



Inshore Fisheries and  
Conservation Authority

# Annual Report 2022 to 2023

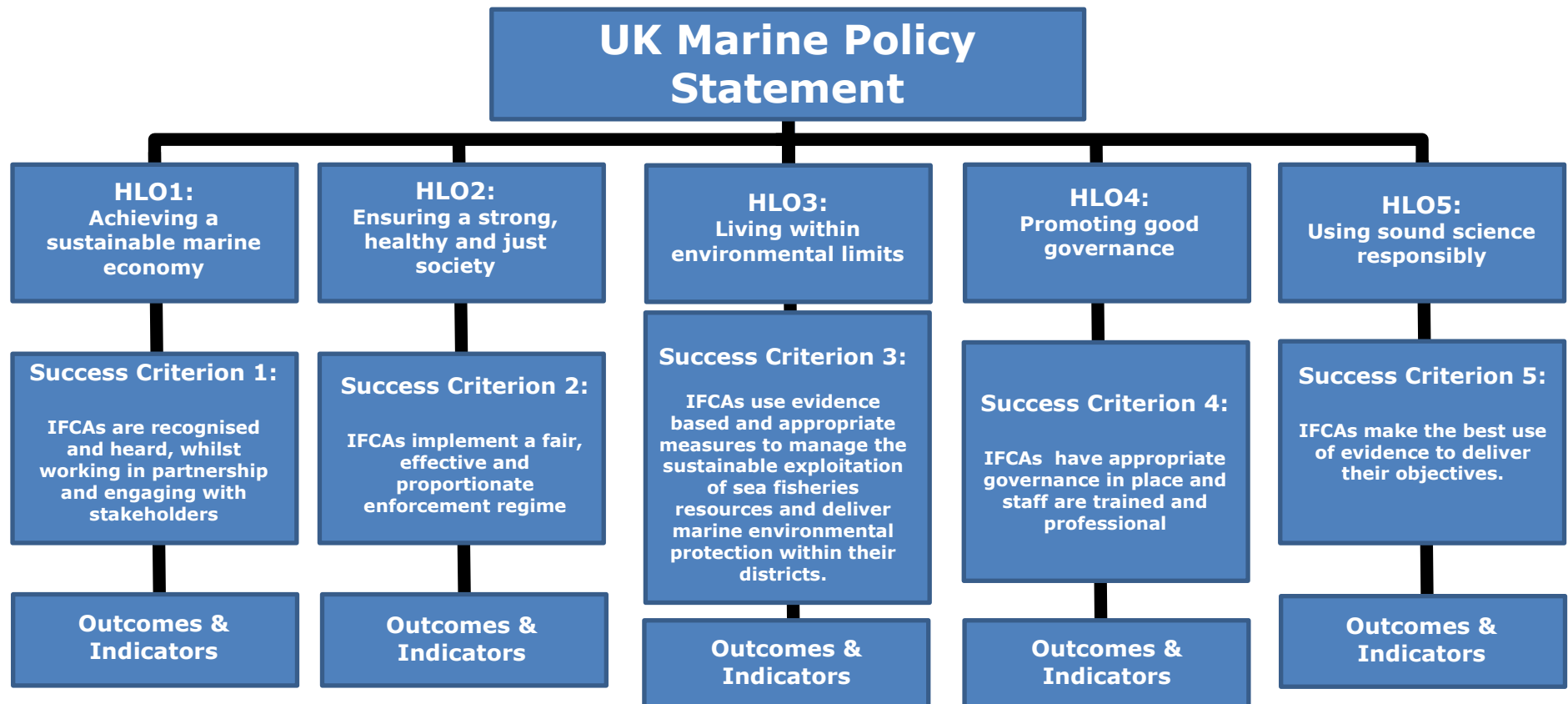




# The IFCA Vision

*"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 2022-23 financial year saw some real stability coming out of the pandemic. The new hybrid systems of work, which are now firmly established, and new remote working capabilities have allowed Cornwall IFCA to get back to full capacity with improved efficiency as well as reducing unnecessary travel. I have been, and continue to be, very impressed with how the staff and members have managed to work effectively through all the changes that have occurred in the previous few years and am very grateful for their commitment and work ethic.

This year finally saw the backlog of cases resulting from the covid delays coming to court. I would like to thank everyone who has been involved in these cases and managing this legacy caseload as well as new infractions identified through the ongoing enforcement work. Another positive outcome has been in the application of remote working technology which has enabled us to broaden our survey capabilities. The effectiveness of both our enforcement and evidence gathering activities is essential to maintaining healthy and sustainable fisheries.

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 2022-23 financial year:

- Authority Meeting: 17 June 2022
- Authority Meeting: 23 September 2022
- Authority Meeting: 16 December 2022
- Authority Meeting: 24 March 2023

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

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

The 2022- 23 financial year saw the following changes to Cornwall IFCA staff:

- Nicola Cusack resigned from the position of Senior Enforcement Officer
- Gavin Purcell was promoted to the position of Senior Enforcement Officer
- Andy Beal was recruited as an enforcement officer.

## **Training**

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

- Two enforcement officers undertook a Yacht Master theory test
- GIS training for all enforcement and research officers.

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



### **Enforcement Activities**

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

- 18 patrols with Saint Piran;
- 60 boardings at sea;
- 5 stand alone boat patrols
- 145 port visits;
- 38 shore patrols;
- 18 breaches of regulations;
- 3 Financial Administrative Penalties (FAPs) offered and accepted;
- 1 Caution;
- 2 Verbal warnings
- 4 written warnings; and
- 6 Court prosecutions.

# Feedback on focus and priorities

## Focus and Priorities for 2022-23

This financial year saw a relatively stable operation coming out of the Covid-19 pandemic. The hybrid style of working which had been necessitated by the COVID restrictions, provided both a buffer in instances where officers contracted COVID but also enabled some more efficient ways of working and a reduction in unnecessary travel. It has also expanded our capabilities with respect to conducting survey work. We will continue to monitor the use of our office space and our staff management to ensure that hybrid working continues to be a productive and cost-effective approach and delivers our functions appropriately. The Service Level Agreement (SLA) Cornwall IFCA has with Cornwall Council's Information Systems team (IS) has been vital in enabling these new ways of working. Our links with Cornwall Council has been invaluable and the service and support it has provided has been excellent, which in turn forms a key part of our mitigation strategy for risks concerned with information security and maintaining effective working platforms.

Over the financial year Cornwall IFCA invested considerable senior staff time into feeding into the development of a number of the six front runner Fisheries Management Plans (FMP). The principle frontrunner FMPs which are of greater relevance to inshore fisheries within the IFCA district are; Crab and Lobster, King Scallop, Bass and Channel Non-Quota Demersal Species. These were scheduled to be produced in 2023 and as such, the end of the 2022-23 financial year saw considerable input from Cornwall IFCA nationally through the Association of IFCA and directly through various liaison groups.

### **Inshore Vessel Monitoring Systems**

It was anticipated that the 2022-23 financial year would see the roll-out of the national inshore vessel monitoring system (IVMS) for under 12m fishing vessels. This programme will greatly improve the availability of data on inshore fishing activities throughout the district which will significantly assist with future fisheries management within the district. This project commenced in February 2022, however, the project was paused in the first quarter of the 2022-23 financial year due to unforeseen delays relating to external review of the proposed equipment. It is anticipated that this project will restart in

the 2023-24 financial year. The further delay to the rollout of IVMS had implications for Cornwall IFCA's work. This project is key for enhancing the availability of data relating to fishing activity within the district which will support both future management and compliance monitoring. During the delay Cornwall IFCA continued to develop data sharing arrangements with the Marine Management Organisation in anticipation of this system going live.

## **Byelaw development and review:**

### **Fixed and Drift Nets (Salmonid Protection) Byelaw**

This byelaw was made in the 2021-22 financial year and was put out for formal consultation in the third quarter of that year. The scale and complexity of the responses to this consultation led to a delay in bringing this matter back to the Authority. A report on this consultation was presented to the Authority on 25 March 2022, resulting in a decision that IFCA officers would meet with key objectors to try to find ways to resolve their main concerns. At the quarterly IFCA meeting on 17 June 2022, an amended version of the byelaw was brought to the Authority where it was resolved to accept the amendments to the byelaw and to recommend it to Defra for confirmation.

The amended byelaw was then subject to the routine Quality Assurance (QA) process conducted by the Marine Management Organisation (MMO). This involved analysis of the byelaw making process, the byelaw itself and its associated impact assessment. This identified that whilst the byelaw itself would operate as intended in terms of its measures, there were a number of issues with the byelaw and supporting information in the impact assessment. The most significant of these issues was the proportionality of the measures proposed in the byelaw in relation to the financial evidence that had been provided to Cornwall IFCA. In light of these concerns, the MMO stated that it could not support the byelaw moving forwards for confirmation by Defra if these issues could not be resolved.

A report on the QA process was taken to the IFCA meeting held on 16 December 2022, highlighting that it would not be possible to resolve some of the key issues raised by the MMO. Information was also provided about enforcement of the existing Fixed Engines 2010 byelaw that was already in place to offer protection for salmonids. The Authority decided that a decision on the future of the new byelaw should be deferred with the Authority seeking further legal advice regarding enforcement of the 2010 byelaw and also, to allow the Cornwall IFCA Byelaw Working Group to have a further opportunity to consider the points raised during the QA process.

On 24 March 2023, two reports were brought to the Authority meeting. One discussed the updated legal advice sought for the Fixed Engines 2010 byelaw. This legal opinion indicated that the Fixed Engines 2010 was enforceable, and the second report detailed the outcome of the Byelaw Working Group meeting where the Fixed and Drift Nets (Salmonid Protection) Byelaw 2021 byelaw was discussed. This report concluded that the matters raised by the MMO remained insurmountable.

Following the debate, the majority of members voted in favour of not submitting the Fixed and Drift Nets (Salmonid Protection) Byelaw 2021 to Defra for confirmation.

## **Fisheries Management Plans**

### **Crustacean Fisheries Management Review**

This year saw significant progress in the development of this review of crustacean fisheries within the district. Analysis of the results of the 2021 stakeholder questionnaire alongside ongoing monitoring of the live and historic effort and landings data resulted in the production of a framework document. This information was then used to tailor further informal consultation work and a call for evidence on effort management was developed at the end of the 2022-23 financial year to be published in May 2023.

### **Net Fisheries Management plan**

The resources and time required to develop the Fixed and Drift Nets (Salmonid Protection) byelaw, as well as the ongoing delays in the implementation of the IVMS system, resulted in significant delays in progressing the Net Fisheries Management Plan.

Issues identified in the quality assurance process for the above byelaw highlighted the challenges of gathering the detailed data which will be necessary to take this work forwards. The final rollout of IVMS to all under 12m commercial vessels will be a key mechanism for obtaining accurate and verifiable data, and its ongoing delay has meant that no significant progress has been made by the Authority in this area.

### **Scallop Fisheries Management Plan**

This work stream had been delayed as a result of the restrictions on direct monitoring resulting from the Covid-19 pandemic and also the unexpected expansion of other projects. Officers continue to work with this sector with to develop data gathering opportunities, as well as gaining a clearer understanding of issues within this fishery.

### **MPA (seagrass)**

Cornwall IFCA has an ongoing responsibility to manage fishing activities in the marine protected network within its district. During the financial year Cornwall IFCA continued to gather data on the extent of seagrass beds, building on the mapping activities of the previous two years in a collaborative project with Cornwall Wildlife Trust, funded by the G7 Legacy Fund. This survey work added another 460ha to the Authority's seagrass data layer.

### **Refit**

Saint Piran had her biennial refit in the first quarter of this year. The work was carried out at Penzance drydock. As in previous years, the refit addressed routine maintenance as well as work on specific items of machinery.

# 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 2022-23 financial year, Cornwall IFCA will build on previous years' work developing the way it manages its stakeholder contacts.</p> <p>The previous two years has seen continued uncertainty regarding the communication opportunities for Cornwall IFCA. The pandemic has seen both restrictions on and opportunities for Cornwall IFCA to effectively engage with its stakeholders. In the 2022/23 financial year there</p>	<p>●</p> <p>●</p>	<p>During the 2022-23 financial year, Cornwall IFCA continued to manage its stakeholder contacts in line with the General Data Protection Regulations.</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>will be a number of key communication streams including further consultation regarding the salmonid protection byelaw, consultation regarding the development of the crustacean fisheries management plan and a meeting with recreational sea anglers to cover updates to a number of work areas.</p> <p>As in previous years, the authority will review its previous communication strategy with the intention of publishing an annual strategy which will be printed in the Annual Plan. It is hoped that further stability will allow this plan to be more detailed than in the previous two years.</p> <p>Cornwall IFCA will continue to develop and review its website. and use of social media.</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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="text-align: center;"></li> <li style="text-align: center;"></li> <li style="text-align: center;"></li> <li style="text-align: center;"></li> </ul>	<p>The 2023/34 annual Plan included a more in-depth Communication statement. It was decided that rather than listing possible activities the communication statement should instead look at key communication principles, and methodologies as well as detailing the areas of work the authority anticipated that would be the focus of the communication activities of the Authority.</p> <p>The Authority continued to increase its use of social media. It is worth noting however, that the fracturing of the social media space that occurred in 2022/23 saw a drop of in engagement across popular social media platforms.</p> <p>The website was reviewed on a monthly basis including input from all staff members with comments raised directly with the web manager or through the regular staff meetings. A review meeting was held by the Senior Management Team.</p>
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Once a year, a web review meeting is held by the senior management team.

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.

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 anticipates working collaboratively on the management 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.



In the 2022/23 financial year, Cornwall IFCA continued to work closely with both the MMO and the 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 by the Authority.



Cornwall IFCA worked directly, and through its participation with the Association of IFCA, with the UK government and other partner organisations on projects resulting from the Fisheries Act 2020, Fisheries Management Plans and the management of Marine Protected Areas.

Cornwall IFCA officers participated in the various national groups including TAG and NIMEG.

## **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.

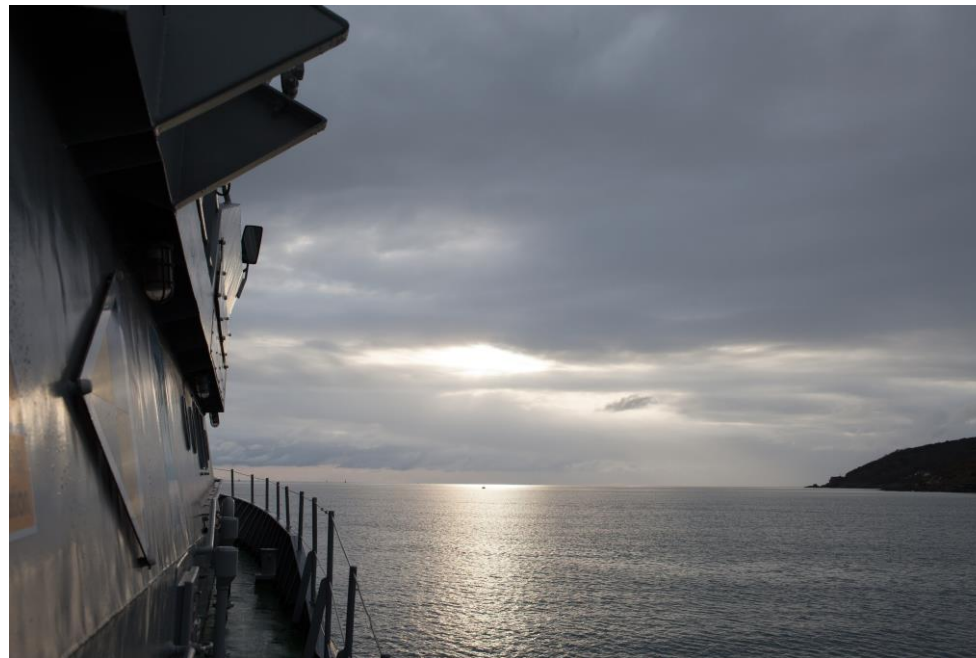
**SC2B:** The IFCA will demonstrate in its Annual Report how it has worked with other regulators to achieve consistent quality, application and enforcement of management measures.

**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. This will be used to create the annual Risk Based Enforcement Plan. 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>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>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>●</p> <p>●</p> <p>●</p>	<p>In April 2022, 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. The Authority undertook some joint patrols within the year as this started to become possible with the easing of lockdown restrictions.</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</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) is in place for all officers. Officers will continue and complete nationally accredited training as it becomes available through a programme facilitated by the National Lead Training Officer, employed by the Association of IFCA. In addition, supplementary courses may be offered to staff, identified through organisational skills analyses, as well as through personal development plans.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●</li> <li>●</li> <li>●</li> <li>●</li> </ul>	<p>also able to interrogate and the Principal Enforcement Officer holds regular reviews 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 2022/23 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>Cornwall IFCA has 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 within the 2022-23 financial year will begin the assessment review process. In addition, work will continue on the drafting and completion of the MCZ assessments for the three Tranche 3 sites. 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 2022–2023 financial year, the research team has surveys planned to support the management of fisheries within MPAs. It should be noted that some proposed tasks have been rolled over from 2021-2022 financial year due to the extended application of our Covid-19</p>	<p>●</p> <p>●</p>	<p>Within the year, all relevant HRA and MCZ Assessments were completed to first version with including 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>Within the financial year the following surveys were carried out</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drop down video survey in Fal &amp; Helford SAC, ground truthing acoustic data to assess maerl extent and status (3 days)</li> </ul>



<p>control measures which delayed much of the planned 2021-2022 offshore operations program.</p> <p>Activities to extend the data sets from work started in previous years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dropdown video survey in the Eddystone area of the Start Point to Plymouth Sound and Eddystone SAC;</li> <li>• Fishery dependent catch sampling of crawfish stocks;</li> <li>• Carry out the first south coast scallop stock relative abundance surveys;</li> <li>• Continue the long-term annual Fal Fishery oyster, queen scallop and slipper limpet assessment survey; and</li> <li>• Extensive other direct research activities that will be undertaken within the MPA network.</li> <li>• Continued collaborative working with University of Exeter in respect of a blue carbon audit for Cornwall.</li> </ul> <p>New survey activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessing the impact of ring netting on seagrass within MPAs where it occurs as a feature;</li> <li>• Ground truth the previously collected acoustic data to map the distribution of maerl and other substrates within the Fal and Helford SAC.</li> <li>• Provide logistic support to the FISH INTEL project by maintaining the acoustic array</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acoustic mapping of sea grass extents in Gerran’s and St Austell Bays (8 days)</li> <li>• Acoustic mapping of kelp trial with University of Portsmouth (1 day)</li> <li>• Drop down video survey for the Eddystone Reefs project (1 day)</li> <li>• Fal Fishery oyster survey (4 days)</li> <li>• RSPB/Cornwall IFCA Looming Eyes project (3 days)</li> <li>• Servicing the University of Exeter Blue Fin Tuna acoustic array (4 days)</li> <li>• Intertidal mussel surveys in the Lynher river (2 days)</li> <li>• Intertidal edible crab surveys (3 days)</li> <li>• Service the Fal Fishery water temperature loggers (1 day)</li> <li>• Crustacean catch sampling (1 day)</li> <li>• Recovery of Clean Catch UK acoustic receivers in St Austell Bay (2 days)</li> <li>• Intertidal activity survey in Camel MCZ (1 day)</li> </ul> <p>Additionally, the research vessel Tiger Lily VI was chartered by Exeter University for a total of 11 days during the year.</p>
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<p>deployed along the 50m contour on the south coast to acoustically monitor the movement of tagged Atlantic blue fin tuna to and from inshore waters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Intertidal surveys of juvenile edible crabs with a view to the potential development of recruitment indices.</li><li>• Carrying out acoustic surveys for the Government of Jersey to assist their management of nesting black bream.</li><li>• In collaboration with Natural England funding, carry out R&amp;D to develop a practical solution to using radio frequency identification (RFID) technology to remotely monitor the use of static gears at sea</li></ul> <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 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>Within the financial year byelaws were reviewed by officers in line with byelaw making guidance and as part of the development of the Crustacean Fisheries Management Review, there were no recommendations for changes being brought forward at this point. As discussed within the Focus and Priorities section, significant progress was made in the development of fisheries management plans with data analyses and the development of a framework document for the Crustacean Fisheries Management Review.</p>
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<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 review all relevant byelaws as part of the Crustacean Fisheries Management Plan, with further development research projects for both the Scalloping Fisheries Management Plan and the Net Fisheries Management Plan.</p> <p>As Fisheries Management Plans are developed agreed actions and objectives will be included within future annual plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="text-align: center;"></li> <li style="text-align: center;"></li> <li style="text-align: center;"></li> <li style="text-align: center;"></li> </ul>	<p>Research reports were published on the Authority's website.</p> <p>A full list of dedicated research activities can be found in list above.</p> <p>The suite of bylaws relating to crustacean fishing were reviewed within the year as previously described.</p> <p>As yet no management plans completed.</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.

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

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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.

**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.



<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 a result, the Cornwall IFCA Committee is a committee of Cornwall Council, which 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 2022-23 year with appropriate and easy access to all public documents. Following changes made during the pandemic, quarterly meetings are now live streamed to improve public access.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●</li> <li>●</li> </ul>	<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 to 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.



<b>Cornwall IFCA work streams</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Narrative Report</b>
<p>The 2022-23 financial year will see a considerable number of different research streams to evidence, scope and monitor management options. These will be annually planned but are subject to significant change due to changing priorities and weather patterns. The priorities 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.</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. During the 2022-23 financial year Saint Piran was used in 18 patrols, covering 1726nm in 178 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 2022-23 financial year Lyonesse was used in 12 patrols, covering 35.5 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. During the 2022-22 financial year Avalon was used in 10 patrols with 12.5 hours at sea. At the end of the financial year work started to prepare Avalon for sale, with the intention of replacing her with a smaller vessel more suited to being towed and trailer launched for estuarine patrols.

## **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 2022-23 financial year Tiger Lily operated well with only scheduled maintenance and services.

# Authority report

The Cornwall IFCA Authority met on four occasions during the 2022/23 year. A brief summary follows of each meeting with subjects covered and decisions agreed.

## **Authority Meeting 17 June 2022**

### Public questions

#### **Question 1: Mr Curtis, London.**

“In September 2021, CIFCA said it had not yet developed the bass measures scoping paper for the Byelaw Working Group – something that it committed to doing in December 2020. Now that Covid and Brexit pressures have eased, can the Committee please indicate the date by which it expects to produce this scoping paper?”

### Issues discussed

- Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman;
- 2021-2022 Outturn Budget Monitor Report;
- Review of Cornwall IFCA constitution;
- Confirmation of Fixed and Drift Nets Byelaw;
- 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 2021/22 financial year is noted and agreed; and
  2. The Committee note the audit report for the year ended 31 March 2022

- Resolved that:
  1. That version 21 of the Constitution for the Cornwall Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority be adopted;
  2. That the Terms of Reference for Byelaw Working Group be adopted; and
  3. That the Terms of Reference for Employment Sub-Committee be adopted.
- Resolved that: amendments to the Fixed and Drift Nets (Salmonid Protection) Byelaw 2021 are agreed by the Authority at its meeting on 17 June 2022 and submitted to Defra for confirmation;

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## **Authority Meeting 23 September 2022**

### Public questions

No public questions received

### Issues discussed

- Budget monitor report; and
- Cornwall IFCA management of fisheries withing the Lands End and Cape Bank SAC;

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

- Resolved that: The budget monitoring position for April to July 2022 financial year as shown at Appendices 1 & 2 be noted and agreed;
- Resolved that: if required, Cornwall IFCA makes a new Cornwall European Marine Sites (Closed Areas) No2 Byelaw as described, to include all the area of the Land's End and Cape Bank SAC which is situated within the Authority's district.

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## **Authority Meeting 16 December 2022**

### Public questions

No public questions received

### Issues discussed

- Budget monitor report;
- Cornwall IFCA revenue budget 2023/24; and
- Fixed and Drift Nets (Salmonid Protection) Byelaw 2021;

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

- Resolved that: the budget and reserves position for the 2022/23 financial year be noted.
- Resolved that: that the Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority levy on Cornwall Council be set at £1,358,341 for 2023/24;
- Resolved that: that the decision be deferred until such time as independent legal Counsel advice has been sought regarding the 2010 byelaw and the Byelaw Working Group has had the opportunity to consider the points raised in the Marine Management Organisation response, with a recommendation brought to a future meeting of the Committee.

\*\*\*\*\*

## **Authority Meeting 24 March 2023**

### Public questions

#### **Question 1: S Taylor, St. Mawes.**

"When will the Cornwall IFCA present the findings of their assessment of gill net fisheries in Cornwall to inform the promised net management plan ? It is nearly ten years since the petition on behalf of Recreational Sea Anglers was presented and Cornish tax payers would like to be updated on progress !"

#### **Question 2: B Collick – Illogan Highway**

"CIFCA has repeatedly said the 2010 byelaw is unenforceable. The Chairman said "it was identified that there were technical issues raised by the wording of the byelaw" and "there is serious concern that the scope of the 2010 byelaw is not clear and consequently exposes it to potential successful legal challenge". CIFCA also called the byelaw "unsafe" and stopped enforcing it. So the bar is high for CIFCA to persuade fishers and the public that they were wrong and the byelaw is enforceable. Can CIFCA confirm that:

- all their previous concerns about the 2010 byelaw were specifically addressed in the legal advice obtained since the last Committee meeting;
- the advice says all those concerns were ill-founded; and
- the advice says there are no remaining problems that will impede the enforceability of the Byelaw.

The last point is particularly important since:

- at the December 2022 Committee meeting the Principal Enforcement Officer appeared to suggest that there may some evidential challenges that are unique to the 2010 byelaw; and
- it appears likely that the Salmonids byelaw is dead, so the enforceability of the 2010 byelaw is absolutely critical to CIFCA's ability to provide protection for Salmonids in CIFCA's coastal waters."



### **Question 3: D Curtis, London**

“If CIFCA votes today to abandon the Salmonids byelaw, does this mean CIFCA will no longer be actively seeking to improve Salmonid protection in coastal waters, despite having identified a number of areas in which greater salmonid protection is needed, for example Deadman Point to Zone Point, Perran Bay, Towan Head to Trenance, and Boscastle?”

Issues discussed”

- Budget monitor report;
- 2023-2024 Annual Plan excerpts; and
- Summary of legal opinion received in respect of the Fixed Engines Byelaw 2010; and
- Update from Byelaw working group

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

- Resolved that: the budget and reserves position for the 2022/23 financial year be noted;
- Resolved that: the draft set out in Appendix 1 be approved as the basis for the 2023-2024 Annual Plan;
- Resolved that: the contents of the ‘Summary of legal opinion received in respect of the Fixed Engines Byelaw 2010’ report be noted; and
- Resolved that: that the Fixed and Drift Nets (Salmonid Protection) Byelaw 2021 not be submitted to the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs for confirmation.

# Budget outturn and financial position

Table 1 presents the financial statement for the year against the budgeted spend. At the end of March 2023, Cornwall IFCA's net expenditure before interest and reserve movements is £1,351,128 against a budget of £1,318,722. This represents an adverse position of £32,406 (and reduced to £27,477 with interest received taken into account).

Table 2 provides the Reserves position. There was a £55,000 contribution from reserves as per the budget plus an additional £27,477 that reflects the adverse position at the end of the financial year. The final reserve position on 31st March 2023, also shown at Table 2, is £677,028.

## **Administration**

Expenditure on 31st March 2023 within the administration budget is £449,214 and reflects an adverse variance of £35,646 against the total budget for the year of £413,568. Within employee expenses there is an adverse variance of £10,777. This is mainly due to the impact of the national pay award which was substantially higher than predicted when the budgeted was set.

Premises' related expenses were £2,273 overspent mainly due to slight increases in rent and service charges which accrue to Cornwall Council as our landlord

Supplies and Services overspend amounts to £21,179 and was mainly due to external legal costs during the financial year, including preparation for the Crown Court cases. This level of legal expenses reflects the scale and complexity of these cases and the legal support required to bring them to the Crown Court.

The cost of support provided by the Council is £3,390 more than budgeted due to an outstanding invoice from 2021-22 which was paid in this financial year.

Loan Interest is less than budgeted by £1,761.

## **Enforcement**

The original expenditure budget for Enforcement was £650,495 with total expenditure for the year at £648,420, this represents a favourable variance of £2,075.

The main area of underspend was within employee budgets due to lower training costs incurred. The impact of the national pay award is absorbed by savings made during changes in personnel in the enforcement team and a subsequent vacancy.

There is a small adverse variance of £5,142 in transport costs due to an increase in expenditure within boat maintenance and inspections however, this is mostly offset with an underspend within marine gas oil.

There was also a small favourable variance of £5,650 within supplies and services across various budget lines.

## **Research**

The original expenditure budget for the Research Team was £277,529 and total costs incurred for the year £291,344. This amounts to an adverse variance of £13,805 which was fully met by income received for planned collaborative project work.

Employee related expenses had a small adverse variance of £4,393, mainly due to training requirements and the impacts of national pay awards.

Transport related expenses had a favourable variance of £3,420. This is mainly related to car leasing contributions and boat maintenance and inspections.

Supplies and Services increased by £5,500 to reflect the expenditure relating to the Fishmongers Grant that was carried forward into 2022-23 accounts. This also shows as additional income below. There is an adverse variance within this budget of £12,778 which is fully covered through additional income generated by external projects.

## **Regulating Orders**

The expenditure within Regulating Orders was a total spend of £6,270 of which £796 was equipment and the balance staffing costs. The income for this activity is shown below.

**Inflation**

The Bank of England CPI inflation for March 2023 remained at 10.1%, however, still up from 2.52% when the budget was set in December 2021. The impact of inflationary increases has impacted on the budget as originally set. Although every effort was made to contain this within the current budget allocations, there was a requirement to make an additional draw from the reserves to balance the budget for 2022-23.

**Income**

Cornwall IFCA's income for the financial year totals £44,110 and is £11,340 greater than the original budget. Prosecution income is greater than the original budget estimate by £3,120.

Other Income received totalled £24,944 and included £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. The expenditure that offsets this grant income is within the Research budget.

A £50,000 DEFRA grant received during the year has been carried forward to support work on fishery management plans during 2023/24.

Regulating Orders income was £3,630 less than the budget. This is due to a reduced demand for oyster licences. This also reduced the staffing recharge required in this area. Interest on balances performed well at a surplus of £4,929 against budget.

**Reserves**

A budget contribution from reserves of £55,000 took place at the end of the financial year. £45,000 to assist with the cost of refit and £10,000 into the Research cost centre. The £10,000 was underspend in the Research cost centre from financial year 2021/2022 and was identified to fund the crawfish 'Fisheries Science Partnership' project.

A further £27,477 contribution from reserves was required to balance the expenditure to the budget at the end of the financial year. This related to the expenditure for legal support for the Crown Court cases.

Table 2 shows the final position of the Committee's Reserves as at the end of the 2022/23 financial year. Total reserves are £677,028 well above the minimum recommended balance of £200,600. The reserves are allocated for a combination of purposes including for capital asset replacement.

**Table 1.  
Budget Outturn**

REVENUE SUMMARY Budget Monitoring to 31 March 2023	Year to Date			Full Year				
	Actuals to date £	Profiled estimate to date £	Variance from profiled estimate £	2022/23 Current Forecast £	Previous forecast £	Variance from previous forecast £	Original Budget 2022/23 £	Variance from Original Estimate £
<b>Expenditure</b>				223,343	223,343	0	223,343	0
<b>Administration</b>								
Employee related expenses	234,120	223,343	10,777					
Premises related expenses	52,643	50,370	2,273	50,370	50,370	0	50,370	0
Transport Related Expenses	538	750	(212)	750	750	0	750	0
Supplies and services	93,133	71,954	21,179	71,954	71,954	0	71,954	0
Support services	11,890	8,500	3,390	8,500	8,500	0	8,500	0
Loan Interest	7,488	9,249	(1,761)	9,249	9,249	0	9,249	0
Loan Repayment	49,402	49,402	0	49,402	49,402	0	49,402	0
	<b>449,214</b>	<b>413,568</b>	<b>35,646</b>	<b>413,568</b>	<b>413,568</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>413,568</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Enforcement</b>								
Employee related expenses	403,288	405,170	(1,882)	405,170	405,170	0	405,170	0
Premises related expenses	1,415	1,100	315	1,100	1,100	0	1,100	0
Transport Related Expenses	188,877	183,735	5,142	183,735	183,735	0	183,735	0
Supplies and services	54,840	60,490	(5,650)	60,490	60,490	0	60,490	0
	<b>648,420</b>	<b>650,495</b>	<b>(2,075)</b>	<b>650,495</b>	<b>650,495</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>650,495</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Research</b>								
Employee related expenses	188,572	184,179	4,393	184,179	184,179	0	184,179	0
Premises related expenses	354	300	54	300	300	0	300	0
Transport Related Expenses	37,880	41,300	(3,420)	41,300	41,300	0	41,300	0
Supplies and services	64,528	51,750	12,778	51,750	46,250	5,500	46,250	5,500
	<b>291,334</b>	<b>277,529</b>	<b>13,805</b>	<b>277,529</b>	<b>272,029</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>272,029</b>	<b>5,500</b>
<b>Regulating Orders</b>								
Supplies and services	796	400	396	400	400	0	400	0
Support services	5,474	9,500	(4,026)	9,500	9,500	0	9,500	0
	<b>6,270</b>	<b>9,900</b>	<b>(3,630)</b>	<b>9,900</b>	<b>9,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,900</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Wrasse Permit Byelaw</b>								
Supplies & Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>1,395,238</b>	<b>1,351,492</b>	<b>43,746</b>	<b>1,351,492</b>	<b>1,345,992</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>1,345,992</b>	<b>5,500</b>
<b>Income</b>								
Prosecution Income	(7,102)	(4,000)	(3,102)	(4,000)	(4,000)	0	(4,000)	0
Other Income	(24,994)	(9,100)	(15,894)	(9,100)	(3,600)	(5,500)	(3,600)	(5,500)
Project Income	(270)	(270)	0	(270)	(270)	0	(270)	0
Regulating Order income	(6,270)	(9,900)	3,630	(9,900)	(9,900)	0	(9,900)	0
Staffing Recharges	(5,474)	(9,500)	4,026	(9,500)	(9,500)	0	(9,500)	0
	<b>(44,110)</b>	<b>(32,770)</b>	<b>(11,340)</b>	<b>(32,770)</b>	<b>(27,270)</b>	<b>(5,500)</b>	<b>(27,270)</b>	<b>(5,500)</b>
<b>Net Expenditure</b>	<b>1,351,128</b>	<b>1,318,722</b>	<b>32,406</b>	<b>1,318,722</b>	<b>1,318,722</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,318,722</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Other</b>								
Interest on balances	(5,079)	(150)	(4,929)	(150)	(150)	0	(150)	0
Contribution from Reserves	(82,477)	(55,000)	(27,477)	(55,000)	(55,000)	0	(55,000)	0
	<b>(87,556)</b>	<b>(55,150)</b>	<b>(32,406)</b>	<b>(55,150)</b>	<b>(55,150)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(55,150)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>CIFCA Levy</b>	<b>(1,263,573)</b>	<b>(1,263,573)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(1,263,573)</b>	<b>(1,263,573)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(1,263,573)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Net Committee Expenditure</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table 2. Reserves**

	Balance as at 1st April, 2022 £	Actual Movement		Balance as at 31st March 2023 £
		To Reserve £	From Reserve £	
<b>General Reserve</b>				
Asset Replacement Reserve	526,505.46	0.00	(82,476.58)	444,028.88
Minimum Reserve Retained	228,705.29	0.00	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>759,504.35</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>(82,476.58)</b>	<b>677,027.77</b>



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