

## Annex E2 Existing local fisheries management (Finding Sanctuary project area)

This annex is focussed on existing local management for fisheries in the Finding Sanctuary. Information on existing local management of recreation that is relevant to the rMCZs is not provided by because it was not feasible to conduct a systematic review of all of the existing management within the project area.

### Southern IFCA fisheries district

The following table provides a brief summary of byelaws in the Southern Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority (IFCA) district. Further information can be found at [www.southern-ifca.gov.uk/byelaws](http://www.southern-ifca.gov.uk/byelaws).

**Byelaws 1 to 15** apply within the area enclosed by a line drawn 3nm to seaward of baselines.  
**Byelaws 16 to 27** apply within the area enclosed by a line drawn 6nm to seaward of baselines.

Byelaw no.	Byelaw description
1.	Fishing Under Mechanical Power – Closed Area: Between 1 May and 31 August no motors may be used in conjunction with trawl nets to catch sea fish in predetermined area.
2.	Poole Harbour – Prawns Close Season: From 1 January to 31 July no person may fish for any prawns or remove any prawns from the fishery in Poole Harbour Dorset West.
3.	Cockles: During February, March and April no person shall fish for or take from a fishery any cockle except by hand-picking, by rake or when cockle bed is covered by water.
4.	Periwinkles: No person may take from a fishery any periwinkles, except by hand-picking, between 15 May and 15 September.
5.	Oysters: Restrictions on removal of oysters from public fishery.
6.	Regulation of the Use of Stake or Stop Nets in Langstone Harbour: During low tide no stake, stop or dosh net may be placed across the channel or creek in fishing for sea fish.
7.	Oysters, Clams, Mussels – Prohibition on Night Fishing: No person shall dredge or fish for or take any oyster, clams or mussels on any day before 8.00am or after 4.00pm.
8.	Oyster dredges may not have a blade exceeding 1.5 metres.
9.	Temporary Closure of Shellfish Beds: No person may take any mussels, oysters or clams from closed beds.
10.	Oysters Close Season: No person may fish for or take oysters from fisheries between 1 March and 31 October.
11.	American Hard Shelled Clams: Minimum size for fishing is 63mm across the longest part of the shell.
12 and 13.	Fishing for Oysters, Mussels and Clams: 12: Oysters, clams and mussels may be hand-picked or dredged. 13: When fishing for anything other than oysters, no person may have oysters on board.

<b>Byelaw no.</b>	<b>Byelaw description</b>
14.	Carriage of Clams: When fishing for anything other than clams, no person may have clams on board.
15.	Prohibition on using or carrying a shellfish dredge, scoop or hand rake in certain areas of Poole Harbour.
16.	Fixed engines are prohibited for the taking of sea fish from 1 April to 30 September in set areas.
17.	Vessels used in fishing must not exceed 12 metres.
18.	Vessels used in fishing for sale must be open or undecked navigated by oars unless registered.
19.	Grey Mullet: Minimum size for fishing is 30cm.
20.	Mussels: Minimum size is 50mm in length unless for mussel cultivation.
21.	Redeposit of Shellfish: Shellfish taken unlawfully must be returned unharmed as close as possible to the place from which they were taken.
22.	Foul hooking must not be used on mullet or bass.
23.	Skates and Rays: Minimum size is 40cm between the extreme tips of the wings.
24.	Electric current must not be used to kill any sea fish.
25.	Minimum Fish Sizes (cm): Black bream 23; brill 30; dab 23; conger eel 58; flounder 27; lemon sole 25; red mullet 15; shad 30; turbot 30; witch flounder 28.
26.	Scallop Fishing: No more than 12 dredges permitted. No dredges permitted before 7.00am or after 7.00pm.
27.	Protection of Berried (Egg Bearing) Lobsters: Berried lobster shall not be removed from fisheries.

### **Devon and Severn IFCA fisheries district**

The following table provides a brief summary of byelaws in the Devon and Severn IFCA district. Further information can be found at [www.devonandsevernifca.gov.uk/Bye\\_laws](http://www.devonandsevernifca.gov.uk/Bye_laws)

<b>Byelaw no.</b>	<b>Byelaw description</b>
3.	Scallops – Close Season: No person may remove from fisheries any scallop before 7.00am or after 7.00pm or during July, August or September.
5.	Trawling in Start Bay: Prohibition between Start Point lighthouse and Tor Cross Hotel.
6a. and 6b.	Restrictions on Trawling in Estuaries (Teign and Exe).
6c.	Restrictions on Trawling in Estuaries (Dart).
6d.	Restrictions on Trawling in Estuaries (Salcombe).
6e. and 6f.	Restrictions on Trawling in Estuaries (Yealm and Plymouth).

Byelaw no.	Byelaw description
12.	Prohibition of Netting – River Exe for catching fish and shellfish.
13.	Lundy Island – Marine Nature Reserve: No person shall use any harpoon spear or similar for sea fishing in this area.
17.	Fixed Engine – South Devon: The placing and use of fixed engines for taking sea fish is prohibited in certain areas.
18.	Fixed Engine – North Devon: The placing and use of fixed engines for taking sea fish is prohibited in certain areas.
19.	Prohibition on Netting in Tamar, Plym and Yealm.
23.	Dredging in Salcombe Estuary: Restrictions and permits apply.
24.	River Exe Shellfishery: Removal of shore crabs is restricted around Starcross Yacht Club and Dawlish Warren.
25.	Dredging in the Dart Estuary: Restrictions and permits apply.
-	Trawling is permitted in the area provided that such vessels have engine power of no more than 100kW. Scallop dredging is permitted provided that such vehicles use no more than 2 tow bars, no tow bar used exceeds 2.9 metres in length and there are no more than 3 dredges attached to each tow bar. Zones are shown in the South Devon Crabbing and Trawling Chart 2008. <sup>1</sup>
-	Lyme Bay Reefs: Under the Lyme Bay Designated Area Order 2008, dredging for shellfish and demersal trawling in the designated area are prohibited. <sup>2</sup>

### Cornwall IFCA fisheries district

The following table provides a brief summary of byelaws in the Cornwall IFCA district. Due to alterations to the boundaries and remit of the IFCA, byelaws previously under the jurisdiction of the Environment Agency and the Devon Sea Fisheries Committee now fall under the Cornwall IFCA district. In light of this, Cornwall IFCA is currently undertaking a review of all byelaws, which may lead to some byelaws being amended or revoked. Further information can be found at [www.cornwall-ifca.gov.uk/Byelaws\\_Regulations](http://www.cornwall-ifca.gov.uk/Byelaws_Regulations)

Byelaw no.	Byelaw description
Ex-Cornwall Sea Fisheries Committee Byelaws	
–	Bass Fishery: Bass less than 37.5cm in length may not be removed.
–	Berried lobster and crawfish may not be removed from the fishery.
–	Crabs measuring less than 150mm (female) or 160mm (male) may not be removed from the fishery.
–	Crawfish measuring less than 110mm may not be removed from the fishery.

<sup>1</sup> See [www.devonandsevernifca.gov.uk/crabbingchart](http://www.devonandsevernifca.gov.uk/crabbingchart)

<sup>2</sup> See [www.devonandsevernifca.gov.uk/Lyme\\_Bay\\_map](http://www.devonandsevernifca.gov.uk/Lyme_Bay_map)

Byelaw no.	Byelaw description
–	Fixed engines are prohibited in certain areas.
–	Lobster, Crawfish and Crab Fishing for Profit: Permits are required.
–	Lobsters with a carapace measuring less than 90mm shall not be removed from the fishery.
–	Mesh of nets used within The Manacles and The Runnelstone may not be less than 250mm.
–	Method of Fishing (Dredges): Restrictions apply. <sup>3</sup>
–	Parts of crab may not be removed from fisheries when detached from the body of the crab.
–	Parts of scallops may not be removed from fisheries when detached from the shell.
–	Purse Seine and Ring Nets: Restrictions apply. <sup>4</sup>
–	Scallop Dredge (Limited Fishing Time): Not permitted between 7.00pm and 7.00am.
–	Shellfish boats may not be more than 16.46 metres.
–	Specified Fish Sizes: Fish must be no shorter than stated in guidelines. <sup>5</sup>
–	Spider crabs measuring less than 130mm shall not be removed from fisheries.
–	St Ives Bay Gill Net Fishery: Gill nets may not be used during closure.
–	Trawling in Parts of District - No person shall use in fishing for sea fish any kind of trawl net within those parts of the Cornwall Sea Fisheries District which lie to the landward side of the straight lines drawn respectively from The Guthens to Pedn-myin or from Enys Head to Carrick Luz (for exceptions see . <a href="http://www.cornwall-ifca.gov.uk/Byelaws_Regulations">www.cornwall-ifca.gov.uk/Byelaws_Regulations</a> )
–	Trawling may not be carried out in any vessel exceeding either 18.28 metres in length or 221kW of engine power.
–	'V'-notched lobsters may not be removed from the fisheries.
<b>Ex-Environment Agency Byelaws</b>	
-	Regulation of bass minimum landing size in Cornish estuaries
-	Regulation of cockle harvesting: minimum removal size; temporary closure of beds; acceptable methods of harvesting.
-	Prohibition of mechanical scallop dredging in The Fal and Helford European Marine Site
-	No relaying of in a fishery within the certain Cornish rivers and estuaries, any oyster taken from a fishery in Kent or Essex except with consent
-	Prohibition of fishing with a range of net fishing gears within the Camel Fishery District
-	Prohibition of fishing with a range of net fishing gears, restrictions on removal of oysters, mussels and clutches within the Fowey Fishery District
<b>Ex-Devon SFC Byelaws</b>	
-	These are not repeated here.

<sup>3</sup> See [www.cornwall-ifca.gov.uk/sitedata/Misc/CSFC\\_byelaws\\_2.pdf](http://www.cornwall-ifca.gov.uk/sitedata/Misc/CSFC_byelaws_2.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

### Isles of Scilly IFCA fisheries district

The following table provides a brief summary of byelaws in the Isles of Scilly IFCA district. Further information can be found at [www.scilly.gov.uk/environment/fisheries/byelaws.htm](http://www.scilly.gov.uk/environment/fisheries/byelaws.htm)

Byelaw No.	Byelaw description
1.	Restrictions apply to sea fishing by dredging within 4nm of baseline in this district.
2.	Restrictions apply to the fishing of lobsters within 6nm of the coastline.
3.	Restrictions apply to the methods of fishing within 6nm of the coastline.

### Regional restrictions

The following table provides a brief summary of regional restrictions in the Finding Sanctuary Project Area.

Restriction	Restriction description
Trevose closure	From 1 February until 31 March, it shall be prohibited to conduct any fishing activity using dredges or bottom trawls in the following ICES Rectangles: 30E4; 31E4; and 32E3. This prohibition shall not apply within 6nm of the baseline
Mackerel Box	Within the Mackerel Box area it is not permitted to retain on board mackerel which comprise over 15% by weight of the total catch and which have been caught with any gear other than gill net or hand line. The Mackerel Box covers virtually all of the Finding Sanctuary Project Area.
Ray Box	The North Devon Ray Box is a seasonal mobile gear closure established by the North Devon Fishermen's Association. It prohibits the deployment of mobile gear within its boundaries between 1 December and 31 May. The Ray Box is an area of approximately 300 square miles encasing Lundy Island, and an area to the north of Lundy.
Mid-channel potting agreement	The mid-channel potting agreement establishes a set of seasonal trawling closures (between either August and May or August and December) with the intention of permitting static fishers to use these areas without disturbance. At the end of this time period, potters have to remove their gear and allow trawlers to work these grounds without risk of damaging their gear on pots left on the seabed. This agreement has been formalised by a coalition of potters and trawlers from the south-west of Britain, Normandy, Brittany, Belgium and the Channel Islands. Each potting agreement area is surrounded by a 3km buffer zone that must be kept free of static gear at all times.

### Special Areas of Conservation fisheries restrictions

For the Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) listed in the table below the measures have not yet been established. The table below details the most restrictive management option for each of the

SACs as listed in their individual Impact Assessment (IA). Please note that some of these measures may overlap.

SAC	Measures
Land's End and Cape Bank	<p>Measure 1: Closure of the site to all towed demersal gear (including rock-hopper, otter, beam and scallop/shellfish dredging and trawling). This aims to prevent damage to the sea-floor habitats listed in Annex I for which the site is designated and stationary species.</p> <p>Measure 2: Ban landings of berried lobster. This aims to ensure that the reproductive capacity of lobsters is maximised. It aims to protect typical species of the site.</p> <p>Measure 3: Cap on the number of pots deployed for crustaceans; reduction by 50%. This measure aims to reduce the number of crustaceans taken from the site. It aims to protect typical species of the site.</p> <p>Measure 4: Cap on landings from all gear with any bottom contact, excluding towed demersal gear and potting; landings reduced by 50%. This (along with Measure 1) aims to prevent damage to the sea-floor habitats listed in Annex I for which the site is designated and stationary species.</p> <p>Measure 5: Cap on mortality consequent of all gear types without bottom contact, to reduce fishing mortality (targeting effort avoids discarding by-catch); effort reduced by 50%. This aims to reduce the biomass of typical species taken from the site.</p> <p>Measure 6: Increase minimum landing size and introduce maximum landing size for crustaceans. The minimum landing size aims to help crustaceans reach maturity and breed; the maximum landing size aims to enable the presence of larger crustaceans in the site and therefore protect typical species of the site.</p>
Lizard Point	<p>Measure 1: Closure of the site to all towed demersal gear (including rock-hopper, otter, beam and scallop/shellfish dredging and trawling). This aims to prevent damage to the sea-floor habitats listed in Annex I for which the site is designated and stationary species.</p> <p>Measure 2: Ban landings of berried lobster. This aims to ensure that reproductive capacity of lobsters is maximised. It aims to protect typical species of the site.</p> <p>Measure 3: Cap on the number of pots deployed; reduction by 50%. This aims to reduce the number of crustaceans taken from the site. It aims to protect typical species of the site.</p> <p>Measure 4: Cap on landings from all gear with any bottom contact, excluding towed demersal gear and potting; landings reduced by 50%. This measure (along with Measure 1) aims to prevent damage to the sea-floor habitats listed in Annex I for which the site is designated and stationary</p>

SAC	Measures
	<p>species.</p> <p>Measure 5: Cap on mortality consequent of all gear types without bottom contact to reduce mortality (targeting mortality avoids discarding by-catch); effort reduced by 50%. This measure aims to manage potential impacts on the biomass of typical species at the site.</p> <p>Measure 6: Increase minimum landing size and introduce maximum landing size for crustaceans. The minimum landing size aims to help crustaceans reach maturity and breed; the maximum landing size aims to enable the presence of larger crustaceans in the site and therefore protect typical species of the site.</p>
Lyme Bay and Torbay	<p>Measure 1: Closure of the site to all towed demersal gear (including rock-hopper, otter, beam and scallop/shellfish dredging and trawling). This aims to prevent damage to the sea-floor habitats listed in Annex I for which the site is designated and stationary species.</p> <p>Measure 2: Ban landings of berried lobster. This aims to ensure that the reproductive capacity of lobsters is maximised. It aims to protect typical species of the site.</p> <p>Measure 3: Cap on the number of pots deployed for crustaceans; reduction by 50%. This aims to reduce the number of crustaceans taken from the site. It aims to protect typical species of the site.</p> <p>Measure 4: Cap on landings from all gear with any bottom contact, excluding towed demersal gear and potting; landings reduced by 50%. This measure (along with Measure 1) aims to prevent damage to the sea-floor habitats listed in Annex I for which the site is designated and stationary species.</p> <p>Measure 5: Cap on mortality consequent of gear without any bottom contact to reduce mortality (targeting mortality avoids discarding by-catch); effort reduced by 50%. This aims to reduce the biomass of typical species taken from the site.</p> <p>Measure 6: Increase minimum landing size and introduce maximum landing size for crustaceans. The minimum landing size aims to help crustaceans reach maturity and breed; the maximum landing size aims to enable the presence of larger crustaceans in the site and therefore protect typical species of the site.</p>
Prawle Point to Plymouth Sound	<p>Measure 1: Closure of the site to all towed demersal gear (including rock-hopper, otter, beam and scallop/shellfish dredging and trawling). This aims to prevent damage to the sea-floor habitats listed in Annex I for which the site is designated and stationary species.</p> <p>Measure 2: Ban landings of berried lobster. This aims to ensure that the reproductive capacity of lobsters is maximised. It aims to protect typical</p>

SAC	Measures
	<p>species of the site.</p> <p>Measure 3: Cap on the number of pots deployed for crustaceans; reduction by 50%. This measure aims to reduce the number of crustaceans taken from the site. It aims to protect typical species of the site.</p> <p>Measure 4: Cap on landings from all gear with any bottom contact, excluding towed demersal gear and potting; landings reduced by 50%. This measure (along with Measure 1) aims to prevent damage to the sea-floor habitats listed in Annex I for which the site is designated and stationary species.</p> <p>Measure 5: Cap on mortality consequent of all gear types without bottom contact to reduce fishing mortality (targeting effort avoids discarding by-catch); mortality reduced by 50%. This measure aims to reduce biomass of typical species taken from the site.</p> <p>Measure 6: Increase minimum landing size and introduce maximum landing size for crustaceans. The minimum landing size aims to help crustaceans reach maturity and breed; the maximum landing size aims to enable the presence of larger crustaceans in the site and therefore protect typical species of the site.</p>
Studland to Portland	<p>Measure 1: Closure of the site to trawling with bottom contact, hydraulic dredging and scallop dredging.</p> <p>Measure 2: Ban on landings of berried lobster (this is already provided by a Southern IFCA byelaw).</p> <p>Measure 3: Cap on the number of pots deployed for crustaceans. Assumed to affect 50% of crustacean landings for the purposes of the analysis.</p> <p>Measure 4: Cap on landings from all gear with any bottom contact, excluding towed demersal gear (controlled under Measure 1 above) and potting. Assumed to affect 50% of the value of landings by these gears for the purposes of the analysis.</p> <p>Measure 5: Cap on mortality arising from use of gear without any bottom contact. Assumed to affect 50% of the value of landings made using these gears for the purposes of the analysis.</p> <p>Measure 6: Increase the existing minimum landing size for crustaceans. Also introduce a maximum landing size for crustaceans (size not currently known; likely to be variable). The combination of the two elements of this measure is assumed to affect 25% of the value of landings of crustaceans for the purposes of the analysis.</p>
White Barfleur	Not available.



### **Other fisheries restrictions**

A large number of UK and EU fisheries restrictions are in place in the Finding Sanctuary Project Area. Full details are provided in the Marine Management Organisation's *Blue Book*. See [http://marinemanagement.org.uk/fisheries/monitoring/documents/blue\\_book.pdf](http://marinemanagement.org.uk/fisheries/monitoring/documents/blue_book.pdf)