

Sussex Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority
Byelaw guidance for marine fisheries and conservation management
Marine Protected Areas Byelaw 2015



Schedule 1: Kingmere Marine Conservation Zone

Introduction

This guidance is intended to provide a summary explanation and description of the regulations defined with the Sussex Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority, Marine Protected Areas Byelaw 2015 and schedule 1, Kingmere Marine Conservation Zone.

The guidance includes:

- Reference to the relevant Marine Conservation Zone Order
- A description of the key byelaw management measures
- Co-ordinates and boundary lines associated with any defined zones or areas
- Graphical representations of zones showing reference points that correspond to the byelaw.
- Management measures matrices summarising the regulations for zones 1-4
- Authority policy on interpretation of definitions where applicable
- Voluntary measures adopted by users

For the purposes of any clarification and legal interpretation the original byelaw should be referred to.

Byelaw Summary Explanation

Definitions

Both paragraph 1 of the Byelaw and the interpretation section at the start of schedule 1 provide definitions that relate to text in the management measures. The byelaw should be referred to for this specific information.

Paragraphs 1 to 4 provide the byelaw framework under which the management for specific sites (e.g. Kingmere MCZ) is defined in numbered schedules

Schedule 1 - *Kingmere Marine Conservation Zone*

Protected Area

The byelaw provides details of the relevant Kingmere MCZ, MPA designation Order 2013 (Ministerial order 2013 No.11).

Part 1 - Management Measures

The management measures are provided under headings that relate to types of fishing activity. Both commercial and recreational fishing activities are included. The managed fishing activities include:

- Towed Gears - e.g. Trawling and scallop dredging.
- Nets - including all fixed and drift nets that are capable of enmeshing fish.
- Pots - including any equipment that can trap fish and shellfish.

- Lining – lines attached to anchors and buoyage with multiple hooks (not rod and line or handlines).
- Angling – Fishing with rod and line and or hand lines
- Dive Fishing – gathering fish and shellfish whilst using a snorkel or breathing apparatus.

The specified control measures for different methods of fishing may vary according to both the time of year and the zone in which the management applies.

To enable users to understand the regulations the management measures have been summarised in two matrices which relate to periods of the year (all dates are inclusive and 00:00 hrs applies to the start of a day).

Matrices showing summary of management measures

1st April-30th June Bream Season Management

	Towed gear	Netting gear	Potting & trap gear	Lining	Angling	Dive gathering
Zone 1	X	X	X	X	X	X
Zone 2	X	X	X	X	✓4	X
Zone 3	X	X	✓0	✓0	✓4	✓0
Zone 4	X	X	✓0	✓0	✓4	✓0

Key:

- X Prohibited
- ✓4 Open but maximum of 4 bream per person bag limit
- ✓0 Open but no retention of bream

1st July-31st March Management

	Towed gear	Netting gear	Potting & trap gear	Lining	Angling	Dive gathering
Zone 1	X	✓	✓	✓	✓4	✓
Zone 2	X	✓	✓	✓	✓4	✓
Zone 3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓4	✓
Zone 4	X	✓	✓	✓	✓4	✓

Key:

- X Prohibited
- ✓ Open
- ✓4 Open but maximum of 4 bream per person bag limit

Management measures not described in matrices

Towed gear

Vessels fishing with towed gear in zone 3, or within 0.5 nautical miles of zones 1, 2, 3 and 4, must be fitted with one working and active vessel information and monitoring system of the following type:

- Inshore Vessel Monitoring System (e.g. SUCCORFISH, AST or Marine Instruments devices)
- Vessel Monitoring System with GSM capacity (VMS+) - required for all registered fishing vessels of 12 metres or more overall length (Council Regulation (EU) No 404/2011).
- A marine Automatic Identification System

Towed gear on vessels which are transiting through zones 1, 2, 3 or 4 during prohibited periods must be secured and stowed.

Netting gear

Prohibited periods and zones specified in matrices

Potting gear

Prohibited periods and zones specified in matrices

Whilst fishing with pots in zones 3 and 4, a person must not retain bream from 1st April to 30th June.

Lining gear (not angling or handlines)

Prohibited periods and zones specified in matrices

Whilst fishing with pots in zones 3 and 4, a person must not retain bream from 1st April to 30th June.

Angling

Whilst angling during the periods and within zones when and where a bag limit is permitted any person must not -

- a) Keep more than 4 bream during one calendar day
- b) Possess any part of bream other than whole or gutted fish
- c) Retain any live bream in any container, keep net or receptacle
- d) Transfer any bream, dead or alive, between vessels
- e) Return any dead bream to the fishery
- f) Use any bream as bait

During the periods and within zones described, when and where a bag limit is permitted a vessel master must not retain on a vessel a number of bream which is more than 4 times the number of persons fishing on the vessel.

Dive Fishing (hand gathering)

Prohibited periods and zones specified in matrices.

Whilst fishing with pots in zones 3 and 4, a person must not retain bream from 1st April to 30th June.

Part 2 – Co-ordinates of Management Zones

Within this guidance the co-ordinates and boundary lines defined within the byelaw's schedule 1 are supported by chart illustrations.

The numbered figures provide illustrations of the zones showing the associated reference points. The co-ordinates contained within the byelaw and associated with the reference points are summarised in the guidance after the charts.

The charts are for illustration purposes only and not intended for navigational needs.

The zones 1 to 4 are colour coded to enable interpretation and correspond to the management measures summarised in the matrices.

CHARTS OF FISHING ZONES

Figure 1. Kingmere Marine Conservation Zone, illustrating extent of area and management zones 1-4. Boundaries projected on bathymetric chart data.

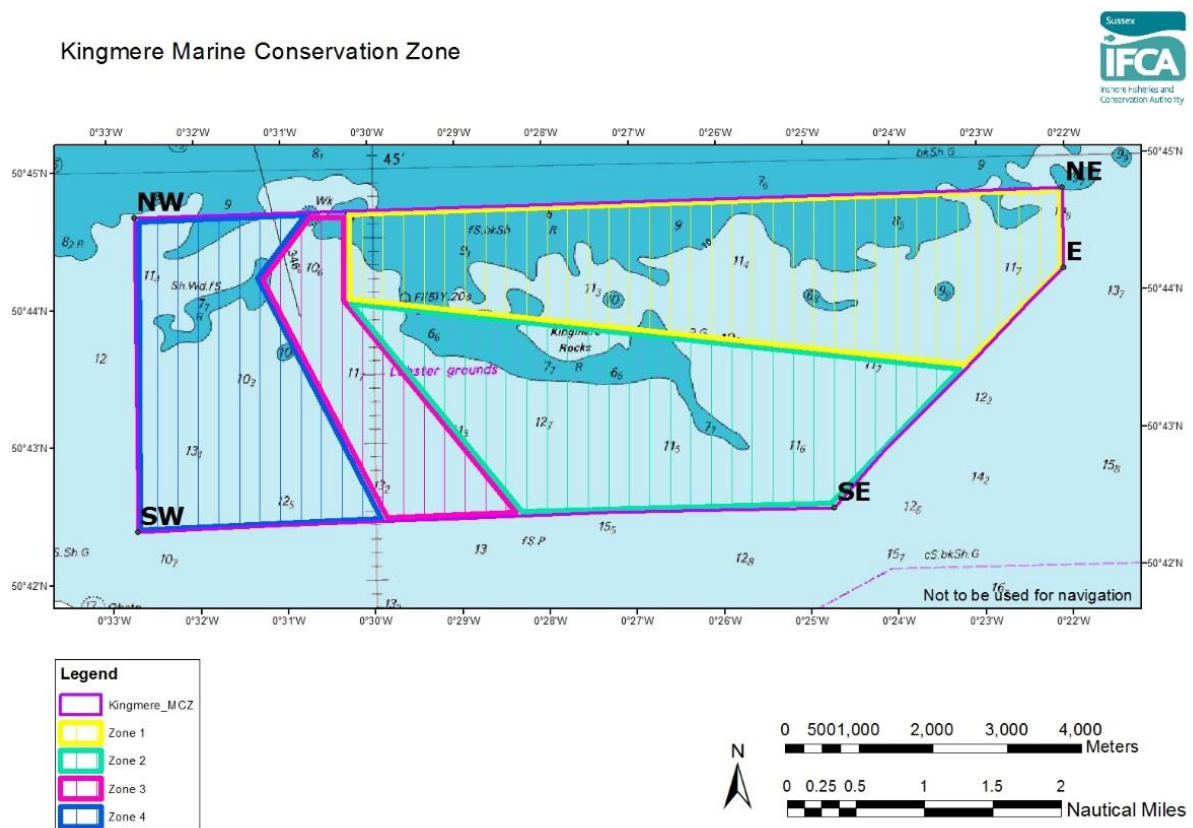


Figure 2. Kingmere Marine Conservation Zone, illustrating extent of area and management zones 1-4. Boundaries projected on 2015 site conservation feature data.

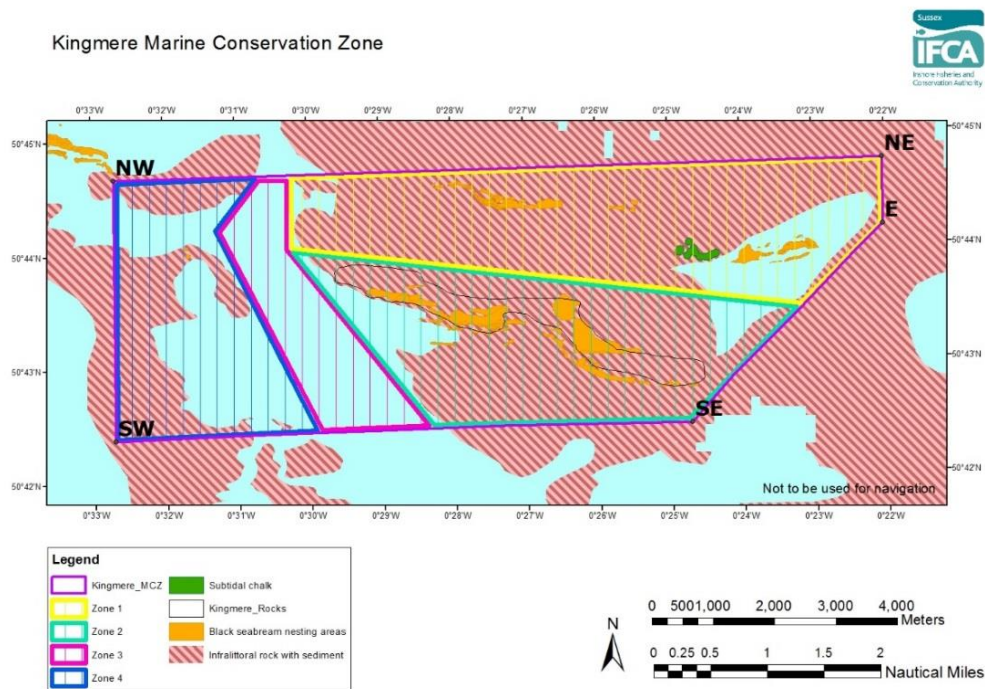


Figure 3. Kingmere Marine Conservation Zone showing full extent and Zone 1 with boundary reference points joined by geodesic lines

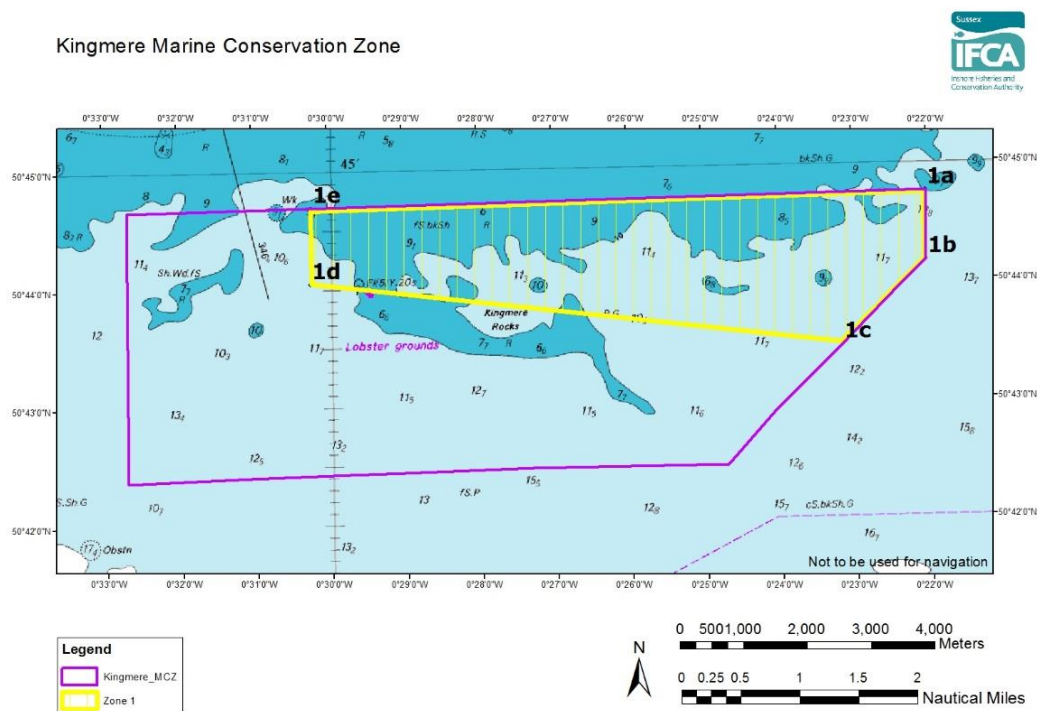


Figure 4. Kingmere Marine Conservation Zone showing full extent and Zone 2 with boundary reference points joined by geodesic lines

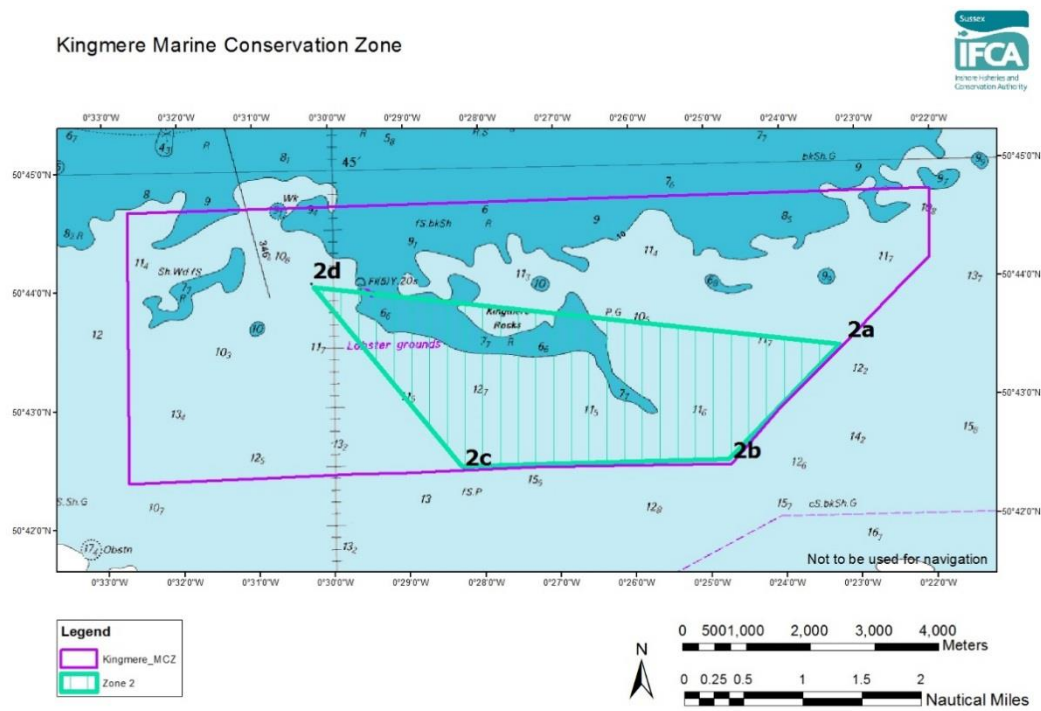


Figure 5. Kingmere Marine Conservation Zone showing full extent and Zone 3 with boundary reference points joined by geodesic lines

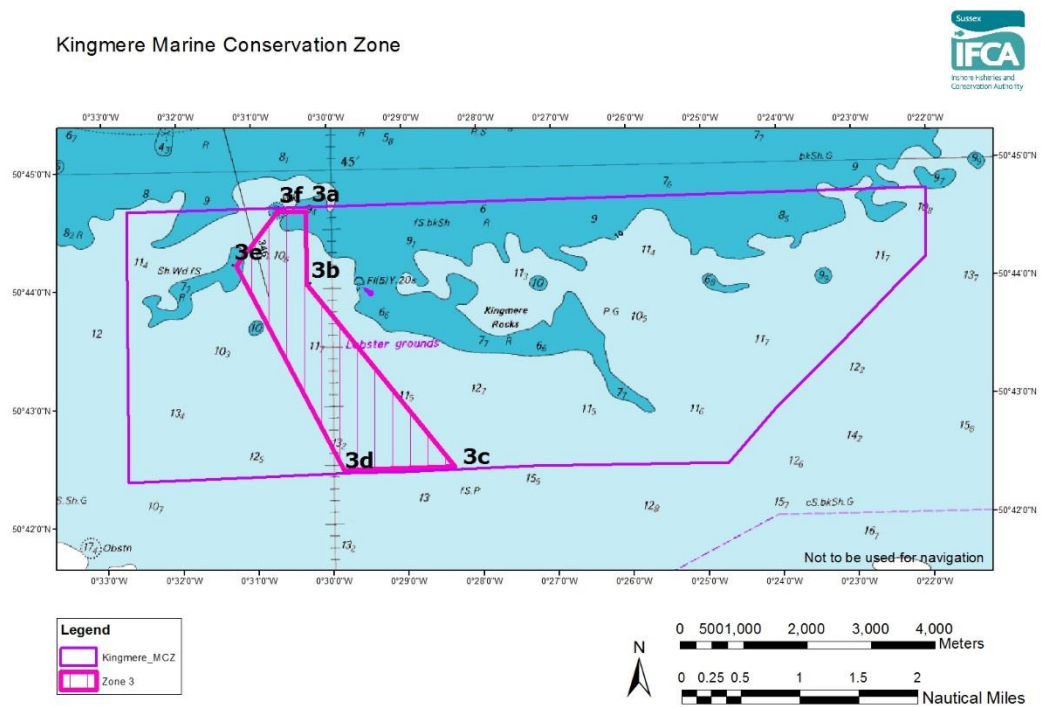
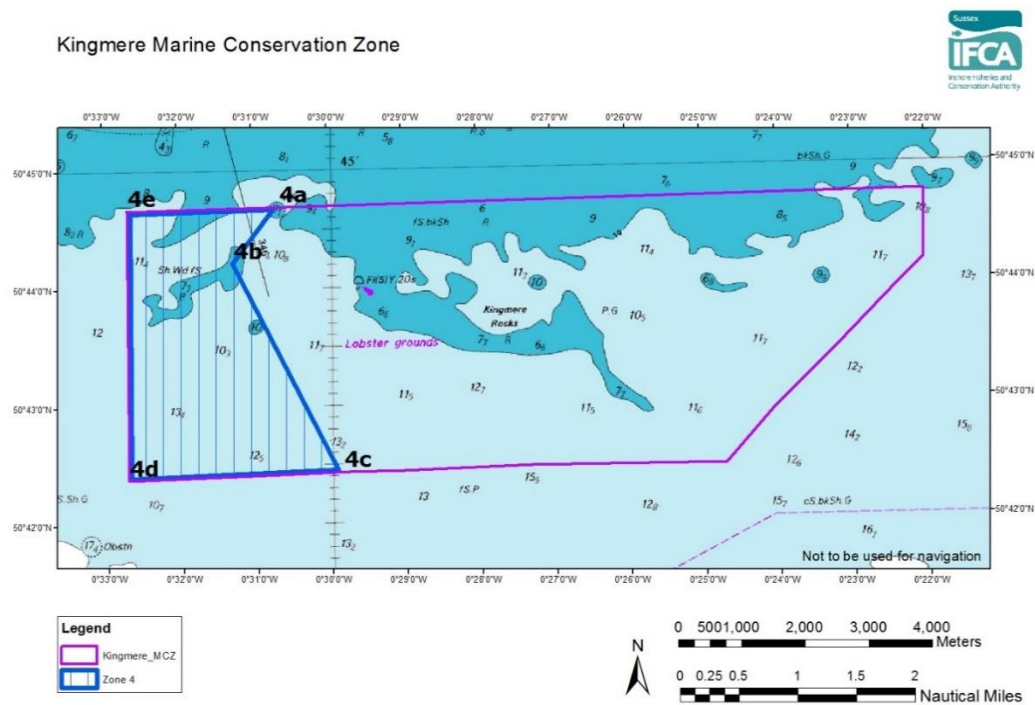


Figure 6. Kingmere, Marine Conservation Zone showing full extent and Zone 4 with boundary reference points joined by geodesic lines



COORDINATES OF FISHING ZONES

Reference points and co-ordinates for Kingmere Marine Conservation Zone boundary points joined by geodesic lines on figures 1 and 2:

Ref. point	Position
NE	50° 44.78'N 0° 22.12'W
E	50° 44.20'N 0° 22.12'W
SE	50° 42.49'N 0° 24.81'W
SW	50° 42.41'N 0° 32.81'W
NW	50° 44.70'N 0° 32.78'W

Co-ordinates for management zones 1-4. Co-ordinates for zones shown joined by geodesic lines on figures 3 to 6:

Zone 1

Ref. point	Position
a	50° 44.78'N 0° 22.12'W
b	50° 44.20'N 0° 22.12'W
c	50° 43.49'N 0° 23.26'W
d	50° 44.07'N 0° 30.34'W
e	50° 44.72'N 0° 30.32'W

Zone 2

Ref. point	Position
a	50° 43.49'N 0° 23.26'W
b	50° 42.49'N 0° 24.81'W
c	50° 42.48'N 0° 28.37'W
d	50° 44.07'N 0° 30.34'W

Zone 3

Ref. point	Position
a	50° 44.72'N 0° 30.32'W
b	50° 44.07'N 0° 30.34'W
c	50° 42.48'N 0° 28.37'W
d	50° 42.46'N 0° 29.94'W
e	50° 44.24'N 0° 31.36'W
f	50° 44.72'N 0° 30.74'W

Zone 4

Ref. point	Position
a	50° 44.72'N 0° 30.74'W
b	50° 44.24'N 0° 31.36'W
c	50° 42.46'N 0° 29.94'W
d	50° 42.41'N 0° 32.81'W
e	50° 44.70'N 0° 32.78'W

List of Protected MPA Features

Protected feature	Type of feature
Moderate energy infralittoral rock and thin mixed sediments	Marine habitat
Subtidal chalk	Marine habitat
Black seabream (<i>Spondyliosoma cantharus</i>)	Species of marine fauna

Voluntary Code of Conduct for Anglers

The following Angling Code of Conduct for Kingmere MCZ is supported by The Angling Trust. These voluntary measures have been developed to support the site's regulatory regime and help achieve the best conservation outcomes for the site, assisting with successful recruitment of juvenile black seabream. It will be subject to regular review.

- During the black seabream spawning season (April to June), consider practicing and promoting catch and release, or retaining less than the 4 bream per person bag limit
Purpose: To minimise black bream mortality during this important stage in their life cycle
- Where retaining fish below the bag limit, select those showing signs of damage (e.g. if bleeding from gills)
Purpose: For individuals to retain as part of their bag limit, those fish unlikely to survive if released
- When fishing within Kingmere MCZ, continue to support your recreational fishery by adopting a minimum size for black bream (23 cm recommended)
Purpose: To prevent removal of immature fish, enabling them to breed at least once
- Adopt a maximum size of 40 cm, and take photographs rather than retain trophy fish
Purpose: To protect the larger, more fecund fish
- Use barbless or de-barbed hooks when fishing for black bream
Purpose: To minimise fish damage and enable easy unhooking, to reduce bream mortality post catch and release
- Use landing nets to lift fish into boats; wet hands before handling fish carefully; unhook fish while in the landing net; if a photo is desired, support the fish while taking a photo and unhooking; if practicing catch and release, quickly return fish to the water
Purpose: To promote good handling and unhooking practice to minimise damage and increase potential survivability of those fish returned

- If retaining fish dispatch fish quickly and cleanly

Purpose: For fish welfare

- Return females in roe

Purpose: To allow eggs to hatch and contribute to the next population

- Use methods that minimise damage to sensitive areas, consider drifting where practicable or if necessary use a lower impact anchor

Purpose: To minimise rocky reef and bream nest damage, and spawning fish disturbance

- Maintain a log of black seabream captures and vessel observations- see log sheet online at www.sussex-ifca.gov.uk and submit as soon as possible

Purpose: To provide important information to inform management and its success

- Encourage other fishers to understand and support the voluntary code

- Contact the IFCA if you have information on any boat or person not complying with the statutory management regime for Kingmere MCZ

- Record and report any information on tagged fish and return them alive (entry into annual prize draw)

Notifying the Authority if you witness illegal activity, help us protect the MCZ and compliance to byelaw.

What can I do?

If you see what you believe is illegal activity taking place -

- Make a written record what you see (simple notes are good)
- Take a photograph if you can
- If relevant obtain a position of the vessel and your vessel's position (e.g. observed vessel was approx. 200 metres to the south of our position at Lat/Long.

Contact details

12a Riverside Business Centre, Brighton Road, Shoreham-by-Sea, West Sussex BN43 6RE

Email: admin@sussex-ifca.gov.uk

Web: www.sussex-ifca.gov.uk

Twitter: @sussex_ifca

Tel: 01273 454407

Fax: 01273 454408

Information on offences and penalties

It is the responsibility of those fishing for both commercial and recreational purposes within any marine conservation zone to ensure that any fishing activity complies with Sussex IFCA MPA Byelaw.

It is an offence not to comply with any reasonable request made by an Inshore Fisheries & Conservation Officer whilst conducting their duties. This includes; facilitating the boarding and inspection of any vessel engaged in fishing, inspection of vehicles and equipment associated with fishing activities.

The maximum penalty for non-compliance of a byelaw is a fine not exceeding £50,000. Breaches of any byelaw condition can be subject to an Administrative Penalty sanction according to a standard scale.

Illegal fishing equipment may be immediately seized.

Date of guidance: November 2016