

Enforcement Plan 2012 to 2013

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CORNWALL IFCA ENFORCEMENT PLAN 2012 – 2013

1. Overview of Fisheries Enforcement 2011/2012

- 1.1 The responsibility for Cornwall IFCA to manage the marine environment in relation to sea fisheries, in parts of the district where it was formerly carried out by the Devon Sea Fisheries Committee (DSFC) and Environment Agency (EA), has required a process of rapid learning for enforcement officers. To that end officers have worked closely with other enforcement authorities to better understand the sea fisheries which are currently subject to legacy byelaws and national Orders, all the way up to the tidal limits of Cornwall's rivers and estuaries. Joint operations were conducted with the EA on numerous occasions which have led to successful investigations into fisheries offences. Contacts with many of Cornwall's harbour masters and various officers of the Devon and Cornwall Police has led to the development of good working relationships, including the potential to share crime intelligence and the use of physical assets. Some of the individuals known to have been involved in using boats for illegal river fishing are also of interest to other Authorities for other marine crime. This service has now aided the Police with the use of patrol boats and specialist equipment on a number of occasions. Utilisation of Police facilities, including boats, has been offered, including the ability to formally access information held on the Police National Computer database.
- 1.2 To cater for the expanded area and role of this service, including things which are planned but yet to materialise such as Marine Conservation Zones, a programme of officer recruitment and internal promotion/re-organisation has occurred in the last few months. As can be seen in the Annual Plan, a three tier enforcement officer structure has now become a five tier system, with a Principal Officer (formerly Senior Officer), a promotion of one Enforcement Officer to a new Senior Officer role, three dedicated Enforcement Officers, one RIB coxswain/Enforcement Officer and two part-time Enforcement officers to act in an assisting role. Having had one Enforcement Officer/ RIB coxswain resign from the service and another take internal promotion to Senior Scientific Officer, there is an urgent need to get new staff trained and qualified to the required standards for this Service. Until such time as all roles are filled and officers have undergone training (expected to take at least six months), enforcement capacity will not be at full strength. The occasional assistance of experienced Scientific Officers will help, but cannot be an expectation.
- 1.3 With most human and physical assets being based at the western end of the county, it is difficult to respond in a timely manner to incidents which occur 50 to 80 miles away, especially if a boat is required to investigate illegal fishing activity. It is envisaged that two officers, with a small boat and vehicle immediately available to them, based somewhere central to the Tamar, Lynher, Camel and Fowey river systems, will eventually provide a major part of the solution to fisheries enforcement matters in east and north Cornwall.
- 1.4 The process for warranting of EA officers as Cornwall Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Officers (IFCO), and Cornwall IFCOs to act as EA water bailiffs under the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975 has recently been completed following local training by each other's officers. This will help with future enforcement operations where one authority needs the assistance of the other to gather evidence which could be used in any legal proceedings.

The Marine Management Organisation (MMO) and the Welsh Government Fisheries Department have been very helpful in conducting interviews of suspects on behalf of this Service. This has occurred in rare circumstances where someone (usually a fishing vessel charterer or owner) is willing to be interviewed, but not to travel long distances to the Cornwall IFCA office. Also, the MMO Plymouth office has been used to facilitate interviews of boat skippers and owners for the same reason. The close co-operation between the local MMO officers has led to good intelligence sharing and provision of useful data. MMO officers have benefitted from sea patrols using this Service's vessels, facilitating boarding and inspections of fishing boats both within and outwith of the District.

- 1.5 The excellent working relationships between officers and Members with the many individuals and sectors of Cornwall's inshore fishing industry have long been of major benefit to them properly understanding the fishing activities carried out in, and adjacent to, the District. It also works the other way around, in that officers can often impart useful information and guidance on fisheries and marine environmental matters which can assist with the prevention of breaches of fisheries legislation, or aid business planning through the highlighting of current and expected issues. This two-way interaction process was a key factor in the success of the former Cornwall SFC and is essential to maintain in the future.

2. Enforcement Strategy

- 2.1 On 1st April 2011, the Cornwall Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority (the Authority) was fully vested under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (MaCCA). The Authority took over the fisheries and conservation management responsibilities from the Cornwall Sea Fisheries Committee (CSFC), part of the Devon Sea Fisheries Committee (DSFC) and the Environment Agency (EA) within the new district. The Authority's district¹ covers all tidal waters (out to six nautical miles from the 1983 baselines²) within Cornwall Council borders with Devon County Council.
- 2.2 Fisheries management only succeeds with an integrated approach encompassing communication, research and enforcement. Full compliance with EU, UK and in particular local fisheries and environmental legislation is the overall aim of the Authority. This is best achieved through the adoption of an adaptive co-management approach to fisheries management. The key to achieving high compliance is ensuring that those users who are potentially affected have a real opportunity to engage with the Authority over the local management approach to be taken. By engaging in the management process, the Authority and all users will have a far better understanding of the requirements of the other interested parties. Conflicts of interest will not always be resolved, but having gained an understanding of why actions are taken, affected users are far more likely to accept the approach taken. Where consensus with the management approach is not achieved or where the potential gain is significant, the risk of illegal activity increases. The risk is even greater where an effective enforcement deterrent is not in place. The

¹ The Cornwall Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority Order 2010

² means the baselines as they existed at 25th January 1983 in accordance with the Territorial Waters Order in Council 1964 (1965 III p.6452A, as amended by the Territorial Waters (Amendment) Order in Council (1979 II p.2866).

deterrent is only effective where the risk of enforcement action is high (whether perceived or in reality) and the consequences are serious. In recognition of the need to have an effective deterrent, fines applicable to byelaw offences have risen from a maximum of £5,000 to £50,000.

- 2.3 The Authority uses various compliance measures to ensure, where possible, that no person(s) illegally engaged in fishing related activity removes fishing opportunities for others or gains an unfair market advantage by breaking the rules and that law abiding person(s) are not disadvantaged by being compliant. It will also seek to use appropriate compliance and enforcement measures, where it considers it to be necessary, to ensure that the marine environment is not adversely affected by fishing activities.
- 2.4 Where the Authority undertakes compliance activity, it will work in accordance with the Hampton Principles of Better Regulation as set out in the Regulators' Compliance Code³ and the Legislative and Regulatory Reform Act 2006 (as amended⁴). In carrying out its functions, the Authority will ensure that:
- i. any action taken, including compliance related or investigative, is proportionate to specific, identified, risk or need for intervention;
 - ii. it is accountable for its regulatory activity – to its stakeholders, its partner organisations, Ministers, local taxpayers, the general public and the Courts;
 - iii. its actions are consistent, in that it should make similar (but not necessarily the same) decisions about activity in similar circumstances, in accordance with its delegated responsibilities, statutory objective and guidance;
 - iv. its regulatory actions are transparent, by publishing information to its regulated stakeholders indicating what enforcement action it can take and may take in appropriate circumstances;
 - v. all its activities and, in particular, those that would place a "burden" on a regulated person (such as monitoring, inspection, investigation and compliance actions), are targeted using a risk based approach⁵, ensuring such action is for a specific identifiable need, for example, limiting random inspections to specific identified compliance requirements;
 - vi. Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Officers (IFCOs) appointed by the Authority are highly trained, competent and adhere to the inspection code of practice⁶; and
 - vii. it works closely with partner organisations to make best use of available resources and share information.
- 2.5 The Authority will endeavour to use an adaptive co-management approach, where compliance is achieved through engagement, understanding and advice. Where compliance is not achieved by this approach, the Authority has a range of enforcement actions available to it:

³<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+http://www.bis.gov.uk/policies/better-regulation/improving-regulatory-delivery/implementing-principles-of-better-regulation/the-regulators-compliance-code>

⁴ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/51/contents>

⁵ Fisheries risk based enforcement strategy as described below

⁶ Cornwall IFCA code of conduct for inspections

2.6 Verbal Warning

A verbal warning is issued when a minor infringement in legislation is detected. This approach is used to remind person(s) of relevant legislation and is recorded. If the person(s) commits a similar offence, the individual involved may face a higher level of enforcement action.

2.7 Advisory Letter

Where it is believed that breaches of the law may have been committed and it is appropriate to do so, an advisory letter may be sent reminding the person(s) of the need to obey the law. This may be sent without prejudice to other purely civil remedies⁷.

2.8 Official Written Warning

Where there is evidence that an offence has been committed but it is not appropriate to implement formal prosecution proceedings, an official written warning letter may be sent to the regulated person(s), outlining the alleged offending, when it occurred and what regulation(s) were breached. It will also set out that it is a matter which could be subject to prosecution should the same behaviour occur in the future. This may be sent without prejudice to other purely civil remedies.

2.9 Caution

A simple caution (known previously as a Home Office Caution) may be offered by the Authority. Issuance of a caution may be deemed to be the most appropriate means to deal with the offence(s), particularly where there is no identified financial gain. A caution is only offered when the Authority is prepared to instigate legal proceedings and prosecute if the person(s) decides to decline the caution.

2.10 Fixed Administrative Penalty

The Authority may issue a financial administrative penalty ("FAP"), the level of which may be up to £10,000⁸, as an alternative to criminal prosecution in certain circumstances. Further information on FAPs is available on the Cornwall IFCA website.

2.11 Prosecution

The ability to take criminal prosecutions is essential in discouraging serious non-compliance; the purpose is to secure conviction and ensure that the offender can be punished by a Court at an appropriate level, thus acting as a deterrent to any future wrong doing to both the offender and others who may engage in similar criminal behaviour. A prosecution may be commenced where it is felt that the matter is too serious or not suitable for another form of disposal such as a fixed administrative penalty, warning or caution. In order to prosecute, the Authority has to be satisfied both that there is sufficient evidence of the alleged offending and that there is a clear public interest in taking criminal proceedings. The Authority will only commence a prosecution if it is satisfied that there is a realistic prospect of conviction against each suspect on each charge on the available evidence. If a case does not pass this test, it will not go ahead regardless of how important or serious it may be. If a case passes the sufficiency of evidence test, the Authority⁹ will consider whether it is appropriate to prosecute, or

⁷ Civil remedies are procedures and sanctions, used to prevent or reduce criminal activity as an alternative to using formal court proceedings

⁸ The Sea Fishing (Penalty Notices) (England) Order 2011

⁹ Consideration to prosecute is undertaken by the Chief Officer of the Authority and Legal Advisor under the Cornwall IFCA Constitution

whether it is appropriate to exercise one of the enforcement options available to it as set out above. In determining the correct response in any individual case, the Authority will always take into account the public interest in prosecuting.

The following lists of public interest factors in favour and against prosecution are not exhaustive and each case must be considered on its own facts and on its own merits.

- Whether the implications of the offending for the enforcement of the regulatory regime undermines the management approach taken;
- The impact of the offending on the environment, including wildlife, and also, where applicable, having regard to the objectives of Marine Protected Areas;
- With regard to offences affecting fish and fish stocks, whether recovery species are involved and any issues as to quota status;
- The financial benefit of the offending or other financial aspects of the offence, including the impact on other legitimate operators;
- Whether the offence was committed deliberately or officials were obstructed during the course of the offending / investigation;
- The previous enforcement record of the offender;
- The attitude of the offender including any action that has been taken to rectify or prevent recurrence of the matter(s); and
- Where offences are prevalent or difficult to detect and the deterrent effect on others by making an example of the offender.

A prosecution is less likely to be required if:

- The court is likely to impose a nominal penalty;
- The seriousness and consequences of the offending can be appropriately dealt with by an out-of-court disposal which the person(s) accepts ;
- The offence was committed as a result of a genuine mistake or misunderstanding;
- The financial gain or disturbance to sensitive marine habitat can be described as minor and was the result of a single incident, particularly if it was caused by a misjudgement;
- There has been a long delay between the offence taking place and the date of the trial, unless there are key mitigating circumstances that caused the delay; and
- The person(s) played a minor role in the commission of the offence; the suspect is, or was at the time of the offence, suffering from significant mental or physical ill health.

3. Brief Description of Fishing Methods and the Main Regulatory Concerns

3.1 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 and/or rollers to hold the beam off the sea bed as the whole trawl arrangement is dragged along using a steel warp run from a deck winch. 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, crustaceans and scallops, 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), less than half of them 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.

Whilst Marine Protected Areas (MPA) currently exist in the District in the form of four Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), there are a further twelve proposed MPAs in the form of Marine Conservation Zones (MCZ) and/or their associated Reference Areas. Beam trawling is a fishing method which could be considered to significantly impact upon the features of some MPAs. However, during the term of this document no regulatory measure is expected to be brought into force.

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 in respect of 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.

3.2 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.

Whilst Marine Protected Areas (MPA) currently exist in the District in the form of four Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), there are a further twelve proposed MPAs in the form of Marine Conservation Zones (MCZ) and/or their associated Reference Areas. Otter trawling is a fishing method which could be considered to significantly impact upon the features of some MPAs. However, during the term of this document no regulatory measure is expected to be brought into force.

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; and
- Illegal incursion into the District by French trawlers in respect of the Trawling byelaw, or the Fishing Boats (European Economic Community) Designation Order 1983 which is only enforceable by the MMO; (IFCA evidence could be used in any court proceedings).

3.3 Scallop Dredging

Multiples of steel dredges are slung off a steel beam fitted with solid rubber rollers on each end, helping to raise it off the sea bed as it is towed along by a steel warp run off a deck winch. 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 into a chain or net bag arrangement directly 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 from east of the Lizard to Eddystone rock.

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 have used 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 times. 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 mature further.

It is illegal to retain on board 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.

One of the last byelaws made by Cornwall SFC introduced a night-time curfew for using dredges to take scallops, in line with that of Devon SFC. From the start it was envisaged that this would take close monitoring to ensure compliance and in doing so, several scallop dredging vessels were found working at a prohibited time of day. All the transgressions were by vessels visiting the District, normally based in other English or Welsh ports. Continued vigilance by this service will be required.

Whilst Marine Protected Areas (MPA) currently exist in the District in the form of four Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), there are a further twelve proposed MPAS in the form of Marine Conservation Zones (MCZ) and/or their associated Reference Areas. Scallop dredging is a fishing method which could be considered to significantly impact upon the features of some MPAs. However, during the term of this document no regulatory measure is expected to be brought into force.

Main enforcement concerns for scallop dredging in the District are:

- Using dredges to take scallops at a prohibited time of day in respect of the Scallop Dredge (Limited Fishing Time) byelaw;
- Undersized scallops in respect of Commission Regulation (EC) 850/98;
- Cut-out scallops in respect of Commission Regulation (EC) 850/98;
- The total number of dredges in use in respect of the Dredges byelaw; and
- Dredge construction in respect of the Dredges byelaw and the Scallop Fishing Order 2004.

3.4 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, 1,000 to 2,000 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 this is enforced by the MMO. Both schemes require monthly returns to show fishing effort, areas fished and quantities landed.

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.

New vivier crabbers are expected to begin working inside the District this year which may place great pressure upon skippers of small boats wishing to work on or adjacent to the same grounds.

With the majority of inshore commercial fishing in the District involving the taking and landing of one or more crustacean species, there are many minimum sizes and capture conditions applied to them. The relatively new spider crabs byelaw needs to be brought to the attention of many fishermen who may not have heard of the increase in size for female animals, or who simply require a reminder as they begin fishing for them.

Whilst Marine Protected Areas (MPA) currently exist in the District in the form of four Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), there are a further twelve proposed MPAS in the form of Marine Conservation Zones (MCZ) and/or their associated Reference Areas. Potting is a fishing method which could be considered to significantly impact upon the features of some MPAs. However, during the term of this document no regulatory measure is expected to be brought into force.

Main enforcement concerns for potting in the District are:

- Undersized edible crabs in respect of the Crabs byelaw, The Undersized Crabs Order and Commission Regulation EC850/98;
- Undersized spider crabs in respect of the Spider Crabs byelaw, The Undersized Spider Crabs Order and Commission Regulation EC850/98;
- Undersized lobsters in respect of the Lobster byelaw, The Undersized Lobsters Order and Commission Regulation EC850/98;
- The grant of a permit for vessels being used to take more than two shellfish per day in respect of the Lobster, Crawfish, and Crab Fishing for Profit Permit byelaw;
- Non-return of shellfish monthly statistics in respect of the Lobster, Crawfish, and Crab Fishing for Profit Permit byelaw;
- Berried lobsters in respect of the Berried Lobsters and Crawfish byelaw; and
- V-notched lobsters in respect of the Protection of V-notched Lobsters byelaw, and The Lobsters and Crawfish (Prohibition of Fishing and Landing) Order.

3.5 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 (e.g. sole nets, cod nets, ray nets, spider crab nets etc). 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 most often 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 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 accidentally detached 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 or landed. 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 wide variety of netting restrictions to protect sea fish and salmonids apply in all the rivers. Where bass and grey mullet are well known to concentrate, there is regular and deliberate illegal netting to take such a high value or high volume species. A lot of this activity is conducted at night using small boats and which, if not based on a river, which may be quickly transported to and from a river using a road trailer.

Whilst Marine Protected Areas (MPA) currently exist in the District in the form of four Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), there are a further twelve proposed MPAs in the form of Marine Conservation Zones (MCZ) and/or their associated Reference Areas. Netting is a fishing method which could be considered to significantly impact upon the features of some MPAs. However, during the term of this document no regulatory measure is expected to be brought into force.

Main enforcement concerns for netting in the District are:

- Weight of edible crab and spider crab claws removed whilst clearing nets in respect of the Parts of Crab byelaw;
- Undersized spider crabs in respect of the Spider Crabs byelaw, The Undersized Spider Crabs Order and Commission Regulation (EC) 850/98;
- Undersized fish in respect of the Specified Fish Sizes byelaw;
- The grant of a permit for vessels being used to take more than two shellfish per day in respect of the Lobster, Crawfish, and Crab Fishing for Profit Permit byelaw;
- Non-return of shellfish monthly statistics in respect of 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 in respect of the Bass (Specified Areas) (Prohibition of Fishing) Order;
- Fixed nets set within three metres of the sea surface in specified areas in respect of the Fixed Engines byelaw;
- Netting in rivers for sea fish under numerous byelaws inherited from the Environment Agency;
- Net mesh size corresponding to target species in respect of Commission Regulation (EC) 850/98; and
- Prohibited net mesh size range in respect of Commission Regulation (EC) 850/98.

3.6 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 retain fish.

Ring netting is allowed in some rivers, though it may be for a limited time of the year. It is not common and is usually to target shoals of grey mullet.

EU legislation is used to generate a "Mackerel Box" in waters which encompass the whole of the District. Skippers of ring netters fishing in the District need to be aware of their catch composition when mackerel is included in the fish retained on board.

3.7 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 is 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.

3.8 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, bait type and fishing ground normally dictate that fish caught are of the desired species and meet any minimum size requirements.

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

3.9 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 or pollack 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 members' rules in respect of retaining fish by a minimum length or weight. This appears to at least ensure any regulated minimum size applied in the District is adhered to or exceeded.

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 in respect of the Bass (Specified Areas)(Prohibition of Fishing) Order.

3.10 Diving

Divers using standard SCUBA equipment usually deploy from a small boat to hand-gather sedentary species such as 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 for carriage ashore.

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. Such concern has recently been expressed for a few areas and has led to a decline in commercial diving activity.

Commercial divers taking bivalve molluscs for human consumption must have regard to the classification of shellfish harvesting areas as regulated by the Food Standards Agency (FSA). A recent change to the way in which EC Regulation is enforced for the testing of biotoxins in live bi-valve molluscs has made the direct supply of them from fisherman to retailer an onerous procedure. This has also led to some fishermen ceasing their diving for bivalve molluscs.

There are no enforcement concerns for diving on shellfish stocks in the District as the small areas heavily prosecuted by divers to date, are believed to recover quickly after fishing effort is significantly reduced.

3.11 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 commercial sale.

Larger seines used for bass and mullet are generally owned by a collective of commercial fishermen who work other fishing gear from licensed fishing 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 or vessels at sea 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, along with other fisheries where nets are used.

3.12 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.

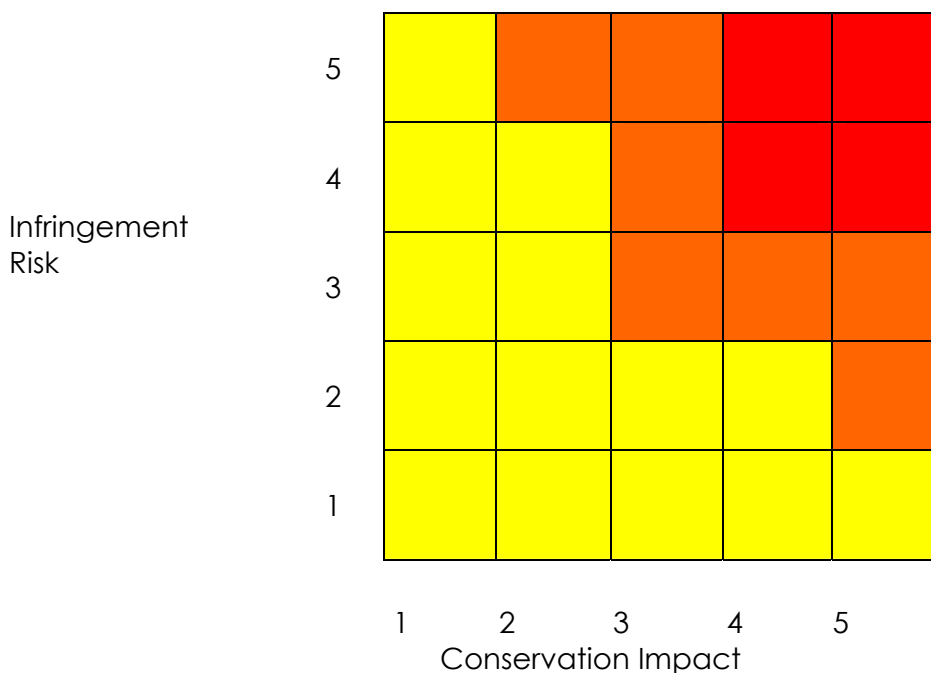
3.13 Notes

- a) 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.
- b) Reference Areas (RA) for Marine Conservation Zones are planned within the MPA network. Any human activity, including fishing, which may impact upon these areas, could be prohibited. This is in order that site comparisons can be made between the unimpacted RA and the MCZ where certain activities will be allowed. No regulations to protect Reference Areas or Marine Conservation Zones within the District are expected during the term of this document.
- c) There is a High Level Objective to review all legacy byelaws by April 2015. With the work of the Byelaws Working Group being well underway, references to specific byelaws in this paper may change during the year as new byelaws are made and confirmed.

4. Risk Based Enforcement

- 4.1 Four tables (see appendices 1, 2, 3 & 4) have been developed to assess fishing issues and prioritise the enforcement requirement for officers.
- 4.2 The tables have been formulated for each quarter of the year (beginning 1st 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.
- 4.3 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.
- 4.4 Determining The Enforcement Risk
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



4.5 2012/13 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 and Lynher rivers (ex DSFC byelaws)
 - Quarters 1 to 4;
- Prohibited nets in the Camel river (ex EA byelaws)
 - Quarters 1(part), 2 and 3;

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)
 - 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 (Order)
 - Quarters 1(part), 2 and 3;
- Fishing for bass from a boat in the Tamar and Lynher rivers (Order)
 - Quarters 1 to 4;
- Fishing for bass from a boat in the Camel river (Order)
 - Quarters 1 (part), 2 and 3 (part);
- Net prohibition in Fowey river (ex EA byelaw)
 - 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. (1st 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
		French vessel incursion	1	4	4
	SACs – Fal and Helford, Plymouth Sound and estuaries	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	3	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*	3	3	9
	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)	3	4	12
		All nets prohibited in part of river on 1 st April	1	4	4

		All nets prohibited (excl. April 2 nd to April 30 th incl.) - except those permitted by EA	4	4	16
		Fixed engines prohibited	3	3	9
	South Cornwall	Mesh size – Manacles	1	3	3
	Tamar & Lynher	Bass nursery area	3	4	12
		All nets prohibited	4	4	16
	Helford, Fal, Percuil, Fowey	Bass nursery area (except April)	3	4	12
	Helford, Carrick Roads and Fal etc, Fowey, Looe	Draft and seine nets night prohibition for certain mesh size range	2	3	6
		Fixed engines prohibited	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	4	12
	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 Carrick Roads & Fal etc Helford Camel Tamar & Lynher	Minimum molluscs sizes Minimum molluscs and shellfish sizes	1	1	1

CORNWALL IFCA DISTRICT
RISK BASED ENFORCEMENT STRATEGY

JULY to SEPTEMBER inc. (2nd 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> 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	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	3	1	3
		Limited fishing time	4	4	16
		Non bi-valve molluscs bycatch	1	1	1
		Benthic disturbance	2	4	8

Pot	Cornwall sea district Fal (* applies) Helford (* applies)	Vessel length inc. historic rights	1	4	4	
		Minimum shellfish sizes*	3	3	9	
		Berried lobsters	4	3	12	
		V – notched lobsters*	2	2	4	
		Parts of crabs	1	1	1	
		Shellfish permit and conditions	2	1	2	
		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)	1	3	3	
		Parts of crab	2	2	4	
		Prohibited mesh size range*	3	3	9	
		Catch composition re mesh size*	4	3	12	
		Minimum fish and shellfish sizes*	2	2	4	
		Shellfish permit and conditions	2	1	2	
		Cetacean bycatch	1	4	4	
		Birds in St Ives Bay	1	3	3	
		Mesh size – Manacles	3	3	9	
		Bass nursery area	3	4	12	
		All nets prohibited - except those permitted by EA	4	4	16	
		Fixed engines prohibited	3	3	9	
	Tamar & Lynher	Bass nursery area	3	4	12	
		All nets prohibited	4	4	16	
		Draft and seine net prohibition for certain mesh size range	2	3	6	
		Fixed engines prohibited	2	3	6	
	Helford, Carrick Rds and Fal etc, Percuil, Looe	Bass nursery area	3	4	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	
		Fixed engines prohibited	2	3	6	
Fowey						

	Helford, Fal, Percuil Mount's Bay	Bass nursery area Mesh size – Runnelstone	3 1	4 3	12 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 Carrick Roads & Fal etc 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

OCTOBER TO DECEMBER inc. (3RD 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
		French vessel incursion	3	4	12
	ICES area VIIe	Pair trawl mesh size (except October)	1	4	4
	SACs – Plymouth Sound and estuaries, Fal and Helford	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	3	1	3
		Limited fishing time	4	4	16
		Non bivalve molluscs bycatch	1	1	1
		Benthic disturbance	2	4	8
Pot	Cornwall sea district Fal (* applies)	Vessel length inc. historic rights	1	4	4
		Minimum shellfish sizes*	3	3	9

	Helford (* applies)	Berried lobsters	3	3	9
		V – notched lobsters*	2	2	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)	1	3	3
		Parts of crab	2	2	4
		Prohibited mesh size range*	3	3	9
		Catch composition re mesh size*	4	3	12
		Minimum fish and shellfish sizes*	2	2	4
		Shellfish permit and conditions	2	1	2
		Cetacean bycatch	1	4	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)	3	4	12
		All nets prohibited - except those permitted by EA	4	4	16
		Fixed engines prohibited	2	3	6
	Tamar and Lynher	Bass nursery area	3	4	12
		All nets prohibited	3	3	9
	Helford, Fal, Percuil, Fowey	Bass nursery area	3	4	12
	Helford, Carrick Roads and Fal etc, Percuil, Looe	Draff and seine net night prohibition of certain mesh size range	2	3	6
		Fixed engines prohibited	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	4	12
		Fixed engines prohibited	2	3	6
	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 Carrick Roads & Fal etc Helford Camel Tamar & Lynher	Minimum molluscs sizes Minimum molluscs and shellfish sizes	1	1	1

CORNWALL IFCA DISTRICT
RISK BASED ENFORCEMENT STRATEGY

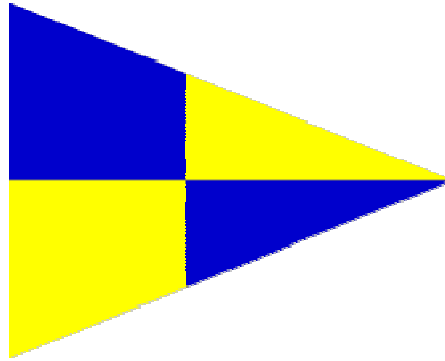
JANUARY TO MARCH inc. (4TH QUARTER)

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	3	4	12	
		Minimum fish sizes	2	2	4	
		Beam and trawl construction	1	4	4	
		Belgian vessel incursion	1	4	4	
		Vessel length and power inc. historic rights	1	4	4	
		Minimum fish sizes	2	2	4	
Other trawl	South Cornwall	Beam and trawl construction	1	4	4	
		Trawl construction	1	2	2	
		Minimum fish sizes	3	3	9	
		French vessel incursion	1	4	4	
		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	
		Dredge construction & tow bar length	3	1	3	
		Limited fishing time	4	4	16	
		Non bivalve molluscs bycatch	1	1	1	
		Benthic disturbance	2	4	8	
		SACs – Fal and Helford, Plymouth Sound and estuaries				

Pot	Cornwall sea district Fal (* applies) Helford (* applies)	Vessel length inc. historic rights	1	4	4	
		Minimum shellfish sizes*	3	3	9	
		Berried lobsters	4	3	12	
		V – notched lobsters*	2	2	4	
		Parts of crabs	1	1	1	
		Shellfish permit and conditions	3	2	6	
		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)	1	3	3	
		Parts of crab	2	2	4	
		Prohibited mesh size range*	3	3	9	
		Catch composition re mesh size*	4	3	12	
		Minimum fish and shellfish sizes*	2	2	4	
		Shellfish permit and conditions	2	1	2	
		Cetacean bycatch	1	4	4	
		Birds in nets - St Ives Bay	2	3	6	
		Mesh size – Manacles	1	3	3	
		Trammel nets prohibited	1	4	4	
		All nets prohibited in part of river	3	3	9	
		Fixed engines prohibited	2	3	6	
	Tamar and Lynher	Bass nursery area	3	4	12	
		All nets prohibited	3	3	9	
		Draft and seine net night prohibition for certain mesh size range	2	3	6	
		Fixed engines prohibited	2	3	6	
		Draft and seine net night prohibition for certain mesh size range	2	3	6	
		All nets of certain mesh size range prohibited in part of river	2	3	6	
	Fowey	Fixed engines prohibited	2	3	6	
		Draft and seine net night prohibition for certain mesh size range	2	3	6	
		All nets of certain mesh size range prohibited in part of river	2	3	6	
		Fixed engines prohibited	2	3	6	
		Mesh size – Runnelstone	1	3	3	
	Mount's Bay					
	Ring Net	Mount's Bay South Cornwall	Minimum fish sizes	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 Carrick Roads & Fal etc Helford Camel Tamar & Lynher	Minimum molluscs sizes Minimum molluscs and shellfish sizes	1	1	1



Produced and published April 2012 by:

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