

Table 37: Fishing Commercial

	Relevant Authorities for this activity	Other Competent Authorities	Other associated organisations
Authorities associated with activity	Southern Sea Fisheries (SSF), Environment Agency (EA), Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) Fisheries Inspectorate, Isle of Wight Council (IWC) Ventnor Haven; Centre for the Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (CEFAS)		
Location	All waters of the South of the Isle of Wight		
Frequency	SSF undertake demersal trawling, drift netting, crustacean and whelk potting, fish traps, long lining, set netting all year round. The EA manage fyke netting.		
Potential effects with regards to Reg. 33 advice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selective extraction of species • Removal • Visual • Noise • Introduction of synthetic and non-synthetic compounds 		
Research undertaken	DEFRA are responsible for collection of data o landings. In addition DEFRA, CEFAS and the Sea Fish Industry Authority hold data on the impacts of fishing.		
Research required	Possible research could include catch return forms with the permit which is issued to each licensed fishing vessel.		
Ongoing management	<p>Ventnor Haven is managed by the IWC. The main role of the IWC in shellfish collection is the monitoring of the quality of the oyster fishery and the communication of the subsequent classification (confirmed via CEFAS and the FSA) to the fisherman. DEFRA Fisheries Inspectorate, FSA, CEFAS, SSF and the Environment Agency are all involved in fisheries regulation. DEFRA is responsible for collection of data on landings.</p> <p>Permission is required from EN for any operation likely to damage a SSSI. EN may consent, assist or advise on any operations listed as 'an operation requiring EN's consent (formerly Operations Likely to Damage, OLD). EN is able to prosecute anyone for damage to a SSSI under the CRoW Act 2000. EN is also able to make byelaws for the protection of a European marine site under Regulation 36 of the Conservation Regulations 1994 but this is considered a last resort in the management of this site. This activity constitutes two operations no the OLD list 'use of vehicles or craft likely to damage or disturb vegetation or fauna' and 'recreational or other activities likely to damage vegetation or fauna' in SSSIs that are sensitive to these operations. Bait digging is identified on the OLD lists for all those SSSIs that are sensitive to this operation.</p> <p>The direct responsibilities of SSF are laid down in 1) the Environment Act 1995; 2) the Sea Fisheries (Wildlife Conservation) Act 1992; and 3) the Conservation (Natural Habitats) regulations 1994. The SSF Committee enforces EU, national and byelaw regulations. The principle legislation that defines fishing activity in the southern district is contained in EU Technical Conservation Regulations EC No. 850/98. The principle legislation that defines this activity is contained within the EU Technical Conservation Regulations EC No. 850/98. The Bass (<i>specified Areas</i>) (<i>Prohibition of Fishing</i>) (<i>variation</i>) order 1999; the Sea Fisheries (shellfish) Act 1967 and Southern Sea Fisheries Committee byelaws e.g. the 'vessel length' Byelaw.</p>		
Gaps in management			
New actions required	Relevant Authority to implement new actions	Timescale	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarify with SSF their role in regulation. Is there any evidence of damage to reefs? • Establish a mechanism by which to monitor catch data. • Obtain SSF catch data/Blakes information regarding potting. 	SSF/Secretariat	One-off	
	SSF	One-off	
	SSF/Secretariat	Annual	