



Inshore Fisheries and
Conservation Authority

Annual Report 2014 to 2015



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

1. IFCAs have sound governance and staff are motivated and respected.
2. Evidence based, appropriate and timely byelaws are used to manage the sustainable exploitation of sea fisheries resources within the district.
3. A fair, effective and proportionate enforcement regime is in place.
4. IFCAs work in partnership and are engaged with their stakeholders.
5. IFCAs make the best use of evidence to deliver their objectives.
6. IFCAs support and promote the sustainable management of the marine environment.
7. IFCAs are recognised and heard.

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Foreword

Cornwall IFCA is required to publish an annual report, *“As soon as is reasonably practicable after the end of each financial year...”*¹. This is the fourth annual report of the Authority. It reports against the 2014/15 Annual Plan, published in March 2014, comparing actual outputs and outcomes against proposed activities.

In January 2014, Defra confirmed that the additional New Burdens funding which represents a third of Cornwall IFCA’s budget would be extended for a further 12 months to the end of March 2016. This year also marked the end of the first four years since the inception of the IFCAs and their work during this period was documented in the first national quadrennial report to Parliament in March 2015.

During this year, the management of the Fal oyster and mussel fishery passed from the Port of Truro and latterly Cornwall Council, to Cornwall IFCA. Partly as a result of this process, this year saw the development of two new byelaws, an emergency byelaw to manage the Fal oyster fishery, followed by a revision of the European Marine Sites (Closed Areas) Byelaw.

A significant investment was made in the purchase of Tiger Lily, a replacement research vessel for her predecessor Kerwyn, reflecting the increased demands for research to support the development of new management options and for wider monitoring purposes.

In January 2015, the first phase of the new European Union Landing Obligation was implemented for the pelagic catching sector, marking the start of a period of enormous change in the management of commercial fishing. Also at this time, the management of bass stocks became a major issue across Europe and this was reflected in Cornwall across both the commercial and recreational sectors.

On 31 March 2015, Edwin Derriman, Cornwall IFCA’s first Chief Officer and also the Chief Fishery Officer of the preceding Cornwall Sea Fisheries Committee, retired after 23 years’ service to both organisations. The changes he had overseen in that time have been transformational for the service itself, as well as in terms of the management of Cornwall’s inshore waters.

Samantha Davis, Chief Officer
December 2015

¹ Section 178 of Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009.

Overview

General

This year marked the end of the first four year period since the inauguration of the ten IFCAs. This saw the production of a quadrennial report to Parliament reviewing the progress made, both as individual organisations and, collectively, as a national Association of IFCAs. This was an opportunity to reflect on how our work had changed since 2011 and how Cornwall IFCA has responded positively to those changing and challenging demands. This point marked the end of the first four years of appointment of members to our Authority and the start of the process of making new appointments for existing and new members. In March 2015 the Chief Officer of Cornwall IFCA, Eddy Derriman retired. Eddy Derriman had had overseen the transition from the preceding Sea Fisheries Committee to the IFCA and the development of the new organisation over its first four years.

Following on from the previous year's focus on delivering new management for our Marine Protected Area network, many of our workstreams in this year directly linked to the implementation of our European Marine Sites Byelaw, which had been confirmed at the end of 2013. In particular, following the expiry of the Port of Truro Regulating Order on 31 July 2014, a new mechanism had to be found to manage the oyster and mussel fisheries in the Fal until a replacement Regulating Order could be finalised. Re-drafting of the new Regulating Order continued throughout this year as the complexities of this fishery became more apparent. In January 2015, four additional Marine Conservation Zones were proposed within Cornish waters and work began to survey some of the existing five MCZs in order to find the best ways to manage these sites. In response to this need, the Authority upgraded its research vessel with the purchase of Tiger Lily, our largest investment since the purchase of Saint Piran in 2000.

The severe storms in the early part of 2014 had a significant impact on many fisheries, particularly for crustaceans and scallops and it took months before normal fishing patterns resumed. This had a knock-on effects for a variety of fisheries, and hence enforcement activities. In January 2015, the pelagic phase of the landing obligation came into force, marking the start of a fundamental change to European fisheries management. The practicalities of the landing obligation became a key item of concern raised at public meetings around the coast, as did the management of European bass stocks and our role as an IFCA in any future management at a local level within the district. This was also a key factor in the development of a strategy for the recreational sea angling sector which also began in 2014/15.

Cornwall IFCA Committee

The full Committee of the Authority met on five occasions in the 2014/15 year:

- Special Meeting: 16 June 2014
- Committee Meeting: 20 June 2014
- Committee Meeting: 19 September 2014

- Committee Meeting: 17 December 2014
- Committee Meeting: 13 March 2015

All minutes and meeting papers can be downloaded from the Cornwall Council website². A brief summary of each meeting is contained in the Committee report section of this document.

In the 2014/15 year there were a number of changes to the Committee:

- Justin Williams the appointed Marine Management Organisation officer retired and was replaced by Nick Wright;
- Councillor Michael Bunney resigned from Cornwall Council and hence left the Cornwall IFCA committee;
- Councillor Joyce Duffin was appointed before the December meeting and was subsequently replaced by;
- Councillor Cornelius Olivier, who was appointed for the March Committee meeting.

Staff Recruitment, Turnover and Training

In the 2014/15 financial year there were the following changes to Cornwall IFCA staff;

- Holly Latham was recruited as a scientific officer as maternity cover in the research team for 12 months; and
- Edwin Derriman retired as chief officer. Sam Davis was appointed to this role in July 2014 and co-managed the team with Edwin Derriman from January to March 2015.

Training

In addition to revalidation training, it was decided to increase the firefighting training of the core crew of the Saint Piran to include advanced firefighting and the use of breathing apparatus.

One officer underwent enforcement training and was subsequently awarded a warrant card (having already completed a thorough shadowing period).

All staff underwent further training to understand their responsibilities for safeguarding children and adults.

² Other formats are available on request.

Feedback on focus and priorities

Falmouth Bay to St Austell Bay Potential Special Protection Area (pSPA)

In early 2014, there was a proposal for a stretch of inshore waters along the south Cornish coast to be designated as a Special Protection Area for its overwintering diving bird population. As a potential SPA (or pSPA), management of fisheries activities within it is the responsibility of the IFCA and as a result, survey work began in order to look at the possible interaction between nets and the relevant bird species across the site. The first winter survey using our research vessel, Kerwyn, was completed in March 2014, during which netting activity and bird distribution were observed across the extent of the site but no diving bird bycatch was recorded. The results were submitted to the Byelaw Working Group and the full Authority. Following their scrutiny and discussions with Natural England, a second winter survey was carried out using our new vessel, Tiger Lily, between December 2014 and March 2015. Natural England commissioned a study of diving bird behaviour to help to establish how the birds used different parts of the site, in order to consider this information alongside the distribution of fishing activity.

In December 2014, in response to an incident in Falmouth Bay where bird bycatch was reported to and investigated by Cornwall IFCA, a code of conduct for netting was established with the aim of reducing the risk of bycatch of diving birds.

EMS (amber and green risk activities):

Work continued throughout the year to begin to address the enormous task of carrying out Habitats Regulations Assessments (HRA) for the medium and low risk interactions between fishing activities and conservation features of European Marine Sites.

Following the implementation of the European Marine Sites (Closed Areas) Byelaw in December 2013, it became apparent that it had unintended consequences for an operator of a shellfish farm within the Fal and Helford Special Area of Conservation. As a result, Defra brought in an Emergency Order which enabled the operator to continue their activities whilst the existing EMS byelaw could be revised to enable the issuing of exemptions to the provisions of the bylaw under very specific circumstances, supported by an appropriate HRA and associated monitoring measures. The new European Marine Sites (Closed Areas) No. 2 Byelaw was confirmed in March 2015 and the first and only exemption under it was also issued in this month.

Tiger Lily

With the increased demand for us to carry out our own practical research, the limitations of our existing vessel, Kerwyn, became increasingly apparent. There was a clear need for a larger, faster vessel with a greater range and more working space for the deployment of survey equipment and associated electronics. Several second hand vessels were identified as being potentially suitable and finally Tiger Lily, an 11.5m ex-charter angling catamaran, was purchased in September 2014. Modifications were made to her later in the year and her increased capabilities immediately benefited the service by allowing the extensive survey work to be conducted where she was able to cover far more ground and to operate in more adverse weather conditions than

would have been possible with her predecessor Kerwyn. As part of an Association of IFCA joint funding bid to Defra, the IFCAs were able to purchase additional survey equipment. Cornwall IFCA led on the purchase of this equipment with the project being managed by our senior scientific officer. The funding allowed for the purchase of two Sea Spyder drop down video and stills camera arrays, as well as an Edgetech sidescan sonar. This new equipment was deployed by Cornwall IFCA's scientific team from Tiger Lilly and was able to complete the first year of monitoring work around the Eddystone section of the Start Point to Plymouth Sound and Estuaries SAC, as part of a collaborative project with the University of Exeter and the Marine Conservation Society.

Marine Conservation Zones (MCZ)

Following the designation of the initial five MCZ within Cornish inshore waters, we continued to monitor activities in these sites and we undertook drop down video and stills surveys within the Manacles MCZ to improve our knowledge of the location of its conservation features. Early informal discussions were held with stakeholders in some of the proposed second tranche of sites, including at Newquay. The next four sites included in the second public consultation in January 2015 were Hartland Point to Tintagel, , Newquay Bay and the Gannel, Land's End/Runnelstone and Mounts Bay.

Marine Protected Area (MPA) Management

In this financial year, the ten IFCAs worked in collaboration to produce a national approach to identifying and developing MPA management solutions. This entailed each IFCA identifying its top four priority sites for MPA management measures from the overall suite of both EMS and MCZ sites and features. This will then be used to guide our work as an IFCA until the end of 2016. Our priorities have been incorporated into a national level reporting tool to track the progress of all ten IFCAs and this information is used to report back to the national Implementation Group which oversees this work programme. The four priority sites and management pressures identified for Cornwall IFCA included the impacts of towed gear on species and habitats in both the Manacles and Whitsand Bay to Looe Bay MCZs and the potential interaction between nets and diving birds in the Falmouth Bay to St Austell Bay pSPA.

Regulating Order for the Fal Oyster and Mussel Fisheries

The existing Truro Port Fishery Order 1936 finally came to an end on 31 July 2014 after being in place for 77 years. Unfortunately, work still had not been completed on the replacement Regulation Order due to the complex negotiations required to incorporate existing fishing practices into the scope of the new order. This was made additionally challenging by its location within an area covered by the European Marine Sites (Closed Area) Byelaw. In order to enable the new season's fishing to begin in October 2014, exemptions to the EMS byelaw were issued to the fishermen under a temporary Emergency Order brought in by Defra. However, this solution did not enable us to manage all aspects of the fishery so the Fal Shellfish Fishery Emergency Byelaw was made by Cornwall IFCA on 13 March 2015, for a 12 month period, until the new Regulating Order could be finalised.

Throughout the winter 2014/15 season, our officers carried out regular patrols in the Fal, both on the water and ashore, in order to manage the fishery and equally importantly, to build up their understanding of the fishery, the vessels and the fishermen working there. After initial concerns, the feedback received was very positive and our officers appreciated the detailed information provided by the fishermen, both through direct liaison and via their landings data. The annual oyster survey was successfully completed using Tiger Lily in February 2015. The Fal Fishery Management Committee was also established which provided an important forum for the detailed discussions about the draft Regulating Order and about management of the fishery in general.

Byelaw Review

Work continued to review all our legacy byelaws in order to meet the nationally agreed deadline of March 2015. In particular, considerable efforts were put into the modernisation and rationalisation of the complex array of netting byelaws covering the rivers and estuaries and sections of the open coast. As mentioned earlier, the European Marine Sites (Closed Area) Byelaw was revised to include a mechanism for making exemptions for fishing activities under very specific conditions. This new byelaw was confirmed in April 2015. The Fal Shellfish Fishery Emergency Byelaw was made a month earlier, for the reasons explained above.

Inshore Vessel Monitoring System

Work continued on the national project between the IFCAs and the MMO to establish type approval for devices and for a central monitoring hub, to deliver an Inshore Vessel Monitoring System (iVMS).

Sea Angling Strategy

The 2014/15 Annual Plan committed Cornwall IFCA to produce a Recreational Sea Angling (RSA) strategy within that financial year. In the summer of 2014, Cornwall IFCA started to develop and consult on a recreational sea angling strategy with the intention to produce it in early 2015. However, this work was postponed due to uncertainty around bass management.

In 2014 ICES, the scientific organisation which advises the European Commission, raised concerns about the long term viability of European bass stocks in northern Europe. Following this advice from ICES, an agreement for urgent action was made at the European Union's Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF) meeting in September 2014.

It was clear to us that any measures which were brought in to protect bass would have a huge impact on both the recreational and commercial sectors in Cornwall. Early indications from the EU made it particularly clear that recreational fishing of bass was going to be an area which was going to face increased

regulation. Whilst Cornwall IFCA appreciates that recreational fishing in Cornwall is not restricted to bass, it was decided to postpone the production of a Recreational Sea Angling Strategy until it became clear what measures were being brought in. This decision was made as it was felt that any measures might significantly affect the strategic approach we would take to recreational fishing.

Cornwall IFCA did, however, publish a report after the public consultation meeting held in the summer of 2014, which outlined a series of actions Cornwall IFCA would undertake in the interim until a formal Strategy is produced. These actions were put into effect and, over the 2014/15 year, there was considerable increase in engagement with the recreational sector over previous years. Cornwall IFCA also invested considerable officer time in keeping the recreational sector informed as to changes to the regulations relating to bass fishing. The commitment to produce a Recreational Sea Angling Strategy has been carried over into the Annual Plan for the 2015/16 financial year.

Saint Piran Refit

After 15 years of service, Saint Piran had her midterm refit at the Manor Marine yard in Portland, from 1 April to 16 June 2014. The length of this refit was as a result of the extensive range and complexity of the list of jobs in the original tender, reflecting the stage she had reached in her predicted lifespan. This work included an overhaul of the main propulsion engines to remove the cylinder heads and replace them with reconditioned units. In order to do this, the deck plate on the afterdeck to be removed for the first time since she was built in 2000. Once the cylinder heads were removed, damage to the cylinder liners and pistons was discovered. As a result, the decision was made to overhaul and renew the pistons, liners and rod bearings, significantly adding to the duration of the refit. Other challenges were also encountered and the workloads of the Acting Chief Engineer and the Skipper were substantially increased due to the lack of a second engineer, as this post remained vacant throughout this year. In total, the vessel, Skipper and Acting Chief Engineer were away from Cornwall for just over 10 weeks .

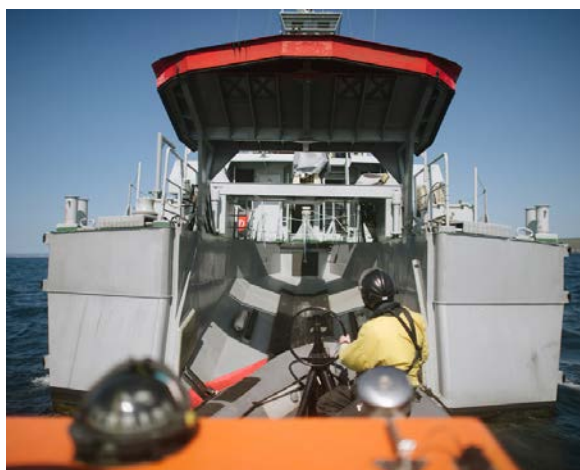
Staff Training and Development

This year saw a continued investment in development and training of staff. There was a combination of both service wide initiatives, such as the Safeguarding training, or on an individual basis in response to an individual's personal training and development plan. These training programmes were in addition to the normal revalidation of statutory training.

Enforcement

With a full complement of enforcement officers, Cornwall IFCA has undertaken a lot of work to monitor fishing activity in the rivers, and around the coast. A Risk Based Enforcement Plan helped to focus attention on the main issues that affected the District so that resources could be directed at appropriate concerns or issues. The basic enforcement activities for the year are as follows:

●	Offshore patrols with Saint Piran	45
●	Standalone RIB patrols	50
●	Joint patrols (EA, MMO, Police etc.)	12
●	Serious offences detected	23
●	FAPs ³ offered and accepted	6
●	Court Prosecution	4



Recovery of Lyonesse to Saint Piran

³ Financial Administrative Penalties

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.
- Effective range: 1000 nautical miles at 14 knots.
- Accommodation for 8 persons.
- Acts as mother ship to the RIB Lyonesse.

Saint Piran is the largest and most capable of the four seagoing vessels operated by Cornwall IFCA. Built in 2000 she is a 27m aluminium patrol vessel with a maximum speed of 22 knots. She has an effective range of 1000 nautical miles at cruising speed. Her accommodation provides full galley, office and lab areas, and also provides bunks for up to 8 persons. This enables her to undertake overnight patrol duties and longer trips when required.

Her 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 boarding Boat (RIB). She is equipped with advanced electronic charting and recording equipment which is used to monitor protected areas and observe high risk fishing activities to ensure compliance with any spatial restrictions. Routine patrols take place throughout the district and more targeted patrols focus on known enforcement risks. All patrols are subject to changing seasonal fishing patterns, weather conditions and tides.

Saint Piran is also chartered by the MMO for patrol work beyond the Cornwall IFCA district. Her electronics package and satellite communications enable accurate plotting of fishing vessels and reliable contact with the Marine Management Organisation headquarters in Newcastle. Her stern ramp provides quick and safe launching of the RIB which can carry a team of three boarding officers and transfer them to fishing vessels. Whilst the RIB is deployed, Saint Piran provides important safety backup for the team of enforcement officers and increases the safe working range of the RIB especially at night and in marginal weather conditions.

During the 2014/2015 year Saint Piran conducted 45 patrols, covering 4304 nautical miles in 385 hours at sea. 228 vessels were inspected at sea during this period. 11 overnight Saint Piran patrols were conducted focused on high risk fishing activities. Saint Piran's sea time was greatly affected during this period by the second phase of her mid-term refit. This took place between April and June 2014.

Lyonesse

- 6.4m Rigid Inflatable Boat (RIB) (Mulder & Rijke, The Netherlands).
- Inboard 225hp Volvo Penta diesel engine coupled to a Hamilton jet drive.
- Max speed:27 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 a Hamilton water jet unit. This combination makes her fast, manoeuvrable and economical. She has a top speed of 27 knots and an effective range of 150 nautical miles. Lyonesse lives 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. Her waterjet propulsion makes her extremely manoeuvrable and reduces risk of damage when entering or leaving the stern ramp, or when operating close to boats with fishing gear in the water. Lyonesse covered nearly 600 nautical miles during this period 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 provide cover for Lyonesse during repair or breakdown periods. Avalon is propelled by a 230hp inboard diesel coupled to a Hamilton water jet unit. She has similar characteristics to Lyonesse but is a little faster on calm water. She is kept ashore on a double axle road trailer which enables her to be towed and launched throughout the district at short notice. She is a large, heavy boat to tow and launch, and requires the use of our service Landrover which is fitted with a bumper winch to aid recovery on beaches if required. Avalon is mainly used for estuary and inshore coastal patrols but is able to cover the whole district if weather conditions allow. Neither RIB offers any protection from the elements so officers wear extensive protective equipment. Avalon covered over 1000 nautical miles during this period in 180 hours at sea.

Kerwyn

- 7.2m fibreglass trimaran (Cheetah Marine, UK).
- Inboard 185hp Yanmar diesel engine coupled to a Hamilton jet drive.
- Max speed: 10 knots.
- Primarily used for survey and research work.
- Launched from trailer.



Among her tasks for the year 2014/15, Kerwyn was used for a drop down video (DDV) survey in the Isles of Scilly SAC over two days in May 2014. The survey was a collaborative project between Natural England, CEFAS and Cornwall IFCA. Her final survey for Cornwall IFCA was a DDV survey assessing the extent of seagrass in the Fal Estuary. She was sold to the Solent Yacht Club in November 2014.

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 from Weymouth charter angling company, Tiger Lily Charters Limited, in September 2014. She arrived in Penzance and underwent a short refit at Penwith Marine Services to enable her to carry out the tasks that were planned for her. In addition to the engineering works, her electronics were also improved and a bespoke NMEA data system was fitted by MJ Marine Electronics. Since coming out of refit she has completed the winter 2014/15 Falmouth Bay to St Austell Bay pSPA net haul monitoring project covering around 600nm, the Fal Oyster survey and a number of sidescan and drop down video surveys.



HLO and Annual Plan report

Success Criterion 1: IFCAs have sound governance and staff are motivated and respected

High level objective		Cornwall IFCA 2014/15 Work Plan Action	Cornwall IFCA 2014/15 Work Plan Performance Indicator	Status
1a	By April each year, publish an annual plan that meets the minimum standards as set out in Defra's guidance, setting out the Authority's main objectives and priorities for the year.	1.1 Gather evidence/information to feed into next year's annual plan, ensuring it reflects Member, staff and stakeholder input.	Annual plan (2015/16) published by end of March 2015.	
1b	Demonstrate a long term, strategic approach to sustainable marine management, in line with duties in MaCAA (first formal review in 2015).	1.2 Gather evidence/information to feed into the 2013/14 Annual Report.	Report of 2013/14 activities is produced as defined in section 178 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009.	
1c	Develop and deliver a people capability strategy, which ensures that staff can deliver the organisational objectives as set out in annual plans.	1.3 Continue to identify and assess any gaps in capability of IFCA when compared to corporate objectives.	Staff personal development plans developed and followed.	
1d	Staff management systems are in place that include: An annual staff performance monitoring system; and A performance improvement procedure.	1.4 Staff management system further embedded into day to day management of Cornwall IFCA.	Every member of staff to be a part of an annual appraisal and at least one interim review.	
1e	By September 2012, demonstrate that staff are engaged with the objectives of the organisation, can influence the direction and development of the organisation and are free to constructively challenge decisions without reproach.	1.5 Develop a system to allow staff and Members to contribute to, and comment on, IFCA policies and business.	Award and retention of Investors in People status.	

 - Target met / work complete  - Work underway / working towards target  - Target not met

Success Criterion 1: Narrative report

HLO 1a/1b: Annual Plan/Annual Report ●/●

2015/16 Annual Plan was published by 31 March 2015.

2013/14 Annual Report was published as soon as reasonably possible in 2014

HLO 1c, 1d & 1e: Continue to identify and assess any gaps in capability of IFCA when compared to corporate objectives. ●/●/●




Cornwall IFCA has continued to develop and implement its Performance Management and Development Programme for all staff. All staff received at least two appraisal meetings in the 2014/15 financial year. Part of the Performance Management and Development Programme involves all staff creating a personal development plan. The personal development plan has helped staff to identify and manage training needs as well as helping Cornwall IFCA to ensure there is sufficient capabilities to meet the requirements of the IFCA. This process is laid out in the People Capability Strategy which was published in March 2014.

HLO 1e: Staff involvement and engagement ●

The People Capability Strategy published by Cornwall IFCA describes a number of the mechanisms for involving and engaging staff with the business and policies of Cornwall IFCA. Members are involved with key policies and strategies through discussion and presentation at Committee meetings.

In March 2014, Cornwall IFCA was awarded Investors in People Status. As part of the award a report was produced as to how Cornwall IFCA might be able to develop and build on the award. Work has started in anticipation of developing and building on the IIP achievement.

Success Criterion 2: Evidence based, appropriate and timely byelaws are used to manage the sustainable exploitation of sea fisheries resources within the District

High level objective		Cornwall IFCA 2014/15 Work Plan Action	Cornwall IFCA 2014/15 Work Plan Performance Indicator	Status
2a	By April 2015 demonstrate that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key issues likely to impact on the sustainable management of the marine environment in the IFC District are identified and evaluated using the best available evidence and a range of management options is considered; The impacts that different courses of action might have in managing those key issues are thoroughly evaluated; Proportionate regulation (for example introducing a legal mechanism such as a byelaw) is used as a last resort; The effectiveness of interventions to improve the delivery of beneficial outcomes is continuously monitored; and There is a clear IFCA Committee process for dealing with agreed interventions quickly, efficiently and effectively, particularly for emergency byelaws. 	2.1 Assessment work to identify any fishing issues impacting on sea fisheries resources in the District is continued during the year.	Information received, gathered and collated by officers is used to inform fisheries management which is practical, respected and enforceable.	
		2.2 Guidance provided by the MMO and Defra for making new byelaws is followed.	MMO and Defra approve and confirm new byelaws with little need for technical input and no major issues arise during the consultation processes.	
2b	By April 2015, all legacy byelaws have been reviewed and evaluated against current evidence base; redundant and duplicate byelaws have been removed and gaps covered.	2.3 Review of all legacy byelaws (CSFC, DSFC & EA) to be completed by April 2015.	MMO and Defra revoke legacy byelaws and approve new byelaws with little need for additional technical input and nothing unexpected arises during the revocation, or making and consultation processes, prior to confirmation by Defra.	

Success Criterion 2: Narrative report

HLO 2a: Byelaws created using sound procedures and evidence ●/●

The European Marine Sites (Closed Areas) No.2 Byelaw was drafted in autumn 2014 and submitted to Defra in March 2015. This replaced the previous EMS (Closed Areas) Byelaw made in 2013.




HLO 2b: Byelaw review ●

To meet the nationally agreed deadline, all legacy byelaws were reviewed by March 2015, and in some cases revoked. Work continued on the development of new netting byelaws for rivers, estuaries and the open coast.



Beam trawler operating in the Cornwall IFCA district

Success Criterion 3: A fair, effective and proportionate enforcement regime is in place

High level objective		Cornwall IFCA 2014/15 Work Plan Action	Cornwall IFCA 2014/15 Work Plan Performance Indicator	Status
3a	Demonstrate the use of a transparent, risk-based enforcement framework that meets the minimum standard set out in government guidance and is continuously reviewed and improved.	3.1 Produce the 2014 / 2015 Enforcement Plan.	Enforcement Plan is published and available to view and download from the Cornwall IFCA website.	
3b	Develop a code of conduct for inspections that aligns IFCA activity and procedures with national standards.	3.2 Inspections code of conduct published.	Officers, fishermen and other stakeholders are aware of how Cornwall IFCA conducts inspections and expected behaviours.	
		3.3 Officer's knowledge and performance is sufficient to carry out enforcement work to a high standard.	Leading enforcement officers can confidently make and justify appropriate enforcement decisions.	

Success Criterion 3: Narrative report

HLO 3a: Demonstrate the use of a transparent, risk-based enforcement framework ●





Cornwall IFCA is committed to a transparent, evidence based enforcement policy. Cornwall IFCA published the 2014/15 Enforcement Plan at the end of March 2014, which includes a risk-based enforcement strategy for the year. The higher enforcement risks identified in the previous plan remain as top priorities for inspections work. New enforcement risks in relation to bottom towed gear were added, having taken into account the new byelaw to restrict such fishing activity in European Marine Sites within the District. Enforcement officers met on a monthly basis to discuss and plan work. These meetings were both led by and informed the risk based enforcement strategy. Where changes to enforcement priorities were identified, they were acted upon accordingly. The enforcement plan is available from the Cornwall IFCA website, or in hard copy from the office.

HLO 3b: Code of Conduct for officers ●/●

Cornwall IFCA has a written code of conduct for officers carrying out the boarding and inspection of fishing vessels. It is available from the office or can be viewed and downloaded from the website.

All staff have their behaviours assessed as part of the Performance Management and Development Programme and through ongoing line management, to ensure the highest levels of professional behaviour. This is particularly important for our enforcement officers, who have to carry out a difficult and sensitive role whilst maintaining the cooperation and support of the wider stakeholder sectors. Officers regularly look at their own personal development in terms of knowledge and understanding and the enforcement team meet monthly where, amongst other things, an assessment of any new issues or legislation which may affect enforcement is discussed. As well as this bottom up assessment of knowledge and skills, there are regular refresher sessions and quizzes organised by line managers. Where gaps are identified, formal or informal training will be organised.

Success Criterion 4: IFCAs work in partnership and are engaged with their stakeholders

High level objective		Cornwall IFCA 2014/15 Work Plan Action	Cornwall IFCA 2014/15 Work Plan Performance Indicator	Status
4a	By April 2011, develop Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) or Service Level Agreements with key partners, including Cefas, MMO, Natural England and the Environment Agency, that outline agreed ways of working and sharing information and, by April 2012, demonstrate that they are being utilised.	4.1 Fulfil the ongoing MOA with Natural England.	Production of data for Natural England after surveys completed.	
4b	By April 2012, develop a stakeholder engagement and communication strategy with corresponding plans that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate transparency and a balanced approach to dealing with key stakeholders; and • Enable consideration of stakeholder views when making decisions. 	4.2 Continue to develop and review a stakeholder database.	A database of stakeholders is updated every six months.	
		4.3 Maintain website in line with web management plan.	Cornwall IFCA website is regularly used with good satisfaction feedback.	
		4.4 Develop specific communication plan for MCZ programme of work.	Production of MCZ communication plan.	

HLO 4a: Memoranda of understanding (MOU) and Service Level Agreements (SLAs) ●

Cornwall IFCA continued to fulfil its MOU with Natural England, as well as maintain the existing Service Level Agreements (SLAs) which are in place. The SLA defining Cornwall Council's role as HR business partner was renewed in early 2015 after its planned review. There were no additional SLAs formed in the 2014/15 financial year.

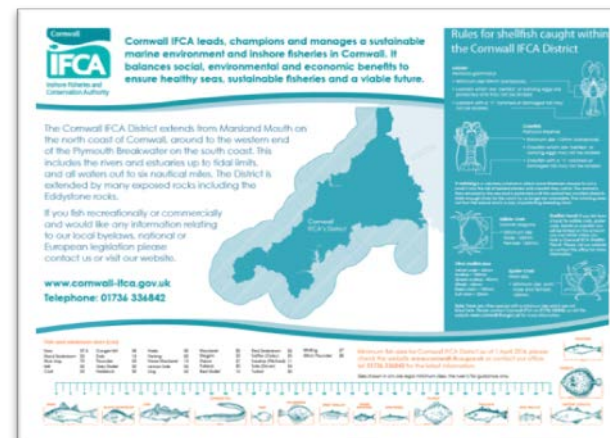
HLO 4b: Stakeholder engagement ●/●/●

Cornwall IFCA continued to develop its stakeholder database. This included a concerted effort to develop a contact list representing the Recreational Sector.

Cornwall IFCA's website was regularly updated, on at least a monthly basis. The website was reviewed resulting in some development in structure and content.





In the 2014/15 year, Cornwall IFCA produced and installed a number of display boards which are sited at harbours and ports. In future years, Cornwall IFCA will review these boards after the next phase of the Byelaw Review programme, and intends to increase the number of locations for this type of permanent signage.

It was stated in the 2014/15 annual plan that it was anticipated there would be a need to produce a communication plan to accompany the work developing management options for the MCZ network in Cornwall. This was not needed for this financial year as work streams relating to MCZ did not progress as anticipated as has already been described under the Focus and Priorities section.



Cornwall IFCA display boards

Success Criterion 5: IFCAs make the best use of evidence to deliver their objectives

High level objective		Cornwall IFCA 2014/15 Work Plan Action	Cornwall IFCA 2014/15 Work Plan Performance Indicator	Status
5a	By April 2012, put procedures, plans and appropriate records systems in place that demonstrate that the best available, quality-assured evidence, whether acquired in-house or externally, is used appropriately in decision-making at all levels. These procedures, plans and records systems must meet minimum standards as set out in government guidance and EU legislation.	No specific work streams allotted to these HLO due to work being completed or superseded.		
5b	By April 2012, have an agreed action plan of how key, mutually-beneficial information will be shared between IFCAs and with key delivery partners to improve efficiency and the delivery of beneficial outcomes.			
5c	By April 2013, demonstrate that there is the in-house capability to collect, analyse and interpret evidence to inform management policy decisions and meet the minimum requirements laid out in government guidance on evaluation and monitoring.	5.1 Gather evidence to inform our management of Marine Protection Areas.	Production of new evidence through survey reports and associated datasets.	
		5.2 Gather fisheries specific evidence to inform management of the Cornwall IFCA District including Marine Protected Areas.	Production of new evidence through survey reports and associated datasets.	
		5.3 Produce annual research plan and research report.	Production of annual research plan and research report.	
		5.4 Participate in national initiatives for the co-ordination and enhancement of research capabilities.	Improved in-house research capabilities.	

Success Criterion 5: Narrative report

HLO 5c: Collect, analyse and interpret evidence ●/●/●/●

Gather evidence to inform our management of Marine Protection Areas.

There have been a number of research programmes in the 2014/15 year which directly informed the management of Marine Protected Areas. These include:

- Falmouth Bay to St Austell Bay pSPA netting by-catch monitoring work;
- Drop frame camera survey of seagrass extent in Fal and Helford SAC;
- Manacles MCZ drop frame video survey;
- Joint work with Isles of Scilly IFCA as part of a CEFAS reported collaboration on drop frame camera survey of the Isles of Scilly SAC;
- Fal Oyster Survey, which falls within the Fal and Helford SAC;
- 2 Mussel surveys in the Tamar Estuaries MCZ;
- Underwater video survey of Eddystone Reef area of Start Point to Plymouth Sound including Eddystone SAC as part of a joint project with Marine Conservation Society and University of Exeter; and
- Side-scan and drop down camera surveys in part of Padstow Bay and Surrounds MCZ.

The results of this research have already, or will, directly inform how MPA are managed. Where these research activities have resulted in the decision to implement management options or not, the results will be made publically available.

Gather fisheries specific evidence to inform management of the Cornwall IFCA District including Marine Protected Areas.

As part of the risk assessment programme to manage MPAs a comprehensive assessment of all fishing activities and their interaction with site features has been a key work stream in the 2014/15 financial year, with considerable ground being made. This will be an ongoing programme of work over several years and will directly link with and inform both physical research activities, as well as potential management options.

Produce annual research plan and research report.

Cornwall IFCA did not produce a formal research report. However, extensive quarterly reports were made to Committee providing a publically available, effective report on research activities.

Participate in national initiatives for the co-ordination and enhancement of research capabilities





During this financial year, Cornwall IFCA participated with the IFCA Technical Advisory Group (TAG), and for part of this year Sam Davis was chair of this group.

The 2014/15 financial year also saw the start of a project, managed by Cornwall IFCA, to purchase acoustic and visual survey equipment using Defra funding and to be jointly owned by the ten IFCA. Cornwall IFCA also commissioned and hosted training for the ten IFCAs in the use of the acoustic (sonar) equipment as part of this project.



Cornwall IFCA staff and stakeholders conducting the Fal mussel survey aboard Tiger Lily

Success Criterion 6: IFCAs support and promote the sustainable management of the marine environment

High level objective		Cornwall IFCA 2014/15 Work Plan Action	Cornwall IFCA 2014/15 Work Plan Performance Indicator	Status
6a	By April 2012, with partner organisations develop shared objectives for the sustainable management of the District's marine environment and ensure that they are reflected in annual plans.	6.1 The development of shared objectives and management options with the MMO and neighbouring IFCAs in response to the conservation requirements for MPAs.	Joint development of management options for amber and green risk activities to EMS and for conservation objectives for MCZ by December 2016.	
6b	By April 2013, develop and implement action plans for communicating and educating coastal communities about sustainable management of the marine environment.	6.2 Develop Recreational Sea Angling Strategy in consultation with relevant stakeholders.	Production of RSA strategy by April 2015.	
		6.3 Report and analysis of Cornwall IFCA stakeholder surveys. Review communication strategy in light of findings.	Formal analysis of responses to surveys to appear in annual report.	
6c	By April 2015, demonstrate adoption of the principles of best practice in sustainable management of marine environment for the District, as exemplified using tools such as Strategic Environmental Assessments.	No specific work stream.		
6d	By April 2015 at the latest, but showing progress from April 2011, demonstrate adoption of minimum standards (for example in line with government guidance on sustainable development) and a precautionary approach for the management and protection of sites of special scientific interest, national nature reserves, Ramsar sites, European marine sites, and/or Marine Conservation Zones within the IFC District.	6.4 Develop a process for delivering Habitats Regulations Assessments (HRA) for amber/green activities in European Marine Sites.	Production of HRA documentation for high priority amber risk activities.	

Success Criterion 6: Narrative report

HLO 6a: Develop shared MPA objectives ●

See HLO 5C for details of the work on developing the risk based management matrix for the revised approach to European Marine Sites.

HLO 6b: Communication and education plans ●/●



The Recreational Sea Angling Strategy was not produced in the financial year. This work stream has been postponed until the 2015/16 financial year as a result of expected changes to bass regulations. For more details see the Focus and Priorities section.

Cornwall IFCA did publish an analysis of its stakeholder survey in the 2013/14 Annual Report. Further survey work will be undertaken in future years.

HLO 6d: Management of MPA ●

Work commenced on codifying the site features and fisheries activity interaction as the basis of the formal Habitats Regulations Assessments (HRAs). A template was developed for all future HRA work. This production of HRA for all interactions on MPA is a programme of work which will extend over several years

Success Criterion 7: IFCAs are recognised and heard

High level objective		Cornwall IFCA 2014/15 Work Plan Action	Cornwall IFCA 2014/15 Work Plan Performance Indicator	Status
7a	By April 2012, demonstrate ability to effectively engage with local and central Government and key partner organisations at a national level, to the benefit of IFCAs as a whole.	7.1 Effectively engage with local and central government and partner organisations.	Cornwall IFCA will be actively involved with the good governance and direction of the Association of IFCAs.	
7b	By April 2013, develop a strategy and corresponding action plan for promotion of the work of IFCAs and the benefits that they offer to the local community, and demonstrate implementation of the action plan by April 2015.	7.2 Cornwall IFCA will promote the work it conducts	Cornwall IFCA will produce media, communication and consultation material.	

Success Criterion 7: Narrative report

HLO 7a: Effective engagement ●

Cornwall IFCA has maintained good and effective engagement with all relevant partner organisations, including the Association of IFCA.

HLO 7b: Service development and promotion ●

Cornwall IFCA's Listening and Learning Policy (incorporating the Compliments, Comments and Complaints Policy) was published in June 2013 and is available from the Cornwall IFCA website⁴.

Cornwall IFCA's website is updated regularly, reviewed monthly and has a full development review on an annual basis.

Cornwall IFCA continued the work of promoting its activities in line with the 2013-15 Communication Plan.

⁴ Other formats are available on request.

Success Stories

Management of the Fal oyster and mussel fishery

The transfer to Cornwall IFCA of the responsibility of managing the Fal oyster and mussel fishery was a significant new area of work for enforcement, administrative and research staff. For everyone concerned, understanding how the fishery operated, who was involved and how we needed to adapt some of our working practices, or develop new ones, formed a key part of our work over the 2014/15 fishing season. After initial concerns about a new management regime, the feedback we received from the fishermen was very positive and, through routine patrols and meetings of the Fal Fishery Management Committee, our understanding of the fishery improved considerably in this first year, setting a good basis for the future.

Purchase of Tiger Lily

The replacement of our research vessel, Kerwyn, with Tiger Lily was the largest investment made by Cornwall IFCA since the purchase of Saint Piran. Through clearly identifying our operational requirements and using these to assess suitable second hand vessels, the selection of Tiger Lily offered a considerable savings against a comparable new build as well as an immediate solution. Her size and range enabled a step change in the scope and scale in our practical survey capabilities and, with the expansion in the marine protected area network around Cornwall, this part of our role will only increase in the future.

Co-ordination of joint AIFCA survey equipment purchase

Following the allocation of additional Defra funding to the Association of IFCAs, a decision was made to purchase jointly owned survey equipment – two drop down camera units and a sidescan sonar which the ten IFCAs could share, enabling the collection of high quality data to support our management of MPAs. Cornwall IFCA's research team worked in collaboration with Cefas to trial potential camera units and co-ordinated the overall purchase of the equipment, which was subsequently used successfully to deliver a number of IFCA surveys in this year.

Mid-term refit of Saint Piran

After 15 years' service, Saint Piran underwent her mid-term refit which lasted 13 weeks and represented a major project in this financial year. As the second engineer's post remained unfilled, the Acting Chief Engineer and the Skipper were involved in both the day to day refit tasks as well as the overall delivery of the refit programme, whilst accommodating the additional pressure of this vacancy in the crew. For the first time since she was built, substantial work was undertaken on the vessel's main engines in addition to the reconditioning of both generators. During this phase, further issues were encountered, which in turn led to more in-depth work on the engines, resulting in a far longer and more complex refit than expected. There was a considerable burden in terms of cost, staff time and commitment, including prolonged time away from home. However, the outcome of the refit was very successful, allowing Saint Piran to continue in excellent condition for many years to come.

Incidents, issues and lessons learned

Incident - Unfilled vacancy for second engineer's post.

Issue - Due to the retirement of the previous Chief Engineer, a promotion to this role for our second engineer had resulted in a vacancy in this post which remained unfilled throughout this year. The levels of experience and qualifications required to fill this role combined with highly paid opportunities in the private sector, resulted in an unsuccessful round of recruitment. Insufficient management time was dedicated to addressing this situation and as a result, this placed significant additional work pressures on the existing crew members, especially the Chief Engineer.

Lessons learned -

Re-profiling of the role was required to ensure that filling the vacancy was a more realistic proposition at the salary level offered. Earlier and more proactive management input into the recruitment process was necessary and this was subsequently addressed. This has highlighted the importance of the need to properly plan ahead to maintain the capabilities of Cornwall IFCA.

Incident - European Marine Site (Closed Areas) Byelaw – requirement for exemption procedure.

Issues - Following the implementation of this byelaw in 2013, it became apparent that its prohibitions on towed gear unintentionally impacted on a shellfish farming business with the Fal and Helford SAC. To resolve this situation, Defra intervened firstly with an Amending Order to enable an exemption to be given to the provisions of the byelaw, subject to the completion of a satisfactory habitats regulations assessment. Following this, the byelaw itself was replaced by a version containing a clause to enable exemptions to be granted under specific and tightly controlled circumstances.

Lessons learned - The speed at which the initial byelaw was developed as a result of the revised approach to managing fisheries in European Marine Sites, resulted in a byelaw which could not be adapted to accommodate the activities of this specific business. The replacement EMS (Closed Areas) No.2 Byelaw has this flexibility which is still delivering the necessary protection to the conservation features of the European Marine Sites.

Incident - Delay in the development of the Fal Fisheries Regulating Order.

Issues - The existing regulating order for the Fal oyster and mussel fisheries finished on 31 July 2014, without the new regulating order being in place. As a result, a temporary order, followed by an emergency byelaw was required to allow fishermen to continue to operate in the fishery during the 2014/15 season.

Lessons learned – The complexity of the process of developing the new regulating order was not completely understood at the outset of this lengthy process. In addition, personnel changes in the relevant Defra team also resulted in delays to the provision of advice during the drafting process for the Order and Regulations.



Hand gathering in the Fal oyster and mussel fishery

Committee report

The Cornwall IFCA Committee met formally on five occasions during the 2014/15 year. A brief summary follows of each meeting with subjects covered and decisions agreed.

Special Meeting 16 June 2014

Reason for special meeting

Three members raised a motion requesting a special meeting to discuss the recent appointment of a Member from the commercial sector, replacing a retiring Member from the environmental sector.

Recommendations proposed by the three Members:

1. That Committee Members are consulted by email each time a replacement Member is proposed by the MMO with all views received on the replacement then submitted to the MMO;
2. That the Committee give consideration to setting up a Working Group to look at the balance of the Committee and report back to the September meeting with recommendations as to what it considers the balance of Members on the Committee should be;
3. The Committee write a letter to the MMO setting out its concern with regards to the recent appointment of Mr Nathan de Rozarieux to the Committee and ask that this appointment be reviewed; and that
4. Individual Members are invited to submit their own response to the draft document 'MMO appointment to the IFCA's: Recruitment, termination and renewal'.

Resolutions made:

Resolved: That the Terms of Reference of the Employment Sub Committee be amended to:

1. Allow it to make comments and pass recommendations on future Members of the Committee proposed by the Marine Management Organisation prior to the new appointment to the Committee being made.
2. Consider the skill set of the current Members of the Committee to feed into the four year review of Membership carried out by the Marine Management Organisation and report back to the CIFCA's meeting in September 2014 on the current Members' skills set.

Committee Meeting 20 June 2014

Public questions

None.

Issues discussed

- Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman;
- Annual review of Cornwall IFCA Constitution;
- Recommendations from the Employment Sub Committee regarding appointment panel for new chief officer;
- Bylaws for Consideration;
 - Closed Areas (European Marine Sites) (Amendment) Byelaw; and
 - Lobster, Crawfish and Crab Fishing Byelaw.
- 2013-14 Outturn Budget Report and 2014-15 Revenue Monitor Report;
- Proposed Replacement for Research Vessel;
- Fishing nets used in the Falmouth Bay to St Austell Bay Proposed Special Protection Area - Code of Practice
- Activity Update Reports from IFCA Members;
 - Ministerial Launch of the Sea Angling 2012 Survey Results - Report by Committee Member Robert Shotter; and
 - Shellfish Conference of Great Britain - 45th Annual Conference - Report by Committee Member David Muirhead.
- IFCA quadrennial report to Parliament in 2014/15 – Oral Report from Richard Inman on behalf of Defra.

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 Committee;
- Resolved that:
 3. The Committee re-adopt version 11a on the Constitution as appended to the report; and
 4. The Committee note that a report on the Constitution will be presented to the Committee in September.
- Resolved that:
 1. The recommendations of the Employment Sub Committee (regarding the appointment process for the new chief officer) be approved; and
 2. The Interview Board be given delegated authority to organise an informal session for Committee Members to meet with candidates as appropriate.
- Resolved that:

1. Prohibitions paragraph 2(b) of the Lobster, Crawfish and Crab Fishing Byelaw be changed to 'four shellfish per day';
 2. The Closed Areas (European Marine Sites) (Amendment) Byelaw be made and the consideration of exemptions within the Byelaw be referred to the Byelaw Working Group;
 3. The Lobster, Crawfish and Crab Fishing Byelaw be remade with the additional clauses; and Permit condition in paragraph 8(c) be amended to the fifteenth day of every calendar month;
 4. Both byelaws be put out to formal consultation, and
 5. Officers be authorised to make small changes to either or both byelaws as recommended by the MMO or Defra.
- Resolved that:
 1. The 2013-14 outturn and reserves position for the year to 31st March 2014... is agreed.
 2. The Small Bodies Audit for the year ended 31 March 2014 be signed by the Chairman and the Clerk as required.
 - Resolved that: the forecast revenue outturn and reserves for the financial year 2014-15...is agreed.
 - Resolved that: the Committee approve in principle, the purchase of a pre-used research vessel such as outlined in the business case, in light of favourable survey report and availability.
 - Resolved that: The Fishing Nets used in the Falmouth Bay to St Austell Bay Potential Special Protection Area, Code of Practice be approved.

Committee Meeting 19 September 2014

Public questions

None.

Issues discussed

- Role of the Chairman of the Cornwall IFCA;
- Review of the Constitution;
- Recommendations from the Employment Sub Committee;
- Byelaw Working Groups;
- Post Consultation Byelaw Report; and
- Report from Byelaw Working Group - Fixed Engines Byelaws.

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

- Resolved that: Notwithstanding the operation of paragraph 21.3 of the Constitution which limits the tenure of the Chair to 4 years, Tony Tomlinson be elected as Chairman until the next Annual General Meeting in June 2015;
- Resolved that: [Review of Constitution;
 1. The number of Members that are required to call a special meeting remains unaltered at three Members;
 2. (i) The wording of paragraph 21.3 be amended to extend the maximum tenure of the Chairman from four to ten years; and
(ii) An additional sub-paragraph be added to paragraph 21 of the Constitution that reflects the wording of Regulation 8(2) of the 2010 Order;
 3. Paragraph 36.3 be amended to permit questions from the public to be limited to 200 words;
 4. The delegation to the Chief Officer at paragraph 62.2 of the Constitution remains unaltered;
 5. No amendments be made to paragraph 62.3 of the Constitution;
 6. Paragraph 62.4 of the Constitution be amended to ensure that if any bids are made for services by the Chief Officer that will have a significant impact on a business plan, this is reported to both the Chairman and the next meeting of the Committee;
 7. (i) In the absence of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Members of the Committee are consulted on matters of an Urgent nature; and
(ii) decisions that are made under the Urgency provisions are reported to the next meeting of the Committee;
 8. The rules relating to "Any Other Business" be noted;
 9. The position relating to the allowances payable to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Committee be noted;

10. CIFCA Member/Officer Protocol and Employee Code of Conduct be developed by the Employment Sub-Committee and presented to a future meeting of this Committee for consideration;
 11. No amendments be made to paragraph 21.7 of the Constitution;
 12. All minutes of AIFCA meetings be received by the Committee in electronic format; and
 13. The application of the rules of debate, more specifically paragraph 41.3, are not extended to cover working groups.
- Resolved that: the revised Employer Discretions Policy relating to the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2014; the shared cost additional pension contribution (SCAPC) in respect of authorised unpaid leave; and the Childcare Voucher Scheme be approved and adopted;
 - Resolved that: consideration of the Lobster, Crawfish and Crab Fishing Byelaw be deferred pending further investigations and a further report be submitted to a future meeting of the Byelaw Working Group, with any emerging recommendations going to a future meeting of the CIFCA Committee with, if appropriate, an amended byelaw; and
 - Resolved that:
 1. A byelaw relating to fixed engines in the sea is created and brought to the Committee via the Byelaw Working Group; and
 2. A letter is sent to Defra requesting that an amendment to the Marine and Coastal Access Act be made to clarify the situation around fixed engines.

Committee Meeting 17 December 2014

Public questions

None.

Issues discussed

- CIFCA Revenue Budget 2015-16;
- Shellfish Permits report;
- Disposal of Seized Gear;
- Bass Fishery Management Report;
- Oyster Fishery - Verbal Update; and
- Activity Update Reports from IFCA Members

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

- Resolved that:
 1. The 2015/16 Cornwall Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority levy be set at £1,068,700; and
 2. The Revenue Estimates and Reserves and forecast reserves as shown at Appendix 1 and 2 to the report be approved.
- Resolved that: Seized equipment which comes into the ownership of the authority be disposed of by sale and funds retained in line with the financial procedures as set out within the report. The exception being, to always destroy any illegal fishing equipment.

Committee Meeting 13 March 2015

Public questions

None.

Issues discussed

- CIFCA Annual Plan including Annual Training Plan;
- CIFCA Chief Officer's Quarterly Update Report;
- Fal Shellfishery Emergency Byelaw;
- European Marine Sites Amended Byelaw;
- Legacy Netting Byelaws Report;
- Bass Management;
- Chairman's Announcements Ministerial Launch of the Sea Angling 2012 Survey Results - Report by Committee Member Robert Shotter;
- Shellfish Conference of Great Britain - 45th Annual Conference - Report by Committee Member David Muirhead; and
- IFCA quadrennial report to Parliament in 2014/15 – Oral Report form Richard Inman on behalf of Defra.

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

- Resolved that: the Committee approve the draft Annual Plan, Focus and Priorities Workplan as the basis for the 2015/16 Annual Plan;
- Resolved that: The Emergency Fal Shellfish Fishery Byelaw be made;
- Resolved that:
 1. The responses and objections from the Marine Conservation Society and ClientEarth to the Closed Areas (European Marine Sites) No 2 Byelaw be noted; and
 2. Officers are instructed to send the Byelaw to the MMO and Defra for due process and confirmation.
- Resolved that: New Byelaws be drafted providing the revocation of 10 legacy netting Byelaws, according to the recommendation of the Byelaw Working Group;
- Resolved that:
 1. Cornwall IFCA direct resources at gathering more detailed evidence for revising the existing bass nursery areas and their management within the District;
 2. Evidence should be provided to the Byelaw Working Group to enable the drafting of new netting Byelaws for rivers and estuaries to take specific bass conservation requirements into consideration;
 3. Evidence be collected to inform options for the management of the Runnelstone and Manacles restricted netting areas; and
 4. The Byelaw Working Group be used to address the issues of bass conservation and report back to the full Committee in Autumn 2015.

Budget outturn and financial position

This report details the financial performance of CIFCA to 31 March 2015 against the approved 2014-15 budget.

The revenue position shows net expenditure (before levy, interest and reserve movements) of £1,357,406 compared to the forecast of £1,420,143 for the year. This is an underspend of £62,737 compared to forecast, and means that this has decreased the required contribution from other reserves to a net £285,975. The total reserve position at 31 March 2015, shown in appendix 2, is £369,162.

Administration

The revised budget for Admin was £360,309 and the year-end outturn was £343,549. There was a favourable variance compared to the budget of £16,760.

Employee, premises and travel related expenses are all in line with the budget.

The majority of this variance can be found within Supplies & Services where a delay in the advertising of byelaws £4,002, External Legal Fees being £2,661 less than anticipated, an underspend of £1,729 on Members Allowance claims and the sum of the favourable variance of Promotional Material together with Photocopying & Printing being £4,491.

Support Services, loan interest and the loan repayment were also in line with the revised budget.

Patrol Vessel

The patrol vessel shows a favourable variance of £22,272 at outturn. The revised budget was £754,553, compared to actual spend of £732,281 The 2nd Engineer vacancy has resulted in Employee Expenses being £16,587 under budget.

Boat Maintenance included spend of £19,416 on a vibration damper inspection and 2 water pumps. This contributed to an overspend, compared to budget, in this area of £10,739.

Due to the bad weather over the winter and time spent in refit there was an underspend of £22,705 on fuel oil.

Transport Expenses are £4,258 under budget mainly due to a favourable variation in car leasing charges of £3,940.

Research

There was a revised budget of £361,112 for research, the year-end spend was £364,842, an adverse variance of £3,730.

There is a favourable variance of £4,209 within employee costs due to the acting up arrangements to cover the Principal Scientific Officer.

Transport costs are £6,746 over budget. This is mainly due to unforeseen refit costs of £6,179.

Regulating Orders

Regulating orders has a spend of £6,778 which is offset by regulating order income from oyster licences of £8,910 (included in income). The figures are incorporated into the outturn budget monitoring report for the first time.

Income

CIFCA income exceeded the previous forecast by £34,213.

£8,333 came from the sale of the Land Rover at the end of the year. This together with patrolling work off North Cornwall for the MMO in late March, the Oyster Licence fees and the income from Sidescan training to the other IFCA's has resulted in the favourable variance.

Reserves

Net CIFCA expenditure is £1,357,406 to the end of March against a budget £1,420,143. After interest received from the bank, there was a reduction of £63,468 contributed from Reserves at year end compared to the forecast.

The total reserves (specific and general) are £369,162 at the end of the financial year, which is above the minimum recommended balance of £200,600. This is after an in year contribution from reserves to fund St Piran's refit costs of £265,000.

The Authority has purchased the replacement Research Vessel 'Tiger Lily' at the cost of £190,000. The sale of the previous vessel, Kerywn, will offset some of the use of reserves.

Appendix 1a. Budget outturn

Revenue Summary Budget Monitoring to 31 March 2013	Full Year				
	2013-14 Outturn £	Previous forecast £	Variance from previous forecast £	Original estimate 2013/2014 £	Variance from original estimate £
Expenditure					
Administration					
Employee related expenses	179,823	179,959	(136)	162,076	17,747
Premises related expenses	27,481	28,400	(919)	28,400	(919)
Travel related expenses	6,708	5,500	(1,208)	5,500	1,208
Supplies and services	36,688	56,800	(20,112)	64,300	(27,612)
Support services	16,187	13,630	(2,557)	13,630	2,557
Loan interest	27,260	26,618	(642)	28,159	(899)
Loan repayment	49,402	49,402	0	49,402	0
	343,549	360,309	(16,760)	351,467	(7,918)
Patrol Vessel					
Employee related expenses	305,611	322,198	(16,587)	322,198	(16,587)
Premises related expenses	8,978	5,000	3,978	5,000	3,978
Supplies and services	30,964	28,870	2,094	28,870	2,094
Fuel oil	37,116	59,821	(22,705)	92,000	(54,884)
Refit	270,236	265,000	5,236	200,000	70,236
Repair and maintenance	40,739	30,000	10,739	30,000	10,739
Insurance	25,587	26,356	(769)	26,356	(769)
Other transport expenses	13,050	17,308	(4,258)	17,308	(4,258)
	732,281	754,553	(22,272)	721,732	10,549
Research					
Employee related expenses	114,291	118,500	(4,209)	128,889	(14,598)
Transport	29,618	22,872	6,746	22,872	6,746
Supplies and services	30,933	29,440	1,493	29,440	1,493
Support services	0	300	(300)	300	(300)
Purchase of Replacement Vessel	190,000	190,000	0	0	190,000

	364,842	361,112	3,730	181,501	183,341
Regulating Order					
Supplies and services	6,778	0	6,778	0	6,778
Accumulated Absence Movement	0	0	0	0	0
Total Revenue Expenditure	1,447,450	1,475,974	(28,524)	1,254,700	192,750
Income					
Prosecution costs	(15,108)	(13,000)	(2,108)	(2,000)	(13,108)
Other income	(6,036)	(98)	(5,938)	0	(6,036)
Project income	(23,820)	(15,400)	(8,420)	(12,000)	(11,820)
Sale of Kerwyn	(13,333)	(13,333)	0	0	(13,333)
Sale of Land Rover	(8,333)	0	(8,333)	0	(8,333)
Reimbursement form Association of IFCA's	(14,504)	(14,000)	(504)	0	(14,504)
Regulating Order income	(8,910)	0	(8,910)	0	(8,910)
Total Revenue Income	(90,044)	(55,831)	(34,213)	(14,000)	(76,044)
Net Expenditure	1,357,406	1,420,143	(62,737)	1,240,700	116,706
Other					
Interest on balances	(2,731)	(2,000)	(731)	(2,000)	(731)
Contribution to Refit Reserve	0	0	0	0	0
Contribution from Refit Reserve	0	0	0	0	0
Contribution from Other Reserves	(315,975)	(379,443)	63,468	(200,000)	(115,975)
Contribution to Other Reserves	30,000	30,000	0	30,000	0
Total Other	(288,706)	(351,443)	62,737	(172,000)	(116,706)
CIFCA Levy	(1,068,700)	(1,068,700)	0	(1,068,700)	0
Net Committee Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0

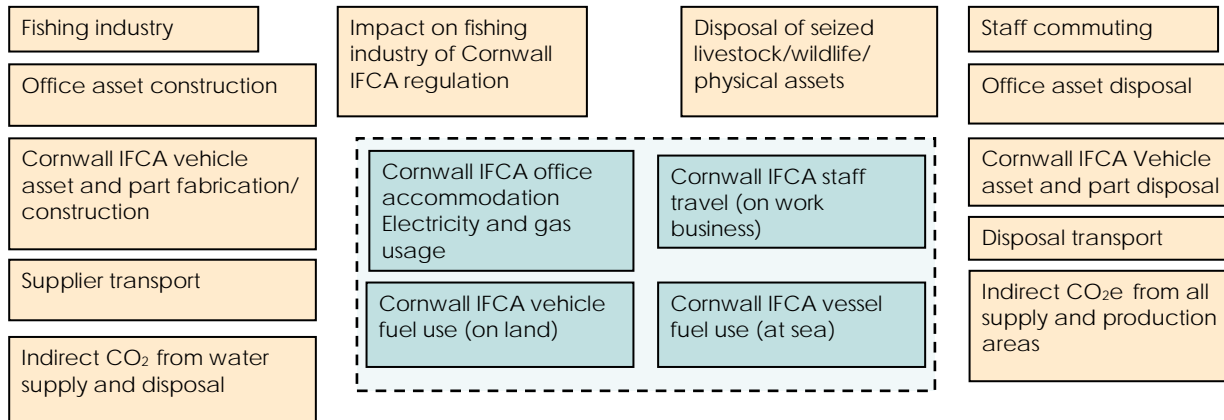
Appendix 1b. Reserves

	Balance as at 1st April, 2014 £	Actual Movement		Projected Balance as at 31st March 2015 £
		To Reserve £	From Reserve £	
<u>Reserve</u>				
<u>Specific Reserves</u>				
Survey & Refit	62,500.00	30,000.00	(92,500.00)	0.00
<u>General Reserve</u>				
Sea Fisheries BER	588,343.61	0.00	(223,475.00)	364,868.61
Research & Project Reserve	3,793.60	0.00		3,793.60
Grant Reserve	500.00	0.00	0.00	500.00
Sub Total General Reserves	592,637.21	0.00	(223,475.00)	369,162.21
Total	655,137.21	30,000.00	(315,975.00)	369,162.21

Appendix 2. Carbon reporting

Cornwall IFCA is committed to lead, champion and manage a sustainable marine environment and inshore fisheries. As part of its commitment to sustainability, Cornwall IFCA will undertake a carbon reporting procedure, reporting to the Committee at the second quarter's meeting for the previous 12 month reporting period (1 April to 31 March for the preceding year). Below is a synopsis of the first year baseline figures for the 2014/15 reporting period.

Cornwall IFCA Carbon Boundary



Business Area	Subsection	Consumption Type	Carbon Dioxide equivalent CO ₂ e (kg)
Cornwall IFCA Buildings	Office ⁵	Electricity usage	6056.17
		Gas fired boilers (heating)	4886.43
Cornwall IFCA maritime vessels	Saint Piran	Fuel Usage	248230.35
	Lyonesse	Fuel Usage	1665.55
	Avalon	Fuel Usage	4785.77
	Kerwyn	Fuel Usage	1606.82
	Tiger Lily	Fuel Usage	6515.38
Cornwall IFCA land based vehicles (including trailers)	Peugeot 306	Fuel Usage	2811.10
	Land rover ⁶	Fuel Usage	4755.10
	Ford Ranger	Fuel Usage	3618.22
	Ford Ranger XLT	Fuel Usage	5151.26
	Own vehicle use	Fuel Usage	42.98

⁵ Estimated figure based on a proportion of overall building use using data from the 13-14 financial year. This data set has been used as the current office occupation for the St Clare site is well below capacity. Using the most recent figures that represent full occupation allows for the most accurate estimation of Cornwall IFCA's consumption.

⁶ This figure does not include any weighting factor due to account for the additional weight of the trailer.

Staff travel	Travel to meetings (other transport)	Air	1873.06
		Train	659.89
		Hire Car	512.77

The Cornwall IFCA carbon production figure for 2014/15 is 293.17 tonnes of CO₂e.

For the 2014/15 reporting period the 'per-staff member' CO₂e figure for Cornwall IFCA is 19.54 tonnes.

This figure is a reduction on previous years, and is probably accounted for by the refit of the patrol vessel Saint Piran, which saw her out of service for a period of over 8 weeks within the financial year.

This carbon assessment exercise will be repeated on an annual basis. Recommendations will follow future reports as work patterns become established. This analysis will support the commitment of Cornwall IFCA to lead, champion and manage a sustainable marine environment.



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