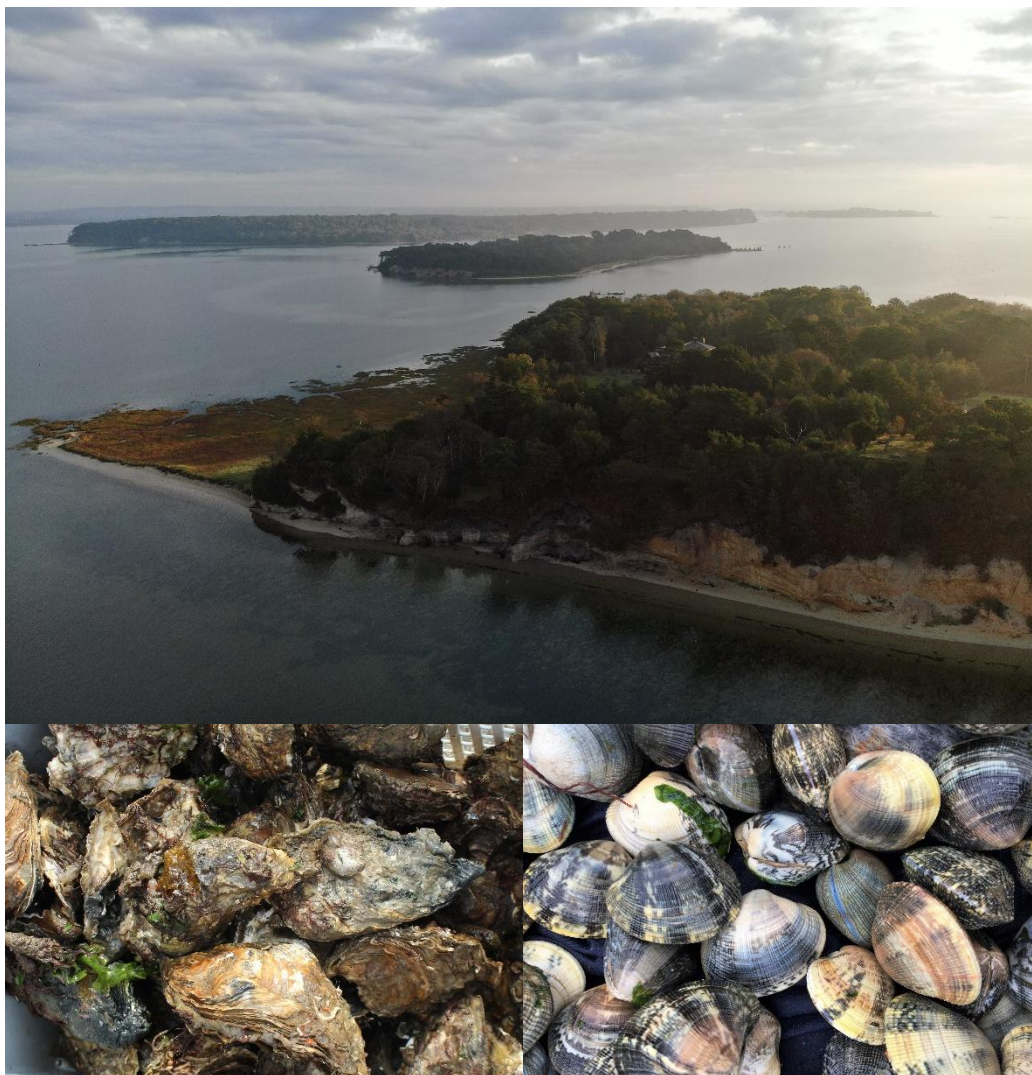


Poole Order Biosecurity Measures Plan (2025 Version)



Poole Harbour Fishery Order 2015



Southern Inshore Fisheries & Conservation Authority

Unit 3, Holes Bay Park, Sterte Avenue West, Poole, Dorset, BH15 2AA

Tel/Fax: 01202 721373

Website: www.southern-ifca.gov.uk

Contents

1. Introduction	2
2. Biosecurity Contacts.....	3
2.1 Southern IFCA Biosecurity Managers	3
2.2 Cefas Contacts	3
3. Southern IFCA Authorisation	4
3.1 Authorisation Detail	4
4. Biosecurity Risks	1
4.1 Biosecurity Risk Assessment for the Issuing of Leases for 2025-30.....	1
4.2 List of diseases	1
5. Monitoring	2
5.2 Contingencies	3
6. Shellfish Movements	4
6.1 Export Requirements	4
6.2 Suppliers.....	6
Annex I – Lease Beds under Tranche 3 (2025-2030)	7

1. Introduction

Southern IFCA is registered as an Aquaculture Production Business (APB) under the Aquatic Health (England and Wales) Regulations 2009¹. In discharging the Authority's responsibilities with regard to biosecurity associated with the management of The Poole Harbour Fishery Order 2015 (hereafter referred to as "The Order"), a Biosecurity Measures Plan is produced to detail specific management of activity under The Order in relation to biosecurity. The Plan is updated periodically as required, the 2025 Version has been developed to accompany the issuing of leases for the period 2025-2030 (Tranche 3). The Plan is also reviewed on an annual basis by Cefas, through the annual inspection of The Order by the Fish Health Inspectorate who regulate APBs.

The Biosecurity Measures Plan details the APB Authorisation held by Southern IFCA, provides a Biosecurity Risk Assessment applicable to all activities under The Order, details the process of managing shellfish movements and how biosecurity measures under The Order are monitored with responsibilities on both the leaseholders and Southern IFCA.

¹ [The Aquatic Animal Health \(England and Wales\) Regulations 2009](#)

2. Biosecurity Contacts

2.1 Southern IFCA Biosecurity Managers

Name:	Sarah Birchenough	William Meredith-Davies
Position:	Deputy Chief Officer Southern Inshore Fisheries & Conservation Authority	Aquaculture Project Officer Southern Inshore Fisheries & Conservation Authority
Contact Address:	Unit 3 Holes Bay Park, Sterte Avenue West, Poole Dorset BH15 2AA	Unit 3 Holes Bay Park, Sterte Avenue West, Poole Dorset BH15 2AA
Telephone:	01202 721373	01202 721373
E-mail:		

2.2 Cefas Contacts

Name:	Elsa Domoney	Christopher Evans
Business Name:	Fish Health Inspector, Cefas	Head of Fish Health Inspectorate, Cefas
Telephone:		
Mobile:		
Email:		
Address:	Barrack Road, The Nothe Weymouth Dorset, DT4 8UB	Barrack Road, The Nothe Weymouth Dorset, DT4 8UB

3. Southern IFCA Authorisation

Southern IFCA hold an Authorisation from Cefas to operate as an Aquaculture Production Business (APB). Operation under this Authorisation is reviewed annually as part of the inspection of The Order by the Cefas Fish Health Inspectorate (FHI).

3.1 Authorisation Detail

Cefas Authorisation to Operate an APB – Authorisation Number **EW053-Z-403A**

Text below in blue taken from latest Authorisation 03 Nov 2021

Details of Authorised Activity:

- 1) Export of live aquatic animals.
- 2) Farming the following species *Mercenaria mercenaria* , *Ruditapes philippinarum* , *Cerastoderma edule*, *Ruditapes decussatus*, *Mytilus edulis*, *Ostrea edulis* and *Crassostrea gigas* .
- 3) Import for farming *Mercenaria mercenaria* , *Ruditapes philippinarum* , *Cerastoderma edule*, *Ruditapes decussatus*, *Mytilus edulis*, *Ostrea edulis* and *Crassostrea gigas*.

Authorisation conditions:

- 1) All imported stock must be correctly health certified where required, using the relevant certificates. The FHI will provide advice on which certificates are appropriate.
- 2) Operate in accordance with an approved, documented Biosecurity Measures Plan suitable for the reduction of risk of disease spread to, from and within the APB. This plan must be current and available for inspection by the FHI at all times.
- 3) Notify the FHI of new sources of fish/ mollusc/ crustacean that are susceptible to or vectors of the diseases listed in Annex IV of Council Directive 2006/88/EC, Annex 1 of Regulation (EC) No 1251/2008 and Schedule 1 of the Aquatic Animal Health (England & Wales) Regulations 2009 a minimum 5 working days in advance of any planned import and gain FHI approval to proceed. A new source includes those not used in the last 3 years and those supplying a species for the first time.
- 4) Immediately notify the competent authority (FHI) on suspicion or knowledge of the presence of a listed disease in aquatic animals. Notify the FHI or nominated veterinarian of any increased, unexplained or unusual mortalities.
- 5) Maintain and make available for inspection records of the following:
 - i. Observed mortalities.
 - ii. Health surveillance carried out by the business.
 - iii. Health surveillance carried out by the FHI.
- 6) You must obtain prior permission from the FHI for the introduction of a species not listed above. You must notify the FHI in writing, in advance of any other material changes to this authorisation.
- 7) Maintain records of all aquatic animals, live or dead, into and out of the authorised premises, in a format agreed with the Fish Health Inspectorate. Where animals are moved between authorised or registered businesses, the name and APB number of the source or receiving business must be included in those records.
- 8) Provide all reasonable help and access to the FHI and participate in a risk-based surveillance scheme, including assistance during the inspection and sampling of any aquatic animals as required

4. Biosecurity Risks

4.1 Biosecurity Risk Assessment for the Issuing of Leases for 2025-30

The following section details the Biosecurity Risk Assessment for the operations under leases issued for The Order for the period 2025-2030. This is an overarching RA applicable to all aquaculture operations, based on information provided by leaseholders as to activities to be undertaken during the 5-year lease period. Individual leaseholders will utilise this overarching template and apply the mitigation to their specific operations.

KEY					
PROBABILITY		SEVERITY		RISK FACTOR	
Probable	3	Critical	3	4 – 9	High Risk
Possible	2	Serious	2	4	Medium Risk
Unlikely	1	Minor	1	1 – 3	Low Risk
<i>*Note INIS refers to Invasive Non-Indigenous Species</i>					

Activity		Biosecurity Risk	Risk without control measures			Mitigation	Risk with mitigation		
			P	S	RF		P	S	RF
Import, Export and Movement of Shellfish, Stock and/or Seed									
1	Purchase of seed from areas outside the UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Seed contains a disease that is not found in Poole HarbourSeed may have associated INIS either within the seed stock or the packing materials	2	3	6	<p>a) Seed can only be brought into Poole Harbour for the purposes of aquaculture, every import from outside of Cefas designated shellfish Area 12b must be registered on the FHI Online Live fish movements website by Southern IFCA prior to the import taking place;</p> <p>b) The provenance of all incoming seed is checked by Cefas before it is excepted;</p> <p>c) Seed must come from Cefas approved hatcheries and must be accompanied by the appropriate paperwork to indicate this;</p> <p>d) Seed must come from an area with equal or higher disease status than Poole Harbour. For human hygiene purposes, leaseholders are required to keep abreast of any changes in classification with relevant local Environmental Health departments;</p>	1	3	3

						<p>e) Any seed that shows signs of disease or the presence of INIS will not be accepted on to the site;</p> <p>f) All seed imports are to be thoroughly washed and checked for INIS before any processing activity is carried out or any seed is introduced on to any lease bed;</p> <p>g) All imports must be recorded in accordance with stipulated shellfish movement requirements and copies of all documentation should be kept;</p> <p>h) All imported seed must be separated from other stocks for two weeks.</p>			
2	Seed moved or purchased from another shellfish farming area within the UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seed contains a disease that is not found in Poole Harbour Seed may have associated INIS either within the seed stock or the packing materials 	2	3	6	<p>a) There must be authorisation from Cefas for the transfer of seed between sites and seed must be accompanied by the appropriate movement documents;</p> <p>b) Seed must come from Cefas approved farms and must be accompanied by the appropriate paperwork to indicate this;</p> <p>c) An application must be made to Cefas to move seed between farms, leaseholders must inform the Southern IFCA of any imports from outside Cefas designated shellfish Area 12b prior to the import;</p> <p>d) The provenance of all incoming seed is checked by Cefas before it is accepted;</p> <p>e) Seed must come from an area with equal or higher disease status than Poole Harbour. For human hygiene purposes, leaseholders are required to keep abreast of any changes in classification with relevant local Environmental Health departments;</p> <p>f) Any seed that shows signs of disease or the presence of INIS will not be accepted on to the site;</p> <p>g) All seed imports are to be thoroughly washed and checked for INIS before any processing activity is carried out or any seed is introduced on to any lease bed;</p> <p>h) All imports must be recorded in accordance with stipulated shellfish movement requirements and copies of all documentation should be kept.</p>	1	3	3
3	Relaying seed from wild stock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seed contains a disease that is not found in Poole Harbour Seed may have associated INIS 	2	3	6	<p>a) The provenance of all wild seed is subject to approval by Cefas;</p> <p>b) Seed must come from an area with equal or higher water classification status than Poole Harbour. Leaseholders are required to keep abreast of any changes in classification with relevant local Environmental Health departments;</p> <p>c) For seed coming from a lower water classification i.e. Class C, can only be relayed on to an approved relaying area as determined by BCP Council Environmental Health Department;</p>	1	3	3

		<p>within the seed stock</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seed may introduce pathogens from an area of lower water quality than Poole Harbour 				<p>d) Dependent on the source of the wild stock, seed must be separated from other stocks for two weeks;</p> <p>e) Any seed that shows signs of disease or the presence of INIS will not be accepted on to the site;</p> <p>f) All seed is to be thoroughly washed and checked for INIS before any processing activity is carried out or any seed is introduced on to any lease bed;</p> <p>g) All imports must be recorded in accordance with stipulated shellfish movement requirements and copies of all documentation should be kept.</p>			
4	Movements off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is the potential for exported stock to transfer a disease or INIS that is found in Poole Harbour to other areas of the UK or abroad 	2	3	6	<p>a) Shellfish and the bags/containers used for export must be cleaned before export;</p> <p>b) Exported product can only be sent to Cefas approved and bio-secure depuration and/or processing plants;</p> <p>c) Any destination for exported product must hold the appropriate licences for shellfish;</p> <p>d) Any product that shows signs of disease or the presence of INIS should not be exported;</p> <p>e) All exports must be recorded in accordance with stipulated shellfish movement requirements and copies of all documentation should be kept;</p> <p>f) Shellfish movement documents must accompany all products.</p>	1	3	3
5	Mixing of seed from multiple sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any disease present in a single seed batch is passed between different seed batches Any INIS present in a single seed batch is passed between different seed batches Seed coming from different water classifications may be mixed, 	3	3	9	<p>a) Seed batches must come from areas subject to the same water classification. Leaseholders are required to keep abreast of any changes in classification with relevant local Environmental Health departments;</p> <p>b) Seed batches should be thoroughly checked for signs of disease and the presence of INIS before mixing;</p> <p>c) Any seed batch showing any sign of disease or presence of INIS should not be mixed with any other batch;</p> <p>d) Records should be kept of the origin of individual seed batches and the sources which have been mixed. Copies should be kept of all relevant documentation.</p>	1	3	3

Use of vessels and equipment, operation of farm personnel									
8	Use of vessels and equipment between different lease beds	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Vessels/equipment spread a disease between different lease grounds from any remaining organisms presentVessels/equipment spread INIS between different lease grounds through attachment or remaining organisms on the vessel	3	3	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Where possible, vessels and equipment should only be used on the lease beds for which the leaseholder has the lease;b) Where vessels and equipment are required to be used across multiple leases then the vessels and equipment must be cleaned prior to moving between areas. Cleaning processes must not allow cleaning water or materials to enter the water column;c) Vessels and equipment must be subject to the Check, Clean, Dry procedure.	1	3	3
9	Use of vessels and equipment from outside of Poole Harbour	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Vessels/equipment introduce a disease into Poole Harbour from any remaining organisms presentVessels/equipment introduce INIS in to Poole Harbour through attachment or remaining organisms on the vessel	3	3	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Vessels and equipment must come from areas that are disease free;b) Prior to arrival on site vessels and equipment must be thoroughly cleaned in a manner that does not allow cleaning water or materials to enter the water column;c) Vessels and equipment must be subject to the Check, Clean, Dry procedure.	1	3	3
10	Use of processing equipment on site	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Any INIS spat or individuals are retained on processing	2	3	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Processing equipment must be washed after every use;b) Equipment must be subject to the Check, Clean, Dry procedure;c) Shellfish bags should be pressure washed before use.	1	3	3

		equipment and are transferred to different batches of shellfish							
11	Disposal of effluent water from depuration, storage or processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pathogens expelled during processing and depuration may be put into the water column If disposal occurs in an area other than the lease ground of the particular business there may be transfer of INIS or disease between lease beds 	2	3	6	<p>a) For the purposes of harvesting stock where water is required i.e. for washing shellfish etc. this should only be done over the area leased under a particular lease to avoid transfer of any organisms between lease grounds leased by different leaseholders;</p> <p>b) Any water from depuration or processing to remove pathogens etc. should be collected and disposed of via an appropriate mechanism on land, water from these sources must not be put in to the water column;</p> <p>c) Where there is concern that the washing or processing of shellfish on the deck of a vessel may introduce contamination to lease ground or the water column, the deck of the vessel should be sealed and waste water disposed of via an appropriate mechanism on land.</p>	1	3	3
12	Disposal of rubbish materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inappropriate disposal of rubbish could introduce litter in to the marine environment Inappropriate disposal of fuel and/or oil could result in pollution of the marine environment Dead shellfish or shell disposed of in to the water column may introduce associated 	2	3	6	<p>a) There should be waste separation streams for oil, fuel, metal and general waste;</p> <p>b) Refuse and litter should be stored safely prior to collection in suitable containers to avoid the possibility of any litter entering the water;</p> <p>c) Only registered contractors should be used for waste disposal;</p> <p>d) Dead shellfish should be disposed of in suitable containers via a contractor equipped to handle this type of waste;</p> <p>e) Waste oil should be disposed of through an approved onshore process;</p> <p>f) Waste chemicals such as oil and fuel must be stored in secure containers designed for this purpose to prevent spillage prior to disposal;</p> <p>g) Waste materials should be disposed of at appropriate intervals and not allowed to build up on site.</p>	1	3	3

		pathogens or INIS into the marine environment							
13	Storage of chemical, fuel and/or oil on site	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Spillage of chemicals, fuel and/or oil in to the marine environmentSpillage of chemicals, fuel and/or oil in the vicinity of seed may contaminate the seed and introduce pollutants in to the marine environmentSpillage of chemicals, fuel, and/or oil in the vicinity of harvested shellfish may contaminate export products	2	3	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Storage areas on site must be kept tidy;b) Where possible, use of chemicals to treat shellfish should be avoided;c) Fuel oil must be stored in bunded tanks;d) Oils and other lubricants must be stored in leakproof containers;e) There must be a spillage action plan in place for the business, this should contain processes to prevent spillage of chemicals, including fuel and oil and other contaminants and procedures that are implemented in the event of a spillage taking place;f) Spill kits appropriate to the chemicals used in the business must be available on site;g) All staff must be trained in the spillage action plan and use of spill kits;h) Any spillages of chemicals or other contaminants must be reported to the Southern IFCA with details of the time and date of the spillage, the chemicals involved and any processes that have been implemented in response to the spillage.	1	3	3
14	Transfer of staff between aquaculture sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Contaminants including disease and/or INIS can be transferred between areas on clothing and footwearBiosecurity protocols are not followed by staff	3	3	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Staff should have their own PPE which they are responsible for;b) When moving between sites all PPE should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, waste water and chemicals from this cleaning must not be allowed to enter the water column;c) At the end of each day PPE should be subject to the Check, Clean, Dry Procedure;d) Staff must be made aware and trained in biosecurity protocols, the site manager should make regular checks to ensure that all staff are fully trained in this area.	1	3	3

		not familiar with multiple sites							
15	Visitors/ Members of the public attending the site	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Contaminants including disease and/or INIS can be transferred between areas on clothing and footwearBiosecurity protocols are not followed as visitors/members of the public are not familiar with protocols	2	2	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Visits should only happen by appointment;b) Visitors must be issued with appropriate PPE which has been cleaned and disinfected before use;c) Any PPE which belongs to the visitor should be subject to the Check, Clean, Dry procedure before the visitor is allowed on site;d) Visitors must be made aware of biosecurity protocols on arrival, this must be checked by the site manager;e) All visits to the site must be logged.	1	2	2

Details on the potential impacts of the biosecurity risks highlighted in this risk assessment can be found in the 'Poole Harbour Special Protection Area (SPA) Appropriate Assessment - Issue of Leases under the Poole Harbour Fishery Order 2015 for 2025-30'.

The Check, Clean, Dry Procedure referred to in the Risk Assessment is outlined below:

Clean, Check, Dry

The check, clean dry protocol is provided by www.nonnativespecies.org/checkcleandry as follows:

Check equipment and clothing for live organisms – particularly in areas that are damp or hard to inspect

Clean and wash all equipment, footwear and clothes thoroughly, use hot water where possible. If you do come across any organisms, leave them at the water body where you found them.

Dry all equipment and clothing – some species can live for many days in moist conditions. Make sure you don't transfer water elsewhere.

4.2 List of diseases

This section lists the known diseases for aquatic animals, those known to be present in Poole Harbour are highlighted. Leaseholders are required to monitor for signs of disease as per the Biosecurity Risk Assessment, additional checks are carried out by Southern IFCA during monitoring work of shellfish movements and general monitoring work in Poole Harbour. If the presence of a disease in aquaculture species is suspected leaseholders are required to report this to Southern IFCA, with the IFCA then reporting to Cefas. Southern IFCA are guided by Cefas on the appropriate process to follow in the event of the suspicion of or detection of a disease.

Diseases present in Poole Harbour

<u>Aquatic Animal Diseases</u>		
<u>Exotic Diseases</u>		
	Disease	Susceptible Species
Molluscs	<i>Bonamia exitosa</i>	Australian mud oyster, Chilean flat oyster, eastern oyster, European flat oyster, Ariake cupped oyster, crested oyster, Olympia oyster, Argentinean flat oyster.
	<i>Perkinsus marinus</i>	Pacific oyster, eastern oyster, Cortez oyster, mangrove oyster, Baltic macoma, Ariake cupped oyster, softshell clam.
	<i>Mikrocytos mackini</i>	Pacific oyster, eastern oyster, Olympia flat oyster, European flat oyster.
<u>Non – Exotic Diseases</u>		
	Disease	Susceptible Species
Molluscs	<i>Marteilia refringens</i>	Australian mud oyster, Chilean flat oyster, European flat oyster, Argentinian flat oyster, blue mussel, Mediterranean mussel, striped venus, dwarf oyster, European razor shell, golden mussel.
	<i>Bonamia ostreae</i>	Australian mud oyster, Chilean flat oyster, Olympia flat oyster, Asian oyster, European flat oyster, Argentinean flat oyster, Ariake cupped oyster.
<u>Emerging Diseases</u>		
Molluscs	ostreid herpesvirus (OsHV-1μVar)	Pacific Oyster. <i>Note: measures under Article 43 of Council Directive 2006/88/EC are in place</i>
<u>Human Pathogens</u>		
Norovirus (NoV) Caliciviridae	NoV can enter the coastal zone via wastewater discharges resulting in contamination and can persist for several days	

[View current disease status GIS map of UK here.](#)

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/prevent-fish-or-shellfish-diseases>

5. Monitoring

This section details monitoring activities undertaken by leaseholders and Southern IFCA under The Order. There is also a table detailing specific contingencies in the event of unexpected events.

Monitoring the plan	
Monitoring Element	Actions
Stock health inspection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The leaseholder will make inspections of stock relevant to their operations, a record of stock health inspections should be kept by the leaseholder and made available if requested by Southern IFCA or Cefas. It is the responsibility of the leaseholder to organize and facilitate any required visits by relevant professionals, for example a veterinarian, to monitor stock health where this may be required for the purposes of export. Southern IFCA aims to undertake inspections of shellfish imports, conducting observations for signs of disease or INIS. Cefas conduct inspections of lease beds as part of the annual APB inspection.
Mortality levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The leaseholder will monitor levels of mortality within their operations. In the event of unexpected or large-scale mortality events, the leaseholder will report this to Southern IFCA who in turn will report to Cefas and seek advice on any actions to be taken. Southern IFCA aims to undertake inspections of shellfish imports, conducting observations for signs of unexpected or large-scale mortality.
Health inspections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspections by professionals employed by the APB, Cefas FHI or other agencies will be recorded by Southern IFCA. The results of any shellfish health inspection will be kept on record.
Health problems, mortalities etc...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per 'mortality levels' section above, the same process is applicable to unforeseen health problems.
Visitors to Lease Beds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of visitors will be kept by the leaseholder for their operations and made available if requested by Southern IFCA or Cefas.
Shellfish on a Lease Bed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leaseholders are required to keep records of stock on each Lease Bed for which they hold a lease, which may include information on weights, numbers and any zoning of different species as applicable.
Shellfish movements on and off site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shellfish movements on or off site are to be recorded by the leaseholder and/or Southern IFCA as relevant – see Section 4 and Annex 2 for details. An annual record of all shellfish movements is kept by Southern IFCA and provided to Cefas as part of the annual site inspection.

Shellfish movements within GB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above and refer to Section 4 and Annex 2.
Shellfish movements into site from outside GB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above and refer to Section 4 and Annex 2.
Disposal of waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaseholders are to record the disposal of waste in accordance with the Biosecurity Risk Assessment, records to be made available if requested by Southern IFCA or Cefas.
Environmental conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaseholders may choose to keep a record of environmental conditions relevant to their operations. • In the event of a mortality or disease event there may be a requirement for monitoring, Southern IFCA will work with leaseholders and external parties as needed to explore any required environmental monitoring.

5.2 Contingencies

Contingency Planning	
Incident Type	Actions
Unexplained mortality or a sudden increase in mortality in a batch of shellfish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaseholders to inform Southern IFCA at the earliest opportunity of any unexplained mortality or sudden increases in mortality. • Southern IFCA will liaise with Cefas for advice on appropriate actions to take. • Incidents of reports to Southern IFCA and any subsequent actions taken will be recorded by Southern IFCA.
Shellfish mortalities continuing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southern IFCA will continue to liaise with Cefas and operate in accordance with any required actions. Leaseholders are expected to assist in facilitating any actions required by Cefas in the event of continuing shellfish mortalities.
Disposal of dead shellfish/shell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The leaseholder is required to identify suitable methods for disposal of dead shellfish/shell in accordance with all relevant disposal requirements under the Biosecurity Risk Assessment and those imposed by any other relevant body/authority. • Disposal should be contained so as to minimize the risk of spread of any disease/INIS to other parts of the lease bed or Order.

6. Shellfish Movements

The following section details requirements for the movement of shellfish. There is a requirement for Southern IFCA to detail all suppliers of shellfish for import movements into The Order and to maintain this as a 'live list', with updates being made upon receipt of any new or changes to supplier information which the leaseholders are required to provide to Southern IFCA as the APB. There are also specific additional requirements for areas where there are both imports and exports of shellfish, as is the case in Poole Harbour. Leaseholders under The Order are provided with guidance on the requirements placed on the leaseholder and the tasks undertaken by Southern IFCA in relation to shellfish movements. A copy of this guidance can be found in the separate Shellfish Movement Guidance Document.

6.1 Export Requirements

This section provides information on the export of shellfish and the additional requirements for biosecurity compared to where there are only shellfish imports. As activity under The Order requires both import and export movements, this information is applicable to any leaseholders who undertake exports of shellfish.

The following information is taken from guidelines and regulations for exporting live aquatic animals from the UK: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/export-live-fish-and-shellfish-for-aquaculture-and-ornamental#:~:text=your%20export%20must%20be%20accompanied,UK%20if%20you%20require%20assistance.>

All exporting sites must have an agreed system in place for record keeping and keep those records for a period of three years containing the following information (*note that reference to an exporting site would relate to an individual leaseholder for The Order, with Southern IFCA keeping an overarching annual record of movements*):

- i/ the species, categories (mollusc or crustacea) and number of aquaculture animals on the aquaculture establishment
- ii/ movements of aquatic animals into and out of the site
- iii/ mortality in the aquaculture establishment,

Exporters must also document what arrangements have been made to transport aquatic animals going for export specifically covering the following points:

1/ the aquatic animals are dispatched directly from the site of origin to the final destination and are not unloaded from their containers when transported by air, sea road or rail.

2/ the animals are not transported under conditions that jeopardise their health status in particular:

- i) When the animals are transported in water that the water, or any subsequent water changes do not alter their health status of the animals
- ii) The means of transport and containers are constructed in such a way that the health status of the aquatic animals is not jeopardised during transportation
- iii) The container is previously unused or cleaned and disinfected in accordance with a protocol and with products approved by the competent authority prior to loading

- iv) The consignment is identified by a legible and visible label on the exterior of the container which clearly links the consignment to the animal health export certificate (Export Health Certificate Number)
- v) The legible and visible label with contain at least the following information:
 - a) The number of containers in the consignment (i.e. Box 1 of 10)
 - b) The name and species present in each container (i.e. *Cyprinus carpio*)
 - c) The number of animals in each container for each of the species present (i.e. *Cyprinus carpio* – 100)
 - d) The purpose for which the animals are intended (Choose from the options below in label template)

6.2 Suppliers

The following section details the suppliers which are being used by leaseholders operating under The Order. This is a 'live list' and is updated following receipt of any information from a leaseholder as to a change to or addition of a new supplier. All suppliers must be listed in the Biosecurity Measures Plan, leaseholders using a supplier not listed here are non-compliant with the terms of the lease, leaseholders are required at the earliest opportunity to inform Southern IFCA of any changes.

When new suppliers are added, the FHI must be informed 5 working days in advance of any import from any new supplier/source.

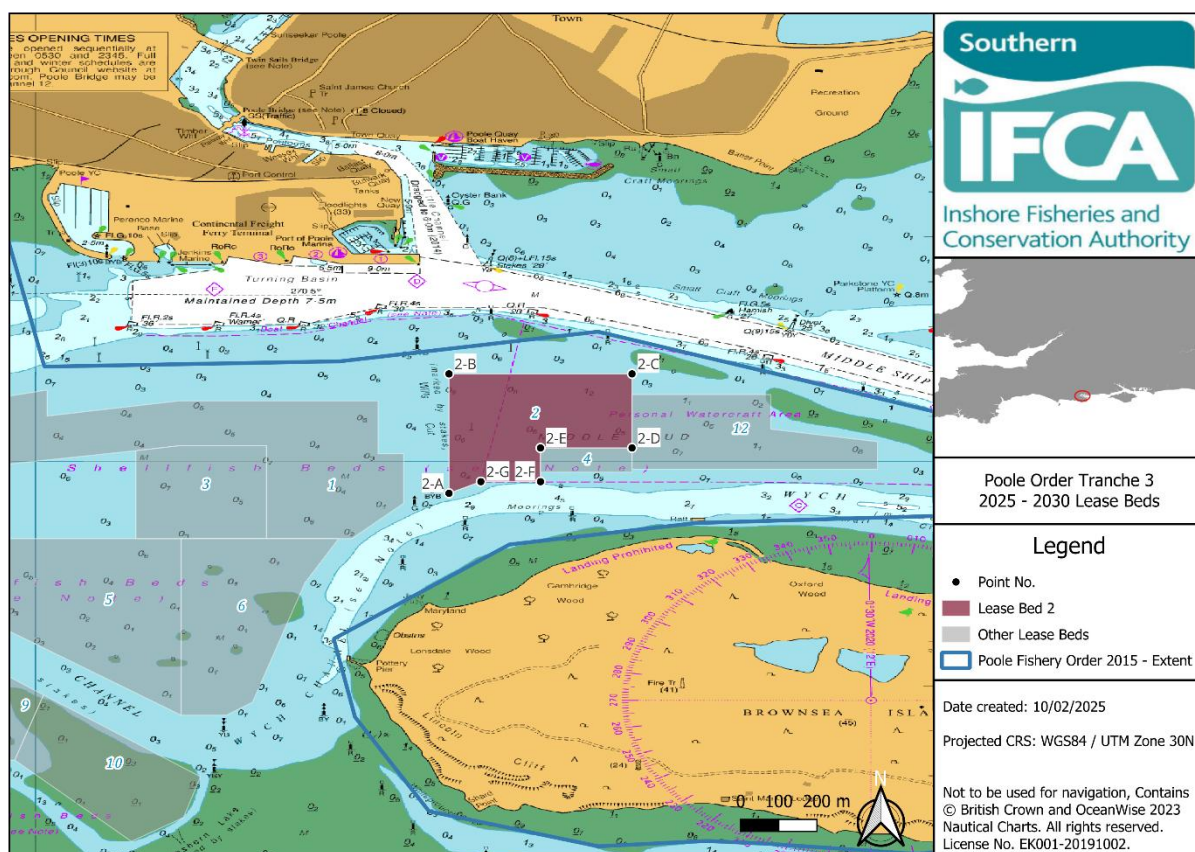
Name & Address of Supplier	Country	Species supplied
<i>This section contains commercially sensitive information and is for internal use only</i>		

Annex I – Lease Beds under Tranche 3 (2025-2030)

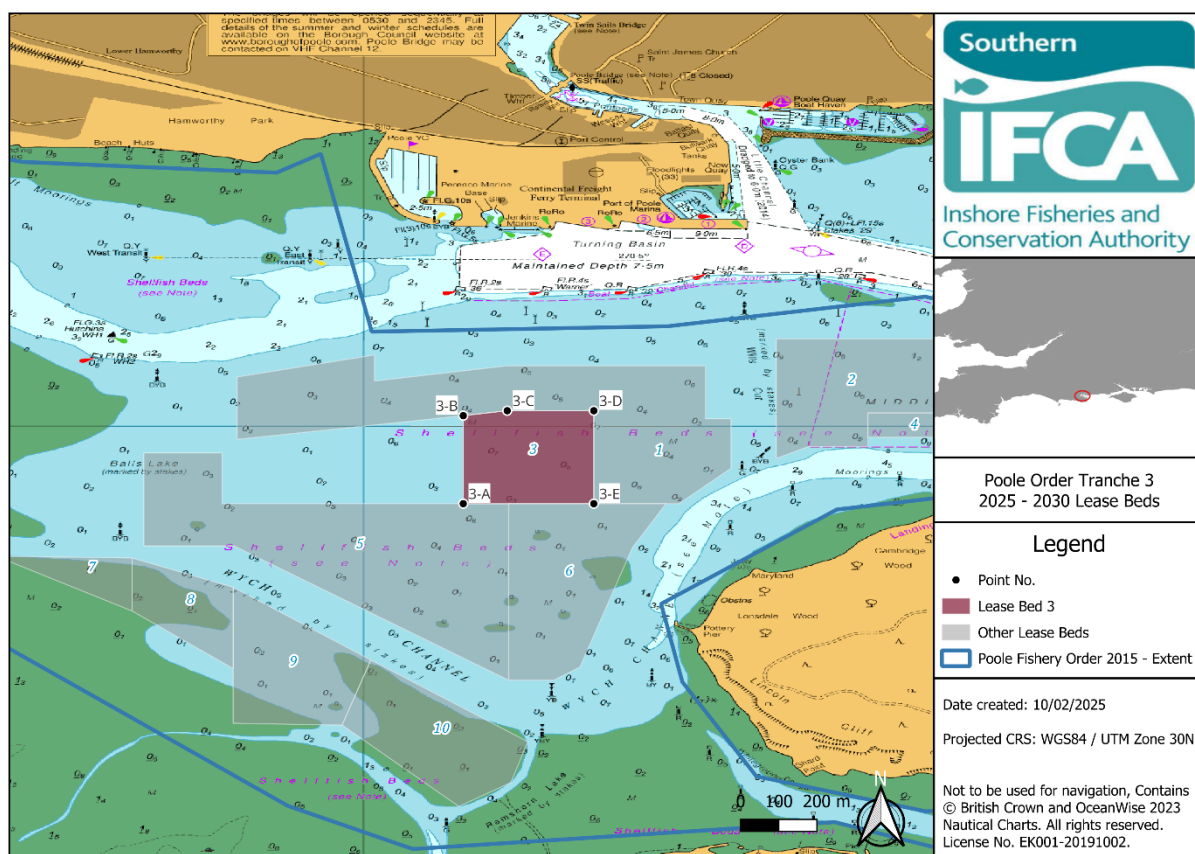
Annex 1 details the lease beds under The Order for 2025-2030, the footprint and location of lease beds is unchanged from that under Tranche 2 leases (2020-2025).

Table A1: Details of 12 Lease Beds under The Order and the total size (hectares) of each bed

Lease Bed Number	Total Area (Hectares)
1	38.50
2	18.24
3	13.03
4	2.40
5	40.95
6	20.16
7	3.90
8	7.34
9	14.03
10	14.88
11	11.20
12	15.09
Total	199.72

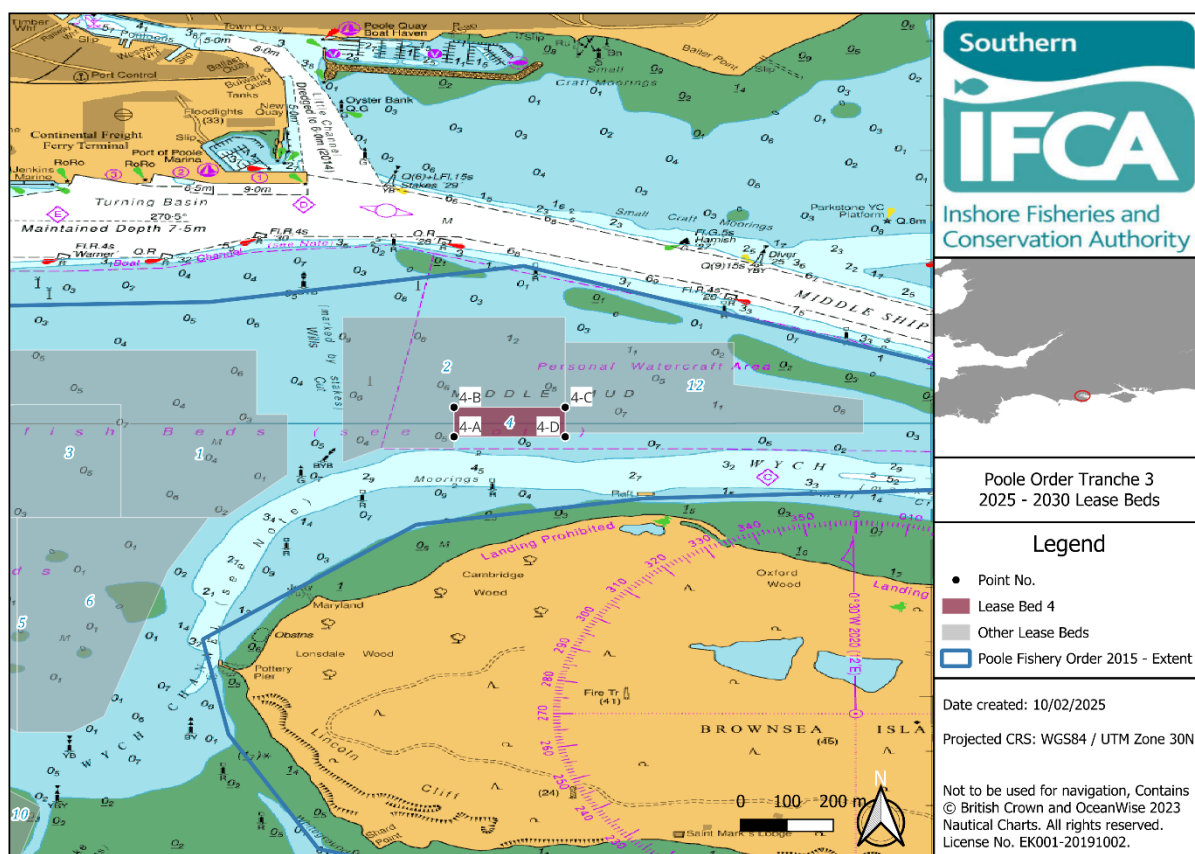


Lease Bed 2– External Coordinates		
Point No.	Longitude	Latitude
2-A	001° 59.080' W	50° 41.928' N
2-B	001° 59.080' W	50° 42.194' N
2-C	001° 58.672' W	50° 42.194' N
2-D	001° 58.672' W	50° 42.029' N
2-E	001° 58.876' W	50° 42.029' N
2-F	001° 58.876' W	50° 41.954' N
2-G	001° 59.009' W	50° 41.954' N

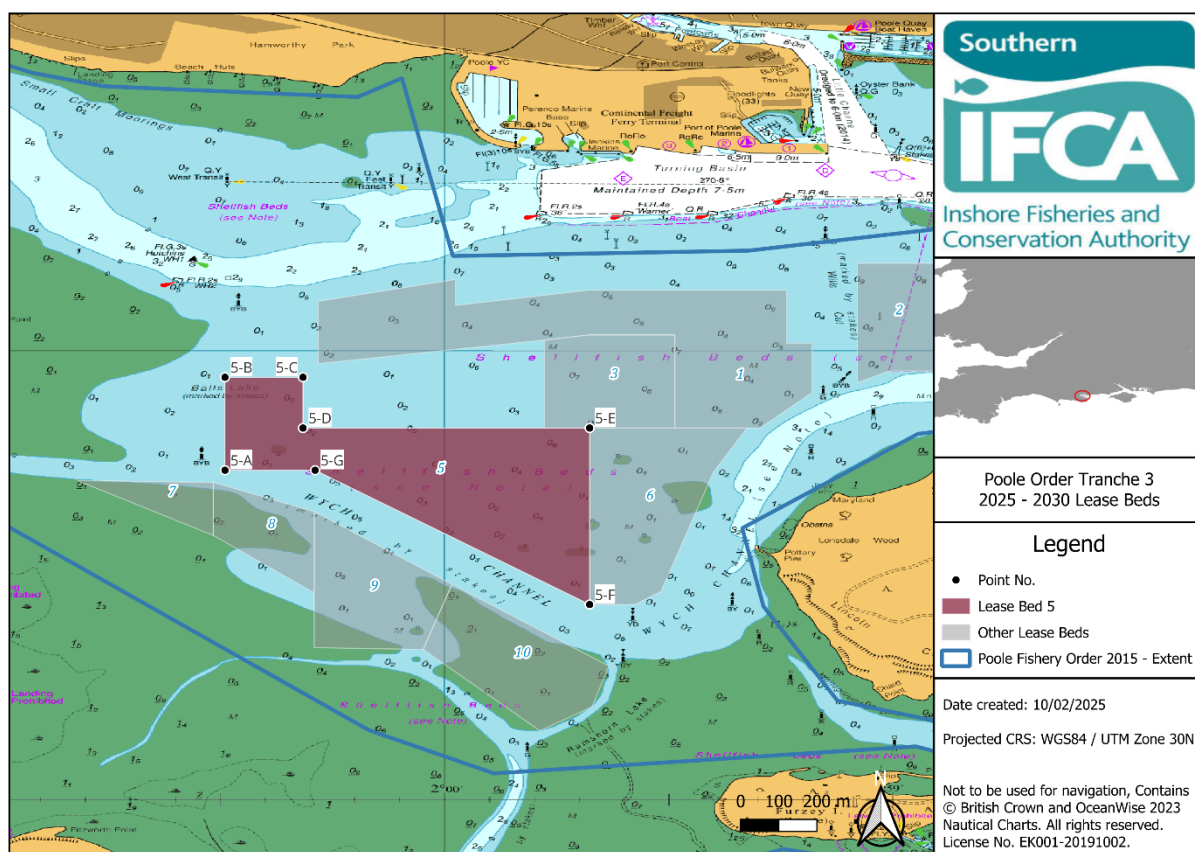


Lease Bed 3 – External Coordinates

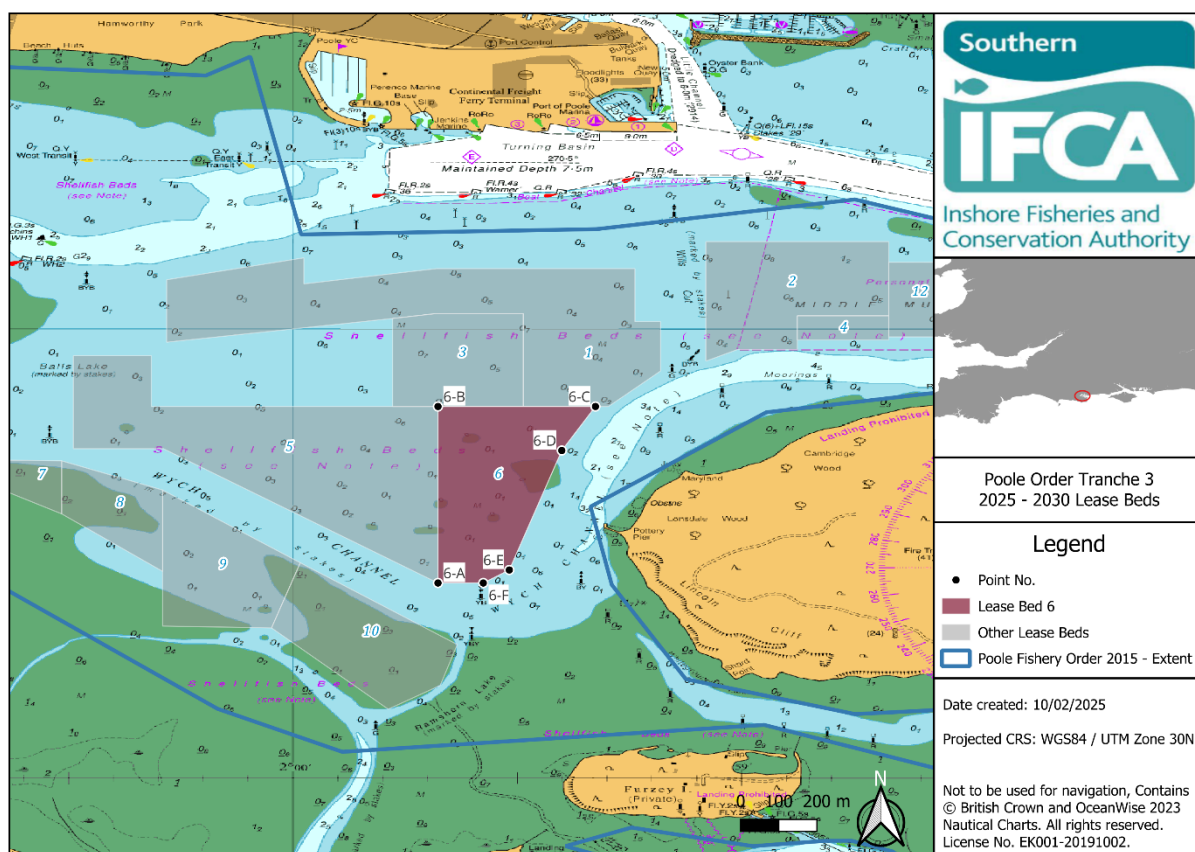
Point No.	Longitude	Latitude
3-A	001° 59.778' W	50° 41.827' N
3-B	001° 59.778' W	50° 42.023' N
3-C	001° 59.680' W	50° 42.034' N
3-D	001° 59.487' W	50° 42.034' N
3-E	001° 59.487' W	50° 41.827' N



Lease Bed 4 – External Coordinates		
Point No.	Longitude	Latitude
4-A	001° 58.876' W	50° 41.975' N
4-B	001° 58.876' W	50° 42.029' N
4-C	001° 58.672' W	50° 42.029' N
4-D	001° 58.672' W	50° 41.975' N

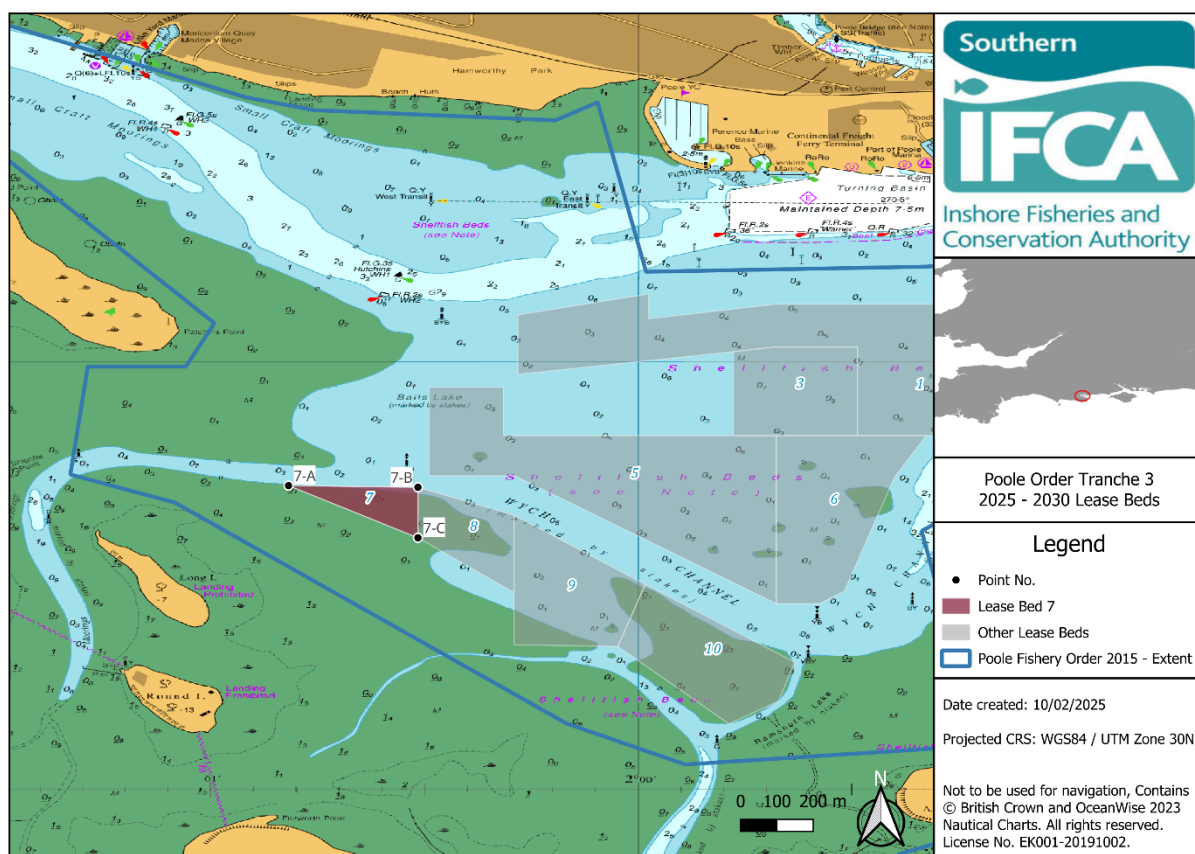


Lease Bed 5 – External Coordinates		
Point No.	Longitude	Latitude
5-A	002° 00.490' W	50° 41.733' N
5-B	002° 00.490' W	50° 41.940' N
5-C	002° 00.316' W	50° 41.940' N
5-D	002° 00.316' W	50° 41.827' N
5-E	001° 59.677' W	50° 41.827' N
5-F	001° 59.677' W	50° 41.434' N
5-G	002° 00.289' W	50° 41.733' N



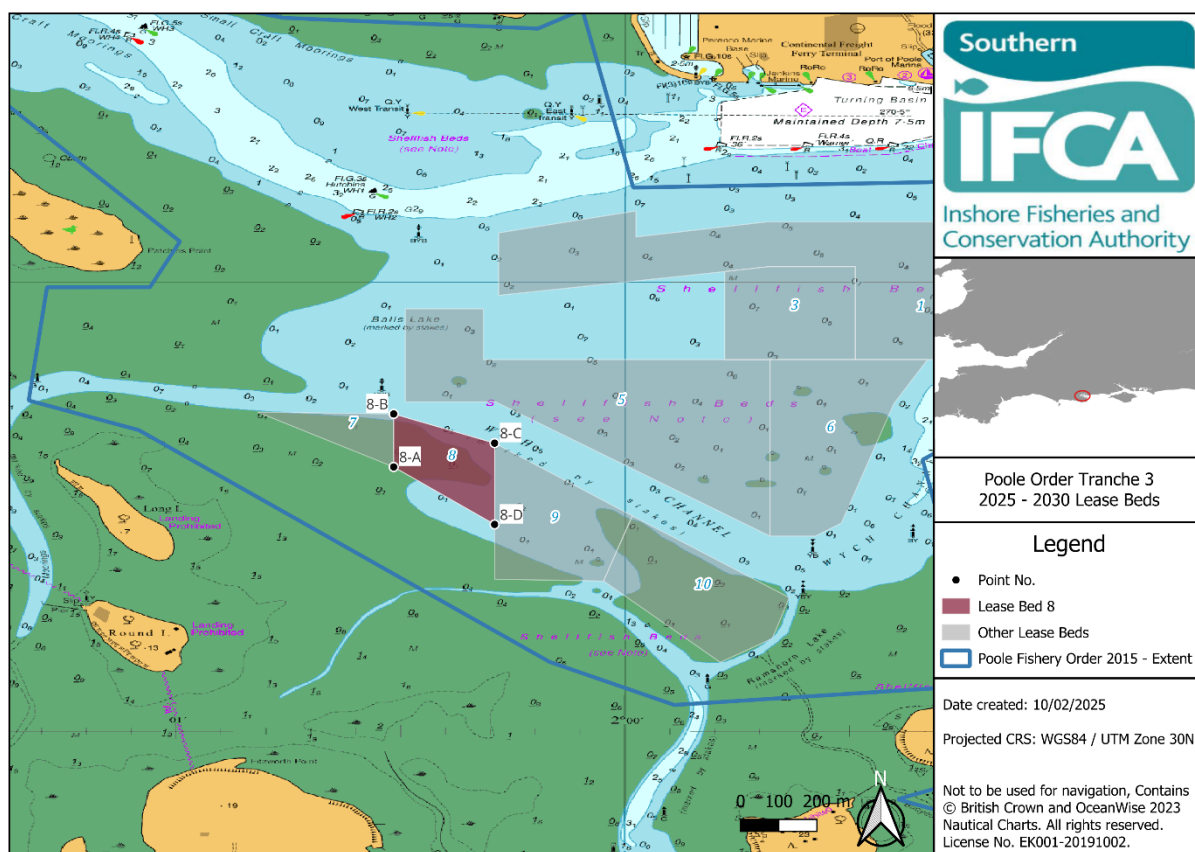
Lease Bed 6 – External Coordinates

Point No.	Longitude	Latitude
6-A	1° 59.677' W	50° 41.434' N
6-B	1° 59.677' W	50° 41.827' N
6-C	1° 59.326' W	50° 41.827' N
6-D	1° 59.401' W	50° 41.729' N
6-E	1° 59.518' W	50° 41.463' N
6-F	1° 59.576' W	50° 41.434' N

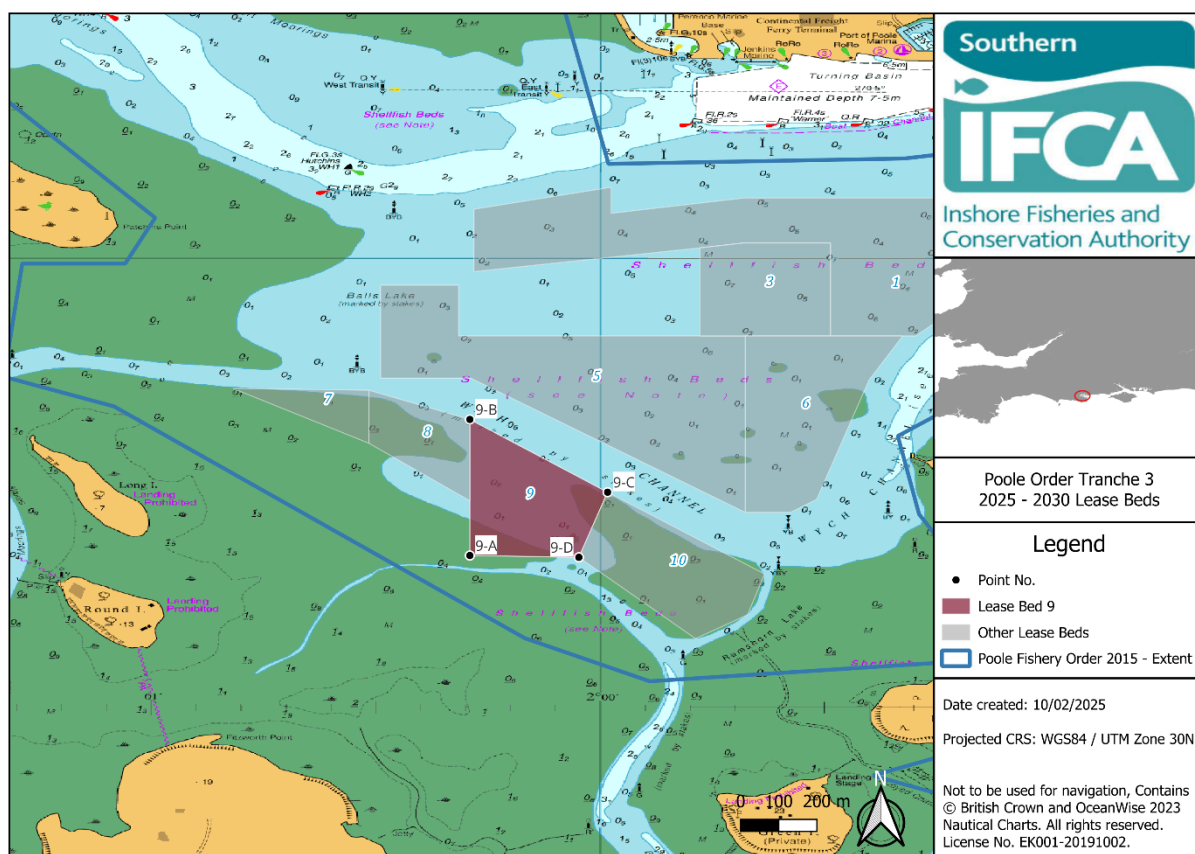


Lease Bed 7 – External Coordinates

Point No.	Longitude	Latitude
7-A	002° 00.819' W	50° 41.710' N
7-B	002° 00.516' W	50° 41.706' N
7-C	002° 00.516' W	50° 41.588' N

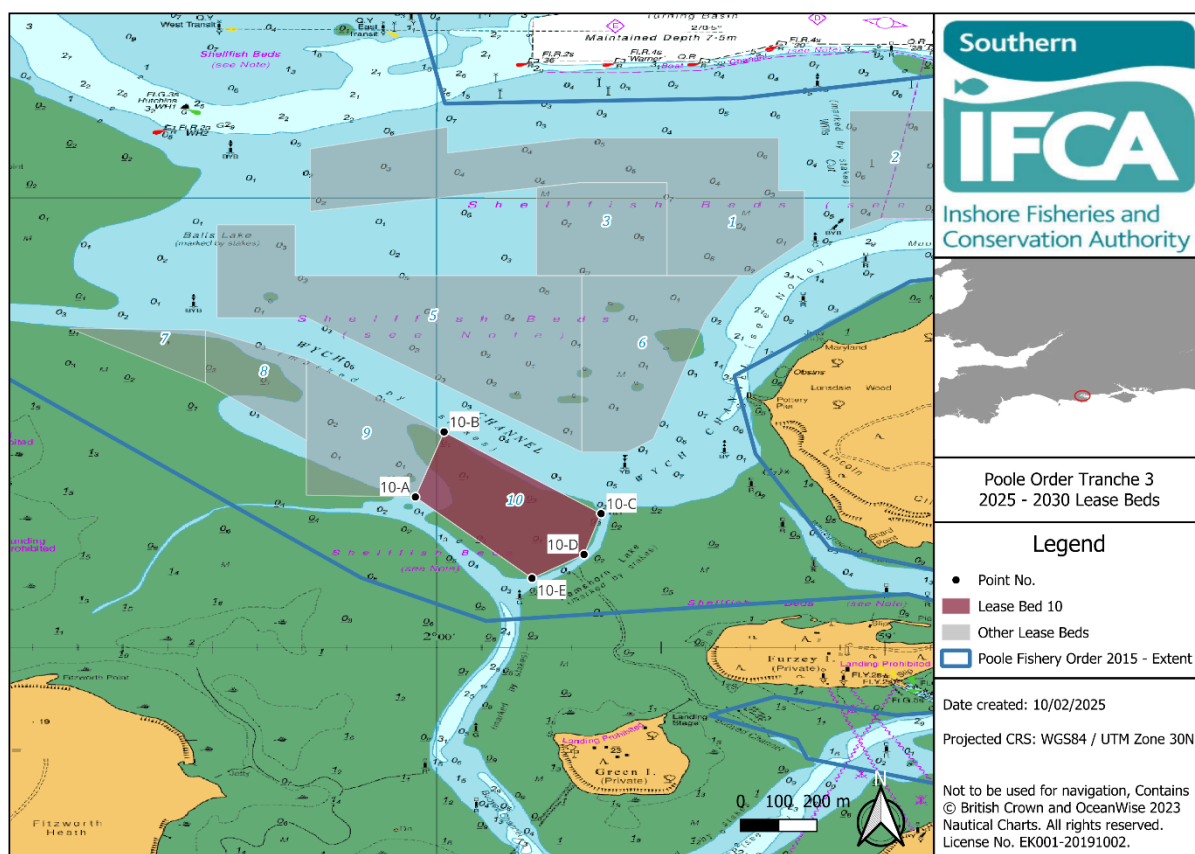


Lease Bed 8 – External Coordinates		
Point No.	Longitude	Latitude
8-A	002° 00.516' W	50° 41.588' N
8-B	002° 00.516' W	50° 41.706' N
8-C	002° 00.291' W	50° 41.641' N
8-D	002° 00.291' W	50° 41.460' N

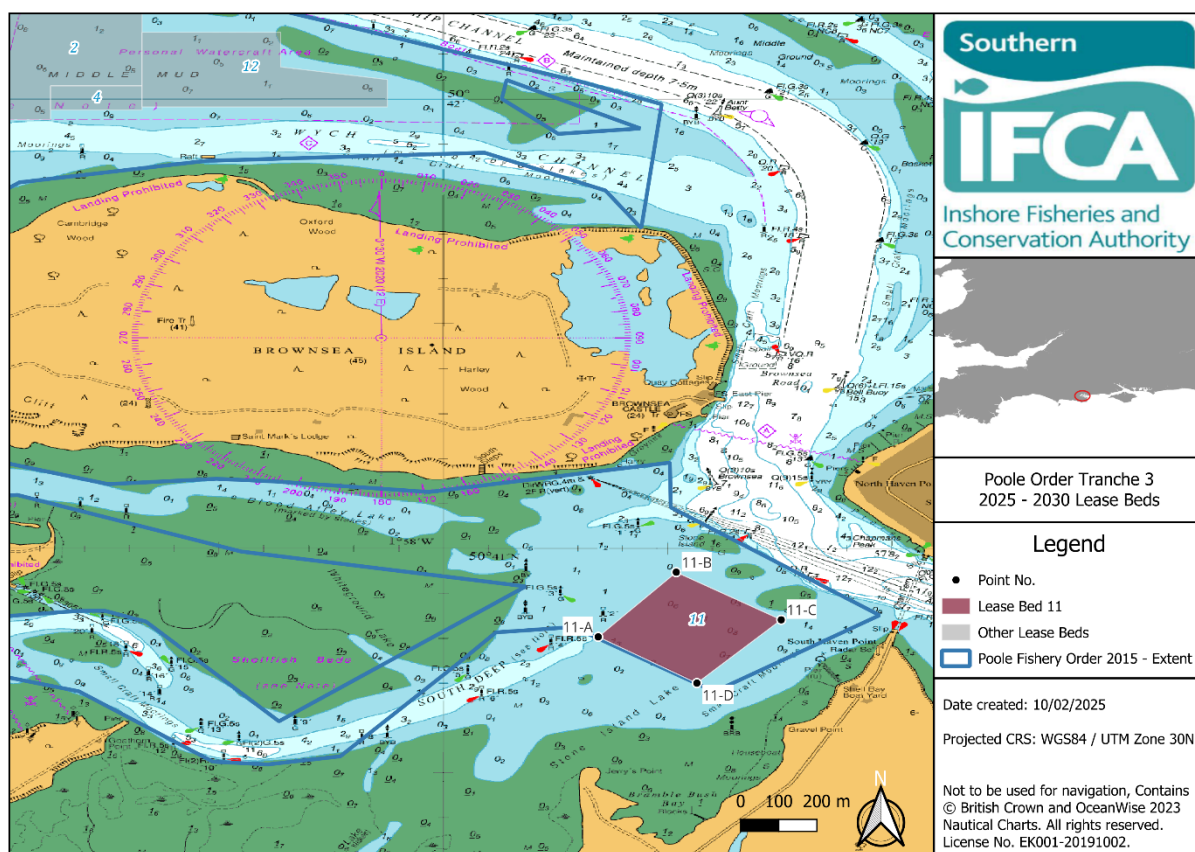


Lease Bed 9 – External Coordinates

Point No.	Longitude	Latitude
9-A	002° 00.291' W	50° 41.338' N
9-B	002° 00.291' W	50° 41.641' N
9-C	001° 59.984' W	50° 41.479' N
9-D	002° 00.048' W	50° 41.334' N

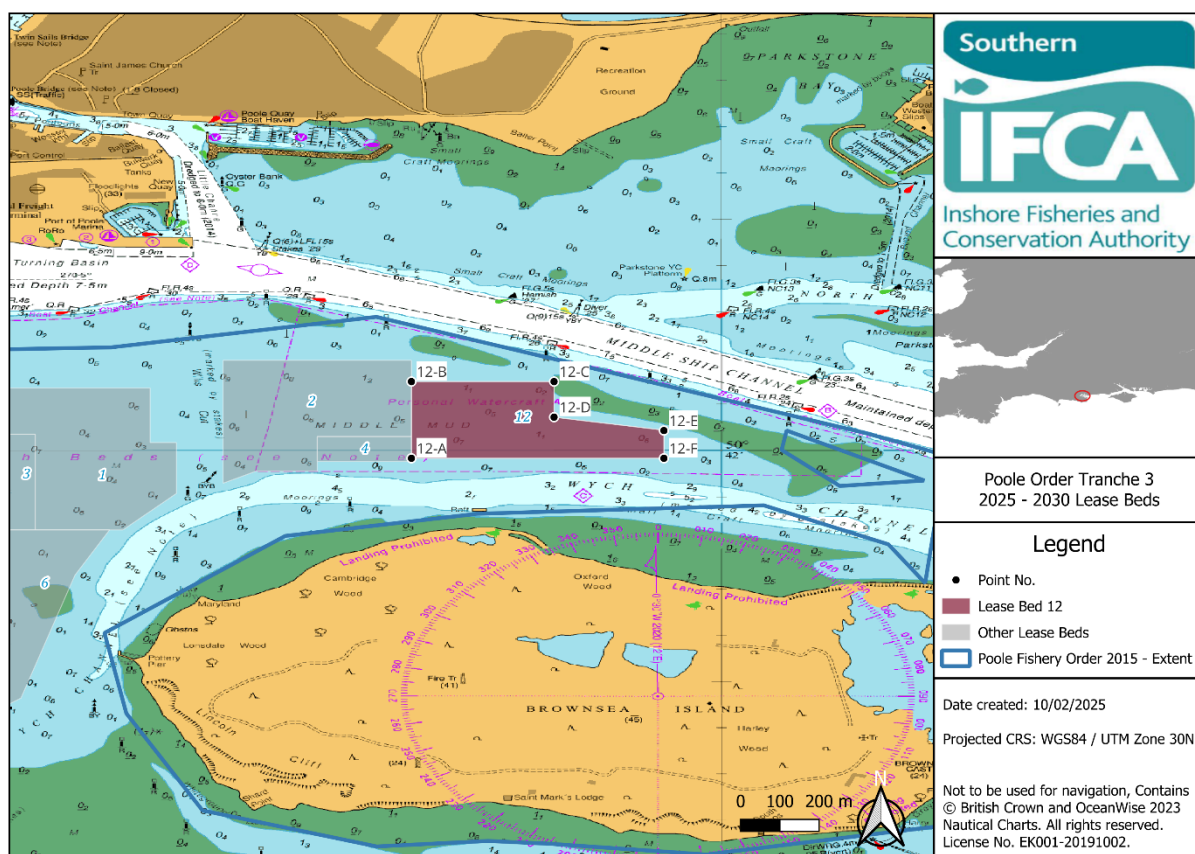


Lease Bed 10 – External Coordinates		
Point No.	Longitude	Latitude
10-A	002° 00.048' W	50° 41.334' N
10-B	001° 59.984' W	50° 41.479' N
10-C	001° 59.634' W	50° 41.297' N
10-D	001° 59.672' W	50° 41.206' N
10-E	001° 59.788' W	50° 41.153' N



Lease Bed 11 – External Coordinates

Point No.	Longitude	Latitude
11-A	001° 57.655' W	50° 40.802' N
11-B	001° 57.481' W	50° 40.946' N
11-C	001° 57.247' W	50° 40.840' N
11-D	001° 57.435' W	50° 40.699' N



Lease Bed 12 – External Coordinates

Point No.	Longitude	Latitude
12-A	001° 58.672' W	50° 41.982' N
12-B	001° 58.672' W	50° 42.148' N
12-C	001° 58.363' W	50° 42.148' N
12-D	001° 58.363' W	50° 42.071' N
12-E	001° 58.125' W	50° 42.042' N
12-F	001° 58.125' W	50° 41.982' N