



Annual Report 2022 - 2023

1. Introduction

This was the 12th year of operation of the Isles of Scilly IFCA. This report details the work that took place between April 2022 and March 2023. Research activities focussed on support to the University of Exeter Doctoral Training Partnership PhD; the Fish Intel telemetry project and the on-board crawfish research. In terms of enforcement and compliance operations, this year included further iterative development of the Fishing Gear Permit Byelaw and the introduction of the permits and tags for hobby fishermen.

Through the summer research season the team benefitted from an additional staff member (Sarah Morcom).

Isles of Scilly IFCA continues to deliver a wide range of important research to inform the health of the fishery, and this is of growing importance with the introduction of the crab and lobster Fishery Management Plans. We remain well integrated and involved within the IFCA research and enforcement partnerships (Technical Advisory Group and National Inshore Marine Enforcement Group) and the Chief Officers Group.

2. Research Activities

The three research objectives for this reporting period were to support the University of Exeter Doctoral Training Partnership PhD, the Interreg telemetry project and crawfish catch data.

With funding support from the Council of the Isles of Scilly and Defra, Sarah Morcom returned to provide research and enforcement support between March and October. Her primary focus was to undertake the first season of data gathering on the crawfish fishery, working alongside fishermen to gather catch data. Her also role included supporting the PhD research, Fish Intel project and joining the team for some patrols.

Doctoral Training partnership PhD (Baited Remote Underwater Video)

PhD student Owen Exeter started his first year of research. He has identified around 320 sites around the islands (including some on Pol Bank and Bristows to Stones) . The survey methodology involves using five Baited Remote Underwater Video (BRUVs) which are made of carbon fibre and use two 'Go-Pro' cameras directed at a bait container. For each trip, five units are deployed at a group of sites, with one camera deployed at each mark for a period of an hour; and then repeated again *Figure 2 and 3*. Over a single high tide period therefore it is possible to undertake 10 deployments. During this season there were 35 days of boat time covering 262 deployments. To date, 39 different species of fish, elasmobranchs, cephalopods and macro crustaceans have been recorded. 120 of these deployments also included a passive acoustic monitoring (PAM) device, used to monitor levels of vessel noise over shallow habitats.

Two Masters students worked with Owen, gathering their own data using the same equipment and methodology.

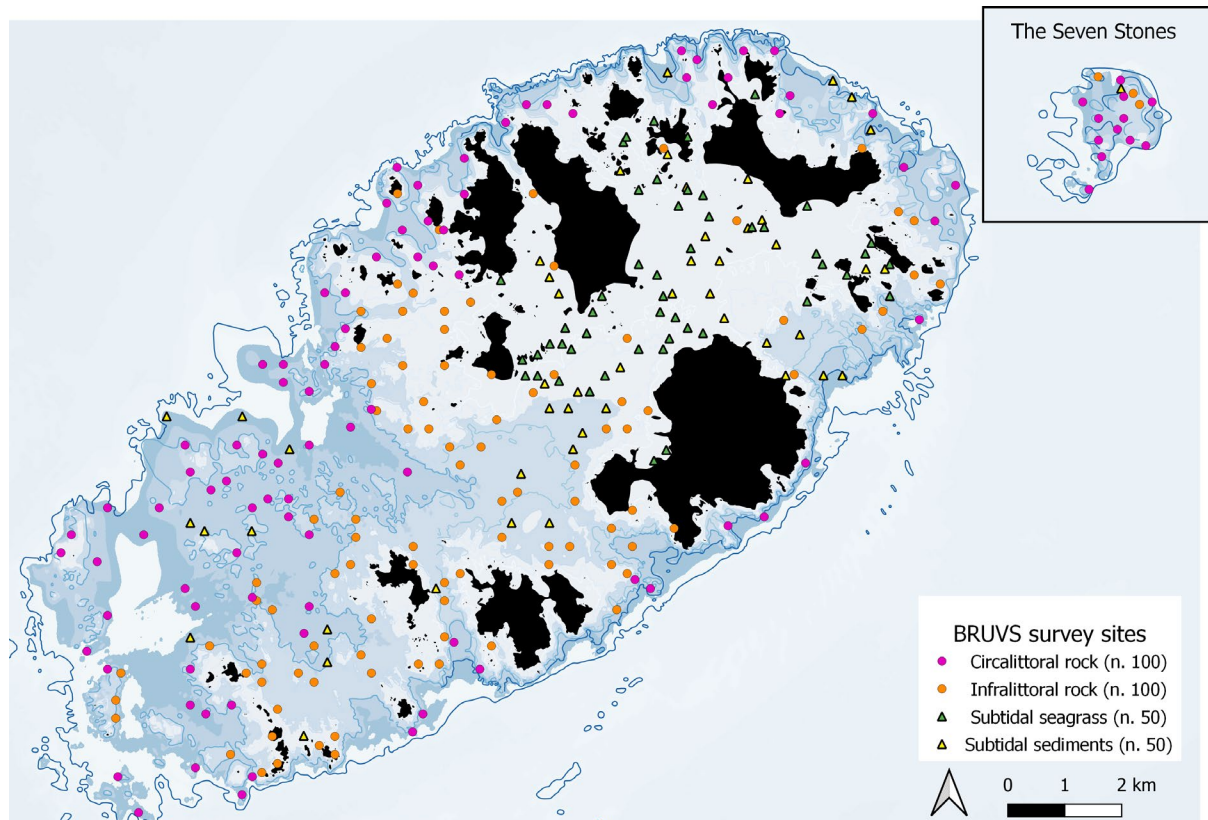


Figure 1 Map showing survey sites



Figure 2 Deployment of the BRUV unit from the patrol vessel



Figure 3 Data recording

Crawfish fishery research

The crawfish fishery has gone through periods of boom (1950s and 1980s) to bust – most recently with the fishery collapsing in the 1990s and 2000s. The recent growth of crawfish populations, both locally and nationally, has led to the expansion of crawfish fishing within the District from commercial fishers using tangle nets. Growth is exponential, with landing weight (live kg), increasing by five times in the last five years.

With funding from Defra for a two year crawfish research project, IoSIFCA carried out onboard observer surveys of commercial fishing vessels targeting crawfish using tangle nets. 24 trips were undertaken this year with fishermen to gather data on crawfish. 503 crawfish were recorded overall. Data was collected on abundance, sex and carapace length.

'Floy' streamer tags were attached to 99 juvenile crawfish that were measured prior to release (*Figure 4*). Recapture will provide data on movement and growth.

The research found that the catch was strongly skewed towards males and the size structure of the population well spread with the 110mm landing size fitting in the middle of the size frequency curve. The full report is available on our website.



Figure 4 Floy tag inserted into carapace of a crawfish



Figure 5 Crawfish on board fishing vessel before removal from net

Crawfish telemetry research (Fish Intel Project)

In June 2022, Dr Tom Stamp and Dr Peter Davies from the University of Plymouth spent a week on the Isles of Scilly as part of the Fish Intel project. Working on board the *Lyonesse Lady* and with support from Ricky Pender and Sarah Morcom their objective was to retrieve 12 receivers from the study site to the north of St Martins (*Figure 5*) to carry out maintenance and download the data. 10 of the receivers returned to the surface and were brought on board to be cleaned, batteries changed, data downloaded and then returned to the same location. There were over 250,000 data detections from 40 animals that will provide a uniquely detailed insight into the fine scale movement of crawfish.

A further 56 crawfish had transmitters attached and returned to the sea within the study site. A further four receivers were purchased with an underspend in the project budget with locations selected to fine scale movement data. However, due to a faulty bolt, three of the units lost buoys during deployment. A partly successful operation to recover two of the four damaged receiver units was undertaken in January 2023. Ultimately the two receivers had to be retrieved using divers later in the year.

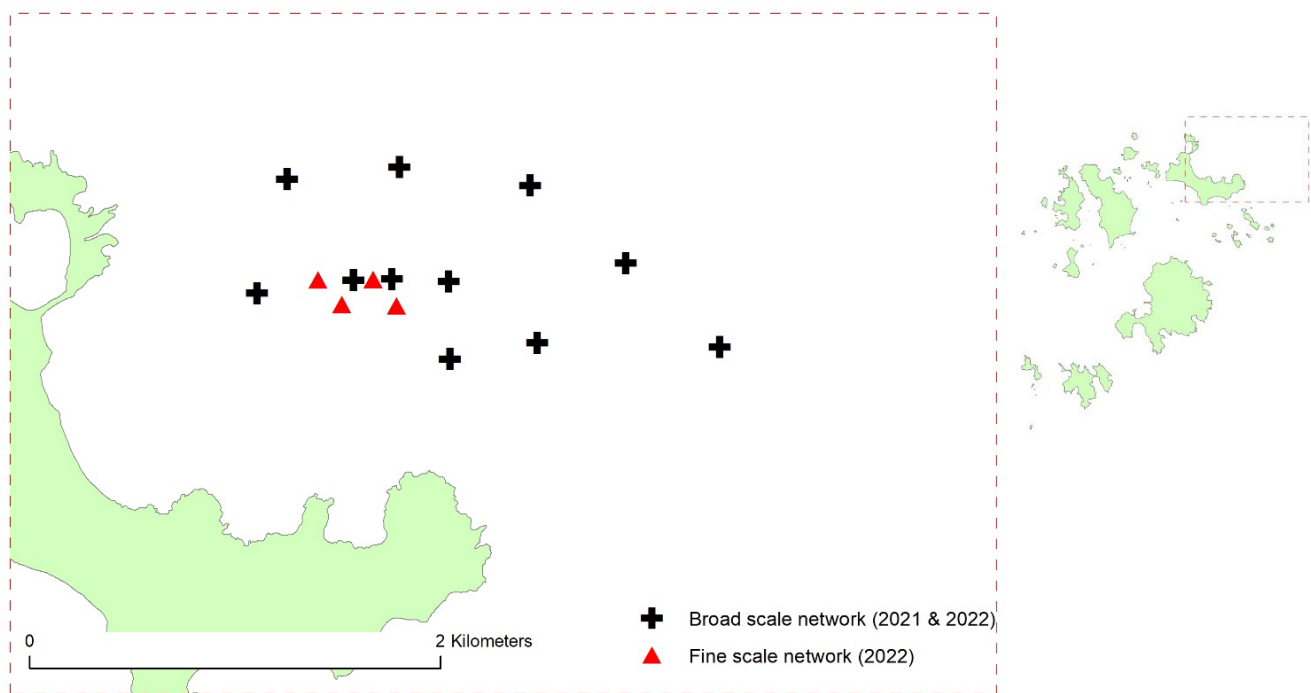


Figure 5 Map showing configuration of the receiver network



Figure 6-8 Receiver recover, downloading data and crawfish transmitter attached to crawfish

Future project development

In March 2023 we received notification that the zero plastic fishing project was successful. This is a Fisheries Industry Science Project funded by Defra. Through this period, our main activity was to develop the methodology, secure the partnership and prepare the application form. This project will use cameras mounted on and inside wicker pots to gather data to determine how this gear interacts with the environment.

A research project was developed in collaboration with the University of Plymouth and Natural England to build our understanding of trawling impacts on mixed sediments. The anticipated introduction of the revised Fishing Gear Permit Byelaw will provide an opportunity to monitor ecological change. Funding for the first year of research was secured from the Blue Marine foundation.

A PhD research proposal was developed in collaboration with the RSPB, Natural England, Isles of Scilly Wildlife Trust and the University of Exeter. The research will examine forage fish such as sand eels. These are known to be important for resident breeding seabirds, but there is a poor understanding of the health and habitats of these species.

Research Communications

Officers gave a presentation at the IFCA TAG conference in Jersey, focussing on how the Isles of Scilly IFCA are using new technology (BRUVs and telemetry) to help provide data and insight to help good decision making.

A presentation was given at the Fish Intel project conference in March 2023 focussing on how the telemetry research will help decision making in the Isles of Scilly.

How research outputs support decision making

The crawfish fishery research is designed to be part of ongoing study to inform the health of the fishery through providing basic catch and population benchmarks. The use of the floy tags and our participation in the Fish Intel telemetry project is designed to provide an insight into the value and benefits of spatial protection measures. Nine of the Eleven MCZs around Scilly are designated for crawfish, and there is a need for a greater understanding of the extent to which spatial measures can provide protection to the conservation and sustainable management of the fishery.

The use of BRUVs to undertake monitoring is designed to trial a cost-effective approach to monitoring of MPAs and the wider marine environment.

3. Enforcement

This was the first year that permits were required for recreational ‘hobby’ fishing and numbered tags had to be attached to pots (*Figure 9*). Take up was good, and residents and visitors have been almost entirely positive and supportive of the new system. 182 tags were issued including 5 to visitors. Total income from the sale of tags was £546; total costs for purchase of tags, additional patrols, administration and postage was £839. The IFCA made use of social media and notices to raise awareness. Where pots were spotted without tags, a laminated note was attached to the buoy reminding the owner of the need to buy a tag (*Figure 10*).

Two rounds of changes and updates were made to the Fishing Gear Permit Byelaw following Qualitative Analysis undertaken by the MMO.

Joint enforcement took place with the MMO in September 2022, although poor weather meant that no operations took place at sea.



Figure 9 Tag attached to pot



Figure 10 Reminder notice

4. General operations


A report was submitted to Defra in September describing the implications of a potential increase in the area of the Isles of Scilly district. The Fisheries Act 2020 determined the fisheries limits as those defined by the Territorial Sea (Baselines) Order 2014 as opposed to those defined under the Territorial Sea Act 1987. The new, extended area would increase the size of the district by 27%, bringing the overall district area from 912km² to 1258 km².



A local drop in day was organised for fishermen to discuss Fisheries Management Plans in December 2022. A joint summary of points raised was collated and sent to the FMP team at Seafish.



5. Summary on progress for key objectives for 2022-2023




Objective	Summary
Support fieldwork undertaken by Owen Exeter using Baited Remote Underwater Video (BRUVs) through provision of vessel and general land based assistant	Ricky Pender and Sarah Morcom provided support through 35 boat trips for 262 deployments. Poor weather hampered this work and in some cases led to research plans having to be extended.
Ensure effective delivery of the Fish Intel project through at sea operations to deploy and recover receivers, attach transmitters to crawfish	The IFCA supported operations at sea to deploy, recover and service receivers. They also assisted with the attachment of transmitters to crawfish.
Gather on board catch data for crawfish, analyse and report	Sarah Morcom joined fishermen for 24 fishing trips, undertook analysis and production of a first year report which was submitted to Defra.
Manage the delivery of the recreational fishing permit byelaw	Local residents were informed through social media and notices. 500 numbered tags were purchased and a payments and cataloguing system was put in place. Notices were placed on untagged pots to remind people to purchase a permit and tags.
Project development	The plastic free fishing project was written in collaboration with the University of Plymouth, submitted in January and approved in April. A research plan for pre trawl survey was developed in partnership with the University of Plymouth and Natural England. A PhD project proposal was written in partnership with the RPSB, University of Exeter and Isles of Scilly Wildlife Trust.
Continue the review process for the Fishing Gear Permit Byelaw	Further changes and improvements were made to the Fishing Gear Permit Byelaw

6. Success Criteria and performance indicators

Success Criteria 1: IFCA's are recognised and heard, whilst working in partnership and engaging with stakeholders				
<p>Definition: IFCA's will be a visible, respected and trusted regulator within coastal communities and will maintain and deliver a strategy to communicate their vision and duties effectively. IFCA's will engage with policy makers, industry, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), recreational and commercial users; and other regulators. They will work jointly and collaboratively with partner organisations across boundaries; will participate and contribute to the development and implementation of regional and national marine policy, including the marine planning regime; will take long-term strategic decisions and manage risks effectively. IFCA's may maintain a national body to co-ordinate the activities of authorities that are party to arrangements.</p>				
<p>Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. Opportunities for greater efficiencies, effective joint working and collaboration will be explored and implemented when feasible 				
<p>Key achievements for Isles of Scilly IFCA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of website and social media to inform community and stakeholders about our work • Participating in a proportion of national IFCA meetings • Consultations advertised and communicated locally and regionally 				
High Level Objectives (Indicators)	Isles of Scilly workstream	Quarters	Reporting	Status
Stakeholders are well informed and have a clear understanding of what is happening within the IFCA.	Individual and group meetings are held with both the commercial and recreational sectors. Facebook and Twitter accounts are kept up to date.	1 to 4	Use of social media to communicate and update stakeholders on consultations, events and research taking place.	

The website will be an effective communication tool that is being used to inform stakeholders. It will be reviewed and updated each month.	Website used as a means to communicate projects and key messages.	1 to 4	Website continues to be used for news and events. There is no analysis of views or clicks. Fishermen preference is for e-mail or face to face communication.	
The IFCA will have reviewed all of its Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) by 31 March each year. There will be a clear plan in place to update MoUs where necessary, to an agreed timescale.	We had no current Memoranda of Understanding during this report.	1 to 4	No update	
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.	Officers will attend regional and national meetings as appropriate, recognising the small size and challenge in travelling to the mainland. Summary records of meetings at Association of IFCA and Chief Officers Group will be published in Committee papers.	1 to 4	Officers attended two AIFCA meetings and one TAG meeting.	

Success Criteria 2: A fair, effective and proportionate enforcement regime is in place				
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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 & Coordination 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. 				
High Level Objective Indicators	Isles of Scilly IFCA workstreams	Quarters	Reporting	Status
The IFCA will ensure its enforcement risk register and strategy are published and available on its website from 1 st April each year.	The enforcement risk register will be reviewed, updated and published on the website	1	Completed and published on website	
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.	The Annual Report will include details of joint working and specific examples. We will continue to maintain a risk-based approach to enforcement.	1	There are no other marine regulators present on the Isles of Scilly.	
The IFCA will compile records of enforcement activity in a standard	We will work closely with the MMO to co-ordinate sharing	1 to 4	Enforcement and compliance activity detailed in reports to Committee.	



format, provide them to the National Inshore Marine Enforcement Group (NIMEG) and publish them on the website	of assets and resources. We will publish our enforcement and compliance activity			
The IFCA will adopt the national code of conduct for IFCOs, which will be reviewed annually and published on its website by 1 st April	The code of conduct will be adhered to and reviewed internally.	1 to 4	Code of conduct reviewed and adhered to	
Warrant 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.	New staff will receive training and build experience as part of joint enforcement activities with the MMO	1 to 4	No training took place during this period.	




Success Criteria 3: IFCA's 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 IFCA's 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 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.

High Level Objective Indicators	Isles of Scilly IFCA workstreams	Quarters	Reporting	Status
The IFCA will record site-specific management considerations for Marine Protected Areas and report progress to the Authority.	We will complete HRA assessments for remaining activities by the end of this reporting period	1 to 4	The outstanding HRAs are for: nets on subtidal sand and pots on subtidal sand	
The IFCA will publish data analysis and evidence supporting new management measures on its website	We will improve accessibility to data and spatial information on our website	1 to 4	Research reports are on our website. There remain technical and cost barriers to putting spatial information on our website that will be addressed in the next reporting period.	

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.	Monitoring and surveys to provide baselines and longer-term trends for key features and species will be planned through this year.	2 to 4	The IFCA does not have the resources to undertake long term monitoring	
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 st March each year.	Improvements to the communication of existing management that is in place will take place through this year.	1 to 4	Reports to the IFCA Committee provided updates and recommended changes to the Fishing Gear Permit Byelaw	
New IFCA management measures selected for development and implementation are delivered within agreed timescales.	Review of the Fishing Gear Permit Byelaw identified as a priority	1 to 4	Worked with stakeholders and Committee to review existing byelaw and develop a new one.	
The IFCA will include shared agreed objectives and actions from Fisheries Management Plans in its own Annual Plan, which will be published by 31 st March each year.		N/A		
Progress made in relevant Fisheries Management Plan areas, including Maximum	This year we will be planning and preparing how we can improve our knowledge of our shellfish	1-4	Research planned and taking place in 2022-2023 and 2023-2024	


Sustainable Year commitments, will be noted in the Annual Report.	fishery to establish a better understanding of stock, catch and sustainability			
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Success Criteria 4: IFCA's have appropriate governance and staff are motivated and respected

Definition: IFCA's 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, 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.


High Level Objective Indicators	Isles of Scilly IFCA Workstreams	Quarters	Reporting	Status
Prepare and publish an Annual Plan setting out main objectives and priorities for next financial year. A copy will be sent to the secretary of state.	Development of the Annual Plan will involve all staff and take on board guidance from members and stakeholders in the creation of the 2022-2023 annual plan. Key sections were put to January meeting in 2023	3-4	Completed	

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High Level Objective Indicators	Isles of Scilly IFCA Workstreams	Quarters	Reporting	Status
Prepare and publish an end of year report setting out main objectives and priorities for next financial year. A copy will be sent to the secretary of state.	Development of reports is led by the Chief Officer, with input from staff, the Strategic Development Manager and approved by members and then published on	4	Completed	

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High Level Objective Indicators	Isles of Scilly IFCA Workstreams	Quarters	Reporting	Status
	the website.			
IFCA staff will support Committee meetings which are held quarterly and are quorate. Meeting documentation will meet standing orders.	Preparing meeting reports and working with key Council staff to ensure timely publication and	1 to 4	Four Committee meetings held, quorate and with items published in advance	

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High Level Objective Indicators	Isles of Scilly IFCA Workstreams	Quarters	Reporting	Status
	appropriate public access.			
Staff management system in place including performance monitoring and an improvement procedure.	Work within Isles of Scilly Council performance management and development programme. Ensure all officers have at	1-4	Both staff have completed personal development plans and had an annual appraisal meeting.	

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High Level Objective Indicators	Isles of Scilly IFCA Workstreams	Quarters	Reporting	Status
	least one appraisal meetings per year.			




Success Criteria 5: IFCA's make the best use of evidence to deliver their objectives

Definition: IFCA's are statutory regulators for their Inshore Fisheries and Conservation District. Decision making should be based on evidence. All IFCA's 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.

High Level Objective Indicators	Isles of Scilly Workstreams	Quarters	Reporting	Status
The IFCA will demonstrate progress that has been made towards identifying its evidence needs by publishing a research plan each year	A research plan has been incorporated within the annual plan	1	Complete	
The IFCA will publish a research report annually that demonstrates how evidence has supported decision making	A research report summarising activities and how data has been used to support good decision making will be produced as part of the annual report	4	An overall research report will be incorporated within the Annual report with links to separate research reports.	
The IFCA's contribution to TAG and progress that has made towards a national evidence needs programme will be recorded in the IFCA's Annual Report	The Isles of Scilly IFCA will keep abreast and informed of national developments. Where possible it will engage with IFCAs on key technical issues where are interests and needs align.	1 to 4	Regular discussions with research teams at other IFCAs were instrumental in helping to inform and guide our own work. We remain actively engaged in TAG discussions and meetings. We attended the TAG conference in Jersey in October 2022.	

7. Risk Management

The Isles of Scilly IFCA, as a statutory body, recognises its responsibilities to manage risk and take all reasonable steps to ensure delivery of the Authority's objectives, maximise responsibility and minimise threat.

Risk may be defined as the combination of the probability of an event and its consequences, whether a positive opportunity or a negative threat. Risk cannot always be eliminated, but it is possible to develop a strategy to provide a structured approach to enable the Isles of Scilly IFCA to identify, manage and monitor the more significant threats that it faces.

There are two main categories of risk – strategic and operational – although environmental and technical risks should also be considered. Strategic risks need to be taken into account in judgements about the Authority's medium to long-term goals. Operational risks are day to day risks in the delivery of a service.

All employees and members should have regard to risk when carrying out their duties. Risk management is part of all decisions at both manager and member level and all Authority processes. There are many key roles within the risk management process including the effective management of the risk process particularly in the areas of service delivery at sea and on land.

Risk assessments look at all working environments, such as around harbours and quays, boarding boats, RIB work, shoreline work, lone working and the hazards of working with machinery. Risks are reduced as far as possible through planned professional training and certification in areas such as sea survival, fire-fighting and local navigation examinations. Strategic risks will look at threats to the service such as loss of records, long-term staff illness and legal challenges amongst others.

Description	Risk				Mitigation	Residual Risk
	Impact	Risk Score (I*L)	Category	Reputation		
A reputation for smart and prudent stewardship	Loss or damage to reputation from poor press and public relations	3 * 2	Strategic	Potential loss of faith in Isles of Scilly IFCA's governance and organisational structure	Reviewed immediately and followed by issue of positive messages	Loss of independence as the smallest IFCA in the country
Breakdown in local stakeholder engagement	Loss of reputation and confidence in the IFCA	3*3	Strategic and Operational	Loss of faith and reputation	Attending and engaging in regular meetings with commercial and recreational associations and groups	Breakdown of collective ownership of fisheries stewardship
Statutory Responsibilities	Failure to meet statutory duties as set out in legislation	2*3	Strategic	Loss of faith in Isles of Scilly's IFCA's governance	Ensuring legislation is understood and applied	As above
Disaster planning for major incident such as loss of vessel	Loss of operational capability	3*2	Strategic and Operational	Failure to continue enforcement and monitoring duties will reflect badly on the IFCA	Make provision for chartering another vessel	Loss of enforcement and environmental monitoring capabilities
Officers acting beyond their statutory remit	Damage to reputation of the IFCA plus legal implications	2*3	Strategic and Legal	Damaged	Regular training and adherence to the nationally approved code of conduct for inspections at sea and ashore	Frequent changes to legislation may lead to human error

Protection of the marine environment in general and of the designated Marine Conservation Zone.	Loss of important habitat and species. Conservation objectives of MCZs not met	3*2	Environmental	IFCA's reputation as stewards of the marine environment will be damaged	Ongoing monitoring of fisheries activities within the District. Possible introduction of emergency or long-term byelaws	Certain fishing activities may have a negative impact on the many features of conservation interest in the Isles of Scilly
Fish stocks collapse	Collapse of local fishing industry and recreational resource	4*4	Environmental and economic	Loss in confidence of the IFCA's ability to manage fisheries	Consultation with the industry on possible management schemes. Vigorous enforcement and possible introduction of permits for commercial and unlicensed fishermen.	Continual checks on stock levels and a watch on outside factors such as climate change
Loss of key Staff	Lack of key staffing resources to deliver the service and to ensure that staff have adequate skills training to achieve performance requirements	4*4	Strategic and operational	Damaged reputation due to inability to carry out enforcement and monitoring responsibilities	Ensure staff are fully trained in as many areas as possible to cover contingencies	A way of ensuring continual delivery of objectives is to reduce the risk by training
Insufficient resources	Unexpected budget demands and variations and failure to reach agreed budget targets.	4*3	Strategic, organisational and financial	Damaged through being under-funded to fulfil duties	Monitoring budget on a monthly basis	Monthly progress reports and quarterly IFCA meetings

Failure to effectively monitor and enforce legislation	Unregulated fishery. Increased non-compliance	3*5	Operational, Environmental, Political.	Committee's performance is judged on its ability to effectively monitor fishing activity and prevent illegal activity from occurring.	Adaptive co-management approach to fisheries improves understanding and compliance with management measures.	Some legislation difficult to enforce effectively.
Injury to staff due to unsafe working practices	Death or injury of staff	4*4	Operational, reputational	Poor morale of staff leading to problems with retention	High quality PPE issued to all staff. Adequate training and mentoring system	Regularly working in hazardous environments
Failure to maintain survey / sampling programme.	Absence or lack of accurate data leading to poor management of fisheries	3*4	Reputation, Environmental.	High expectation that fisheries are well managed by Authority using best evidence.	Research staff well qualified and experienced with local fisheries.	Planned surveys lost due to poor weather or vessel breakdown.
Failure to secure data.	None compliance with Data Protection Act. Freedom of Information and Environmental Information Regulations. Prosecution case files compromised.	2*4	Operational, reputational.	Stakeholders no longer believe that confidential information they have supplied is secure.	All computers are password protected. MCSS accessed by unique identifier. Important documents secured under lock key/ safes.	Limited ability for personnel to access files.

Changes in funding streams due to BREXIT negotiations and outcomes	Loss of operational capability	3*5	Strategic and Operational	Failure to continue enforcement and monitoring duties. The IOS Scilly IFCA is dependent on New Burdens funding	Continued discussions with Defra through the AIFCA and the development of new funding streams	Loss of enforcement and environmental monitoring capabilities
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Risk Register Matrix

Likelihood		Impact						
		1	2	3	4	5		
Very Unlikely	1	1	2	3	4	5	Risk Score = 1-5 Low	Acceptable – Acknowledge and accept
Unlikely	2	2	4	6	8	10	Risk Score = 6 -10 Medium	acceptable – Monitor
Possible	3	3	6	9	12	15	Risk Score = 12-15 Medium	acceptable – Monitor
Likely	4	4	8	12	16	20	Risk scores 16-25 Very High	Unacceptable – Act
Almost certain	5	5	10	15	20	25		

Annex 1 – The Committee

The Isles of Scilly IFCA is led and directed by a committee that consists of eight members, these are as follows:

- Three elected representatives of the Council of the Isles of Scilly.
- Four persons appointed by the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) and this must include at least one employee of the MMO.
- One representative of Natural England (NE).

The Principal Committee meets quarterly in order to receive reports from the Authority's officers and enable the members to direct officers to conduct work and discharge its functions. Unlike the other nine English IFCAs, there is no representation from the Environment Agency.

• Cllr Andrew Guy (Chairman)	<i>Isles of Scilly Council</i>
• Cllr Harry Legg	<i>Isles of Scilly Council</i>
• Cllr Steve Watt	<i>Isles of Scilly Council</i>
• Emily Theobald	<i>MMO Representative</i>
• Jules Webber	<i>Natural England Representative</i>
• Timothy Allsop (Vice Chairman)	<i>MMO Appointee – Commercial Diver</i>
• Shamus Pender-Frazer	<i>MMO Appointee – Commercial fisherman</i>
• Nicholas Jenkins	<i>MMO Appointee – Commercial fisherman</i>

Appointees to IFCAs are legally required to represent all local commercial and recreational fishing and marine environmental interests in the waters of the IFCA District in a balanced way, taking full account of all the economic, social and environmental needs of the district. Members should recognise that they are part of a committee and must not regard themselves as representing solely one particular interest within the IFCA District. The Members are collectively and individually responsible for providing governance and direction for the Authority and for promoting the efficient use of resources within the Isles of Scilly IFCA.

All members of the Isles of Scilly IFCA are bound, when acting as a Member of the Committee, by the Council of the Isles of Scilly Code of Conduct for Members and co-opted Members of the Council. As a result, all Members should register their disclosable pecuniary interests with the Monitoring Officer and, when a matter is considered by the Committee or any of its sub-Committees, in which a Member of the Isles of Scilly IFCA may have a disclosable pecuniary interest or a non-registerable interest, they should declare their interest and act in accordance with the Code at all times.

Members must not undermine the credibility of the Isles of Scilly IFCA. Any Member found to have been convicted of an offence under fisheries or environmental legislation, or any matter relevant to their appointment to the IFCA, will have their appointment terminated, and they will not be eligible for re-appointment (section 11 & 12 of The Isles of Scilly Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Order 2010 SI No.2213 2010). Members must not, in their official capacity or under any other circumstances, conduct themselves in a manner which could reasonably be regarded as bringing their office, the Isles of Scilly IFCA Committee or IFCAs in general into disrepute.

The Chief Officer is responsible for the day to day management and operational leadership of the Authority. As the officer accountable for the Isles of Scilly IFCA's budget and reserves, the Chief Officer is guided by the Council of the Isles of Scilly Section 151 Officer to ensure all financial regulations and internal procedures are followed. The Chief Officer has general responsibility for taking reasonable actions to provide for the security of the Isles of Scilly IFCA's assets and for ensuring that the use of these resources is legal, is properly authorised, provides value for money and achieves best value.

Annex 2 – IFCA vision and objectives

The national IFCA vision, shared by all the ten authorities in England is as follows:

“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.”

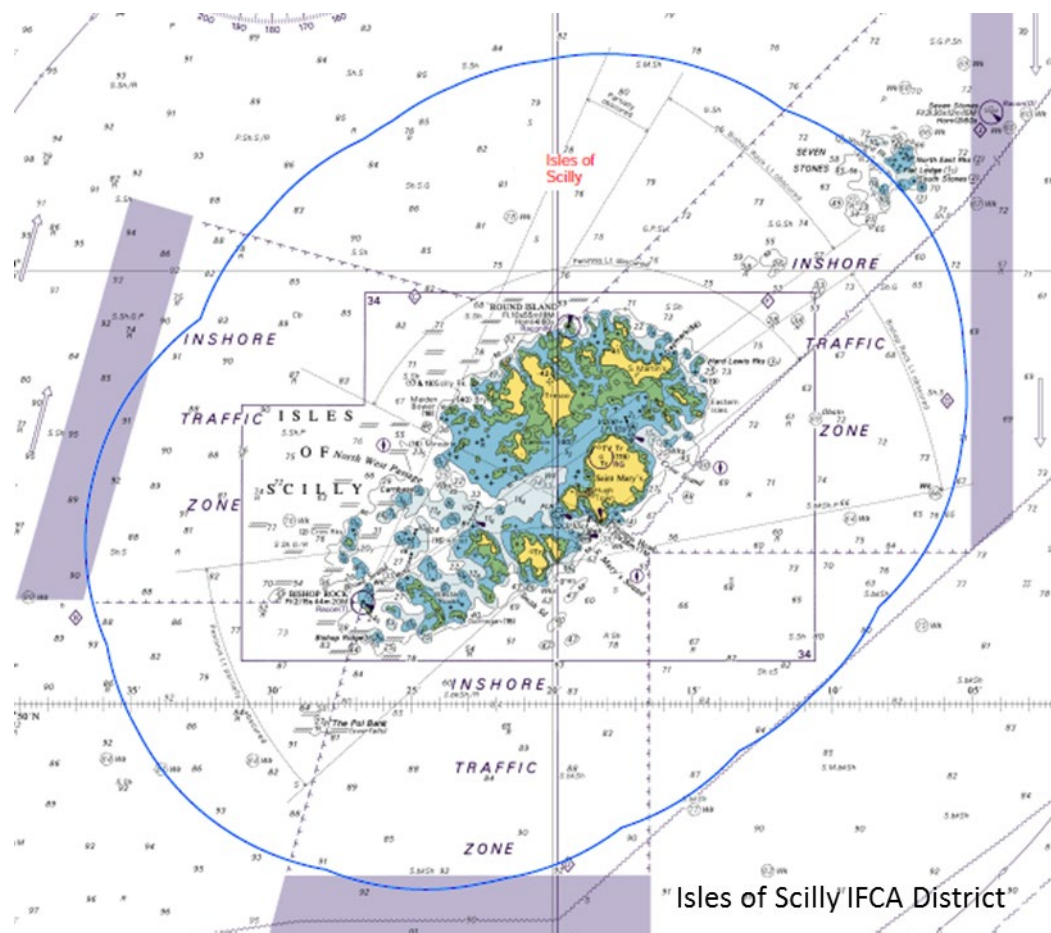
The main focus, as in previous years, will be to deliver these duties and be guided by the High Level Objectives;

- **Achieving a sustainable marine economy;**
- **Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society;**
- **Living within environmental limits;**
- **Promoting good governance;**
- **Using sound science responsibly.**

Annex 3 – Isles of Scilly district

The Isles of Scilly Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Order 2010, Section 3 defines the extent of both the landward and seaward elements of the Isles of Scilly Inshore Fisheries and Conservation District as summarised.

The Isles of Scilly IFCA district is declared to extend six nautical miles seaward from the baseline from which the United Kingdom territorial waters are measured, and includes the waters on the landward side of these baselines. The Isles of Scilly IFCA is responsible for carrying out its duties within over 912 square kilometres of sea.



Contact

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