 9 12 4 2 4
	North Cornwall	Birds in St Ives Bay	2	3	6
	South Cornwall	Mesh size – Manacles	2	3	6
	Camel	Bass nursery area (except December)	4	4	16
		All nets prohibited - except those permitted by EA	4	4	16
	Tamar and Lynher	Bass nursery area	4	5	20
		All nets prohibited	4	5	20
	Helford, Fal, Percuil, Fowey	Bass nursery area	4	3	12

	Helford, Carrick Rds and Fal etc, Percuil, Looe	Draft and seine net night prohibition of certain mesh size range	2	3	6
	Fowey	All nets of certain mesh size range prohibited in part of river	3	3	9
		All nets prohibited - except those permitted by EA	3	3	9
	Mount's Bay	Mesh size – Runnelstone	1	3	3
Ring Net	Mount's Bay South Cornwall Fal	Minimum fish sizes	1	1	1
Seine	Camel Fowey	Permit for sand eels for certain mesh size range	1	1	1
Rod and line	Cornwall sea district All rivers	Minimum fish sizes	3	2	6
Handline	Cornwall sea district	Minimum fish sizes	1	1	1
Hand gathering of shellfish	Cornwall sea district Fal Helford Camel Tamar & Lynher	Minimum molluscs sizes Minimum molluscs and shellfish sizes	1 1	1 1	1 1

CORNWALL IFCA DISTRICT  
RISK BASED ENFORCEMENT STRATEGY

JANUARY TO MARCH inc. (4<sup>TH</sup> QUARTER)

Appendix 4

<u>FISHING METHOD</u>	<u>AREA AFFECTED</u> (0 to 6nm of sea and river or MPA as stated)	<u>REGULATORY CONSIDERATION</u> Under IFCA byelaw (inc. legacy) or Gov't order or EU regulation	<u>INFRINGEMENT RISK</u> L - 1,2,3,4,5 - H	<u>CONSERVATION IMPACT</u> L - 1,2,3,4,5 - H	<u>ENFORCEMENT RISK</u> Low - Yellow Med - Orange High - Red
Beam trawl	North Cornwall	Vessel length and power inc. historic rights	2	4	8
		Minimum fish sizes	2	2	4
		Beam and trawl construction	1	4	4
	South Cornwall	Belgian vessel incursion	1	4	4
		Vessel length and power inc. historic rights	1	4	4
		Minimum fish sizes	2	2	4
Beam and trawl construction	1	4	4		
Otter trawl	Cornwall sea district	Trawl construction	1	2	2
		Minimum fish sizes	3	3	9
		French vessel incursion	1	4	4
	ICES area VIIe SACs Plymouth Sound and estuaries Fal and Helford	Pair trawl mesh sizes	1	4	4
		Benthic disturbance from demersal trawls	2	4	8
Scallop dredge	South Cornwall	Vessel length inc. historic rights	2	5	10
		Excess no. of dredges	2	5	10
		Undersized scallops	4	3	12
		Cut-out scallops	4	3	12



