



Inshore Fisheries and
Conservation Authority

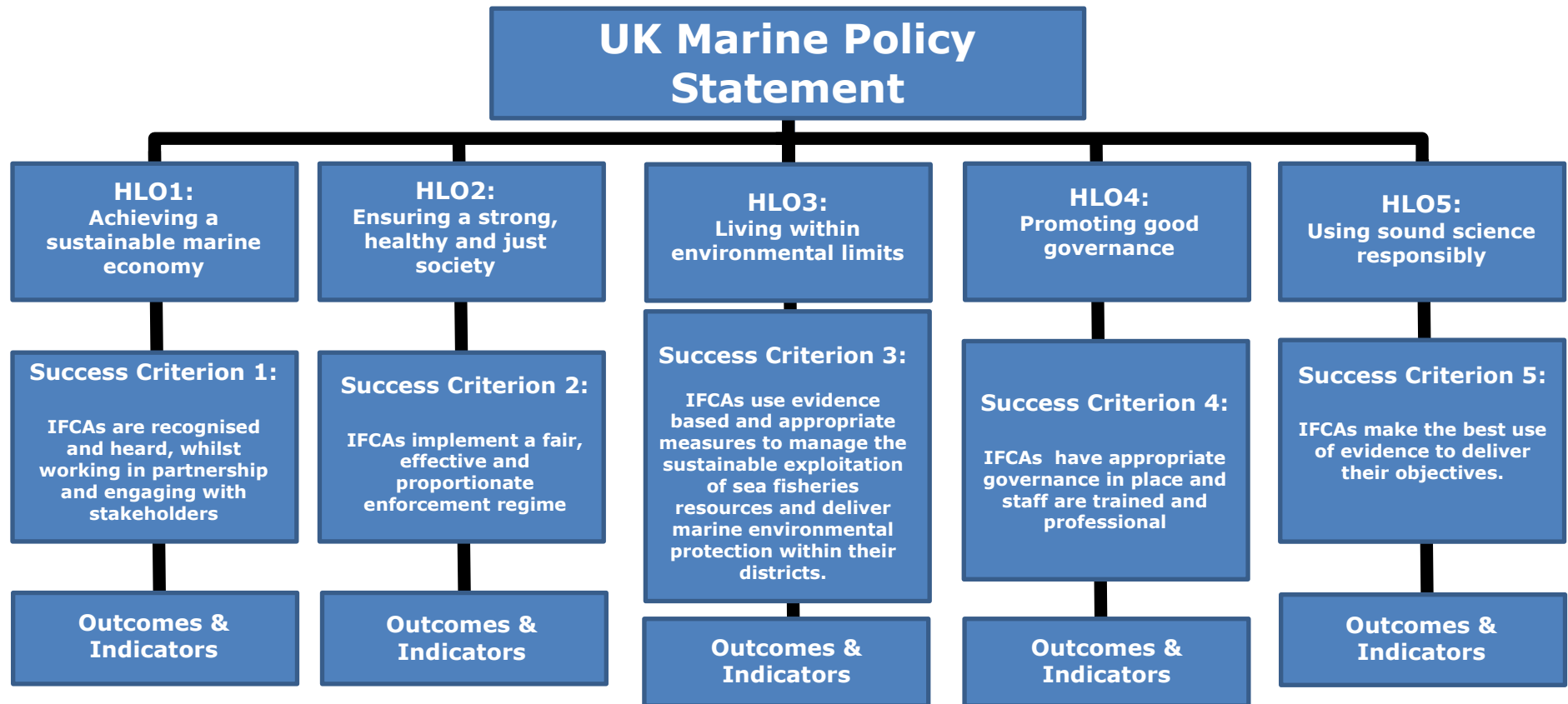
Annual Report 2021 to 2022



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

The 2021-22 financial year saw the UK start to return to a more normal pattern of life with the end of the national lockdowns. I would like to record my personal gratitude to our staff at Cornwall IFCA, as well as the staff at Cornwall Council who support us, all of whom have displayed resilience, flexibility and professionalism over the previous years as different ways of working have quickly evolved. I am also very grateful to the members of our Authority who have adapted to working differently with us.

I would also like to recognise the work of two of our members who left this year, those of MMO appointee Celia Mitchell and Natural England statutory member Sangeeta McNair, both have been members of this Authority since it was formed in 2011 and I would like to thank them for their dedicated service. I would also like to welcome the new members Robin Bradley, Ben Eglinton and Esther Hughes

Our workload never seems to get any smaller, and with tight budgets and the rapid changes in working practices these pressures have only increased. I was delighted that despite these constraints, good progress has been made on some key areas of work alongside the core business of the Authority.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Sam Davis". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Samantha Davis, Chief Officer

Overview

Cornwall IFCA Authority

The full Authority met on four occasions in the 2021-22 financial year:

- Authority Meeting: 25 June 2021
- Authority Meeting: 24 September 2021
- Authority Meeting: 17 December 2021
- Authority Meeting: 25 March 2022

All minutes and meeting papers can be downloaded from the Cornwall Council website, via a link from our website¹. A brief summary of each meeting is contained in the Authority report section of this document.

In the 2021-22 financial year, there were a number of changes to membership of the Authority:

- MMO appointee Celia Mitchell left the Authority at the end of her tenure prior to the December Authority meeting;
- MMO appointee Robin Bradly joined the Authority prior to the December Authority meeting;
- MMO appointee Ben Eglinton joined the Authority prior to the December Authority meeting; and
- Esher Hughes replaced Sangeeta McNair as Natural England statutory member prior to the December Authority meeting

Staff Recruitment, Turnover and Training

The 2021- 22 financial year saw the following changes to Cornwall IFCA staff:

- Ben Beckwith was promoted to Senior Policy and Admin officer.

¹ 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:

- Two research officers undertook a 10 week, distance learning, statistics course.

Enforcement Activities

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

- 46 patrols with Saint Piran;
- 6 Standalone RIB patrols;
- 104 port visits;
- 38 shore patrols;
- 8 Serious offences detected;
- 1 Financial Administrative Penalties (FAPs) offered and accepted;
- 1 Caution;
- 3 Verbal warnings; and
- 3 Court prosecutions.

Feedback on focus and priorities

Focus and Priorities for 2021-22

This financial year saw the UK come out of the period of lockdowns in response to the Covid- 19 pandemic. Whilst this allowed a return to a more usual pattern of work for Cornwall IFCA, we continued with mitigation measures to reduce the risk to individuals and to the work of the Authority, to ensure business continuity. These measures also helped to minimise risk to stakeholders around us. They included a continuation of remote working with our officers only meeting in person where necessary and restricting contact to specific teams. In addition, the Authority continued to provide testing kits and PPE to staff and maintained sanitisation points in our vehicles and premises. As a result, despite some cases of COVID-19 within the Authority, we maintained effective enforcement research and administrative functions throughout the year.

Following the end of temporary national legislation which allowed local government meetings to be held online, our Authority's quarterly meetings returned to being face to face from June 2021. In order to stay within the control measures for the use of Cornwall Council's buildings, this required significant additional resource and support from Democratic Services staff to enable the meetings to go ahead and still have public access.

During this year, work continued on the development of national and regional Fisheries Management Plans in which Cornwall IFCA was involved, both directly and through its engagement with the Association of IFCAs.

Byelaw development and review:

Salmonid Protection Byelaw

Following informal consultation carried out in the 2020-21 financial year, Cornwall IFCA continued to develop the Fixed and Drift Net (Salmonid Protection) Byelaw 2021. It was taken to the Authority meeting held on 24 September 2021 where members voted to make the byelaw. In line with national byelaw making guidance, this byelaw was then subject to a formal consultation which ran from the 7 October 2021 to 11 November 2021. This consultation yielded 69 responses from a variety of different stakeholders, many of which were significant in size and contained significant amounts of information. A

report was brought to the March 2022 Authority Meeting where members resolved that the Authority should liaise with key objectors to the proposed byelaw with a view to addressing the objections where possible.

Fal Fishery Oysters Review

Recent years had seen changes in target species and fishing effort by licensed sail and oar powered vessels operating in the Fal, with an increased effort being directed at the queen scallop (*Aequipecten opercularis*) and variegated or "queenie" scallops (*Mimachlamys varia*). The change in target species, as well as the implications of the UK leaving the European Union, and the impact from the national lockdowns greatly altered the working patterns and markets of the Fal Fisheries. As part of the ongoing monitoring and review of the Fal Fisher Order, analysis of the fishery returns was undertaken and reviewed in light of the long term, stock survey data sets held by the Authority. Cornwall IFCA will continue to monitor the Fal Fisheries to ensure that the changing fishing patterns and exploitation levels do not become detrimental to long term sustainability of the stocks.

Closed Areas (European Marine Sites) No.2 Byelaw review

This byelaw came into force in April 2015 and prohibits the use of bottom towed gear within a number of European Marine Sites within the district. It was reviewed by officers within the year in line with IFCA byelaw making guidance. The review found that this byelaw was still working effectively to meet its aims. The effectiveness of this byelaw will be monitored in light of any national changes to the network of Marine Protected Areas in the future.

Fisheries Management Plans:

Net Fisheries Management Plan

The net fisheries management plan is a complex, long-term project which aims to effectively manage the diverse and overlapping tapestry of netting activities within the Cornwall IFCA district. Within this financial year, the work centred on developing the Fixed and Drift Net (Salmonid Protection) Byelaw. As mentioned, this byelaw was made in September 2021 followed by a formal consultation.

This byelaw is a part of the wider management of netting within the district and this will be informed by the considerable amount of information submitted through the informal and formal consultation processes. Alongside this work, the Authority continued to develop protocols and a Data Sharing Agreement with the MMO which aims in time to provide access to

landings data held by the MMO. Access to the data would greatly leverage both the data sets held by the Authority and the understanding of fishing patterns resulting from our enforcement activities. Agreeing robust and streamlined protocols with the MMO is taking longer than initially hoped due to limited staff resources in the MMO and this work stream will continue into the following year. The Authority will continue to review its approach to netting management in light of changes to the national approach to the management of Marine Protected Areas.

Crustacean Fishery Management Plan

Work progressed well on the development of the Crustacean Fisheries Management Plan. Within the year, the Lobster, Crawfish and Crab Fishing Permit Byelaw 2016 was reviewed by officers and found to be fit for purpose. The research team continued their in-depth analysis of the long-term data set resulting from the monthly shellfish permit returns producing a number of reports which are available via the Authority's website. In 2020, we started a catch sampling project working with selected industry partners fishing for crustaceans within the district. This work continued within the year, with the sampling of crawfish within the district and in particular within marine protected areas where they are a site feature. This project is part of the wider work to investigate management options for the exploitation of crawfish within these areas. In August 2021, we sent a questionnaire to all shellfish permit holders seeking their views on the state of the fisheries, concerns, threats and opportunities for fishing for crustaceans within the district. This questionnaire was open until the end of the financial year with a good rate of return. The responses will be analysed and reported and will help to inform the developing management of these key fisheries.

Scallop Fisheries Management Plan

The scallop fishery is a significant and high value fishery around the UK, offshore as well as inshore. Scallop dredging remains a key fishery in the Cornwall IFCA district and is the highest enforcement risk identified within the Cornwall IFCA Enforcement risk register. Within the financial year, work continued in preparation for this workstream. It had been intended to have started a baseline stock survey. However, this was not able to be carried out within the year. It is anticipated that the introduction of Inshore Vessel Monitoring Systems across the fishing fleet in 2022-2023 will add significant information to the developing management plan. Work continues within the financial year building contacts with relevant stakeholders in the scallop fishery.

Additional Workstreams:

Within the 2021/22 financial year, using our research vessel, we carried out a number of surveys to map seagrass within the Fal and Helford, Mount's Bay, and Plymouth Sound and Estuaries Marine Protected Areas. This is a part of our statutory duty to manage site features within the network of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) within its district, and also reflects Cornwall Councils recognition of the global Climate Emergency. Seagrass is an excellent marine carbon sink, and the mapping exercise will help to quantify the beneficial impact of these seagrass beds.



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, 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 manages a number of different databases of stakeholder contacts which are managed in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation. In the 2021-22 financial year, Cornwall IFCA will build on previous years' work developing the way it manages its stakeholder contacts.</p>		<p>During the 2021-22 financial year, Cornwall IFCA continued to manage its stakeholder contacts in line with the General Data Protection Regulations.</p>
<p>Cornwall IFCA will review its previous communication strategy with the intention of publishing an annual strategy which will be printed in the Annual Plan.</p>		<p>A Communication Statement was published as part of the 2022/23 Annual Plan. In recent years, the uncertainty surrounding the Covid-19 pandemic made communication activities impossible to effectively plan. The recent stability allowed a more in-depth Communication Statement to be made.</p>

<p>Cornwall IFCA will continue to develop and review its website. The following year will see changes in the way the website hosts and presents information on the work of the research team and the reports produced.</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 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.</p> <p>Cornwall IFCA will review its joint working practices and all MOU over the following year. It 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 may include joint training and enforcement work, as well as the development of protocols and procedures under the data sharing agreement with the MMO.</p> <p>Cornwall IFCA will continue to work on a local and national level to represent the interests of the inshore fisheries in Cornwall as part of any future fisheries management framework developed for the implementation of the Fisheries Act. In addition, Cornwall IFCA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ● ● ● 	<p>The 2021-22 financial year saw continued work to develop the way Cornwall IFCA uses social media as well as developments to provide access to its research reports.</p> <p>The website was reviewed on a monthly basis additionally the website was reviewed buy all staff members with comments raised directly with the web manager or through the regular staff meetings. A review meeting was held by the SMT.</p> <p>In the 2021-22 financial year, Cornwall IFCA continued to work closely with both the MMO and EA including progressing a Data Sharing agreement with the MMO with the intention to gain real-time access to landings data to leverage existing data sets held buy the Authority.</p> <p>Cornwall IFCA worked directly, and through its participation with the Association of IFCA, with the UK government on projects resulting from the Fisheries Act 2020, Fisheries Management Plans and the management of the Marine Protected Areas.</p>
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<p>anticipates working collaboratively on the management and designation of MPAs as well as continued work with the Association of IFCAs, 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 holds.</p>		<p>Cornwall IFCA officers participated in the various national groups and associations including TAG and NIMEG.</p>
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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 bi-monthly enforcement meetings where recent intelligence is reviewed. Cornwall IFCA operates and maintains an intelligence database which is reviewed as part of the risk profiling for the district.</p>	●	<p>In April 2021, 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>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>During the year, Cornwall IFCA worked closely with other regulatory and enforcement authorities. This included sharing information, developing policies and practices. Due to the ongoing concerns surrounding the COIVD-19 pandemic there were no joint agency patrols in the financial year.</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.</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</p>

<p>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 publicly 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>A programme of Continuing Professional Development (CPD) will be continued for all officers. The national programme of accredited training, which all officers have started, is currently on hold. Officers will continue and complete this training as it becomes available. In addition, supplementary courses will be offered to staff, identified through organisational skills analysis and personal development plans.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ● ● ● 	<p>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 Enforcement Officer holds regular review of intelligence received and held.</p> <p>Cornwall IFCA maintains a table of enforcement activities on its website.</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 2021/22 year, the enforcement team were engaged with the accredited enforcement training as well as undergoing other CPD activities.</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
<p>Within the 2021-2022 financial year, Cornwall IFCA will have completed the first versions of Habitat Regulations Assessments (HRA) for all European Marine Sites within the Cornwall IFCA District, and Marine Conservation Zone Assessments for all tranche one and tranche two Marine Conservation Zones (MCZs) and will begin the assessment review process. These assess the impact of fishing activities on the designated features within Marine Protected Areas to ascertain whether management measures are required to achieve the conservation objectives of each feature within each site. To complete the assessments, all available evidence will be reviewed, including Cornwall IFCA's shellfish permit returns, research surveys, activity sightings from enforcement officers and informal consultation with fishermen.</p> <p>Within the 2021-2022 financial year, the research team has surveys planned to support the management of fisheries within MPAs. Activities to extend the data sets from work started in 2020-21:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dropdown video survey in the Eddystone area of the Start Point to Plymouth Sound and Eddystone SAC; 	<p>●</p> <p>●</p>	<p>Within the year, all relevant HRA and MCZ Assessments were completed to first version with work being underway on Tranche 3 MCZ Assessments. Work continued to conduct internal reviews of relevant assessment as well as working with partners such as Natural England, as part of the review process.</p> <p>These surveys were carried out, with the exception of the scallop population monitoring survey and the Dropdown video survey in the Eddystone area of the Start Point to Plymouth Sound and Eddystone SAC. The following research activities were carried out within the financial year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEFAS Scallop RFID project Year 2 (3 days)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catch sampling of crawfish stocks; • Carry out the first scallop population monitoring surveys; • Continue the long-term annual Fal Fishery oyster, queen scallop and slipper limpet assessment survey; and • Extensive other direct research activities that will be undertaken within the MPA network. • New survey activities: • Remote acoustic mapping of seagrass within MPA where it is a feature; and • Using acoustic techniques to map the distribution of maerl within the Fal and Helford MPA <p>Throughout the year, there will be a continuation of a number of planned work streams looking to support the development of Fisheries Management Plans and associated byelaws as</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect queen scallop samples for Cornwall Port Health Authority (1 day) • Acoustic mapping sea grass in Fal & Helfords SAC (7 days) • Acoustic Mapping sea grass Mounts Bay (1 day) • Acoustic mapping sea grass Plymouth sound & estuaries SAC (Cawsand) (1 day) • DDV Fal & Helford SAC maerl investigation (1 day) • CEFAS scallop RFID project Year 3 (3 days) • Intertidal Juvenile edible crab surveys (7 days) • Partnership project with D&S IFCA, sidescan and day grab survey (Taw Torridge Est) (2 days) • Looming Eyes Buoys Project observer work (3 days) • Fal Oyster survey (4 days) • Setting and servicing of the FishIntel/Exeter University acoustic receiver array for acoustic tags on Atlantic Bluefin Tuna (3 days) <p>Additionally, the research vessel Tiger Lily was used as a teaching platform for Exeter University on a 9 day charter.</p> <p>Within the financial year, two byelaws were reviewed by officers in line with byelaw making guidance with no recommendations for change being brought forward. As discussed within the Focus and</p>
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<p>well as looking at the proposed standalone pieces of legislation. In addition, work will continue on reviewing the byelaws made by Cornwall IFCA. When complete, reports will be published on the Cornwall IFCA website</p> <p>During the process of reviewing fishery activities, existing and newly collected data will be analysed and used to produce reports that will outline potential management measures and the likely outcome of each option. These reports will be made available either in a downloadable format or details of how they can be accessed via the Authority's website.</p> <p>Cornwall IFCA's research program consists of activities undertaken to ensure that the management options it puts in place are having the effect they were designed to have. This may be through dedicated research activities, or it may be through the ongoing data collection programmes already in place.</p> <p>Cornwall IFCA will seek formal consultations for its Fishery Management Plans for locally important species from relevant bodies and groups. 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 expected that in 2021-22, a first draft of a Crustacean</p>	<p></p> <p></p> <p></p>	<p>Priorities section, significant progress was made in the development of fisheries management plans with both data analyses and a stakeholder questionnaire taking place.</p> <p>Data analyses were published on the Authority's website.</p> <p>A full list of dedicated research activities can be found in list above.</p> <p>It was anticipated that a draft of the Crustacean Fisheries management plan would be produced within the financial year. A report of the Byelaw Working Group was presented to the June 2021 meeting detailing the progress made in drafting the Management Plan. In August 2021, a stakeholder questionnaire was launched which ran through the financial year. This resulted in the Fisheries</p>
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Fisheries Management plan will be available for public and industry consultation which will include the development of and industry working group as part of the consultation.

Management Plan not being published in draft form within the financial year.

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 levy², 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.

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

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

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 2022-23 Annual Plan. The key sections of this will be put to the March Committee Meeting in 2022 to allow publication by 31 March 2022.		Cornwall IFCA published its annual plan on 31 March 2022. 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 2022 Meeting.
The 2020-21 Cornwall IFCA Annual Report will be created as a collaborative piece with input from all staff and will be published in November		Publication of this document was delayed due to workload issues.

<p>2021. 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 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>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 2021-22 year with appropriate and easy access to all public documents.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ● 	<p>Cornwall IFCA continued to utilise and develop the longstanding and successful performance management and development programme, with all staff receiving at least two performance reviews a year.</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>
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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.

Cornwall IFCA work streams	Status	Narrative Report
<p>The 2021-22 financial year will see a considerable number of different research streams to evidence, suggest and monitor management options. These will be annually planned but are subject to significant change due to changing priorities and weather patterns. The keystone projects are identified in SC3</p> <p>To allow a review of the previous year's monitoring and evidence gathering, the Scientific team will ensure that all research programmes are appropriately reported with metadata made publicly available. In addition, Marine Protected Area fishery activity assessment documents will be available on request with a full, up to date list being publicly available.</p> <p>The involvement with TAG will be reported in the following year's Annual Report. The 2021-22 financial year will see a considerable number of different research streams to evidence, suggest and monitor management options. These will be annually planned but are subject to significant change due to changing priorities and weather patterns. The keystone projects are identified in SC3</p>	<p>●</p> <p>●</p> <p>●</p>	<p>See Success Criteria 3 for a list of direct research activities undertaken within the financial year.</p> <p>Work continued to bring all reports into a unified format and to make these publicly available. As a result, a live list of available reports is maintained on the Cornwall IFCA website.</p> <p>During this financial year, the research team attended all relevant TAG meetings.</p>

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. Her electronic navigation systems enable accurate plotting of fishing vessels which may be used as evidence in a court, if required. A stern ramp provides quick and safe launching of the RIB which can carry a team of up to 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. Saint Piran continued to operate well within the year with only scheduled maintenance work and services being undertaken. The impact of the continued COVID-19 precautions did see her patrolling less would be normally expected, but she still undertook 46 patrols covering 4,280nm and spent 375 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. During the 2021/22 financial year Lyonesse developed a persistent fault which was remedied by replacing the fuel delivery system including the delivery pipework and the fuel injection pump. Further work included the replacement of the engine turbo charger with all works being completed by inhouse engineers. During the 2021-22 financial year Lyonesse was used in 44 patrols, covering 549nm in 62 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 increase capability and also 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. Avalon continued to run well following major engineering works conducted in the previous year. During the 2021-22 financial year Avalon was used in 12 patrols, covering 198nm in 30 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 the 2021-22 financial year she received an upgrade to her navigation and radar equipment. Within the financial year Tiger Lily operated well with only scheduled maintenance and services.

Authority report

The Cornwall IFCA Authority met on five occasions during the 2018/19 year. A brief summary follows of each meeting with subjects covered and decisions agreed.

Authority Meeting 25 June 2021

Public questions

Question 1: Mr Gilbert, St Ives.

“Other IFCAs, including Devon & Severn and Southern IFCAs, provide transparency regarding their Sub-Groups/Technical Committees that develop byelaws, including allowing the public to attend meetings, publishing agendas and minutes, subject to protecting commercially sensitive or private data. Will CIFCA start providing this level of transparency for its Byelaw Working Group?”

Question 2: Mr Laity, Truro.

“What are the key milestones for the Net Fisheries Management Plan, what are the target dates for those milestones, and when is the project expected to end?”

Question 3: Mr Collick, Redruth.

“Making a byelaw is a weighty and complex task: it often takes years for CIFCA to develop and make a byelaw, involving work by the Byelaw Working Group, public consultations, agreement by Committee members, approval by the MMO and confirmation by a Secretary of State. But at the last Committee meeting it was said that the decision to stop enforcing the 2010 Fixed Engines byelaw was an operational matter taken by officers. I believe this decision was based just on verbal legal advice, not written legal advice. Does the Committee agree it should be required to review and confirm such an important decision, particularly in this case if no written legal advice was obtained and both Defra and the Environment Agency are of the opinion that CIFCA is wrong and the byelaw can be enforced.”

Question 4: Mr Bradley.

“Given that CIFCA has accepted Save Our Sea Bass’ findings regarding the increase in net-caught bass landings in CIFCA district and that the landing data shows some Cornish netting vessels with repeated and consecutive 100% landings of bass, will CIFCA develop measures to stop illegal targeting of bass by netters in CIFCA district in time for the coming winter?”

Issues discussed

- Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman;
- 2020-2021 Outturn Budget Monitor Report; and
- Byelaw working group update.

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 outturn and reserves position for the 2020/21 financial year is noted and agreed; and
 2. The Joint Committee Annual Return for the year ended 31 March 2021 is approved by the Committee in order for it to be signed by the Chairman and the Clerk as required.
- Resolved that: members noted the content of the Byelaw working group report.

Authority Meeting 24 September 2021

Public questions

Question 1: Mr Gilbert, St Ives.

“At the last Committee meeting I pointed out how other IFCA’s, including Devon & Severn and Southern IFCA, provide transparency regarding their SubGroups/Technical Committees that develop byelaws, including allowing the public to attend meetings, publishing agendas and minutes, subject to protecting commercially sensitive or private data. I asked: “Will CIFCA start providing this level of transparency for its Byelaw Working Group?” and was told: “This is a matter for discussion by

Authority members when the terms of reference for the Byelaw Working Group are reviewed alongside the Constitution at the Authority's next meeting in September". Agenda item 5 for this Committee meeting says that only one change has been proposed to the terms of reference for the Byelaw Working Group and that change has nothing to do with transparency. So I would ask all Committee members today: "would you please now request that the terms of reference for the Byelaw Working Group be amended to provide the comprehensive transparency provided by Devon & Severn and Southern IFCA? Cornish fisheries stakeholders deserve the same level of transparency as stakeholders elsewhere in England."

Question 2: Mr Laity, Truro.

"The Cabinet Office's Governance Code on Public Appointments states "there is a strong presumption that no individual should serve more than two terms or serve in any one post for more than ten years. In exceptional cases, Ministers may decide an individual's skills and expertise is needed beyond such a tenure."

Yet on 18 September 2020, CIFCA Committee took the retrograde step of voting to delete clause 21.3 of the CIFCA Constitution which said that "No person can stand for election as Chairman if their re-election would make their tenure as Chairman longer than 10 years." This was despite Councillor Coad advising that "most of the major democratic nations in the world have limitations on the amount of time that a person can remain as president as two terms. And the only people who go longer are the tyrannical states like Russia and some of the other places. I think it is a backward move, something we need not do. I would suggest that we don't do it."

Will the Committee now vote to reinsert the old clause 21.3 to bring CIFCA Committee back in line with best democratic practice and the government's Governance Code on Public Appointments?"

Question 3: Mr Collick, Redruth.

"On 17 December 2020, CIFCA said, in reply to a public question about its decision in 2016 not to enforce the 2010 Fixed Engines byelaw, "In regard to the enforcement of the 3m headline depth restriction under the Fixed Engines Byelaw 2010, Cornwall IFCA has only received legal advice from its solicitor agent. It was provided orally".

But in the report to the current meeting it is stated "Privileged legal opinion suggested that the existing legacy byelaw to manage surface nets for the protection of salmonid species around the Cornish coasts, dating originally back to the 1980s, required replacement to meet the present day needs of such a measure."

Was there a written legal opinion, or was there only oral advice?"

Question 4: Mr Osborne, Exeter.

"At its meeting on 17 December 2020, under Agenda No 10, CIFCA Committee resolved that "Officers develop a scoping paper for discussion by the Byelaw Working Group in February 2021." The purpose of this paper was "to set out the issues in more detail, together with potential options or solutions for BWG members to consider, including whether there is a role for a specific byelaw to address the limitations of the emergency bass measures." Has this scoping paper been developed and presented to the BWG?"

Supplementary Question: "The update on the Byelaw Working Group at the Committee on 19 March 2021 said the scoping work on bass would feed into the Netting Management Plan and perhaps act as a pilot for wider work as well as being a way for other aspects of this important work would be addressed. It could include the potential for Cornwall IFCA to gather its own information on netting activity as well as the ability in time to access key data sets held by the MMO. Members supported the approach and a reporting cycle on data gaps to come to its next meeting in May. Further in the update from the Byelaw Working Group at the Committee on 25 June regarding the group on 12 May, didn't mention bass or data gaps. Has a report on data gaps been presented to the Byelaw Working Group and are there any further actions in respect of that report?"

Question 5: Mr Hicks, Redruth

"The proposed Salmonids protection byelaw states, "A person must not place or use a fixed net for taking sea fish in a restricted fixed netting area where, at any time, the net headline or any of the meshes of the net are set less than Cornwall Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority 24 September 2021 6 three metres below the surface of the sea." Does this mean that it will be possible to set fixed nets very close to the shore at high tide and if so, has the negative impact of this on sea anglers been considered and addressed?"

Issues discussed

- Review of the constitution;
- Budget monitor report; and
- Fixed and Drift Nets (Salmonid Protection) Byelaw 2021.

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

- Resolved that:
 1. version 20 of the Constitution of the Cornwall Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority, be adopted;
 2. the amended Terms of Reference for Byelaw Working Group, as shown in appendix 1 to the report, be adopted;
 3. the Terms of Reference of the Employment Sub Committee as shown in appendix 1 to the report, be adopted;
 4. Victoria Hobson; John Munday; Andrew Pascoe; Simon Toms, Ruth Williams be appointed as Members of the Byelaw Working Group;
 5. Councillor Guest, Councillor Fitter and Councillor Soady be appointed as Members of the Employment Sub Committee; and
 6. John Munday be appointed as the Cornwall Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority representative to the Hayle Harbour Advisory Committee for a period of two years.
- Resolved that: the 2021-22 budget monitoring and reserves position be noted.
- Resolved that: the Fixed and Drift Nets (Salmonid Protection) Byelaw 2021 be made by the Authority at its meeting on 24 September 2021.

Authority Meeting 17 December 2021

Public questions

Question 1: Mr Osborne, Exeter

"A year has passed since sea anglers raised concerns at the September and December 2020 Committee meetings regarding Cornish fixed netters targeting bass in CIFCA district as they migrate to offshore spawning locations over winter. What progress has CIFCA made on this issue?"

Question 2: Mr Hicks, Redruth

"A year has passed since sea anglers raised concerns at the September and December 2020 Committee meetings regarding Cornish fixed netters targeting bass in CIFCA district as they migrate to offshore spawning locations over winter. What progress has CIFCA made on this issue?"

Issues discussed

- Budget monitor report;
- Cornwall IFCA revenue budget 2022/23;
- Additional appointments to the byelaw working group;
- Update on consultation process for fixed and drift nets (salmonid protection) byelaw 2021; and
- Presentation - bluefin tuna in southwest England: current knowledge and research progress.

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

- Resolved that:
 1. The 2021-22 budget monitoring and reserves position for April 2021 – October 2021 is noted and agreed; and
 2. The current external audit arrangements for the Committee are reviewed and a recommendation brought to the next meeting.
- Resolved that:
 1. The Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority levy on Cornwall Council be set at £1,263,573 for 2022/23; and
 2. The budget for 2022/23 including the forecast use of reserves be approved.
- Resolved that:
 1. The report be noted; and
 2. The outcomes of the consultation process and amended Impact Assessment be reported to the next Authority meeting on 25 March 2022.

Authority Meeting 25 March 2022

Public questions

None.

Issues discussed

- Budget monitor report;
- 2022-2023 Annual Plan excerpts; and
- Report of formal consultation on Fixed and Drift Nets (Salmonid Protection) Byelaw

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

- Resolved that:
 1. The 2021-22 budget monitoring and reserves position for April 2021 – January 2022 is noted and agreed; and
 2. The new consolidated external audit arrangements for the Committee are noted.
- Resolved that:
 1. That the Committee consider the proposed Focus and Priorities section and work plan for the forthcoming year; and
 2. That the Committee approve the draft as the basis for the 2022-23, subject to the addition of reference to Climate Change; Organisation of a Recreational Sea Angler stakeholder meeting during the financial year; Tranche 3 be added to the reference to Marine Conservation Zones Tranche 1 & 2; a report on outcomes of the previous year's Annual plan be brought to a future meeting of the Committee.
- Resolved that:
 1. Members note the report on the responses to the formal consultation on the Fixed and Drift Nets (Salmonid Protection) Byelaw; and
 2. The Authority liaises with key objectors to the Fixed and Drift Nets (Salmonid Protection) Byelaw with a view to resolving the objections.

Budget outturn and financial position

Table 1 presents the financial statement for the year against the budgeted spend. At year end, CIFCA's net expenditure before interest and reserve movements is £1,153,767 against a budget of £1,183,771. This provides a favourable variance of £30,004.

Table 2 provides the current Reserves position. There has been a £45,000 contribution to reserves as per the budget plus an additional £28,106 that reflects the overall underspend position. The total reserve position on 31st March 2022 also shown at Table 2, is £759,504.

Administration

In 2021/22 the administration expenditure budget for the year was £403,173 and total expenditure for the period was £383,617. This is a favourable variance compared to the budget of £19,556.

Employee related expenses are £11,603 overspent. £6,800 of this related to training costs.

Premises related expenses are £4,862 underspent mainly due to utility costs and repairs and maintenance to buildings being less than budgeted this year.

Travel and Supplies and Services budgets were also underspend, due to delay in external legal expenses resulting from ongoing delays to court cases and a lack of expenditure for travel due to the ongoing use of virtual meetings.

Loan Interest was lower than anticipated by £4,751. The cost of support provided by the council was £3,920 less than budgeted.

Enforcement The original expenditure budget for Enforcement was £531,187 in 2021/22 and total expenditure for the year was £541,316. This is an adverse variance compared to the budget of £10,129. It was anticipated that additional budget would be required for Boat Maintenance related costs of £5,309 and this was added to the forecast budget during the financial year. However only £1,848 of this was spent.

Employee related expenses are £15,061 overspent for the year due to additional employee costs and training costs associated with our contribution to the joint IFCA national training programme.

Transport related expenses are £1,848 overspent against original budget.

Supplies and services are underspent by £7,408, mainly due to reduced equipment purchases.

Research

The original expenditure budget for the research team was £265,386 in 2021/22 and the expenditure for the year was £279,525. This additional expenditure was offset by income received for specific project work.

Employee related expenses were underspent by £7,253 due to an ongoing vacancy. This was reallocated to fund fisheries science partnership project work.

Transport related expenses are underspent by £15,424 due to reduced requirement for boat maintenance and inspection and less marine gas oil and derv purchased.

Supplies and Services reflect the additional expenditure incurred for project work, offset by income received during the financial year.

Regulating Orders

£6,448 of income was received for the years Oyster Season. Some of the costs related to this fishery are allocated to the enforcement and research budgets as the work is integrated with other tasks, therefore are not directly recorded against this budget.

Income

Cornwall IFCA's income for the financial year totals £60,331, this is £33,456 greater than the original budget. The majority of this income was generated through survey work by the Research Team.

Prosecution income was £5,309 more than the original estimate of £4,000 due to some of the previous year's income being paid by the court to the wrong organisation.

£5,500 of income was carried forward to 2022/23 in relation to grants from Fishmongers Company for a proposed project in the Fal Oyster Fishery.

Reserves

A budgeted reserves contribution to the 'Sea Fisheries Business Equalisation Reserve' of £45,000 took place at the end of the year. 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, as it has remained at this level for many years despite the increase in the costs of refits. Work undertaken on Tiger Lily and Avalon is conducted generally throughout the year within their relevant cost centres, rather than as a specific biennial refit with an allocated annual expenditure, as with Saint Piran and Lyonesse.

A further £28,105 was credited to Reserves at the end of 2021/22.

Table 2 shows the forecast position of the Committee's Reserves as at the end of the 2021/22 financial year. Total reserves (Specific and General) are £759,504, well above the minimum recommended balance of £200,600.

Table 1 Budget outturn

Revenue Summary Budget Monitoring to 31 March 2022	Full Year				
	2018/19 Outturn £	Previous forecast £	Variance from previous forecast £	Original estimate 2018/2019 £	Variance from original estimate £
Expenditure					
Administration					
Employee related expenses	205,547	205,547	0	205,547	0
Premises related expenses	48,943	48,943	0	48,943	0
Transport related expenses	2,150	2,150	0	2,150	0
Supplies and services	73,631	73,631	0	73,631	0
Support services	9,500	9,500	0	9,500	0
Loan interest	14,000	14,000	0	14,000	0
Loan repayment	49,402	49,402	0	49,402	0
	403,173	403,173	0	403,173	0
Enforcement					
Employee related expenses	377,316	377,316	0	377,316	0
Premises related expenses	1,100	1,100	0	1,100	0
Transport Related Expenses	95,510	90,201	5,309	90,201	5,309
Supplies and services	62,570	62,570	0	62,570	0
	536,496	531,187	5,309	531,187	5,309
Research					
Employee related expenses	177,536	177,536	0	177,536	0
Premises related expenses	300	300	0	300	0
Transport Related Expenses	49,800	46,800	3,000	46,800	3,000
Supplies and services	63,044	40,750	22,294	40,750	22,294
	290,680	265,386	25,294	265,386	25,294

Regulating Order					
Supplies and services	400	400	0	400	0
Support services	9,500	9,500	0	9,500	0
	9,900	9,900	0	9,900	0
Wrasse Permit Byelaw					
Supplies & Services	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Total Revenue Expenditure	1,241,249	1,210,646	30,603	1,210,646	30,603
Income					
Prosecution income	(9,309)	(10,000)	1,318	(4,000)	(7,318)
Other income	(28,094)	(12,900)	(4,839)	(300)	(17,439)
Project income	(675)	(11,000)	434	0	(10,566)
Regulating Order income	(9,900)	(9,900)	(11)	(9,900)	(11)
Staffing Recharges	(9,500)	(9,500)	817	(9,500)	817
Total Revenue Income	(57,478)	(26,875)	(30,603)	(26,875)	(30,603)
Net Expenditure	1,183,771	1,183,771	0	1,183,771	0
Other					
Interest on balances	(2,000)	(2,000)	0	(2,000)	0
Contribution to Reserve	(45,000)	(45,000)	0	(45,000)	(0)
Total Other	(43,000)	(43,000)	0	43,000	0
CIFCA Levy	(1,226,770)	(1,226,770)	0	(1,226,770)	0
Net Authority Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0

Table 2 Reserves

	Balance as at 1st April, 2021 £	Actual Movement		Balance as at 31st March 2022 £
		To Reserve £	From Reserve £	
<u>General Reserve</u>				
Asset Replacement Reserve	481,505.46	45,000.00	0.00	526,505.46
Minimum Reserve Retained	200,600.00	28,105.29	0.00	228,705.29
Research & Project Reserve	3,793.60	0.00	0.00	3,793.60
Grant Reserve	500.00	0.00	0.00	500.00
Total	686,399.06	73,105.29	0.00	759,504.35



Produced and published November 2022 by:

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