



Inshore Fisheries and  
Conservation Authority

# Annual Report 2017 to 2018

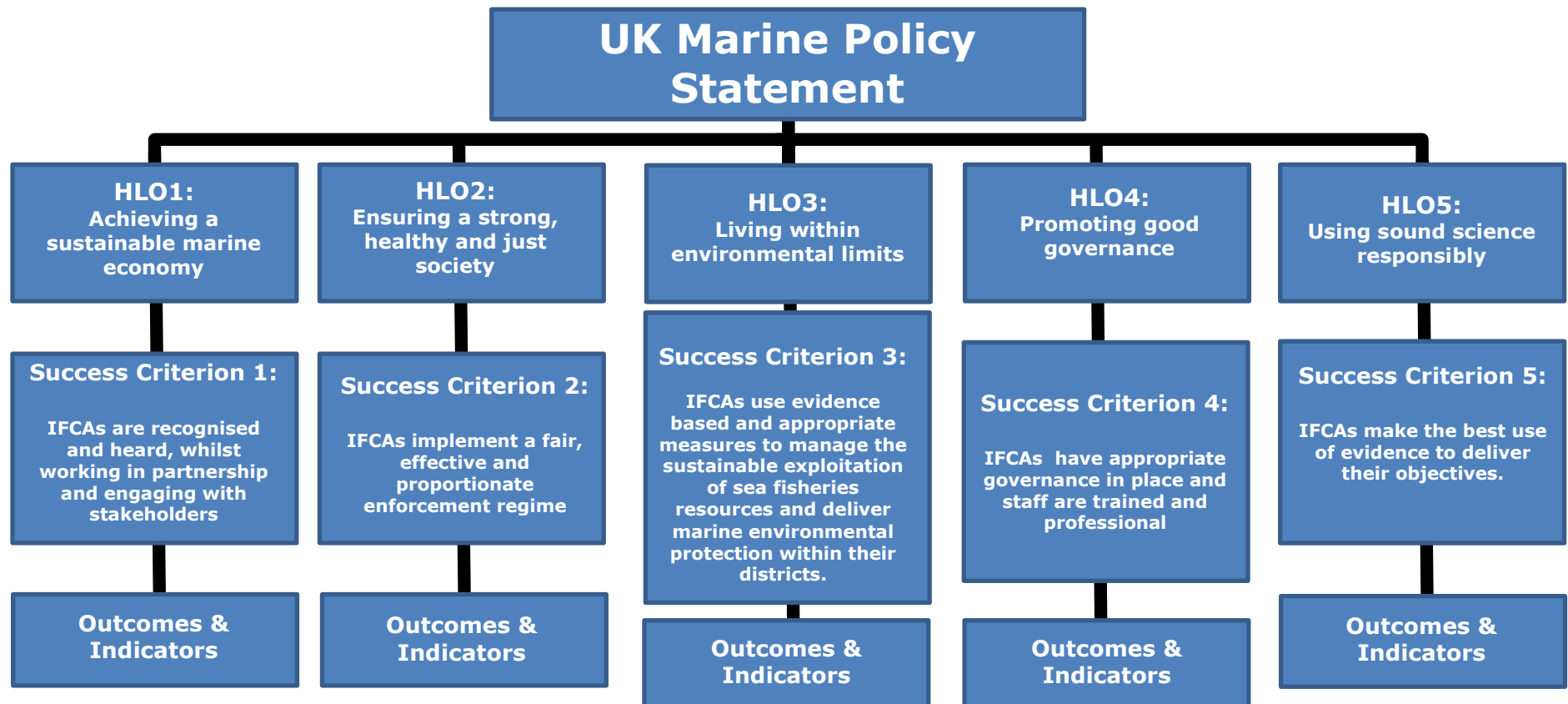




# The IFCA Vision

*"Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authorities 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."*

## IFCA Success Criteria





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# Foreword

Looking back to when we were planning the 2017-18 financial year, it is clear how little we had anticipated the impact that the emerging fishery for live wrasse would have on our workload, both in terms of the amount of detailed data we needed to collect and how this information would be used to find new ways to manage fishing effort. This work, alongside the development of MCZ and netting byelaws, however necessary, made it feel at times as if our work was entirely focused on regulation. I am aware that can make us appear quite remote as an organisation, particularly when difficult decisions have to be taken. My hope moving forwards is that we can use the development of Fisheries Management Plans as a way to work with all sectors involved in a particular fishery, for example, for crustacean species, to find solutions together which can be of benefit to Cornwall's inshore waters.

Our capacity to undertake our own research improves every year, either through collecting data directly from fishing vessels or with the use of Tiger Lily VI as a platform for a range of surveys, both direct sampling as well as remote sensing. This year, this capability has enabled us to collect data ourselves in order to inform our management decisions and importantly, it has improved our knowledge and understanding of local fisheries issues.

It has been challenging for our officers to continue their patrol work without having the necessary powers to enforce EU legislation but, in the meantime, we have invested considerable time and resources in training and development of new systems to improve other aspects of our enforcement work. This will stand us in good stead looking ahead to the future beyond EU-Exit.

Samantha Davis, Chief Officer

# Overview

## **Cornwall IFCA Authority**

The full Authority met on four occasions in the 2017/18 year:

- Authority Meeting: 30 June 2017
- Authority Meeting: 15 September 2017
- Authority Meeting: 15 December 2017
- Authority Meeting: 16 March 2018

All minutes and meeting papers can be downloaded from the Cornwall Council website<sup>1</sup>. A brief summary of each meeting is contained in the Authority report section of this document.

In the 2017/18 year there were a number of changes to membership of the Authority:

- Councillors Andrew Penny and Dave Sleeman were replaced on the Authority by councillors Graham Coad and Richard Buscombe before the June 2017 Authority meeting.
- Andrew Pascoe was appointed by the MMO before the March 2018 Authority meeting, filling a previous vacancy.

## **Staff Recruitment, Turnover and Training**

The 2017/18 financial year saw the following changes to Cornwall IFCA staff:

- Stephanie Sturgeon née Davies joined as a Scientific Officer on a fixed term contract.
- Kate Owen joined as a Scientific Officer on a fixed term contract.
- John Keast left his position of Chief Engineer and retired.

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<sup>1</sup> Other formats are available on request.

## Training

In addition to statutory training required for seagoing officers and revalidation training, the following training was undertaken by staff.

- Media training for senior officers
- Royal Navy enforcement course for one enforcement officer
- Ongoing online Marine Management Organisation (MMO) online accredited training for all enforcement officers
- MMO led training regarding new national intelligence database for all enforcement officers
- All officers attended deaf awareness training
- Recruitment and selection training delivered by Cornwall Council attended by Chief Officer
- MMO led Environmental Enforcement course attended by Principle Enforcement Officer
- MMO fisheries management course for two research officers
- Advanced Microsoft Excel training by Logical Solutions Cornwall for two research officers
- Non-native species identification training by the Marine Biological Association for one research officer



Common urchins, spiny star fish and dead man's fingers and pink sea fans. Taken from drop-down video survey.

# Feedback on focus and priorities

In February 2015 Defra revoked The Sea Fishing Enforcement of Community Control Measures. This had the unintended effect of removing the powers for IFCA warranted officers to enforce European regulations. Cornwall IFCA, responding to independent legal advice, took the decision that enforcement officers could not conduct investigations where any offence under European regulations was the primary reason to investigate. This caused significant problems for officers to maintain an effective enforcement presence around the district. It was anticipated that a resolution to this issue would be found within the financial year. However, whilst progress was made in creating a new Statutory Instrument (SI) to restore these powers by the end of the financial year IFCA enforcement officers were still unable to enforce EU regulations. Officers continued to mitigate the problems this caused by increasing joint working with the MMO, as well as gathering and passing on information and intelligence to the MMO.

In December 2016, Cornwall IFCA made the Whitsand and Looe Bay Marine Conservation Zone (Fishing Restriction) Byelaw 2017. The byelaw took a whole-site closure approach to managing the interaction between bottom towed gear and conservation features within the MCZ. During the statutory consultation period (Jan/Feb 2017), two stakeholders raised objections on the basis that a complete site closure would have a negative impact on their activities. At the 17 March 2017 Authority meeting, these objections were discussed and the Authority took the view that, while the objections did negatively impact the two objectors, a whole area closure provided the best protection for the site features within the MCZ. As a result, the byelaw was recommended to Defra for confirmation. In December 2017, Cornwall IFCA received notification that in Defra's view, closure of the whole MCZ to bottom towed gear was disproportionate with respect to the risk presented by the current limited use of bottom towed gear within the site. As a result, the byelaw did not proceed to confirmation and Cornwall IFCA began to draft a new byelaw to offer protection to the site features.

## **EU bass fishing restrictions**

The restrictions on bass fishing had little direct impact on our enforcement work through the 17-18 financial year as our officers were still without the powers to enforce EU legislation. During the year officers provided the Marine Management Organisation with a number of reports relating to the new bass regulations, as well as passing on relevant information received by officers from the public. The impact of the restrictions on commercial fishing in Cornwall showed a significant shift in gear type utilised by those with bass entitlement to maximise the potential to land bass.

### **Inshore vessel monitoring systems**

This year saw a significant input from Cornwall IFCA into a national project to develop a Statutory Instrument (SI) that would require all under 12m commercially licenced vessels to be fitted with an inshore vessel monitoring system (IVMS). During the development of this SI, it was identified that there would be a discrepancy between the reporting frequency required for the over 12m commercial fleet and the under 12m fleet. To resolve this, a “boiler plate” byelaw, which can be made by each of the ten IFCAs, will be developed alongside the SI which will ensure consistency across the different sized vessels.

Cornwall IFCA has approximately a fifth of all registered under 12m vessels in England (565 vessels) and as such has had significant involvement in this SI and byelaw. In addition to the involvement in the development of the legislation, Cornwall IFCA has participated in a national project aiming to secure European funding to support the roll out of iVMS units. Work will continue in the 2018/19 financial year.

### **Marine protected areas (MPA)**

Cornwall IFCA has made significant progress with the production of Habitat Regulations Assessments (HRAs) to assess the interaction between fishing activities to site features within European Marine Sites. During this financial year HRAs were completed for:

- Interaction of Allis Shad with netting, potting and handworking within the Plymouth Sound and Estuaries SAC;
- Interaction of Salmon with netting, potting and handworking within the Dartmoor SAC and the River Camel SAC;
- Interaction of birds with handworking within the Tamar Estuaries Complex SPA; and
- An HRA was also completed for the Fal Oyster Fishery.

Continued progress was made with the MCZ assessments, a parallel process to HRAs as described above, which were written for the interaction of designated features within the T1 sites; Manacles, Whitsand and Looe Bay, Padstow Bay and Surrounds, Upper Fowey and Pont Pill and Tamar Estuaries, and the T2 sites; Mounts Bay, Newquay and the Gannel, Runnel Stone and Hartland Point to Tintagel with the following activities;

- Netting;
- Potting;
- Shore based activities; and
- Diving and bottom towed gear.

In addition to the work developing the assessments, significant resources were directed to site mapping, baselining and monitoring research programmes. Within the 2017/18 financial year these included:

- Drop Down Video (DDV) survey Eddystone Reef Project – two days
- Side-scan survey of all survey boxes - Eddystone Reefs Project
- DDV condition monitoring survey - Lizard Point SAC
- Fal oyster survey – Fal & Helford SAC
- Wrasse Catch Sampling – Fal & Helford SAC and Plymouth Sound & Estuaries SAC
- Multibeam echo sounder (MBES) surveys in two Isles of Scilly MCZs

In addition, as a result of Defra's decision not to confirm the Whitsand and Looe Bay Marine Conservation Zone (Fishing Restrictions) Byelaw, officers took the byelaw back to the Byelaw Working group where it was amended to enable a zoned approach to allow some bottom towed gear within part of the site. Further research work was planned to effectively map site features to provide evidence to support the amended boundary for this byelaw

### **Live wrasse fishery management**

Cornwall IFCA has invested considerable resources in developing management options for the emerging live wrasse fishery. This relatively new fishery involves the capture of certain wrasse species for live transport to Scotland where they are used as parasite control in the salmon aquaculture industry. In the 2017-18 financial year, Cornwall continued its ongoing research programme into this fishery, publishing an in-depth analysis of the Cornish wrasse fishery in December 2017. In addition to the research work, officers worked closely with the industry to develop voluntary guidelines as an interim measure while a byelaw was in development.

### **Recreational sea angling**

During this financial year, Cornwall IFCA continued to dedicate resources towards improving engagement with the recreational section to incorporate them into the management of Cornwall's fisheries in a fair and transparent manner. Following the development of the Recreational Sea Angling Strategy in 2016, Cornwall IFCA undertook work to develop an Action Plan to sit underneath the strategy, supporting the intention of the strategy to "*establish a framework where Cornwall IFCA can identify achievable benefits for recreational anglers*". The action plan was developed from the results of a wide ranging survey looking to gather information about sea angling, as well as seeking the views of recreational anglers who fish

in or around Cornwall. The action plan was published and identified the key areas Cornwall IFCA would look to make development in the next 12 months.

### **Strategic review of fisheries management options**

Over the financial year, officers secured a mandate from the full authority that future management of the district should be based around fisheries management plans (FMP), and that the pilot FMP would be for the management of the crustacean fishery. Work progressed through this year in analysing and interpreting the landings data and shellfish permit returns for the district as part of the developmental work for this FMP. As part of the strategic planning of the IFCA's work, it was agreed at the meeting of the Authority on 28 March, to supply members with a five year forecast of the upcoming legislative programme work of the IFCA for discussion and agreement at a future meeting.

### **Byelaw changes**

Within the 2017/18 year, the following byelaws were made and/or confirmed:

#### **The Manacles Marine Conservation Zone (Fishing Restrictions) Bylaw 2017:**

This Byelaw, which was made by the Authority on the 16 September 2016, was confirmed by Defra and became law in April 2017; this byelaw prohibits the use of bottom towed gear within The Manacles MCZ.

#### **River and Estuarine Fishing Nets Byelaw 2017:**

Byelaw made at the September 2016 Authority meeting;

Consultation ran in September/October 2016; and

Byelaw recommended to Defra for confirmation at the December 2016 Authority meeting.

In light of concerns raised by Defra resulting from responses to the public consultation, amendments were made to this byelaw in June 2017. Byelaw confirmed by Defra in Jan 2018.

The River and Estuarine Fishing Nets Byelaw 2017 was brought in to balance the different needs of persons exploiting sea fisheries resources in the tidal parts of rivers and estuaries, by prohibiting most net fishing methods. It also provides additional protection from netting, in the rivers and estuaries, for sea fish, including juvenile and spawning stocks, and to salmon and sea trout. This byelaw revoked the following byelaws:

- The byelaw with the title “Byelaw 6 – Restriction of Trawling in Estuaries” made by the Devon Sea Fisheries Committee as confirmed by the Minister of Agriculture Fisheries and Food on 26 February 1998 insofar as it applied in the Cornwall IFCA district;
- The byelaw with the title “Byelaw Prohibiting Netting in Tamar, Plym and Yealm” made by the Devon Sea Fisheries Committee, as confirmed by the Minister of Agriculture Fisheries and Food on 15 March 1990, insofar as it applied in the Cornwall IFCA district;
- The byelaw with the title “Byelaw 17 – Fixed Engines” made by the Devon Sea Fisheries Committee, with the consent of the Environment Agency, as confirmed by the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs on 22 December 2010, insofar as it applied in the Cornwall IFCA district;
- The byelaws with the titles “Byelaw 1 - Application”, “Byelaw 2 - Interpretation”, “Byelaw 8 – Sea fishing in areas inland of Devon Sea Fisheries Committee district” and “Byelaw 9 - Sea fishing in areas inland of Cornwall Sea Fisheries Committee district” of the “Sea Fisheries Fixed Engine Prohibition Byelaws” made by the Environment Agency, as confirmed by the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs on 22 December 2010, insofar as they applied in the Cornwall IFCA district;
- All the byelaws made by the Board of Conservators of the Camel Fishery District in exercise of its powers under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act 1888 (c.54), that were in force immediately before the making of this byelaw;
- All the byelaws made by the Board of Conservators of the Fowey Fishery District in exercise of its powers under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act 1888, that were in force immediately before the making of this byelaw; and
- The byelaw with the title “Number SW.1 Prohibition of Nets” made by the National Rivers Authority, as confirmed by the Minister of Agriculture Fisheries and Food on 2 April 1992.

### **Fal oyster and mussel fisheries**

In June 2017, a public consultation was held on amendments to the regulations made under the Fal Fishery Regulating Order, which would allow greater exploitation of Pacific oysters and “queenie” scallops. There were no objections to this consultation and as a result the amended regulations were confirmed by Defra in time for the commencement of the season on 1 October 2017.

During this financial year, the enforcement team undertook 13 shore patrols and 15 hours operating from vessels within the Fal fishery area. In addition, direct research activities were undertaken including the long standing Fal Oyster Survey which, for the first time, also took into account “queenie” scallops and slipper limpets.

### **Enforcement activities**

Below is a breakdown of the enforcement activities undertaken in the financial year:

- 68 Offshore patrols with Saint Piran;
- 15 Standalone RIB patrols;
- 23 Joint patrols with EA, MMO, Police etc;
- 11 Serious offences detected;
- 3 Financial Administrative Penalties (FAPs) offered and accepted; and
- 2 Court prosecutions.



Saint Piran pictured in front of St Michael's Mount

# Report on Cornwall IFCA marine assets

## Saint Piran



- 27m patrol vessel (built, 2000, Damen Shipyard, The Netherlands).
- Two 1350hp V12 twin turbo Cummins diesel engines.
- Max speed: 22 knots; cruising speed: 17 knots.
- Accommodation for 8 persons.
- Acts as mother ship to the RIB Lyonesse.

Saint Piran's main role is to provide an enforcement platform from which to monitor activity and facilitate the boarding of vessels at sea by launching her Rigid Inflatable Boat (RIB). She is equipped with electronic charting and recording equipment which is used to monitor protected areas and observe high risk fishing activities to ensure compliance with any spatial management restrictions. Routine patrols take place throughout the 1450 square nautical miles of the Cornwall IFCA district and more targeted patrols focus on known enforcement risks. Patrols are subject to seasonal fishing patterns, weather conditions and tides.

Saint Piran is available for charter by other agencies for patrol work within and beyond the Cornwall IFCA district, although no charters were requested in this period. Her electronic navigation systems enable accurate plotting of fishing vessels which may be used in evidence in a court, if required. A stern ramp provides quick and safe launching of the RIB which can carry a team of three boarding officers and transfer them to fishing vessels at sea. Whilst the RIB is deployed, Saint Piran provides important safety backup for the team of enforcement officers and increases the safe working range of the RIB especially at night and in marginal weather conditions. During the 17-18 financial year, work commenced in scoping and

preparing the tender for the 18-19 biennial refit. Within the financial year, Saint Piran undertook activities totalling 6336 nm and spent 504:30 hours at sea.

## **Lyonesse**

- 6.4m Rigid Inflatable Boat (RIB) (Mulder & Rijke, the Netherlands).
- Inboard 225hp Volvo Penta diesel engine coupled to an Alamarin jet drive.
- Max speed: 32 knots.
- Effective range: 150 nautical miles.
- Launched from Saint Piran or trailer.



Lyonesse is a 6.4m Rigid Inflatable boat (RIB) built in the Netherlands in 2000. She is propelled by a 225hp inboard diesel engine coupled to an Alamarin water jet unit. This combination makes her fast, manoeuvrable and economical. Lyonesse is stowed aboard Saint Piran in her stern ramp but can be transported by road trailer and used as an independent patrol vessel, if required. She is very strongly built and is an excellent sea boat with a carrying capacity of four persons. Her large inflatable tubes provide huge reserve buoyancy and effective protection when working alongside fishing vessels at sea. The waterjet propulsion unit makes her extremely manoeuvrable and reduces risk of damage when entering or leaving the stern ramp, or when operating close to boats with fishing gear in the water. Lyonesse covered nearly 686 nautical miles during this period in 92 hours at sea.

## **Avalon**

- 6.8m RIB (Ribcraft, UK).
- Inboard 230hp Yanmar diesel engine coupled to a Hamilton jet drive.
- Effective range: 150 nautical miles.
- Max speed: 32 knots.



- Launched from trailer or stand-in boarding craft on Saint Piran if Lyonesse is out of service.

Avalon is a 6.8m Rigid Inflatable Boat (RIB) built in the UK in 2000. She was purchased second hand in 2007 to provide cover for Lyonesse during repair or breakdown periods. She is kept ashore on a double-axle road trailer which enables her to be towed and launched throughout the district at short notice. She is a large, heavy boat to tow and launch, and requires the use of our service Landrover which is fitted with a bumper winch to aid recovery on beaches, if required. Avalon is mainly used for estuary and inshore coastal patrols but is able to cover the whole district if weather conditions allow. Neither RIB offers any protection from the elements, so officers must wear protective clothing and safety equipment. Avalon covered over 692 nautical miles during this period in 101 hours at sea.

## Tiger Lily VI

- 11m South Boats Island MkII catamaran.
- 2 x 450bhp Iveco NEF main engines.
- Max speed: 25 knots; cruising speed: 16 knots.
- Range at cruising speed: c.400 nautical miles.
- Primarily used for survey and research work.
- Continuous, regulated 240v power via 1200w Inverter or 6kVa generator.



Tiger Lily VI was purchased in September 2014. She arrived in Penzance and underwent a short refit to enable her to carry out the tasks that were planned for her. In 2016, she had a hydraulic "A" frame with a half-tonne winch mounted at the transom. Part of the transom bulwark was also removed to ease deploying and recovering equipment when using the frame. In the 2017-18 financial year an additional workstation area was created in the port hull with the fitting of a worktop. The purpose of the new workstation was to provide increased space for the ever increasing amounts of IT and survey hardware required conduct surveys to the defined data collection standards.

# Report on HLO and work plan

## Success Criteria 1:

IFCAs are recognised and heard, whilst working in partnership and engaging with stakeholders.

### Definition:

IFCAs will be visible, respected and trusted regulators within coastal communities and will maintain and deliver a strategy to communicate their vision and duties effectively. IFCAs will engage with policy makers, industry, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), recreational and commercial users; and other regulators. They will work jointly and collaboratively with partner organisations across boundaries; will participate and contribute to the development and implementation of regional and national marine policy, including the marine planning regime; will take long-term strategic decisions and manage risks effectively. IFCAs may maintain a national body to co-ordinate the activities of authorities that are party to arrangements.

### Outcomes:

- The IFCA will maintain and implement an effective communication strategy.
- The IFCA will maintain its website, ensuring public access to current fisheries and conservation information for the district, including management requirements and byelaws. Non-reserved IFCA Committee papers will be published.
- The IFCA will contribute to co-ordinated activity at a national level.
- The IFCA and its principal partners will have a clear understanding of roles and responsibilities. Memoranda of Understanding with MMO, Natural England, Environment Agency and Cefas will be maintained. Opportunities for greater efficiencies, effective joint working and collaboration will be explored and implemented when feasible.

### Indicators:

**SC1A:** The IFCA will maintain a database of stakeholder contacts that will have been reviewed and updated by 31 March each year.



**SC1B:** The IFCA will have completed a review of its communication strategy and implementation plan by 31 March each year.



**SC1C:** The IFCA will have reviewed its website by the last working day of each month.

**SC1D:** The IFCA will have reviewed its website and ensured it meets the objectives of its communication strategy, by 31 March each year.

**SC1E:** The IFCA will have reviewed all of its Memoranda of Understanding by 31 March each year. There will be a clear plan in place to update MoUs where necessary, to an agreed timescale.

**SC1F:** By 31 March each year, the IFCA will have participated appropriately, proportionately and at the right level of delegation, in regional and national fisheries and conservation activity identified in the annual plan.

Cornwall IFCA work streams	Status	Narrative Report
<p>Cornwall IFCA will review its current Communication Strategy with the intention of publishing an annual strategy. This will be created through consultation amongst staff and key stakeholder groups. This will be printed in the Annual Plan.</p>		<p>The Communication Strategy was published as part of the 2018/19 Annual Plan.</p>
<p>The overhaul of the Cornwall IFCA website was delayed in the 2016/17 year for financial reasons. The website will be overhauled in the 2017/18 financial year. The intention is to make the site more user friendly and to improve the appearance on mobile devices. Cornwall IFCA will continue to develop its use of social media,</p>		<p>The website was redesigned in the 17/18 financial year with the new site going live in September 2017. The overall site has been designed to make it as easy as possible for visitors to identify and find the information they need by providing quick and accessible information to individuals who may be new to fishing in the area. This required the</p>

<p>as well as working with public private and third sector groups to improve methods of communication both with and from its stakeholders.</p> <p>Cornwall IFCA has a website management plan which states that the website is reviewed on a monthly basis. In the forthcoming year, web content will be discussed at the monthly staff meetings where all staff are encouraged to make suggestions for change in content at any time. Once a year, a web review meeting is held by the senior management team. In the 2017/18 year, this will be a more involved process as the website redesign is underway.</p> <p>Cornwall IFCA will review its joint working practices and all MOU over the following year. Cornwall IFCA will continue to work closely with both the MMO and the EA to identify and implement closer working opportunities to increase effectiveness and reduce costs. This will include joint training as well as enforcement work.</p> <p>Cornwall IFCA will need to participate at both a</p>	               	<p>creation of a large amount of content to break down the rules governing fishing by different sectors, including, for the first time, recreational sea anglers. The site also provides quick access to 'chapter and verse' byelaws and reports to those who need that level of information. The new site is also mobile responsive, displaying appropriately on both desktop computers and all major mobile platforms.</p> <p>Regular meetings were held as part of the redesign process. The website is discussed at regular staff meetings. A web review meeting was held at the end of the financial year.</p> <p>Cornwall IFCA continued to engage with the MMO, the EA as well as with the Association of IFCAs to investigate future ways of working. On a local level, Cornwall IFCA continued to work closely with the local MMO office on information sharing and joint patrols.</p> <p>During the 2017/18 year Cornwall IFCA was a part of a number of different interagency focus groups</p>
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<p>local and national level in the background work to commence the complex negotiations around Brexit. This will involve working with other IFCAs as well as the MMO, Defra and Cornwall Council. In addition, Cornwall IFCA anticipates working collaboratively on the Defra review of Bass Nursery Areas, the management and designation of MPAs as well as continued work with the Association of IFCA, the IFCA Technical Advisory Group (TAG), the National Inshore Marine Enforcement Group (NIMEG) and the management of the joint owned research equipment which Cornwall IFCA hold.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●</li> <li>●</li> </ul>	<p>looking at the implications of Brexit on the Cornish economy and environment and the wider implications for fisheries management.</p> <p>Cornwall IFCA officers participated in the various national groups and associations including TAG and NIMEG.</p>
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Saint Piran pictured in front of HMS Queen Elizabeth

## **Success Criterion 2:**

IFCAs implement a fair, effective and proportionate enforcement regime.

### **Definition:**

The IFCA enforcement regime is risk-based, makes appropriate use of intelligence, meets legislative standards and complies with the Regulators Code. It should make effective use of the resources available to regulators; complement and align, if possible, with the regimes in adjacent IFC Districts and management by other organisations including the MMO and Environment Agency. Consistency and fairness is important. Regulatory compliance is promoted. Enforcement action is carried out by trained, professional officers working to clear standards of conduct.

### **Outcomes:**

- The IFCA will publish its enforcement risk register and strategy, clearly setting out its approach to achieving regulatory compliance and potential sanctions that may be applied for infringements and/or offences.
- The IFCA will have developed consistency in regulations (byelaws) with other organisations.
- The IFCA will manage operational activity (e.g. through a Tasking & Co-ordination Group) and capture, record, evaluate and disseminate intelligence that is compatible with partner organisations. It is engaged in joint working with partner organisations.
- Warranted Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Officers (IFCOs) will be trained and accredited to nationally agreed standards. They will maintain professionalism and make appropriate interventions to deliver efficient, effective enforcement activity.

### **Indicators:**

**SC2A:** The IFCA will ensure its enforcement risk register and strategy are published and available on its website from 1 April each year.



**SC2B:** The IFCA will demonstrate in its Annual Report how it has worked with other regulators to achieve consistent quality, application and enforcement of management measures.





**SC2C:** The IFCA will compile records of enforcement activity in a standard format; provide them to the National Inshore Marine Enforcement Group (NIMEG) and publish them on its website.

**SC2D:** The IFCA will adopt the national Code of Conduct for IFCOs, which will be reviewed annually and published on its website by 1 April.

**SC2E:** The Code of Conduct for IFCOs is reflected in work objectives and annual appraisals for all warranted officers.

**SC2F:** Warranted officers attain accreditation. All undertake Continuing Professional Development.

Cornwall IFCA work streams	Status	Narrative Report
<p>Enforcement risks will be assessed and scored, taking into account known historic contraventions of legislation. The enforcement team hold monthly enforcement meetings where recent intelligence will be reviewed. Cornwall IFCA operates and maintains an intelligence database which is reviewed as part of the risk profiling for the district.</p> <p>Close liaison, including joint enforcement operations, with regulators such as the MMO, EA, MCA and Police will be described within the report. Officers' attendance at local and national meetings where enforcement matters are discussed and protocols established will be evidenced in the report.</p>	          	<p>In April 2017 Cornwall IFCA published its Risk Based Enforcement Plan to assess fishing issues and prioritise enforcement effort. The monthly enforcement meetings, as well as the database, maintain a live profile of the various risks within the district.</p> <p>During the year, Cornwall IFCA worked closely with other regulatory and enforcement authorities. This included, sharing information, developing policies and practices and also in direct enforcement work.</p>

<p>Enforcement records will be kept up to date, enabling them to be collated for reports made to NIMEG and for public information purposes. Cornwall IFCA will continue to publicise its enforcement activities through its website and press releases.</p> <p>Officers will contribute to the annual review of the Code of Conduct and ensure it is publically available.</p> <p>The Cornwall IFCA performance management system manages performance and behaviours against agreed expectations. The clear understanding of expected behaviours, and the effective line management of staff will ensure compliance with the appropriate codes of conduct.</p> <p>Accreditation training will be continued for all enforcement officers.</p>	                      	<p>The enforcement team maintains a variety of recording systems to ensure that their work is transparent, risk based, accountable and is able to analyse and learn from patterns. As well as the in-house intelligence database, the team supplies information to the national Monitoring Control and Surveillance System (MCSS) database, which it is also able to interrogate and the Principle</p> <p>Cornwall IFCA maintains a table of enforcement activities on its website and also reports on prosecutions in the Annual Report.</p> <p>The Code of Conduct for enforcement officers is available on the website and is reviewed throughout the year.</p> <p>Cornwall IFCA has a well-established performance management system which is embedded in the day to day management of all staff.</p> <p>During the 2017/18 year all of the enforcement team were engaged with the accredited enforcement training.</p>
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### **Success Criterion 3:**

IFCAs use evidence based and appropriate measures to manage the sustainable exploitation of sea fisheries resources and deliver marine environmental protection within their districts.

#### **Definition:**

The IFCAs were created as statutory inshore regulators by the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009. They are relevant authorities for implementing international environmental commitments including the Birds, Habitats, Water and Marine Strategy Framework Directives and make an important contribution to securing a network of well managed marine protected areas, including European Marine Sites and Marine Conservation Zones. Fisheries Management Plans identify local management measures which should be based on evidence; be timely; subject to appropriate consultation and in step with national initiatives and priorities. An IFCA should balance the social and economic benefits of exploiting sea fisheries resources with the need to protect the environment. It should make a contribution to sustainable development.

#### **Outcomes:**

- The IFCA will identify issues likely to affect sustainable management of the marine environment in the IFC District; undertake risk assessment and gap analysis; review appropriateness of existing measures; evaluate management options and develop and implement proportionate marine management solutions.
- The IFCA will support implementation of a well-managed network of marine protected areas by: developing a range of criteria based management options; implementing management measures to ensure that inshore fisheries activities comply with the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 and the revised approach to managing commercial fisheries in European Marine Sites; and that local management contributes to delivery of targets for the Marine Strategy Framework Directive, Water Framework Directive and Marine Plans.
- The IFCA will develop Fisheries Management Plans for priority species where appropriate. Shared objectives will be developed with identified partners; actions identified and best practice reflected so that management makes a contribution to sustainable development.

**Indicators:**

**SC3A:** The IFCA will record site-specific management considerations for Marine Protected Areas and report progress to the Authority

**SC3B:** The IFCA will publish data analysis and evidence supporting new management measures, on its website.


**SC3C:** Management information (e.g. sampling and/or survey results) will be collected periodically after new management measures have been implemented, to demonstrate the extent of effectiveness of the intervention.

**SC3D:** The IFCA will have developed a range of criteria-based management options that are explained to stakeholders through the IFCA website, and reviewed by 31 March each year.


**SC3E:** New IFCA management measures selected for development and implementation are delivered within agreed timescales.

**SC3F:** The IFCA will include shared agreed objectives and actions from Fisheries Management Plans in its own Annual Plan, which will be published by 31 March each year.

**SC3G:** Progress made in relevant Fisheries Management Plan areas, including Maximum Sustainable Yield commitments, will be noted in the IFCA's Annual Report.

Cornwall IFCA work streams	Status	Narrative Report
Cornwall IFCA will identify fishery activities within the district's Marine Protected Areas and assess the impact of each activity against the conservation objectives for those MPAs. To achieve this, all relevant available data will be reviewed including enforcement records and the experience and understanding of enforcement		As described earlier, during the 2017/18 year Cornwall IFCA made significant progress with the production of Habitat Regulations Assessments (HRAs) to assess the interaction between fishing activities to site features within European Marine Sites. HRAs were completed for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Interaction of Allis Shad with netting, potting</li></ul>



<p>The Plans will be based on collaboratively developed objectives for each fishery that will be achieved by clearly defined actions for all involved agencies. It is not anticipated that there will be any management plans created in the next financial year, but work will start in this area.</p>		<p>included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Side-scan surveys to identify inshore habitats as part of the wrasse study;</li> <li>• Independent stock sampling of Wrasse surveys (setting/hauling own gear);</li> <li>• Catch sampling of wrasse aboard commercial vessels;</li> <li>• Benthic grab survey with the Lobster Grower 2 project;</li> <li>• Drop Down Video and Benthic grab survey in Mylor Harbour; and</li> <li>• Weekly crustacean landings monitoring.</li> </ul> <p>In the 2017/18 financial year resources were allocated to investigating the shellfish landings data and shellfish permit returns as work to develop a Fishery Management Plan for the Crustacean fisheries in Cornwall.</p>
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## **Success Criterion 4:**

IFCAs have appropriate governance in place and staff are trained and professional.

### **Definition:**

IFCAs are statutory authorities and sit within the local government family. Authority members may be either general members or local councillors. They comply with Codes of Conduct and the Standing Orders that apply to meetings of local government committees. General members are appointed on merit, through open competition and for a term. They are subject to an annual performance appraisal.

An IFCA is funded by levy<sup>2</sup>, charged to its member councils. Funding originates in local taxation. An IFCA is accountable for its use of public resources and should ensure that a proper auditing regime provides confidence in its commitment and spend of public money. It should make effective use of its resources, including staff and assets. An IFCA has a statutory obligation to prepare and publish Annual Plans and Annual Reports.

### **Outcomes:**

- The IFCA will demonstrate its long-term strategic approach to sustainable marine management by having appropriate plan making, review, update and amendment procedures in place. The IFCA will record its performance against corporate outcomes and indicators as soon as practically possible following the end of the financial year.
- Staff performance management systems will be in place that link to the IFCA success criteria. There will be an induction procedure for new joiners. Staff training and development needs will be identified. Performance will be managed and, where necessary, improvement procedures will be followed.
- The IFCA Committee will be supported by an organised, efficient and effective secretariat. New members will receive an induction pack and briefing from the Authority. There will be a rolling twelve month schedule of quarterly Authority meetings. Notices of meetings and documentation will be made available in line with Standing Orders.

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<sup>2</sup> In addition IFCA receive New Burdens funding direct from Defra in Cornwall IFCA's case this is approximately one third of our annual budget.

IFCA Committee meetings will be held in public unless material is either confidential, or exempt within the meaning of the Local Government Act 1972.

**Indicators:**


**SC4A:** The IFCA will publish a Plan on its website by 31 March, setting out the main objectives and priorities for the next financial year. A copy will be sent to the Secretary of State.




**SC4B:** After the end of each financial year, the IFCA will publish a Report on its website describing its activities, performance and a summary of audited financial information in that year, by 30 November. A copy will be sent to the Secretary of State.

**SC4C:** IFCA staff will have annual performance management plans in place. Annual appraisals for all staff will have been completed by 31 May each year.

**SC4D:** An efficient secretariat of IFCA staff support IFCA Authority meetings which are held quarterly and are quorate. Meeting documentation will meet Standing Orders.

**SC4E:** The IFCA will have demonstrated, in its Annual Report, how marine, land and water management mechanisms in the Inshore Fisheries & Conservation District have worked responsively and effectively together.

Cornwall IFCA work streams	Status	Narrative Report
Cornwall IFCA will undertake to involve all staff and to take on board guidance from Members, stakeholders and external partners over the next year in the creation of the 2018/19 Annual Plan. The key sections of this will be put to the March Committee Meeting in 2018 to allow publication by 31 March 2018.		Cornwall IFCA published its annual plan before the 1 April 2018. This document was drafted with input from all staff and drafts of the key sections were taken to the Authority members for discussion at the March 2018 Meeting.

<p>The Cornwall IFCA Annual Report will be created as a collaborative piece with input from all staff and will be published in November 2018. This will demonstrate how the IFCA has performed over the previous financial year and will look at how integrated management of marine land and water based management has worked together.</p>		<p>Cornwall IFCA published its 2016/17 Annual Report in November 2017. Work commenced in the 2017/18 year to facilitate publishing the 17/18 Annual report by November 2018.</p>
<p>Cornwall IFCA will continue to implement and use the Performance Management and Development Programme with all officers receiving at least two appraisal meetings per year.</p>		<p>Cornwall IFCA continued to develop and implement its performance management systems throughout the year which had been revised and refreshed as a result of the findings of the IIP accreditation process the previous year.</p>
<p>The Cornwall IFCA district maps to a unitary local authority, Cornwall Council. As such, the Cornwall IFCA Committee is a committee of Cornwall Council. This gives us access to the support of Cornwall Council's democratic services team. Cornwall IFCA will continue to work closely with Cornwall Council to ensure that the statutory meetings are held quarterly through the 2017/18 year with appropriate and easy public access to all public documents.</p>		<p>Cornwall IFCA continued to work closely with the Democratic Services department of Cornwall Council, which provided excellent support, advice and assistance for the IFCA. All the Authority papers and public document packs were produced in a timely fashion and made publicly available throughout the year.</p>

## **Success Criterion 5:**

IFCAs make the best use of evidence to deliver their objectives.

### **Definition:**

IFCAs are statutory regulators for their Inshore Fisheries and Conservation District. Decision making should be based on evidence. All IFCAs are supported by officers who pool their expertise and share best practice as a Technical Advisory Group (TAG). A programme of research activity and monitoring is planned, developed and updated in consultation with partners. The programme informs management decisions and supports justification for additional research and evidence gathering.

### **Outcomes:**

- A strategic research plan that contributes to greater understanding of the marine environment and delivery of cost-effective management of sea fisheries resources.
- Standard Operating Procedures describe how data is captured and shared with principal partners.
- A list of research databases held by the IFCA and the frequency of their review.
- Non-confidential meta-data collected through the IFCA research programme should be recorded in a database available to the marine research community.

### **Indicators:**

**SC5A:** The IFCA will demonstrate progress that has been made towards identifying its evidence needs by publishing a research plan each year.

**SC5B:** The IFCA will publish a research report annually that demonstrates how evidence has supported decision making.

**SC5C:** The IFCA's contribution to TAG and progress that has been made towards a national evidence needs programme will be recorded in the IFCA's Annual Report.



# Success stories

## **River and Estuarine Fishing Nets Byelaw 2017**

This byelaw was brought about to modernise the existing suite of old byelaws which had been in operation in Cornwall's river and estuaries prior to the vestment of Cornwall IFCA in 2011. Its intention is to balance the different needs of persons exploiting sea fisheries resources by prohibiting most net fishing methods in the tidal parts of rivers and estuaries. It also provides additional protection from netting for sea fish, salmon and sea trout, including juvenile and spawning stocks in some areas. There was unprecedented public involvement in the formal consultation for this byelaw, with many offering tacit support for the general intention but feeling that the byelaw did not go far enough, particularly in that it did not prohibit longlining, and also ebb netting, a heritage and mostly recreational netting activity. These objections resulted in a considerable delay whilst the MMO and Cornwall IFCA continued to develop the byelaw to mitigate the concerns the consultees raised. In January 2018, Cornwall IFCA received notification from Defra that this byelaw was now enacted. This byelaw represents a major achievement in managing fisheries in river and estuarine waters in Cornwall. In recognition of the development of this work, the Bass Anglers' Sportfishing Society (BASS) presented Cornwall IFCA with its John Leballeur Restoration Award for 2017.

## **Live wrasse fishery survey programme**

In order to provide information to improve our understanding of the emerging fishery for live wrasse, our research officers developed a detailed catch sampling programme for this fishery during 2017. Officers gathered data onboard several of the commercial vessels including the range and number of the species caught, their size and sex and breeding state, areas fished as well as information about the actual potting activity. To supplement the commercial catch sampling and to provide data from repeat stations, officers also carried out catching studies independent of the commercial fishery, using the Authority's survey vessel, Tiger Lily. The data was analysed and a report produced in December 2017 which provided a baseline of catch data to which ongoing and future studies can be referred to, as well as providing valuable evidence to support the development of a new byelaw to manage this fishery.

### **Collection of shellfish permit data**

Cornwall IFCA has a permit byelaw in place to manage the crustacean fishing within its district. In order to retain more than five shellfish per day, a Cornwall IFCA shellfish permit is required by registered and licensed fishing vessels. To monitor this fishery within its district the permit system requires fishermen to submit monthly returns detailing areas fished, fishing effort and retained catch for that month. This data is vital to monitor the health of the fishery and to measure the quantity of effort within the district and the value of this data is greatly improved when it is as complete as possible.

Chasing late or absent return forms has had significant implications for officer time. During this year, Cornwall IFCA officers dedicated considerable resources to improving the punctuality and the frequency of these returns. New methods of making returns were developed including digital returns forms and working with a third party developer to accept returns via a mobile application they were developing. In addition, new monthly text reminder notifications are offered to permit holders. Alongside the work to support permit holders to submit their returns on time, Cornwall IFCA also took a more coordinated enforcement approach which, in a few cases, resulted in enforcement action being taken. The co-ordinated effort has greatly increased the punctuality of returns being made, making the processing of returns much more efficient and providing valuable data to inform the management of this important fishery. As a result, it has been possible for the data to be analysed in detail and a report on the 2016 crustacean effort and landings data has been published on the IFCA website.

## **Incidents, issues and lessons learned**

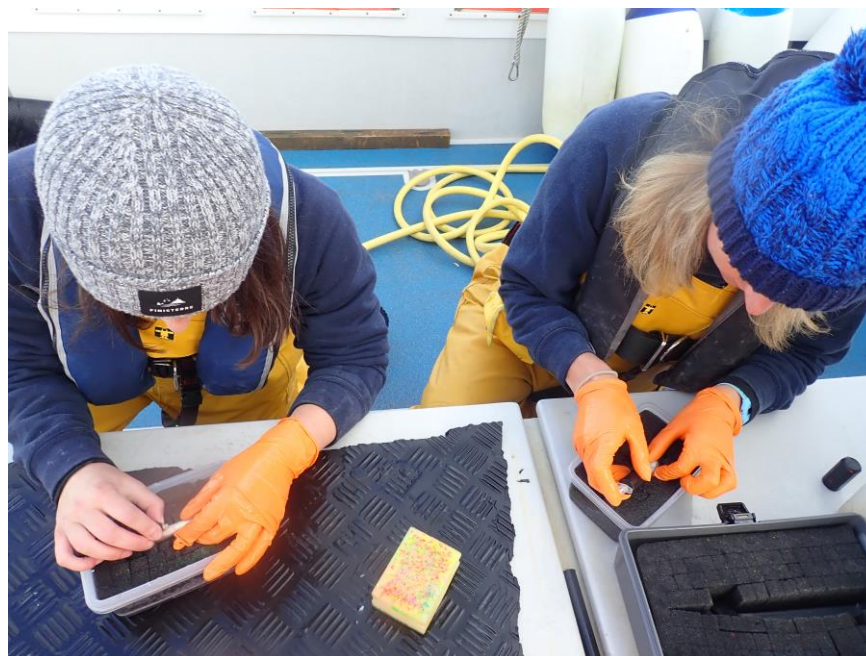
**Incident – Management of the** Whitsand and Looe Bay Marine Conservation Zone.

**Issues** – Failure to get confirmation of the Whitsand and Looe Bay Marine Conservation Zone (Fishing Restriction) Byelaw 2017 has required further investment in surveys and officer time to develop an amended byelaw.

**Lessons learned** – IFCAs have a duty to further the conservation objectives of a Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) which, in this case, led to the development of a new byelaw to manage the use of bottom towed fishing gear, dredging and trawling. Officers had recommended a zoned approach to the management of this activity. However, after discussion with members, a whole site approach was decided upon as this would provide a buffer zone between vulnerable site features and areas know

to be trawled. The subsequent public consultation for this byelaw identified two cases where the prohibition of bottom towed gear across the whole site would negatively affect stakeholders. After consideration, the Authority felt these objections did not preclude recommending this byelaw for confirmation by Defra.

Defra reached a decision that this byelaw would disproportionately affect the interests raised in the consultation and, as a result, declined to confirm it. This required the development a new byelaw with a zoned approach to managing bottom towed gear. To inform the location of the boundaries detailed in this byelaw, we had to undertake an additional sidescan survey, leading to a delay in the delivery of this byelaw. The principle lesson learned from this experience is that the byelaw process should be led by a initial assessment of the potential impacts of fishing on the conservation features of the MCZ. The byelaw making process can be very protracted and resource intensive and the IFCA may not always react at the speed some stakeholders wish. However, this experience demonstrates that taking a considered and measured approach to byelaw development is required to use our resources effectively.



Wrasse tagging survey

# Authority report

The Cornwall IFCA Authority met on four occasions during the 2017/18 year. A brief summary follows of each meeting with subjects covered and decisions agreed.

## **Authority Meeting 30 June 2017**

### Public questions

None.

### Issues discussed

- Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman;
- 2016-2017 Outturn Budget Monitor Report (Pages 9 - 22);
- Appointments to Outside Bodies;
- Byelaw Working Group update;
- River and Estuarine Netting Byelaw; and
- Ring-net fisheries in the Cornwall IFCA District.

### Resolutions, Member representation on outside bodies and attendance at events and conferences

- Resolved that: Mr Tomlinson is elected as Chairman and Cllr Fitter be elected as Vice-Chairman of the Cornwall IFCA Authority;
- Resolved that:
  1. The 2016-17 outturn and reserves position for the year to 31 March 2017 and shown at Appendix 1 & 2 to the report be agreed; and
  2. The Small Bodies Audit for the year ended 31 March 2017 be approved by the Committee in order for it to be signed by the Chairman and the Clerk as required.
- Resolved that:

1. John Munday be appointed to the Hayle Harbour Advisory Committee for a period of two years;
  2. Councillor Brown be appointed to the Port Isaac Harbour Commissioners for a period of three years;
  3. Celia Mitchell be appointed to the Portloe Harbour Commissioners for a period of three years; and
  4. Celia Mitchell be appointed to the Mevagissey Harbour Trust for a period of three years.
- Resolved that the Authority agrees the modifications to the River and Estuarine Fishing Nets Byelaw 2017, as detailed in the report, which will allow the Secretary of State to confirm the byelaw.
  - Resolved: that Members request that the Cornwall IFCA Byelaw Working Group consider whether the Authority needs to introduce any new management for ring-net fisheries.

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### **Authority Meeting 15 September 2017**

#### Public questions

None.

#### Issues discussed

- Review of Cornwall IFCA constitution;
- Review of Terms of Reference for Employment Sub-Committee and Byelaw Working Group;
- Live wrasse fishery guidance; and
- Fixed term appointment of Assistant Scientific Officer.

#### Resolutions, Member representation on outside bodies and attendance at events and conferences

- Resolved that: version 16 of the Constitution for the Cornwall Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority be adopted.
- Resolved that: the Terms of Reference for the renamed Byelaw and Fisheries Management Working Group and the Employment-Sub Committee be approved. A quorum of 5 for the Byelaw Working Group and 3 for the Employment Sub Committee be set.

- Resolved that: the Authority approves the introduction of Live Wrasse Fishery Guidance 2017-18 for commercial fishermen using pots to take live wrasse from the Cornwall IFCA district.
- Resolved that: the use of £35k from reserves to fund a 12 month fixed term appointment to cover salary and all on costs for an additional scientific officer post to complete Marine Conservation Zone assessments be supported.

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### **Authority Meeting 15 December 2017**

#### Public questions

None.

#### Issues discussed

- 2018-19 Budget Setting;
- Update on Whitsand to Looe Bay Marine Conservation Zone (Fishing Regulations) Byelaw 2017
- Fishery for live wrasse species
- Recreational Sea Angling Action Plan Survey Report

#### Resolutions, Member representation on outside bodies and attendance at events and conferences

- Resolved that: the Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority levy on Cornwall Council be set at £1,129,831 for 2018/19.
- Resolved that: the Authority considered the report on DEFRA's decision not to confirm the Whitsand and Looe Bay Marine Conservation Zone (Fishing Restrictions) Byelaw 2017 in its current form and referred the byelaw back to the Byelaw and Fisheries Management Working Group (BFMWG) for further discussion and that the Chief Officer would formally write to DEFRA informing them of the Authority's dissatisfaction of their decision.
- Resolved that:
  1. That the Authority noted the report and the supplementary document; and

2. The Authority directed the Byelaw and Fisheries Management Working Group to consider the management options described in the report and to report the outcome of their considerations before the full Authority at a future meeting.
- Resolved that: Members reviewed the results of the recreational sea angling survey carried out this year and accepted the recommendations to form the basis of a Recreational Sea Angling Action Plan.

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### **Authority Meeting 16 March 2018**

#### Public questions

Councillor Armand Toms was unable to attend the meeting, therefore the Chairman read his question in which he stated that over the last few years local Cornish Fisherman had been catching haddock and bass well above their quota and thousands of pounds worth of fish had been thrown back dead. This was not conservation as there was an abundance of these fish in our local waters and the scientists failed to recognise this. Also, the local waters over the last few summers had seen a large number of tuna in the same waters but once again the failure in the science meant that local boats could not catch this species. He then asked what representation the local IFCA was making to help local fisherman to have a sustainable future.

#### Issues discussed

- Update on Byelaw and Fisheries Management Working Group;
- Annual Plan 2018-2019 Focus and Priorities;
- Cornwall IFCA Chief Officer's Quarterly Update Report; and
- Activity Update Reports from IFCA.

#### Resolutions, Member representation on outside bodies and attendance at events and conferences

- Resolved that:
  1. Members note the contents of this report; and
  2. Officers proceed to continue to develop the relevant byelaws as proposed in section 5 of this report.
- Resolved that:
  1. That the Committee consider the proposed focus and priorities, and work plan for the forthcoming year in Appendix 1; and
  2. That the Committee approves this draft as the basis for the 2018-19 Annual Plan.

# Budget outturn and financial position

The 'full year' statement in Table 1 shows the final position to the 31 March 2018.

Table 1 presents the financial statement for the year, against the budgeted spend. At the end of 2017-18, Cornwall IFCA's net expenditure before interest and reserve movements was £1,025,290 against a budget of £1,070,623. This provides a favourable variance of £45,333.

There was a £40,000 contribution to Reserves in 2017/18 as per the budget. In addition to this, a further £43,810 was contributed towards the reserve due to an underspend in 2017-18. The total reserve position as at 31st March 2018, was £683,419.

## **Administration**

The budget for Administration expenditure was £385,218 and total expenditure for the year was £356,151. There was therefore a favourable variance compared to the budget of £29,067. Premises related expenditure was underspent by £8,512. This was largely due to spend on utilities and Cornwall Council's service charges being less than anticipated when originally setting the budget. Travel expenses have a favourable variance of £5,502. This was due to staff relocation expenses, following the move in office premises from Penzance to Hayle, being lower than anticipated. Supplies and Services were £19,065 under budget. This was mainly due to not being required to advertise new or changes in byelaws in 2017/18. Support Services costs are underspent by £4,581 due to SLAs with Human Resources and Finance coming in less than had been budgeted for.

## **Enforcement**

The expenditure budget for Enforcement was £524,385 and total expenditure for the year was £516,129. There was therefore a favourable variance compared to the budget of £8,256. Premises and Supplies & Services expenditure are broadly in-line with budget. Employee related expenses are overspent by £16,210. This was due to salary and training costs being higher than anticipated. Travel related expenses show a favourable variance of £23,710, which was due to an underspend on Marine Gas Oil and Derv purchases. It is anticipated however, that in 2018-19, increasing oil prices will impact fuel costs considerably.

## **Research**

The expenditure budget for the research vessel was £184,820 and the expenditure for the year was £185,126. There was, therefore, an adverse variance compared to the budget of £306. Employee related expenses are overspent by £8,787. This was due, in part, to the recruitment of an additional Scientific Officer as agreed at the December 2017 committee meeting. It was also agreed that the Scientific Officer would be funded from reserves. However, due to underspend elsewhere, this draw on reserves was not required. Transport related expenses are underspent compared to the budget by £9,220. Again, like the Enforcement, expenditure relating to Marine Gas Oil and Derv purchases were less than budgeted. However, these costs are likely to be a pressure in 2018-19.

## **Regulating Orders**

There was a budget of £9,900 for Regulating Orders, actual expenditure is £10,182. This is therefore very close to level of expenditure anticipated in the budget.

## **Income**

CIFCA's income totals £42,298, which was £8,598 more than budget. Prosecution income exceeded the predicted budget by £3,768. Income from oyster licences exceeded the expected sales value by £950. An internal recharge from the Admin, Enforcement and Research was made on account of staff time attributed to the administration time regarding oyster licences. This was included within 'Other Income'.

## **Reserves**

A budgeted reserves contribution to the 'Sea Fisheries Business Equalisation Reserve' of £40,000 took place. This contribution will be used to fund future refits of all our vessels and as a result, may need to increase slightly to accommodate this in future years. Work undertaken on Tiger Lily and Avalon was conducted throughout the year, rather than as a specific biennial refit with an allocated annual expenditure, as with Saint Piran and Lyonesse. Due to an underspend as detailed above, an additional unbudgeted £43,810 was transferred to reserves. Appendix 2 shows the position of the Committee's Reserves as at the end of the 2017-18 financial year. Total reserves (Specific and General) are £683,419, well above the minimum recommended balance of £200,600.

**Table 1 Budget outturn**

Revenue Summary Budget Monitoring to 31 March 2018	Full Year				
	2017/18 Outturn £	Previous forecast £	Variance from previous forecast £	Original estimate 2017/2018 £	Variance from original estimate £
<b>Expenditure</b>					
<b>Administration</b>					
Employee related expenses	184,917	184,108	809	176,324	8,593
Premises related expenses	40,888	45,000	(4,112)	49,400	(8,512)
Travel related expenses	6,498	7,000	(502)	12,000	(5,502)
Supplies and services	44,535	50,000	(5,465)	63,600	(19,065)
Support services	9,103	15,000	(5,897)	13,684	(4,581)
Loan interest	20,808	20,808	0	20,808	0
Loan repayment	49,402	49,401	1	49,402	0
	<b>356,151</b>	<b>371,317</b>	<b>(15,166)</b>	<b>385,218</b>	<b>(29,067)</b>
<b>Enforcement</b>					
Employee related expenses	380,606	382,537	(1,931)	364,396	16,210
Premises related expenses	1,399	2,000	(601)	1,500	(101)
Travel Related Expenses	88,030	105,000	(16,970)	111,740	(23,710)
Supplies and services	46,094	45,000	1,094	46,749	(655)
	<b>516,129</b>	<b>534,537</b>	<b>(18,408)</b>	<b>524,385</b>	<b>(8,256)</b>
<b>Research</b>					
Employee related expenses	120,261	127,693	(6,529)	131,790	(11,529)
Premises related expenses	262	0	(1,230)	30,720	13,770
Travel Related Expenses	28,480	37,000	(8,520)	37,700	(9,220)
Supplies and services	29,501	28,000	1,501	28,724	777
Support services	0	300	(300)	300	(300)
	<b>185,126</b>	<b>192,993</b>	<b>(7,867)</b>	<b>184,820</b>	<b>306</b>

<b>Regulating Order</b>					
Supplies and services	<b>10,182</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>9,900</b>	<b>282</b>
Accumulated Absence Movement	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>1,067,588</b>	<b>1,108,647</b>	<b>(41,059)</b>	<b>1,104,323</b>	<b>(36,735)</b>
<b>Income</b>					
Prosecution costs	(5,768)	(6,000)	232	(2,000)	(3,768)
Other income	(15,153)	(9,800)	(5,353)	(9,800)	(5,353)
Project income	(10,527)	(15,000)	4,473	(12,000)	1,473
Regulating Order income	(10,850)	(11,000)	150	(9,900)	(950)
<b>Total Revenue Income</b>	<b>(42,298)</b>	<b>(41,800)</b>	<b>(498)</b>	<b>(33,700)</b>	<b>(8,598)</b>
<b>Net Expenditure</b>	<b>1,025,290</b>	<b>1,066,847</b>	<b>(41,557)</b>	<b>1,070,623</b>	<b>(45,333)</b>
<b>Other</b>					
Interest on balances	(477)	(2,000)	1,523	(2,000)	1,523
Contribution to Refit Reserve	83,810	43,776	40,034	40,000	43,810
Contribution from Refit Reserve	0	0	0	0	0
Contribution from Other Reserves	0	0	0	0	0
Contribution to Other Reserves	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Other</b>	<b>83,333</b>	<b>41,776</b>	<b>41,557</b>	<b>38,000</b>	<b>45,333</b>
<b>CIFCA Levy</b>	<b>(1,108,623)</b>	<b>(1,108,623)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(1,108,623)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Net Authority Expenditure</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table 2 Reserves**

	Balance as at 1st April, 2017 £	Actual Movement		Projected Balance as at 31st March 2018 £	Comments
		To Reserve £	From Reserve £		
<b><u>Reserve</u></b>					
<b><u>Specific Reserves</u></b>					
Survey & Refit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
<b><u>General Reserve</u></b>					
Sea Fisheries BER	595,316.03	83,809.64	0.00	679,125.67	
Research & Project	3,793.60	0.00	0.00	3,793.60	
Reserve Grant	500.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	
<b>Sub Total General Reserves</b>	<b>599,609.63</b>	<b>83,809.64</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>683,419.27</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>599,609.63</b>	<b>83,809.64</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>683,419.27</b>	





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Cornwall Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority  
Chi Gallos  
Hayle Marine Renewables Business Park  
North Quay  
Hayle  
Cornwall TR27 4DD

Phone: ++ 44 (0)1736 336842  
website: [www.cornwall-ifca.gov.uk](http://www.cornwall-ifca.gov.uk)  
email: [enquiries@cornwall-ifca.gov.uk](mailto:enquiries@cornwall-ifca.gov.uk)

