



Compliance & Enforcement Team Strategy

April 2023 – March 2024



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Section 1.0 Purpose

The Authority is committed to a fair, effective and proportionate enforcement regime. A Compliance and Enforcement Framework (CEF) sets out the Authority's approach to achieving compliance and provides information about the general principles the Authority will follow and our enforcement actions available. The CEF establishes a framework from which risk-based enforcement plans may be developed in the form of a Compliance Risk Register (CRR). For access to these documents please follow the link to the Southern IFCA Website: [Compliance & Enforcement : Southern IFCA \(southern-ifca.gov.uk\)](https://www.southern-ifca.gov.uk)

The Compliance & Enforcement Team (CET) Strategy sets out the priorities for the team for the period April 2023 to March 2024, feeding directly from the delivery priorities identified in Southern IFCA's Annual Strategic Plan for 2023/2024.

Section 2.0 Introduction

Southern Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority (IFCA) undertake compliance and enforcement activities throughout its District. Information and evidence are gathered to provide a sound base to underpin the decision-making processes of the Authority. This ensures that the Authority fulfils its functions as described under the Marine and Coastal Access Act (MaCAA) 2009, ensuring successful and sustainable governance of the inshore marine environment.

To deliver the Southern IFCA objectives and fulfil the Authorities functions as a competent management body, the Southern IFCA recognises the need to align its work to a strategic vision. With many competing objectives, it is important the Authority maintains a strategic overview in their delivery. This proactive way of working, with the recognition of the need to maintain a capacity for reactive and emerging work and incoming challenges, will provide a template for the Authority moving forward.

The Marine element of the Authorities District covers all tidal waters extending to six nautical miles from the 1983 baselines. The east and west seaward boundaries are established from a line drawn south from the point at which the limits of county boundaries of East Hampshire and West Dorset extend seaward; in Lyme Bay and Chichester Harbour respectively. The terrestrial and intertidal element of the District includes the entire counties of the constituent local authorities of Hampshire, Dorset, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth and Southampton City Councils and Bournemouth, Christchurch & Poole Council. In undertaking its regulatory responsibilities, the Authority starts from the position that the vast majority of the community, organisations and industries using the marine area are compliant with the regulations and controls that affects them. The Authority works to try to ensure that all parties understand what rules apply to their particular industry (or part thereof), and also the rationale for the regulation being necessary. Where stakeholders are not aware of the rules that apply to them, or require further information to ensure they are compliant, guidance is provided and/or assistance to raise awareness, where possible, this is a first step to achieving compliance.

Full compliance with fisheries and environmental legislation is the overall aim of the Authority. This aim is best achieved through the adoption of an adaptive co-management approach to fisheries management. The key to achieving high compliance is to ensure that those who are potentially affected have a real opportunity to engage with the Authority over the local management approach to be taken.

The strategic delivery for the years 2023/2024, as presented in this report, will enable the Authority to be more transparent with delivery partners, through anticipation of shared goals, objectives, and encouragement to seek future funding and joint working opportunities.

2.1 Legislative Drivers

IFCAs were created under Section 150 of MaCAA as designated statutory inshore regulators for the marine environment. The National IFCA Vision, High Level Objectives and Success Criteria set out the intentions of the IFCAs to sustainably manage inshore fisheries and conservation in line with these mechanisms and wider UK Legislation.

Southern IFCA has clearly defined duties and responsibilities to ensure that the marine environment within the District is conserved and maintained in a viable state. The main duties for Southern IFCA are identified within MaCAA, Part 6 (Sections 153 and 154).

2.2 IFCA Powers

Under 166 of MaCAA Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Officers (IFCOs) common enforcement powers are conferred by sections 245 to 261 and fisheries enforcement powers conferred by sections 264,268,269 and 289 of MaCAA.

IFCOs have these powers for the purposes of enforcing:

- Any byelaws made under section 155 or 157 of MaCAA for the district (or having effect as if so made); Sections 1 to 3, 5 and 6 of the Sea Fish (Conservation) Act 1967 (c.84) and any Orders made under any of those sections;
- Any provision made by or under an Order under section 1 of the Sea Fisheries (Shellfish) Act 1967 (c.83);
- Any provisions of, or any rights conferred by, section 7 of that Act;
- Any byelaws made under section 129 or 132 of MaCAA;
- Section 140 of MaCAA;
- The Sea Fishing (Enforcement) Regulations 2018 (SI 849/18) (The Sea Fishing (Enforcement) (Amendment) Regulations 2020

2.3 The Compliance & Enforcement Team

The Southern IFCA's CET have the responsibility for the compliance and enforcement throughout the District to ensure a viable industry whilst supporting local communities who are reliant upon sea fisheries resources is an important component for the protection of our fisheries. The IFCA has a duty to maintain a balance between socio-economics and environmental benefits seeking to ensure healthy and sustainable fisheries when developing regulations.

Working under the Chief Officer, the CET is led by a Deputy Chief Officer (DCO) supported by two Senior Fisheries Officers (SOs). To complete the CET complement, there are four IFCOs.

An effective Compliance Programme will include the development, implementation, and adherence to standardised operational policies and procedures. Through internal monitoring and auditing, Officer Code of Conduct for Inspections and safeguards outline the Authorities expectation of employees. The Code also explains the obligations of people being inspected. Officers are professionally trained in enforcement standards through an accredited training program and receive specific training **IFCA Success Criteria 4 "IFCAs have appropriate governance in place and staff are trained and professional"**. In addition, Officers are

required to have a comprehensive knowledge of complex legislation that is set out in Southern IFCA Byelaws, National and EU regulations.

Officers from the CET engage with industry on a daily basis and carry out compliance inspections where necessary on all commercial and recreational fishing activities on shore and at sea which include commercial premises. These inspections are conducted through land and sea-based patrols throughout the District. The Authority has a fleet of three patrol vessels which are uniquely designed to suit the areas they are located in and are strategically based across the District. These can be taken to sea at any time of day or night, all three vessels have boarding capabilities. The CET also have access to a fleet of pool vehicles to carry out operations on the coast.

For the purpose of engagement, the District has been split into three areas and five when allocating resources for deployment and operational delivery, this is based on the type of fishing activity taking place and location of the officers. The west is from Kimmeridge to Lyme Regis (Dorset Devon border), the centre Kimmeridge to Mudeford and covers Poole Harbour and the East is from Mudeford to Chichester Harbour Emsworth Channel (Hampshire Sussex border) and includes the Isle of Wight. Each area has a lead and supporting officers.

Area Leads:

- West Lead Officer (*Areas 1-2*): IFCO, Support Officers: IFCOs
- Central Lead Officer (*Areas 2-3*): SO, Support Officers IFCOS
- East Lead Officer (*Areas 3,4 & 5*): SO, Support Officers IFCOs

Officers wear Body Worn Cameras (BWC), which can provide several benefits. These include enhanced contemporaneous evidence capture, that may be used to support the Authority and/or other enforcement agency prosecutions, resulting in early guilty pleas. The cameras may deter acts of aggression or verbal and physical abuse towards officers and can also inform more appropriate sentencing. An audio & visual recording of an incident can show exactly what happened and what was said, help to avoid disputes, reduce the time taken to establish important facts and clearly show the facts on many matters. The use of BWCs supports transparency, trust, and confidence in the Southern IFCA and community. All evidence is stored in accordance with the UK General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the Data Protection Act 2018 (DPA).

Section 3.0 Operational Assets

3.1 Current Marine Assets

The Authority has three Fisheries Patrol Vessels (FPV) which facilitate the compliance and enforcement of regulations throughout the District. When at sea these vessels conduct intelligence led operational patrols, support stakeholder engagement and conduct and support limited survey work.

The Southern IFCA FPV fleet consists of two purpose built RHIBs (Rigid-Hulled Inflatable Boats) and one special build aluminium vessel.

The current marine assets are:

- **FPV Protector** (RHIB) - currently stored on a trailer at Portland and deployable anywhere within the District
- **FPV Stella Barbara** (RHIB) - currently berthed at Southampton
- **FPV Endeavour** (aluminium vessel) - currently berthed in Poole Harbour

The two RHIBs are both 7.8m Ribcraft built vessels with thermal imaging camera capability that can record for evidential purposes. One is based in the west on a trailer and can be deployed anywhere in the District, the other in the Solent. Both vessels have rapid response capabilities. The aluminium vessel is a 5.7m Robust Boat special build with very shallow water capability and has a collapsing wind shield and 'A' frame to enable the vessel to manoeuvre under low bridges in Poole Harbour. Regular monthly maintenance ensures vessels are fully operational. Dates for Life Saving Appliances (LSA) can be found in the Southern IFCA Asset Register folder.

Officer(s)	Planned activity 2023 – 2024	Date(s)
IFCO	Monthly Maintenance checks on both RHIBs	Monthly
SO	Monthly Maintenance checks on Endeavour	Monthly
SO	Yearly LSA replacements and servicing on all Vessels	Annually
SO	Yearly coding inspections	Annually

3.2 Introduction of Cabin RHIB

A two phased approach was approved by the Authority in December 2020 regarding a review of its current Marine Assets, Phase one was completed in November 2022. Phase two is underway and the procurement of a Cabin RHIB has been agreed. Build is due to go ahead early 2023. The procurement of the Cabin RHIB future proofs the Authority should there be a change in current jurisdiction which is 0-6nm. With EU Exit there may be changes to the roles and responsibilities for the IFCAs post transitional period, both in terms of changes to District baselines and jurisdiction of territorial waters (0-12nm), with the proposed introduction of potting and netting permit byelaws, equipment such as net and pot haulers may be required to effectively enforce such regulations. The vessels do not currently have this capability and the procurement of a specifically designed vessel will be considered in the future, the Cabin RHIB will have the ability to haul recreational pots.

Officer(s)	Planned activity 2023 – 2024	Date(s)
DCO & SO	To Progress the Cabin RHIB build and implement new ways of working.	2023/24
DCO & SO	To dispose of FPV Stella Barbara	2023/24

3.3 Pool Vehicles

In addition to the marine assets Southern IFCA also owns a fleet of patrol vehicles which consist of two trucks (4x4) that have towing capability and four vans, all vehicles are operated in line with the Southern IFCA vehicle policy. In relation to the Authority vehicles the CET work closely with the Business Services Team (BST) to ensure effective management of these assets.



As part of the UK Governments commitment to be Net Zero by 2050 and paying particular attention to the reduction of vehicle emissions Southern IFCA will be looking to contribute to achieving the policy goals by undertaking a review of the existing fleet of vehicles in conjunction with new ways of working through implementation of the Cabin RHIB, the Authority will consider Southern IFCAs commitment to reducing its carbon footprint. It is anticipated that the outcomes of this review will be presented to the Executive Committee in early 2023.

Officer(s)	Planned activity 2023	Date(s)
DCO	To undertake a vehicle asset review in order to contribute to Net Zero.	April 2023
DCO	To review vehicle policy arrangements in relation to replacement and procurement.	April 2023
BST	Maintain Vehicle Spreadsheet & ensure vehicles are taxed, have an in date MOT and are serviced.	Monthly

3.4 Drones

To complement our operational activity, a drone was procured in early 2022. A drone is defined by the Civil Aviation Authority as an Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) or Small Unmanned Aircraft (SUA). They are typically miniature aircraft controlled from the ground by a pilot and can have various camera attachments with recording capabilities.

The use of drones has been widely used across law enforcement agencies throughout the country for the detection of crimes and collating evidence for offences. They can be used in dynamic environments and can be deployed as a fast response to monitor, record and evidence illegal activity as well as being used for routine observations and checks. It has the ability to record positions using an onboard GPS and further features such as thermal imaging and zoom functions. This can aid in the proof of offences detected and used to support legal proceedings as evidence in courts.

The drone is operated by a trained remote pilot with additional officers to act as observers to avoid the risk of collisions, especially during the hours of darkness.

There is opportunities for the drone to carry out survey work with the Authorities Fisheries Research and Policy Team (RPT) who also gather evidence for fisheries management development. Further opportunities are being explored in working with other enforcement agencies and creating revenue which will help towards the running cost and officer time.

The drone aids compliance in gathering crucial evidence for the following activities throughout the District:

- Spatial closures
- MPAs
- Areas associated with previous non-compliance
- Illegal gear being deployed or discarded
- Locating discarded shellfish, fish and gear
- Provide additional evidence to support VMS data
- Monitoring of IFCA Codes of Practice

Officers will need to continue to familiarise themselves with drone operations, further training will take place through practical assessments and accruing flying time.

Officer(s)	Planned activity 2023 – 2024	Date(s)
DCO	Implementation of Operational deployment	All year round
DCO	Contribute to national IFCA Drone Taskforce	All year round
IFCOs	Maintenance of drone equipment as per Operations Manual	All year round
DCO & IFCO	Renewal of CAA Operational Authorisation	May 2023

Section 4.0 The Compliance & Enforcement Team’s Approach to IFCA Success Criteria 2.

The Compliance and Enforcement Team have the following functions which primarily support **IFCA Success Criteria 2 “IFCAs implement a fair, effective and proportionate enforcement regime”** this is set out as a delivery priority in the Annual Strategic Plan 2023-2024, the Deputy Chief Officer of the CET will submit a quarterly Compliance Report to the Authority meeting. This report updates Members on the outcomes on inspections, case file progress and court outcomes including any financial administered penalties issued.

4.1 Intelligence Led-Risk Based Enforcement

4.1.1 Intelligence

Intelligence reports (IRs) are the Authority’s method of recording, storing, collating and the dissemination of intelligence that complement our risk-based approach. Additional intelligence together with access to the UK Fisheries Monitoring, Control and Surveillance System¹ (MCSS) and Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) is maximising the efficient use of resources and reflects the current issues on the ground and is being utilised in preparing operational plans. Collating and storing of IRs is centralised through the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) Central Intelligence Unit (CIU). IFCAs follow the National Intelligence Model and have incorporated a tasking and coordination process to inform tactical responses to priorities and emerging trends.

When collecting relevant information, Officers should record the following information before submitting to the Intelligence Officer:

- **Who** – the person(s) carrying out possible illegal activity or boat and any other connections i.e. person/name and address, date of birth, vessel PLN and name, who is master/owners name, vehicle being used etc.
- **What** – has happened/happening i.e. record what has been observed (Illegal activity or damage) or said, description of vessel or vehicle, what cloths are being worn etc.
- **Where** – place. Inside a Marine Protected Area (MPA) or prohibited area i.e. Lat/long, landing port other references if not known, record GPS etc.
- **Why** – purpose behind the illegal activity i.e. type of activity taking place, are they selling commercially and to who etc.
- **When** – did the activity happen? i.e. time, date, length of time spent fishing etc.
- **How** – did they carry out the illegal activity? How do you know? i.e. what is being used to carry out the illegal activity, net pot, hand gathering etc.
- The reporting Officer will evaluate information received and complete an IR in line with the SOP and submit to the Intel Officer. The information is then risk assessed, and then sanitised (details are removed that explicitly or indirectly identifies the source of the information) to protect the origin of the information. The IR is then disseminated to the officers, CIU and relevant agencies and recorded on an internal log.

Officer(s)	Responsibilities
DCO	Lead Officer – In accordance with Government Security Classification Guidelines and SOP Intelligence received should be appropriately handled
IFCO	Intel Officer to support the Lead Officer where necessary
IFCOs	The Intelligence Officer(s) will evaluate, analyse and disseminate the Intelligence Report to any relevant partner agencies, and will feed into the subsequent Tactical Co-ordination Group (TCG) meeting(s).
IFCOs	To complete appropriate Intelligence Reports IRs

¹ The UK reporting database of sightings, boarding, positions of vessels, prosecutions and other actions against infringements of UK and EU Fisheries. This system is managed by CEFAS on behalf of the MMO (also see RNSS). This also contains access to VMS data.

Tactical Coordination Group (TCG)

The TCG process provides managers with a decision-making mechanism with which to manage their business both strategically and tactically. Decisions based on a full understanding of the problems faced will enable managers to prioritise the deployment of resources at their disposal.

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- Southern IFCA's TCG meets every two weeks and is informed by the Tactical Assessment (the document which supports the meeting). The Lead intelligence Officer or Intelligence Officer shall be responsible for the preparation of the tactical assessment document. Southern IFCA is also represented at two regional TCGs with external agencies that is coordinated by the MMO.
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- The TCG reflects on the previous two weeks priorities and considers identified emerging issues or specific problems and proposes tactical activity for the next period. It ensures that the resources are aligned to the priorities. Additional priorities can be set from the CCR, or specific intelligence requirements may be needed. The group decides when appropriate tactical action will be taken and by whom.
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- The tactical group can also commission intelligence products such as Problem and Subject Profiles that can add value to priorities and operational plans as and when required.

Several supporting documents are available to the TCG to assist with decision making.

- Problem profiles
- Compliance Directions
- Seasonal priorities
- Operational Orders
- Byelaw Dispensations

The table below shows the timelines and who is the responsible Officer for this work stream:

Officer(s)	Frequency of meetings
DCO & IFCOs	To deliver fortnightly TCG meetings in order to inform operational response on the coast and determine Southern IFCA enforcement priorities. To hold internal and External TCGs utilising external TCGs to engage with partners to identify joint working opportunities.
DCO & IFCOs	To attend other neighbouring IFCAs and regional MMO TCGs

4.1.2 Risk Based Approach

Defra provided guidance to Southern IFCA on the establishment of a common enforcement framework and in particular, on applying risk-based enforcement principles and methods. Southern IFCA is committed to the adoption of a risk-based approach to enforcement and Members have agreed the process and principles to apply that method. Outcomes of risk assessments for specified areas within the District have been used to develop a Compliance Risk Register containing compliance and enforcement strategic priorities to inform operational plans developed through a Tactical Coordination Group.

The Register has been developed using an evidence-based approach. An analysis of risk from the perspective of the marine resource allows the process to be informed by the available scientific evidence. Where further information is required, this may be addressed through Southern IFCA's RPT Strategy.

Where high risks are identified through the Register, these will be considered and feed into the Tactical Co-ordination Group process which will support the objectives to manage those risks. These objectives will include enforcement and education and will be reported on at regular

intervals. Where the risks are lower, there will be an increased focus upon awareness and engagement as described in the Southern IFCA CEF.

The development of the CRR allows the Officers to be clear about the Authority’s compliance priorities, they are required to set objectives to reduce high and monitor medium risks in their daily work. The Register is a “live document” which will be reviewed regularly by Managers and Members and informed by information recorded in the Southern IFCA’s intelligence systems. Updates will be applied to the Register when necessary throughout the year and will be fully reviewed annually.

Officer(s)	Planned activity 2023 – 2024	Date(s)
DCO	When changes are necessary due to the implementation of new management or where there is no legislation protecting a fishery, the risk register will be updated indicating current risks and uploaded on to the Southern IFCA website.	October 2023

4.2 Investigations

Lead Officer: SO

Case File Review Officer: DCO

Supporting Officers: IFCOs

Signed off by the Chief Executive and Chairman of the Authority.

Southern IFCA is committed to achieving fair, effective and proportionate enforcement. The Compliance and Enforcement Framework (CEF) sets out the Authorities approach to compliance and enforcement and details the general principles the Authority will follow and the enforcement actions available.

Southern IFCA has a procedure that is consistent around all ten IFCAs regarding actions to be taken with breaches of legislation. This is covered in the CEF.

The Authority will attempt to use an adaptive co-management approach, where compliance is achieved through engagement, understanding and advice. Where compliance is not achieved by this approach, the Authority has a range of enforcement actions available to it that are listed below, these can be found in the CEF document:

- **Verbal Warning**
- **Advisory Letter**
- **Official Written Warning**
- **Simple Caution**
- **Financial Administrative Penalty**
- **Prosecutions**

Investigation Process

Statutory requirements are set out in the Police and Criminal Evidence (PACE) Act 1984, the Marine & Coastal Access Act 2009 and the Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996 (CPIA) Codes of Practice regarding how investigations should be conducted, including how to record, retain and disclose evidence or material obtained during an offence or subsequent investigation. There are also requirements for specific roles and responsibilities including the Officer in Charge (OIC), exhibits and disclosure officers.

When offences are detected, Officers will gather the necessary evidence and contemporaneously record this in their official pocket notebooks. There is a requirement to securely download photographs or body worn camera footage to be processed and formatted

ready for exhibiting. The responsibility of preparing a case file rests with the OIC of the case. Statements will be included along with all the other relevant MG forms (MG forms are a set of standardised forms issued by the CPS so that all enforcement agencies work to the same standards). This also contains the case summary that is a concise summary of facts which should cover the evidentiary points to prove. When complete, the Lead Officer will prepare a decision log and action plan with a recommendation for any enforcement sanction. The recommendation will be reviewed by the DCO CET and subsequently be signed off by the CEO and Chairman. If a prosecution is not required it could be dealt with by way of a Financial Administrative Penalty (FAP), Official Written Warning (OWW) or Advisory Letter (AL) as per the CEF. Officers are permitted to use discretion and may issue verbal warnings or advisory letters when dealing with minor infringements. Officers will consult with and seek the advice of their line managers accordingly.

Case file lists, actions and outcomes will be maintained by the Lead Officer and statistics will be included in quarterly compliance reports. Press releases will be considered on a case-by-case basis and approved by the DCO.

Officer(s)	Planned work for 2023- 2024
SO & DCO	Process case files as and when infringements are detected
IFCOs	Complete case files in a timely manner to be processed by lead Officer
SO & DCO	To attend court on behalf of the Authority
SO	To deliver training on lessons learnt based on court outcomes
SO & DCO	The prepare press releases based on court outcomes when required

5.0 Byelaw Development & Implementing New Byelaws

It is important that Compliance officers have a good understanding of the work that is carried out by the RPT who seek to improve the sustainability of marine fisheries and environment. The CET & RPT work collaboratively with community engagement to provide accurate communication for stakeholders. The focus is on sustainability of Southern IFCA's fisheries activity in the commercial and recreational sectors and to support local communities through education and distributing literature on management and compliance. It is important that the DCO from the CET is in attendance at Working Groups where management interventions are being developed in order to contribute to the practicalities of compliance and enforcement of that legislation. During 2023/ 2024 The DCO from the CET will attend all Internal Working Groups as the management measures are progressed and are outlined in the Annual Strategic Plan 2023-2024 and referred to in the RPT Strategy.

Inshore Pot Fishing Byelaw (PFB) Implementation

The Pot Fishing Byelaw has been submitted to the Marine Management Organisation for Quality Assurance. Only once the Byelaw has completed this stage and been signed off by the Secretary of State will it come into effect. A transition period is important to educate and advise stakeholders, recreational fishers and the industry prior to the Inshore Potting Byelaw being enforced. Communication will be through social media, educational materials such as information leaflets. The industry will also be provided with free metal gauges for measuring shellfish and crustacean species.

Officer	Planned activity 2023 – 2024	Date(s)
DCO & IFCO	Continued development of a Compliance response	2023/24
DCO	Control and Enforcement Training for officers	2023/24
DCO & RPT	Develop communication package for implementation	April 2023
IFCOs & RPT	Education phase to industry when Byelaw has been approved by the SoS including increased coastal engagement.	2023/24

IFCOs	To ensure compliance with the Byelaw	2023/24
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Inshore Net Fishing Byelaw (NFB) Implementation

The Net Fishing Byelaw has been submitted to the Marine Management Organisation for Quality Assurance. Only once the Byelaw has completed this stage and been signed off by the Secretary of State will it come into effect. It is important that a transition period takes place to advise stakeholders, post the Inshore Netting Byelaw coming into force. The Byelaw will have an impact on the industry; therefore, communication is vital to advise stakeholders of new legislation and the reasons behind any changes. Communication will be through several methods including social media and the CET informing stakeholders in the commercial sector. Advisory literature and maps will be produced and circulated to the industry when the Inshore Netting Byelaw comes into force.

Officer	Planned activity 2023 – 2024	Date(s)
DCO/ SO	Control and Enforcement Training for officers	2023/24
DCO & IFCO	To develop a Compliance response	2023/24
DCO & RPT	Start working on a communication package & identifying opportunities for stakeholder engagement.	April 2023
IFCOs	Education phase with industry if Byelaw is agreed by Defra	2023/24
IFCOs	To ensure compliance with the Byelaw	2022/23

Permit Database

Development of an online platform which will administer a permitting function for Southern IFCA for the permit fisheries, the aim is to reduce the administration functions with manual processing, provide a use friendly platform for fishermen working in permitted fisheries reducing the paperwork burden and provide data downloads for the fishermen.

Officer(s)	Planned activity 2023 - 2024.	Date(s)
DCO	Manage project including development of a project plan	March 2023
BST	Continued development and feedback, system roll out.	March 2024

6.0 Monitoring, Control and Enforcement of Existing Measures

Byelaws

Under the MaCAA 2009 it is an offence to contravene Southern IFCA byelaws by all those who target sea fish within the Authority's District. These byelaws govern what sea fish may be taken, where and using which equipment. Failure to comply with these byelaws may lead to prosecution.

The byelaws have been written solely for the management, sustainability and protection of the marine environment for the District. The Authority has a suite of byelaws including legacy byelaws that were transferred under Section 6 of MaCAA 2009 (Transitional and Saving Provisions) Order 2011 made by Southern Sea Fisheries Committee (SFC) to the Southern IFCA for those parts of the District that were previously regulated by Southern SFC. Officers require a good knowledge and understanding of these byelaws and must be aware of points to prove when carrying out compliance inspections and detecting infringements. The Authority's byelaws can be found on the Authority website [All Regulations : Southern IFCA \(southern-ifca.gov.uk\)](https://www.southern-ifca.gov.uk)

Permit Fisheries

Compliance Solent Dredge Permit Byelaw

The Solent Dredge Permit Byelaw (SDPB) is a single coherent management tool developed to govern fishing activities within the Solent bivalve fisheries, to allow for adaptive and flexible management, underpinned and directed by the best available evidence.

There has been an established scallop fishery in the Osborne Bay area, running east as far as No-Man’s Fort of the Solent for number of years. However, since 2019 the fishing effort has increased. A Bottom Towed Fishing Gear Byelaw (BTFGB) protects a Marine Protected Area (MPA) to the South East of the Isle of Wight and running parallel to the shore in Osborne Bay and part of Ryde Spit, prohibiting BTFG which includes scallop dredging.

The native oyster fishery which is currently closed means that no Category B permits have been issued under the scheme due to low levels of sustainable stock density. There is also a clam fishery in the Harbour areas during winter months. Most vessel’s participating in the Solent fishery are on a smaller scale, predominantly under 10m.

Officers	Planned activity during 2023- 2024	Date(s)
DCO & RPT	SDPB Access Policy Review	2023
DCO & IFCO	To attend the Solent Bivalve Community Forum	2023
IFCOs	To monitor compliance with the SDPB & engage with permit holders.	All year round
DCO	To support the SDPB Pump Scoop Review	2023/24

Compliance with Poole Harbour Dredge Permit Byelaw

The clam and cockle dredge permit fishery in Poole Harbour is managed through PHDP Byelaw. Within the Byelaw the permit allows a flexible approach to management which can be reviewed in line with sustainability and nature conservation of the marine environment.

The season runs from 25th May 2023 to 23rd of December 2024 both days inclusive. There are additional sensitive areas that have temporal and spatial closures at key times of the year. These are listed in the PHDP conditions.

There is a permit requirement for the PHDP holders to supply a catch return form on quantities of shellfish caught for each day of the month. The form requires the permit holders to record information including weight of catch, details of the area where the shellfish were caught and which Merchants purchased the catch and, when it was sold. In addition, any interactions with endangered, threatened and protected species have to be recorded. It is a compliance requirement as a permit condition to return this catch return form by the 14th of every month. Officers will liaise with the Permitting Officer to ensure that catch returns have been received and fully completed by this date and action any formal proceeding if the deadline are missed in line with the CEF.

Each year the PHD permit is issued to applicants providing they have met the criteria set out in the Access Policy. Officers will need to inspect dredge configuration at the beginning of the season for compliance with the permit conditions and to monitor and record any dredge modifications for the RPT.

Officer(s)	Planned activity 2023 – 2024	Date(s)
SO	Industry Engagement: April/May pre-season literature and meetings (Pre-season meeting)	May 2023
IFCOs	To monitor and record dredge modifications and report back to FMPT	24 th May – 23 rd December 2023

IFCOs	To monitor compliance of PHD Byelaw and permit conditions and report any infringements	24 th May – 23 rd December 2023
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Other Regulations

National and EU Legislation

In addition to Southern IFCA Byelaws, fishing activity is also regulated through National Legislation. The MMO provides information in the form of the “Blue Book” which contains all relevant fisheries legislation and can be found on the following website

[Fishing regulations: The Blue Book - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk) in particular Council Regulation EC 2019/1241 which can be found in the following link [Technical Conservation 2019 - Rules and regulations - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#) The enforcement of National legislation is conducted by Southern Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Officers (IFCO’s), Marine Enforcement Officers (MEOs), Royal Navy personnel, Police Officers and other officials that have been warranted to conduct enforcement operations and have powers appropriate to the relevant

Poole Harbour Several Order Lease Conditions

There has been a Fishery Order in Poole Harbour since 1915, this gives the Authority the ability to manage aquaculture fishing activity in a defined area set out in the Poole Harbour Fishery Order 2015 (PHFO) and Management Plan (MP). The PHFO is severed from the public right to fish. This means nobody other than the leaseholders are allowed to remove shellfish of any kind from the defined leased beds. The MP is a requirement of the PHFO and stipulates that the Authority must manage the fishery area in accordance with the MP which outlines the extent of the Order and the management of activity within this defined area. Poole Harbour has one of the largest farmed Pacific oyster beds in the UK.

Lease conditions should be complied with by lease holders daily during their farming operations. Officers can check that lease holders are being compliant in line with their signed Business Plan and Summary Statements and with the conditions set out on the Southern IFCA Poole Fishery Order 2015 MP. A copy of the MP and PHFO can be found on the Authorities website and can be accessed by the links below: [Aquaculture : Southern IFCA \(southern-ifca.gov.uk\)](http://southern-ifca.gov.uk)

CET will ensure that the lease holders are compliant with their Summary Statements, Business Plans and MP when laying, harvesting and cleaning leased ground. Inspections will be carried out on the leased ground, to check that the shellfish stipulated in their Business Plans and Summary Statements, is the same as on their leased ground. To check the vessels being used are compliant with the lease agreement and Business Plans. To process dispensation applications that are issued on a yearly basis and that the rent for the beds are paid within the stipulated time set out in their leases.

Officer(s)	Planned activity 2023 – 2024	Date(s)
DCO& IFCO	To carry out inspections of live shellfish being delivered to leased beds as per the biosecurity management plan.	All year round
DCO& IFCO	To ensure lease bed holders are complying with their lease arrangements.	All year round
IFCO	Check reports on mortality of shellfish and report to CEFAS	All year round
BST	Send out half yearly rent reminder letters with correct rent required and that it is paid in the stipulated time set out in their lease	June & December 2023
DCO & SO	Send out dispensation applications annually	December 2023

Compliance with Poole Harbour Several Order Biosecurity Measures Plan

Under the Poole Fishery Order 2015 Southern IFCA is registered and authorised to operate an Aquaculture Production Business or (APB) under the Aquatic Animal Health (England and Wales) Regulations 2009.

The Biosecurity Measures Plan (BMP) is a live document which records the annual movement of shellfish seed coming onto the leased ground and monitors the shellfish leaving the aquaculture beds. When seed shellfish is imported from outside of the UK, CET Officers have a responsibility to ensure that the correct information to inform CEFAS (Fish Health Inspectorate (FHI), has been entered through the Import of Products, Animals, Food and Feed System (IPAFFS). An Aquatic Animal Health notification form (AAH1) has to be submitted ahead of any import from Jersey, Guernsey, Isle of Man and Northern Ireland (i.e. within UK but outside of GB) and AAH2 form notification on new sources of imported shellfish. These forms notify CEFAS, five days in advance of any planned import of molluscs that are susceptible to, or vectors of, the diseases that are covered in Council Directives and a schedule of the Aquatic Animal and Health (England & Wales) Regulations 2009. This also covers any unexplained or unusual mortalities. The notifiable diseases are divided into three categories (Exotic, Non-Exotic & Emerging) in the table below and are listed in the BMP. The BMP can be inspected at any time by CEFAS to ensure compliance with the APB by checking any imports, movement, and mortality of shellfish within the UK.

Notifiable Diseases Table		
Exotic		
	Disease	Susceptible Species
Molluscs	<i>Bonamia exitosa</i>	Australian mud oyster, Chilean flat oyster
	<i>Perkinsus marinus</i>	Pacific oyster and eastern oyster
	<i>Mikrocytos mackini</i>	Pacific oyster, eastern oyster, Olympia flat oyster, European flat oyster
Non – Exotic		
	Disease	Susceptible Species
Molluscs	<i>Mattellia refringens</i>	Australian mud oyster, Chilean flat oyster, European flat oyster, Argentinian oyster, blue mussel. Mediterranean mussel
	<i>Binamia ostreae</i>	Australian mud oyster, Chilean flat oyster, Olympia flat oyster, Asian oyster, European flat oyster
Emerging		
	Disease	Susceptible Species
Molluscs	ostreid herpesvirus (OsHV-1 μ Var)	Southern IFCA currently also has Article 43 of Council Directive 2006/88/EC measures in place.
Molluscs	Norovirus (NoV) Caliciviridae	NoV can enter the coastal zone via wastewater discharges resulting in contamination and can persist for several days

The Authority is notified once a year by CEFAS, who carry out a regulatory compliance inspection of the APB and BMP. CEFAS FHI cross check all the Shellfish movements in and out of the Poole APB and verify these have been recorded correctly.

Officer(s)	Compliance of the movement of live shellfish to leased ground	Date(s)
DCO & IFCO	Live upload of imports onto IPAFF System	All year round
DCO & IFCO	Annual Compliance inspection by CEFAS on Biosecurity Document	All year round
IFCO	Annual catch return Defra	March 2023
DCO & IFCO	Engagement with Lease Holders & CEFAS	All year round

Dispensations

The Authority's byelaws must be complied with by all those targeting sea fisheries resources. There may be occasions when someone or an organisation requires access to areas or carryout fishing activity for restocking or scientific research. In these circumstances and where the byelaw permits, applicants are required to submit a request to the Southern IFCA for a dispensation from a condition to comply with a particular byelaw.

Applicants are required to submit a dispensation request form, informing the Authority which byelaw they would wish to have an exemption from. The request for a derogation sets out the criteria and obligations (from which byelaw, location, supporting maps, time, vessel details, gear description, details of the activity and any mitigation to minimise impact) the applicant must complete as part of the process and must include sufficient information to enable Officers to make an informed decision before issuing any dispensation.

Each request is assessed individually on its merits in terms of the likely effect on the fishery and environment. In its assessment the Authority, having regard for its principal objective and its statutory duties, will consider, amongst other things, the impacts as set out in the application. If the Southern IFCA is satisfied that the information provided by the applicant meets the minimum requirements and considers the dispensation request is justified, then the Authority will issue a relief from the relevant byelaws applied for in the dispensation.

The applicant is required to justify the dispensation request in terms of both specific circumstances and exceptional duration. Applicants are advised to give as much notice as possible when making dispensation requests, as there may be a requirement for more information if there is not enough to satisfy the granting of a dispensation and any special conditions.

When applications are received the Deputy Chief Officer (DCO) will consider and process applications providing the applicant has demonstrated the following:

That there is NO:

- Significant risks associated with the non-compliance
- Avoidable adverse impacts (immediately or in the longer term)
- Additional measures that could be taken to further mitigate the impact
- Outstanding objections from other parties who are materially affected by the non-compliance
- Competitive advantages to the applicant arising from the dispensation
- Other reasonable options to address the non-compliance that have not been considered

Officer(s)	Planned activity 2023 – 2024	Date(s)
DCO	To consider applications and reply within stipulated timescale	All year round

DCO & RPT	To review applications in order to ensure compliance with The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (legislation.gov.uk)	All year round
SO	To act as back up to DCO when required to do so	All year round

Monitoring Codes of Practice

The CET will monitor compliance with codes of practice that the Authority introduces in line with its risk-based intelligence led approach, where a breach of the code is detected this will be logged utilising the intelligence reporting system and will be shared with the RPT for consideration of management interventions. The CET will also continue to collect key monitoring data for example fishing vessel sightings and inspection reports which will support the successful monitoring of Codes of Practice. The CET will also utilise the seasonality table to inform engagement surrounding codes of practice.

Compliance with Wrasse Fishery Guidance

Wrasse Fishery Guidance was introduced for any person commercially targeting this species, it is a voluntary management measure to monitor the fishery and protect the long-term sustainability of wrasse populations within the Southern IFCA District.

No take zones form part of the guidance, indicating to the commercial industry where fishing for live wrasse should not take place. This includes maximum fish depth for pots, rod and line fishing and restricting pots to eighty per vessel. There is also a closed season on the wrasse fishery is between 1 April – 30 June and catch data must be submitted through sales notes to the MMO and catch returns to Southern IFCA. The MCRS Byelaw introduces a legal size to the Wrasse species replacing the voluntary management measures.

There is a requirement for CET Officers to gather information to feed into the Monitoring and Control Plan put in place by the RPT that inform future potential management.

Officer(s)	Planned activity 2023 – 2024	Date(s)
IFCO	Carry out compliance inspections inline with the monitoring and control plan	During open season
IFCOs	To work with the industry and gain further knowledge of Wrasse fishery	Throughout the year
IFCOs	To ensure compliance with the MCRS Byelaw	All year round

Compliance Poole Harbour Saltmarsh Code of Practice

Salt marsh is a coastal ecosystem in the upper coastal intertidal zone between land and open saltwater or brackish water that is regularly flooded by the tides. These are highly sensitive, dynamic environments that are important to nature. Saltmarsh is a supporting habitat for the Poole Harbour Special Protection Area (SPA), Southern IFCA as a Competent Authority under the Conservation Regulations need to demonstrate ‘no adverse effect’ through the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA).

A Code of Practice is in place as a voluntary measure to protect Saltmarsh that is not protected under the PHDP Byelaw.

Officer(s)	Planned activity 2023 – 2024	Date(s)
DCO/ SO	To ensure monitoring data is collated to inform compliance assessment with the CoP	24th May – 23rd December 2023
IFCO	To provide Drone support to monitor spatial restrictions	24th May – 23rd December 2023
IFCOs	To collate vessel sightings data from FPV E to feed into monitoring of CoP.	2024
IFCOs	To engage with permit holders to encourage compliance with the CoP.	2024

6.0 Community and Stakeholder Engagement

The delivery of the IFCA Vision is fundamental to successful compliance and co-operation of stakeholders from the recreational sea angling and commercial fishing sectors. CET Officers attend meetings with the local community including Angling and Commercial Associations and other community forums. In addition, Officers work with partner enforcement agencies such as the Police, Environment Agency, Environmental Health and MMO. The objectives for communicating with stakeholders from all sectors is to raise awareness, identify issues and to gather information that informs the development of inshore fisheries management measures. Collaboration and community participation are principles that are entrenched across the entire characteristics of the Southern IFCA model.

The Authorities Communication Plan sets out how Southern IFCA will approach communication and aspects of engagement with the community and stakeholders. It aims to ensure that people understand how as an organisation we plan to engage with others to help us make the right decisions for delivering the vision. The CET have a responsibility to communicate up to date information on current legislation and investigation outcomes through press releases based on successful prosecutions. There is a key message that runs through all the work areas regarding communication and engagement with all stakeholder sectors, which is evident through this strategy.

The Compliance and Enforcement Framework and Compliance Risk Register that supports this strategy, ensures a consistent and transparent approach across the CET work stream. This includes all stages of operational delivery and accountability, during any of the FPT's decision-making. Part of the process of introducing new Byelaws is ensure adequate training is provided to the Officers. This will allow Officers to be fully aware of the legislation when communicating with stakeholders from the recreational and commercial sectors. Additional supporting documentation such as FAQs and posters will be utilised to inform industry (commercial and recreational) and stakeholders during implementation periods.

Southern IFCA Officers continually engage with stakeholders, local organisations and the general public through land and sea patrols, attending meetings, giving presentations, lectures and displaying educational information. It is vital for Officers to keep the fishing industry updated and advised of any changes. This also includes other stakeholders and members of the public on matters such as updates to management measures, current and relevant regulations relating to the District that includes Officers from the CET attending key stakeholder groups and events.

Stakeholder engagement is important for gaining trust from the commercial and recreational sectors in the work Southern IFCA carries out, communicating to all stakeholders and maximising better compliance whether it be voluntary or a legal requirement. Information is communicated through the following methods listed below:

- Land patrols
- Sea Patrols
- Attending Sea Angling and Commercial fishermen's Associations and public meetings
- Communication Packages
- Stakeholder Meetings
- Open days
- Information stands
- Website updates

Officer(s)	Planned Stakeholder Meetings for 2023 - 2024	Date(s)
SO	Poole and District Sea Angling Association	Quarterly
IFCO	South West Aquaculture Network	When required
DCO	Poole and District Fishermen's Association	When required
DCO	South Coast Fishermen's Council	When required
DCO/ SO	Local and Regional Rural Crime Meetings	Quarterly
DCO	National Inshore Marine Enforcement Group	Quarterly
IFCO	Other local engagement & advisory groups	When required

Fishing Gear Restrictions & Seasonal Changes

Southern IFCA will increase engagement with industry during seasonal changes through several methods, including stakeholder engagement, social media, and engagement with commercial and recreational fishers. Educational materials and information leaflets will be produced and circulated through industry prior to the date of the change where appropriate. Please refer (ANNEX 1).

Officer(s)	Planned activity 2023 – 2024	Date(s)
IFCO	To utilise social media platforms & the Southern IFCA Website to publicise key seasonal changes prior to change	When required
IFCO	To note seasonal changes on TCG tactical assessment prior to change.	When required
IFCO	To update IFCO Crib & District Wide Seasonality Chart when new regulations are introduced.	When required
DCO / SO	Control and Enforcement Training when introducing new Byelaws to ensure adequate training is provided to support community engagement.	Quarterly

7.0 Working in Partnership

Joint Fisheries Statement

[Joint Fisheries Statement \(JFS\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk)

Southern IFCA will need to have regard to the Fisheries Act 2020 and therefore the JFS in relation to Fisheries Monitoring and Enforcement, The JFS states that;

- Fisheries enforcement provides an assurance of compliance leading to a higher confidence level of the data for fisheries products removed from UK waters. Accurate data allows for robust analysis that supports the scientific evidence objective.
- The national fisheries authorities will work together to continue to deliver on the UK's commitment to sustainable fishing by ensuring effective enforcement of fishing by all vessels in UK waters and UK vessels, wherever they may be fishing in the world. Where appropriate, the fisheries enforcement authorities will cooperate and collaborate to assure compliance with their respective regulations.
- Each national fisheries authority will regulate and enforce fisheries using methods that are appropriate and proportionate to their respective waters and fisheries. The introduction of any new monitoring or surveillance regime will be proportionate and based on the best available evidence.
- Fisheries enforcement authorities will work together where appropriate to ensure enforcement meets the requirements of the legislation in place and the legal framework under which they operate, ensuring where feasible, a consistency in approach and simplification of existing procedures.
- Fisheries enforcement authorities will carry out enforcement that is intelligence led, risk-based or is required by the UK's international obligations. Enforcement of the respective regulations will be in line with applicable guidelines for regulators.

- Effective fisheries monitoring and enforcement is the key requirement to ensure we are aware of which vessels fish in UK waters, when they are in UK waters and how much catch is removed from UK waters. This supports all of the fisheries objectives, with particular emphasis on the sustainability and precautionary objectives.

Working with other Fisheries Regulators

- Having knowledge of partnership regulations when carrying out compliance work is invaluable, as other infringements maybe detected during inspections and observations. Other regulators that Southern IFCA Officers work with can be seen in the table below, planned joint working for 2023/24 and priority areas are described in the right hand column;

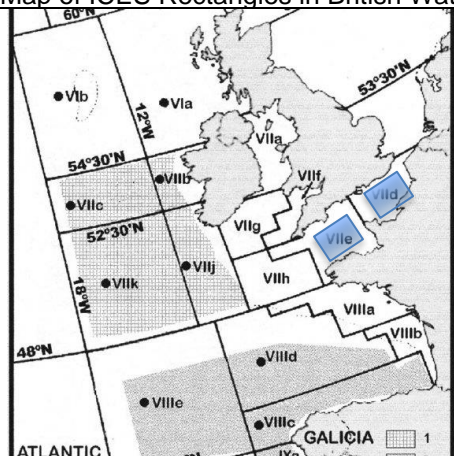
Regulator	Background	Planned work for 2023-2024
Marine Management Organisation (MMO)	MMO is a non-departmental public body established under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 to ensure marine activities are carried out sustainably	Joint compliance patrols with a focus on engagement & compliance checks. National Inshore Marine Enforcement Group (NIMEG) task and finish groups including delivery of JFS.
Environment Agency (EA)	A non-departmental public body responsible to the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA). For rivers and out to 6 miles on migratory species	Cross warranting arrangements in place. Particular focus on Netting activity within estuarine & Harbour areas within the IFCA District.
Dorset and Hampshire Police	Marine Sections and Rural Crime Teams	Support Operation Seabird & Operation Seagoing.
Marine Coastguard Agency (MCA)	Marine Surveyors	Recording and reporting the wearing of PFDs.
Port Health Officers (PHO)	Environmental Health Officers from all constitute Authorities	Joint patrols and inspections of premises, information shared regarding non-compliance with shellfish classifications.
UK Border Force (UKBF)	Enforcement Officers	Joint patrols and reporting possible infringements detected. Engagement through NMIC/ JMOCC.
Gang Labour and Abuse Authority (GLAA)	Enforcement Officers	Joint patrols and reporting possible infringements detected particular focus on shore gathering.
National Food Crime Unit (NFCU)	Enforcement Team	Information sharing.
Centre for Environment Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (CEFAS)	Fish Health Inspectorate (FHI)	Joint inspections of shellfish being stored and exported. Joint work on biosecurity in Poole Harbour.
UK Immigration	Enforcement Officers	Joint work on shore patrols with particular focus on shore gathering.

Marine Control and Surveillance System (MCSS)

Southern IFCA have joint access to upload records of physical inspections onto a national data base called MCSS. The system is facilitated by the MMO and CEFAS and uses International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) rectangular areas as a way of recording fishing

effort. ICES is a leading multi-disciplinary scientific forum for the exchange of information and ideas on all aspects of marine data pertaining to the North Atlantic. Southern IFCA's District covers ICES rectangular areas VIIId and VIIe highlighted in blue on the map below. The information uploaded onto the system are sightings from FPVs, sightings from the Drone, physical inspections of vessels, vehicles, premises or person(s). All the data is stored on a secure system and protected under the DPA 1998 and GDPR. Infringement and prosecution outcomes are also uploaded on to the database. There is a guidance book provided by CEFAS on how to upload and search for data. This guidance stipulates what information can be accessed and used for in line with DPA and GDPR legislation.

Map of ICES Rectangles in British Waters



Officer(s)	Planned activity 2023 – 2024	Date(s)
IFCOs	Input inspection and sighting information onto the MCSS data base	Daily
IFCOs	To attend any training when required and disseminate any updates to the whole team	When required

ANNEX 1 - Southern IFCA Compliance and Enforcement Seasonal Changes													
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	
DISTRICT-WIDE Seasonal Changes													
Bass Nursery Areas - Bass (Specified Areas) Order 1990						Closed Season (specified areas) 30 th Apr – 1 st Nov							
Bass Emergency Measures Order 2020/123	Catch and Release Only		The Fleet - Closed season - All year For Recreational Fishers 1 st March – 30 th Nov - no more than 2 bass > 42cm per person, per day								C&R only		
Oyster Closed Season Byelaw	Commercial Closed Feb & Mar		Closed Season – 1 st March – 31 st October										
Cockles Byelaw	Closed 1 st Feb - 30 th Apr												
Periwinkles Byelaw							Closed season 15 th May - 15 th Sep						
Wrasse Guidance					Closed 1 st Apr – 31 st Jun								
Poole Harbour Seasonal changes													
Poole Harbour Dredge Permit Byelaw	Closed season 24 th Dec - 24 th May				PHDP season open 25 th May – 23 rd December								
					BSAs Closed		PHDP Bird Sensitive Areas (BSA) open 1 st July - 31 st Oct			BSAs Closed			
Poole Harbour Shellfish Handgathering Byelaw	Closed season (Specified Areas) 1 st Nov - 31 st Mar									Closed season (Specified Areas) 1 st Nov - 31 st Mar			
Poole Harbour Prawns Closed Season Byelaw	Closed season 1 st Jan – 31 st July												
Poole Harbour Bait Digging Agreement	Holes Bay North & Seagrass Beds Whitley Lake – Bait digging prohibited <u>all year</u>												
	Holes Bay South 1 st Jan - 28 th Feb												
	Bird sensitive areas 1 st Nov - 30 th Mar									BSAs 1 st Nov - 31 st Mar			
The Solent Seasonal Changes													
Solent Dredge Permit Byelaw						The Solent - No dredging for Scallops 1 st Apr - 30 th Sep							
	No dredging in S'oton Water, Portsmouth Hbr, Langstone Hbr 1 st Mar – 31 st Oct												
Other Seasonal Changes													
Fixed Engines Byelaw						Closed (Specified Areas) 1 st Apr – 30 th Sep							
						Closed (Lyme Bay) 1 st May – 31 st Jul							
Fishing Under Mechanical Power Byelaw						Closed (Chesil) 1 st May – 31 st Aug							
EA Seasonal Changes													
EA Christchurch Harbour Fixed Engine Byelaw			Fixed Engine (Christchurch Harbour area) and Bottom Nets (Christchurch Box) Closed - 15 th Feb - 30 th Sep										
KEY:	Orders	Byelaws	Code of Practice	Other Agency									