

Byelaw:	CONTENTS	Page:
North Western IFCA byelaws		
3	Permit to fish for cockles and mussels	2
5	Heysham Bass Nursery Area prohibition of fishing	8
6	Protection for European Marine Site Features	9
	Restrictions on the use of a dredge byelaw 2017	18
	Prohibition of Foul Hooking Byelaw 2017	21
North Western Sea Fisheries Committee byelaws		
	Limits of the NWSFC district	22
1	The District	23
2	Attachments to nets	
3	Prohibition on seine netting	
6	Shrimp and prawns – restriction on fishing	24
7	Mesh sizes – nets other than trawl nets	
8	Small mesh nets – other than trawl nets – restrictions	
9	Mechanically propelled vessels – maximum length	25
10	Set and drift nets	
11	Marking of fishing gear and keep pots	26
13A	Cockles and mussels – management of the fishery	
16	Shellfishery – temporary closure	
19	Specified fish sizes	27
26	Fixed Engines – Prohibitions and authorisations (England)	28
27	Mobile nets – prohibitions and authorisations (England)	30
28	Application of byelaws	32
30	Fishing for lobster, crawfish, crab, prawn and whelk	
31	Protection of V-notched lobsters	33
Cumbria Sea Fisheries Committee byelaws		
	Limits of the CSFC district	34
1	Revocation of byelaws heretofore in force	35
2	Authority to make byelaws	
3	Size limit of boats allowed inside the district	
4	Marking and siting of fixed nets, traps, pots and lines	36
7	Winkles – method of fishing, and minimum size	
8	Berried lobsters	
9	Skate fishery	37
10	Fixed engine fishery and drift or beach seine nets	
13	Multi-rigged trawling gear	38
14	Shrimps or prawns	
15	Vessels with a registered engine power > 221 kw	39
18	Shellfishery – temporary closure	
19	Application of byelaws	
20	For the protection of immature plaice – minimum mesh sizes	40
25	Requirement for escape gaps in pots, creels and traps	
26	Permit to fish for lobster, crab and whelks	41
National Rivers Authority Byelaws		
1	Application of Byelaws	42
2	Interpretation	
5	Use of instruments	43
7	Protection for certain acts	45
National Rivers Authority Byelaws – Regulating Fishing for Shellfish in the River Dee and its Estuary		
1	Application of Byelaws	46
2	Interpretation	
6	Shellfishery - Temporary Closure	
8	Introduction of Shellfish	
11	Protection of Shellfish Beds	
12	Use of Nets – Beam Trawl or Otter Trawl	
13	Mechanically Propelled Vehicles	47
Environment Agency Byelaws		
	Restriction on Fishing	47
	Application and Interpretation	

The North Western Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority in exercise of its powers under Section 155 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 has made the following new byelaws:

BYELAW 3 - PERMIT TO FISH FOR COCKLES (*Cerastoderma edule*) AND MUSSELS (*Mytilus edulis*).
Byelaw confirmed 23.08.12

Interpretation

1. In this byelaw:
 - a. "cockles" means the species *Cerastoderma edule*;
 - b. "mussels" means the species *Mytilus edulis*;
 - c. "fishery" means an area of sea, seabed, exposed estuary, seashore, or other marine environment in any part of the District;
 - d. "the NWIFCA" means the North Western Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority and is defined in articles 2 and 4 of the North Western Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Order 2010 (S.I. 2010 No. 2200);
 - e. "the District" means North Western Inshore Fisheries and Conservation District and is defined in articles 3 and 4 of the North Western Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Order 2010 (S.I. 2010 No. 2200);
 - f. "full gathering permit" means a permit which authorises a person to gather cockles and mussels and carry out all related activities, such as moving them and transporting them;
 - g. "support worker permit" means a permit which authorises a person to carry out activities related to the gathering of cockles and mussels, such as moving them and transporting them to support a person with a full gathering permit but only after the cockles and mussels have been placed in a receptacle, and in the case of cockles after having been passed through a riddle, by person with the full gathering permit;
 - h. "gathering" includes all activities related to the gathering of cockles and mussels such as moving and transporting them;
 - i. "Commercial Shellfish Fisheries Area" means an area designated by the NWIFCA pursuant to paragraph 13;
 - j. "Morecambe Bay Commercial Fisheries Area" means the area enclosed by straight lines joining the following co-ordinates in order:
 - I. 54° 08.490'N 03° 02.011'W
 - II. 54° 07.686'N 02° 53.497'W
 - III. 54° 03.204'N 02° 56.331'W
 - IV. 54° 04.062'N 03° 03.776'W
 - V. 54° 08.490'N 03° 02.011'W
 - k. "Ribble Estuary Commercial Fisheries Area" means the area enclosed by straight lines joining the following co-ordinates in order:
 - I. 53° 43.008'N 03° 05.177'W
 - II. 53° 43.572'N 02° 59.986'W
 - III. 53° 40.902'N 03° 00.341'W
 - IV. 53° 40.860'N 03° 05.122'W
 - V. 53° 43.008'N 03° 05.177'W

- I. "Gangmaster Licensing Authority licence" means a licence issued under the Gangmasters Licencing) Act 2004;

"Foreshore Gatherers Safety Training Certificate" means a document issued by a Seafish Industry Group Training Association or a trainer approved by the NWIFCA, certifying that the person named on the certificate has completed a safety training course for intertidal shellfishing.

Permit

2. Subject to paragraphs 10, 11, 25 and 26 of this byelaw no person shall gather cockles or mussels within or from a fishery unless he has in his possession a full gathering permit.
3. Subject to paragraphs 10, 11, 25 and 26 of this byelaw, no person shall, in the area of the District below mean high water springs, move or transport cockles or mussels within or from a fishery unless he has either a full gathering permit or a support worker permit.
4. No person shall have in their possession any article for use in the course of or in connection with gathering cockles or mussels within or from a fishery in breach of this byelaw.
5. No person shall have in their possession any cockle or mussel gathered within or from a fishery in breach of this byelaw.

Minimum Sizes

6. No person shall gather within or from a fishery any cockle which will pass through a gauge having a square opening of 20mm measured across each side of the square or any mussel less than 45mm in length.

Fishing Methods

7. No person shall gather cockles or mussels except:
 - a) by hand or using hand-held rakes;
 - b) in the case of cockles by using craams, rakes, spades, tamps or jumbos; or
 - c) by using buckets, sacks, net bags, ton bags and other such containers ordinarily used for the storage of cockles and mussels.
8. No person shall place cockles that have just been fished into a container unless they have been passed through a rigid riddle designed to retain cockles which will not pass through a gauge having a square opening of 20mm measured across each side.

Redeposit

9. Any person who removes or possesses shellfish the removal or possession of which is prohibited by or in pursuance of these byelaws or any Act of Parliament shall immediately redeposit the same without injury as nearly as possible in the fishery from which they were taken or under the written authority of the NWIFCA on another suitable fishery and shall spread them thinly and evenly through the fishery.

Written permission

10. This byelaw shall not apply to any person performing an act which would otherwise constitute an offence against this byelaw if that act was carried out in accordance with a written permission issued by the NWIFCA permitting that act for scientific, management, stocking or breeding purposes.

Exception for Personal Consumption to the Requirement for a permit

11. No person shall require a permit under this byelaw to gather less than a total of 5kg of cockles and 5kg of mussels during a calendar day intended for their own personal consumption within or from a fishery which is neither closed pursuant to paragraph 12 of this byelaw or byelaw 13A of the North Western and North Wales Sea Fisheries Committee (cockles and mussels – management of the fishery) or byelaw 18 of the Cumbria Sea Fisheries Committee (shellfishery – temporary closure) nor designated a Commercial Shellfish Fishery Area pursuant to paragraph 13 of this byelaw nor part of the District managed under the Dee Estuary Cockle Fishery Order (2008).

Fisheries Closure

12. No person shall gather any cockle within or from a fishery on or between the 1st day of May and the 31st day of August in the same year or have in their possession any cockle or mussel from a fishery area that has been closed pursuant to byelaw 13A of the North Western and North Wales Sea Fisheries Committee (cockles and mussels – management of the fishery) or byelaw 18 of the Cumbria Sea Fisheries Committee (shellfishery – temporary closure) or from within that part of the District managed under the Dee Estuary Cockle Fishery Order (2008) without a licence to fish issued within the terms of that Order.

Commercial cockle or mussel fisheries

13. The NWIFCA designates the Morecambe Bay Commercial Fisheries Area and the Ribble Estuary Commercial Fisheries Area as Commercial Shellfish Fisheries Areas.

Application for Permits

14. The period of validity of permits shall be from 1st September in any given year to 31st of August the following year unless otherwise stated. Permits shall be annually renewable subject to paragraph 15 of this byelaw. A fee of £500 will be charged each year by the NWIFCA for all Byelaw 3 permits.
15. Holders of a permit to gather cockles or mussels under this byelaw in any given year shall be entitled to renew the permit for the next year up to one year after the permit term has expired.
16. Applications for the renewal of permits pursuant to this byelaw shall be made using the printed forms available from the NWIFCA offices or the NWIFCA website. Renewal forms will be made available 2 calendar months before the date each permit term begins. On renewal, applicants must satisfy the NWIFCA that at some time in the previous 3 years they have derived a substantial part of their income from fishing activities by providing evidence which may include a personal statement detailing fishing activities in the last 3 years and evidence that tax has been paid on fishing income in the last 3 years.
17. Applications for new permits pursuant to this byelaw shall be made using the printed forms available from the NWIFCA offices or the NWIFCA website. Applications for new permits to be issued pursuant to paragraphs 22 and 27 of this byelaw shall be made by first registering an interest with the NWIFCA in writing. If the number of applicants registering an interest exceeds the number of available permits a waiting list will be compiled on a 'first come, first served' basis and an applicant will be invited to complete an application for a new permit in the first year a new permit becomes available. Applications shall meet all the requirements of paragraph 22 in the case of full gathering permits and paragraph 27 in the case of support worker permits.
18. A permit issued pursuant to this byelaw is not transferable.
19. Failure to produce, on the reasonable demand of a properly warranted Officer or a Constable, a valid permit when carrying out any activity for which a permit is required constitutes a breach of this byelaw.

20. Failure to notify the NWIFCA of any change of name or address during the period of the validity of a permit constitutes a breach of this byelaw.

Filing returns

21. The holder of a permit to gather cockles or mussels under this byelaw shall be required to file with the NWIFCA, no later than the 5th day of the month following, such information in regard to catches and fishing effort for the previous month, under the terms of such permit, as the NWIFCA may require. Nil returns may be required at the discretion of the NWIFCA. Permit holders not filing returns may have their permits suspended by the NWIFCA until returns have been filed.

New Permits

22. New full gathering permits shall be issued each year to a maximum of the first 10 applicants on the waiting list who have not held a permit pursuant to this byelaw in the previous year on production of:
1. evidence of the applicant's identity, containing photograph and signature, such as a valid passport; or a driving licence with photo;
 2. evidence of the applicant's address, such as a utility bill issued in the preceding 4 months of application or a current tenancy agreement;
 3. evidence of the applicant's National Insurance Number;
 4. 2 recent passport style photographs of the applicant signed on the back by the applicant;
 5. the applicant's valid Foreshore Gatherers Safety Training certificate or proof of the successful completion of an equivalent safety training course. Equivalence is determined at the discretion of the NWIFCA; and
 6. payment of the fee set in paragraph 14.

Transitional Arrangements

23. Holders of a permit for 2011/2012 issued under byelaw 5 of the NWIFCA (permit to fish for cockles (*Cerastoderma edule*) and mussels (*Mytilus edulis*)) shall be entitled to renewal of that permit under this byelaw 3 for the year 2012/2013.
24. Permits to fish for cockles and mussels for the year 2012/2013 shall be issued to 40 new applicants under the rules set out in Byelaw 5 of the NWIFCA (permit to fish for cockles (*Cerastoderma edule*) and mussels (*Mytilus edulis*)). No permits to fish for cockles and mussels shall be issued to new applicants under this byelaw 3 for the year 2012/2013.
25. Persons who provide evidence to the satisfaction of the NWIFCA that they have in the past held a permit issued under Cumbria Sea Fisheries Committee byelaw 21 (cockles – permit scheme) or 23 (mussels – permit scheme) and have in the past been engaged in commercial cockle or mussel fishing activities in a specified region or regions within the district formerly administered by the Cumbria Sea Fisheries Committee shall be eligible to apply to the NWIFCA for written authority to continue to fish in any fisheries within that region or regions. The obligations in this byelaw apply to a person fishing under a written authority but no fee is payable for the issue of that authority.
26. Persons who provide evidence to the satisfaction of the NWIFCA that they have in the past been engaged in commercial cockle or mussel fishing activities in a specified region or regions within the Dee Estuary shall be eligible to apply to the NWIFCA for written authority to continue to fish in any fisheries within that region or regions. The obligations in this byelaw apply to a person fishing under a written authority but no fee is payable for the issue of that authority.

Support worker permit

27. Commercial organisations trading in cockles and mussels may apply to the NWIFCA for permits for specified members of staff who they wish to perform ancillary trading activities within a cockle

or mussel fishery which would constitute taking, removing or transporting cockles or mussels within or from a fishery including driving transport vehicles, transporting shellfish, weighing shellfish. The NWIFCA may issue up to a maximum of 6 support worker permits to each commercial organisation upon receipt of complete applications on production of:

- The names, contact details, national insurance numbers and proof of right to work of the members of staff. Proof of identity of those members of staff containing photograph and signature, such as a valid passport; or a driving licence with photo and proof of address of those members of staff, such as a recent utility bill;
- Proof from the annual account or annual report of the organisation's trade in cockles or mussels;
- Evidence that the organisation holds a Gangmaster Licensing Authority licence for shellfish operations if required;
- Statement of the duties members of staff will perform in the shellfish fishery;
- Two recent passport style photographs of the members of staff signed and dated on the back by the members of staff;
- Valid Foreshore Gatherers Safety Training certificates for each of the members of staff or proof of the successful completion of an equivalent safety training course. Equivalence is decided at the discretion of the NWIFCA; and
- Payment of the fee set in paragraph 14.

Use of boats

28. No holder of a permit pursuant to this byelaw shall use a boat to access shellfish beds in order to gather, remove or transport cockles or mussels without having their permit endorsed as a boat user by the NWIFCA. The NWIFCA will endorse permits as boat users on production of evidence that the holder has completed training of an equivalent standard to the courses provided by Seafish in: Sea Survival, First Aid, Fire Fighting and Health and Safety Awareness. Equivalence is decided at the discretion of NWIFCA.
29. No person shall be granted an endorsement as a boat user unless they have in their possession a serviceable life jacket and the boat they will use is equipped with a serviceable means of communication such as a VHF radio or mobile telephone, a serviceable means of navigation such as global positioning equipment and serviceable safety provision including marine distress flares and an adequate anchor with a means of effective deployment.

Revocation of Legacy Byelaws

30. Byelaw 5 (permit to fish for cockles (*Cerastoderma edule*) and mussels (*Mytilus edulis*)) made by the NWIFCA is revoked.
31. The following byelaws made by the North Western and North Wales Sea Fisheries Committee are revoked in so far as they apply within the District:
- (a) byelaw 5 (permit to fish for cockles (*Cerastoderma edule*) and mussels (*Mytilus edulis*));
 - (b) byelaw 13 (cockles – minimum size);
 - (c) byelaw 14 (cockle fishery – seasonal closure);
 - (d) byelaw 15 (mussels – minimum size);
 - (e) byelaw 17 (redeposit of shellfish);
32. The following byelaws made by the Cumbria Sea Fisheries Committee are revoked in so far as they apply within the District:
- (a) byelaw 5 (minimum removal size for mussels);
 - (b) byelaw 6 (minimum removal size for cockles);
 - (c) byelaw 12 (re-depositing of shellfish);
 - (d) byelaw 16 (cockles - seasonal closure).
 - (e) byelaw 21 (cockles - permit scheme)
 - (f) byelaw 22 (cockles - catch restrictions)

- (g) byelaw 23 (mussels - permit scheme)
- (h) byelaw 24 (mussels – catch restrictions)

Explanatory Note: (This note does not form part of the byelaw)

1. The purpose of this byelaw is to control the exploitation of shellfish fisheries of cockles and mussels to ensure catches remain at a sustainable level and are obtained by sustainable fishing methods. As cockle and mussel fishing can be highly lucrative depending on price variations the NWIFCA has concluded a permit scheme is necessary to limit the number of fishermen and consequently the number of cockles gathered, along with the methods they use.
2. The byelaw prohibits the gathering of cockles or mussels for sale without a full gathering permit and prohibits the moving and transporting of cockles or mussels for sale below mean high water springs without a support worker permit (paragraphs 2 and 3). The full gathering permit also permits the holder to move and transport cockles or mussels below mean high water springs (definition of 'full gathering permit' in paragraph 1).
3. The byelaw prohibits the possession of articles to gather cockles or mussels in breach of the byelaw and specifies the fishing methods that may be used (paragraphs 4, 7 and 8).
4. The byelaw prohibits the possession of cockles or mussels gathered in breach of the byelaw (paragraph 5) and provides for their redeposit (paragraph 9).
5. The byelaw sets minimum sizes for cockles and mussels (paragraph 6).
6. The byelaw provides an exemption for a person who carries out an act which would otherwise constitute an offence if it is in accordance with a written permission issued by the NIFCA permitting that act for scientific, stocking or breeding purposes (paragraph 10).
7. The byelaw provides that a person does not need a permit to gather less than 5kg of cockles or mussels for personal consumption from areas that are not closed or in Commercial Shellfish Fisheries Areas (paragraph 11).
8. The byelaw provides for the annual closure of cockle fisheries throughout the District for a specified period (paragraph 12).
9. The byelaw provides for the designation of certain cockle beds as Commercial Shellfish Fisheries Areas as shown in the indicative maps (paragraph 13).

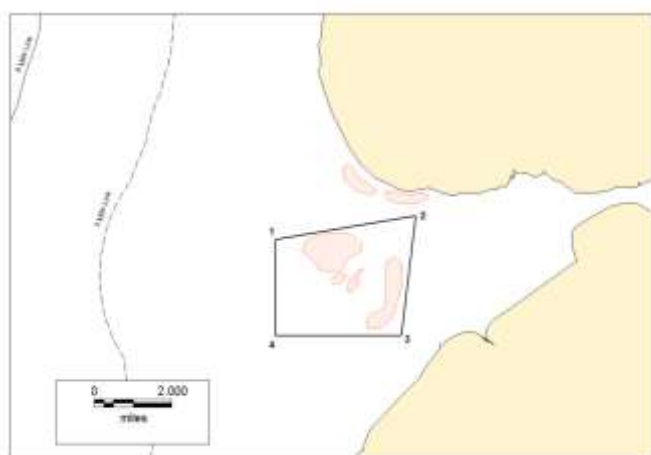


Fig 1. Ribble Commercial Fisheries Area with known historical cockle beds



Fig 2. Morecambe Bay Commercial Fisheries Area with known historical cockle beds

10. *The byelaw provides an application procedure for permits (paragraphs 14 to 20).*
11. *The byelaw provides for permit holders to file returns (paragraph 21).*
12. *The byelaw provides for the renewal of permits and the issue of new permits (paragraph 22).*
13. *The byelaw provides transitional arrangements for those with a right to gather shellfish under existing byelaws (paragraphs 23 to 26).*
14. *The byelaw provides for the issue of support worker permits (paragraph 27).*
15. *The byelaw provides that a full gathering permit must be endorsed if the holder uses a boat to access shellfish beds (paragraphs 28 and 29).*
16. *The byelaw provides for the revocation of specified byelaws that previously applied in the District (paragraphs 30, 31, and 32).*

BYELAW 5 - HEYSHAM BASS NURSERY AREA PROHIBITION OF FISHING.

Byelaw confirmed 07.06.13

Interpretation

In this byelaw the Heysham Bass Nursery Area" means the area defined in respect of Heysham Power Station in the Schedule to the Bass (Specified Areas) (Prohibition of Fishing) Order 1990, SI 1990 No. 1156 as all tidal waters enclosed by a line drawn 085° true from No. 7 buoy (54° 01.22N, 002° 56.28W) to the shore, a line drawn 020° true from No. 7 buoy towards the Dolphin (54° 02.40N, 002° 55.52W), and a line drawn 102° true through the leading lights to Heysham. This joins the following co-ordinates in order:

A - 54° 02' 03N 02° 56' 16W
B - 54° 01' 92N 02° 55' 23W
C - 54° 01' 44N 02° 54' 66W
D - 54° 01' 22N 02° 56' 28W

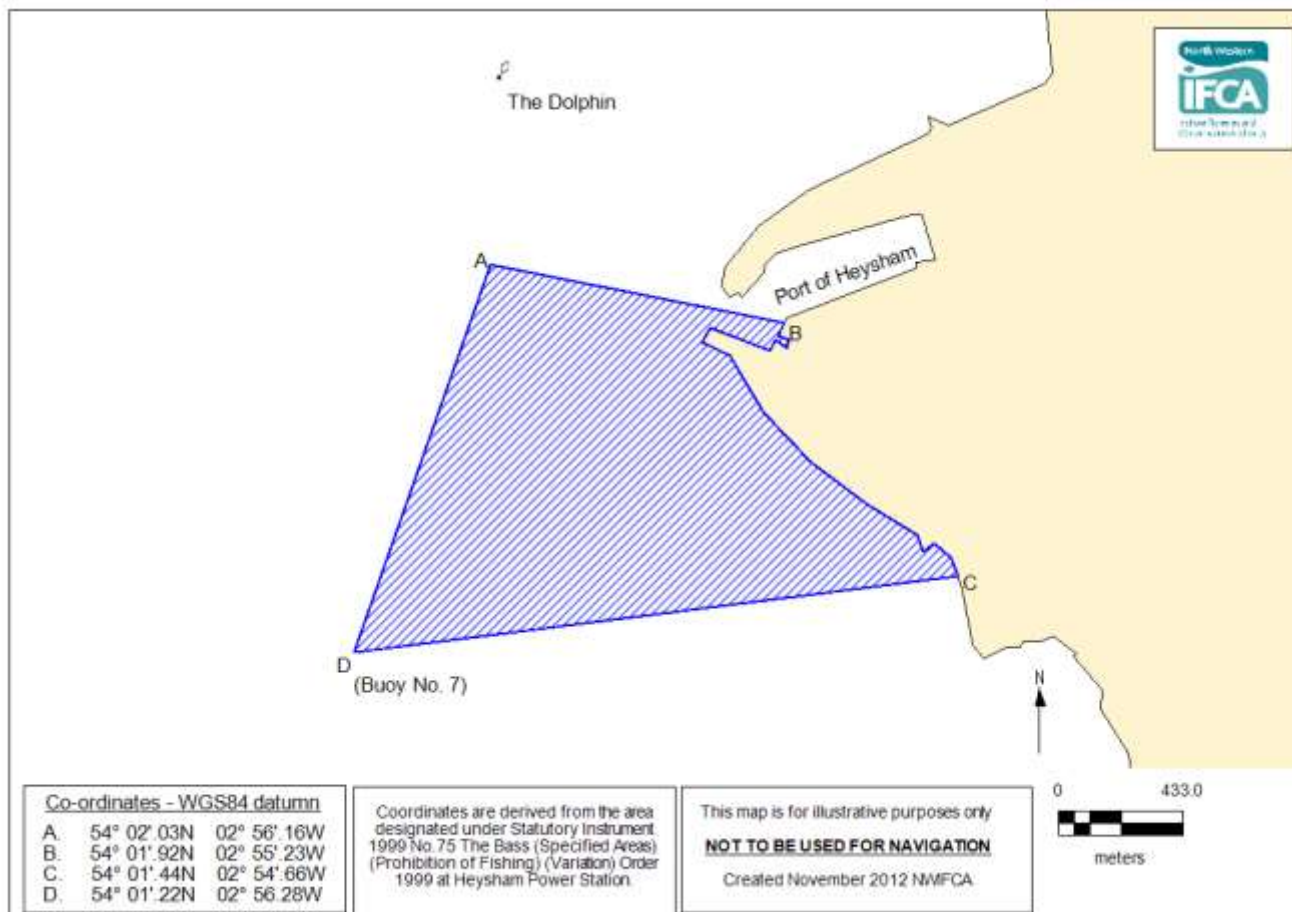
Prohibition

No person shall fish for any sea fish nor shall have in their possession any article that could be used for fishing for sea fish in the Heysham Bass Nursery Area or within 10 metres of the shore boundary of the Heysham Bass Nursery Area unless with the written permission of the Authority.

Explanatory Note *(This note does not form part of the Byelaw)*

The purpose of this Byelaw is to prohibit fishing for sea fish in the area known as the Heysham Bass Nursery Area.

This byelaw prohibits all fishing, by any means, for sea fish, which includes all round and flat fish which live in the sea, in the area known as the Heysham Bass Nursery Area and defined in the byelaw.



Map showing the Bass Nursery area at Heysham in Morecambe Bay

BYELAW 6: PROTECTION FOR EUROPEAN MARINE SITE FEATURES.

Byelaw confirmed 15.05.14

Interpretation

1. In this byelaw:
 - a) 'the Authority' means the North Western Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority as defined in articles 2 and 4 of the North Western Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Order 2010 (SI 2010 No. 2200);
 - b) 'the District' means the North Western Inshore Fisheries and Conservation District as defined in articles 2 and 3 of the North Western Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Order 2010 (SI 2010 No. 2200);
 - c) 'specified areas' means the following areas as defined in the Schedule to this byelaw;
 - i. The Solway Firth EMS *Sabellaria alveolata* reef closed area;
 - ii. The Morecambe Bay EMS Seagrass beds closed areas;
 - iii. The Morecambe Bay EMS Walney Channel boulder and cobble reef closed area;
 - iv. The Morecambe Bay EMS Heysham Flat *Sabellaria alveolata* reef closed area;
 - v. The Dee Estuary EMS Hilbre Island *Sabellaria alveolata* reef closed area; and
 - vi. The Shell Flat & Lune Deep SAC reef closed area;
 - d) "bottom towed fishing gear" means any fishing gear which is capable of being towed, dragged or moved along the seabed including any fishing dredge, beam trawl or otter trawl; and

- e) "to work fisheries by hand" means to gather sea fisheries resources by hand or using a hand operated implement.
- 2. Co-ordinates used in this byelaw are measured from WGS 84 datum. The WGS 84 means the World Geodetic System revised in 1984 and 2004.

Prohibitions

- 3. No person shall use any bottom towed fishing gear in the specified areas except with the written authorisation of and using gear approved by the Authority in accordance with paragraph 5.
- 4. No person shall collect bait or work fisheries by hand in the Morecambe Bay EMS seagrass beds closed areas except with the written authorisation of and using methods approved by the Authority in accordance with paragraph 5.

Exemptions

- 5. This byelaw shall not apply to any person performing an act which would otherwise constitute an offence against this byelaw if that act was carried out in accordance with a written authorisation issued by the NWIFCA permitting that act for scientific, management stocking or breeding purposes.
- 6. An authorisation to use bottom towed gear in the Shell Flat and Lune Deep SAC reef closed area will be issued to an applicant by the Authority provided that:
 - a) an application for an authorisation is received by the Authority within 6 months of this byelaw coming into effect;
 - b) evidence, as agreed by the Authority to be sufficient, is provided that the applicant fished within the closed area for at least 5 days within the last 36 months immediately prior to the byelaw being made;
 - c) the same vessel, gear type and size is used by the applicant to fish in the closed area as were used in fishing the closed area prior to the making of this byelaw; and
 - d) the applicant's fishing vessel remains in the same legal and beneficial ownership as on the date of this byelaw being made.
- 7. An authorisation issued under paragraph 6 will remain valid until such a time as it is revoked by the Authority or any of the conditions set out in paragraph 6 cease to be true at which time the authorisation will cease to have effect and cannot be used to fish in the Shell Flat and Lune Deep SAC reef closed area. The Authority may revoke an authorisation at any time after it has been issued for any reason it considers necessary in accordance with its statutory fisheries management duties.

SCHEDULE

'The Solway Firth EMS *Sabellaria alveolata* reef closed area' means the area enclosed a line connecting the following points A,B,C,D, E in order and returning to Point A along the line of Mean High Water (MHW), as shown, for illustrative purposes only, in Figure 1:

Point A	54° 49'.01 N	3° 25'.69 W
Point B	54° 49'.01 N	3° 27'.95 W
Point C	54° 48'.66 N	3° 28'.52 W
Point D	54° 47'.00 N	3° 27'.42 W
Point E	54° 47'.00 N	3° 25'.96 W

'The Morecambe Bay EMS seagrass beds closed areas' means the separate areas enclosed by: a line connecting the following points F, G, H, I in order and returning to Point F along the line of MHW; a line connecting the following points K, L, M, N in order and returning to Point K; a line connecting the following points O, P, Q, R in order and returning to Point O along the line of MHW; and a line connecting the following points S, T, V in order and then from V along the line of MHW to the point where the line from V to W crosses the line of MHW and then from that point to W and returning to Point S along the line of MHW, as shown, for illustrative purposes only, in Figure 2:

Point F	54° 04'.46 N	3° 10'.39 W
Point G	54° 04'.46 N	3° 10'.30 W
Point H	54° 04'.34 N	3° 10'.27 W
Point I	54° 04'.42 N	3° 09'.82 W
Point K	54° 04'.37 N	3° 12'.82 W
Point L	54° 04'.40 N	3° 12'.18 W
Point M	54° 04'.08 N	3° 12'.14 W
Point N	54° 04'.06 N	3° 12'.77 W
Point O	54° 05'.87 N	3° 11'.25 W
Point P	54° 05'.45 N	3° 12'.34 W
Point Q	54° 04'.79 N	3° 10'.72 W
Point R	54° 04'.91 N	3° 10'.41 W
Point S	54° 04'.31 N	3° 09'.51 W
Point T	54° 04'.39 N	3° 09'.34 W
Point V	54° 04'.24 N	3° 09'.13 W
Point W	54° 04'.15 N	3° 09'.29 W

'The Morecambe Bay EMS Walney Channel boulder and cobble reef closed area' means the area enclosed by a line connecting the following points A, B, C, D, E in order and returning to Point A, as shown, for illustrative purposes only, in Figure 2:

Point A	54° 04'.97 N	3° 12'.28 W
Point B	54° 04'.40 N	3° 10'.44 W
Point C	54° 04'.32 N	3° 10'.39 W
Point D	54° 04'.20 N	3° 10'.56 W
Point E	54° 04'.82 N	3° 12'.44 W

'The Morecambe Bay EMS Heysham Flat *Sabellaria alveolata* reef closed area' means the area enclosed by a line connecting the following points A, B, C, D, E in order and returning to Point A, as shown, for illustrative purposes only, in Figure 3:

Point A	54° 03'.43 N	2° 55'.23 W
Point B	54° 03'.70 N	2° 54'.56 W
Point C	54° 03'.70 N	2° 54'.30 W
Point D	54° 03'.19 N	2° 54'.30 W
Point E	54° 03'.19 N	2° 55'.16 W

'The Dee Estuary EMS Hilbre Island *Sabellaria alveolata* reef closed area' means the area enclosed by a line connecting the following points A, B, C, D in order and returning to Point A, as shown, for illustrative purposes only, in Figure 4:

Point A	53° 22'.94 N	3° 13'.87 W
Point B	53° 23'.02 N	3° 13'.74 W
Point C	53° 22'.58 N	3° 13'.05 W
Point D	53° 22'.52 N	3° 13'.14 W

'The Shell Flat and Lune Deep SAC reef closed area' means the area enclosed a line connecting the following points A,B,C,D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M in order and returning to Point A, as shown, for illustrative purposes only, in Figure 5:

Point A	53° 57'.72 N	3° 5'.88 W
Point B	53° 57'.53 N	3° 5'.71 W
Point C	53° 57'.28 N	3° 5'.91 W
Point D	53° 56'.71 N	3° 7'.35 W
Point E	53° 56'.38 N	3° 9'.20 W
Point F	53° 55'.79 N	3° 10'.27 W
Point G	53° 55'.15 N	3° 11'.55 W
Point H	53° 54'.34 N	3° 12'.93 W
Point I	53° 54'.47 N	3° 13'.37 W
Point J	53° 55'.22 N	3° 12'.55 W
Point K	53° 56'.22 N	3° 10'.60 W
Point L	53° 56'.89 N	3° 8'.54 W
Point M	53° 57'.01 N	3° 7'.70 W

Explanatory Note *This note does not form part of the Byelaw)*

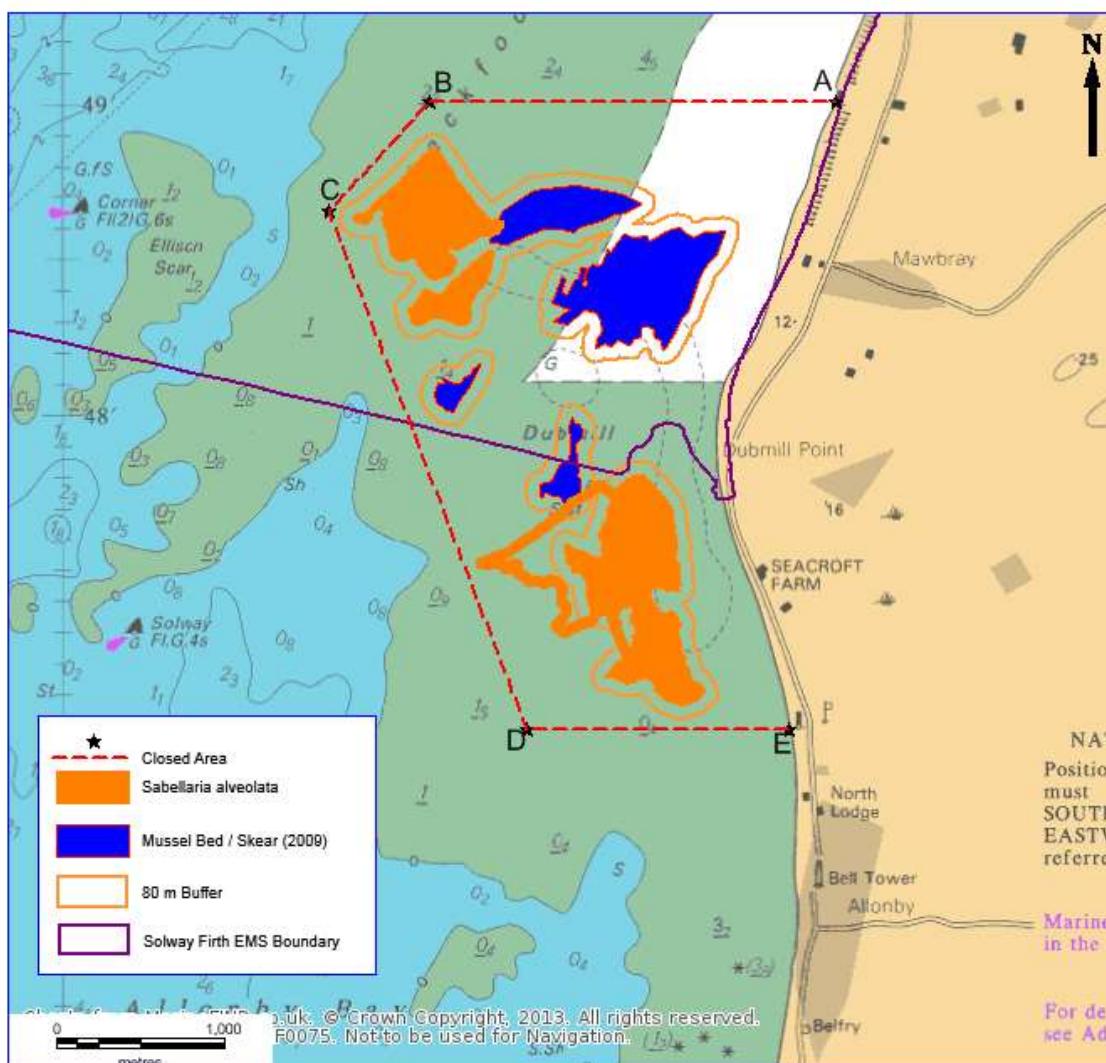
This byelaw prohibits the use without written permission from the NWIFCA of all bottom towed fishing gear in parts of European Marine Sites (EMS) in the NWIFCA District which contain features of conservation importance which could be damaged by such gear. This byelaw further prohibits bait digging and other hand gathering activities in parts of Morecambe Bay SAC containing seagrass beds.

The specified areas affected by this byelaw are defined in the Schedule to this byelaw and identified, for illustrative purposes only, on the maps in Figures 1-5.

Paragraphs 6 and 7 allow the Authority to grant authorisation to enter the Shell Flat and Lune Deep SAC reef closed area while using towed gear, to fishers who can show with evidence that they fished this area with their current vessel prior to the byelaw being made.

North Western Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority
Byelaw 6 Protection for European Marine Site Features

Figure 1. The Solway Firth EMS *Sabellaria alveolata* reef closed area



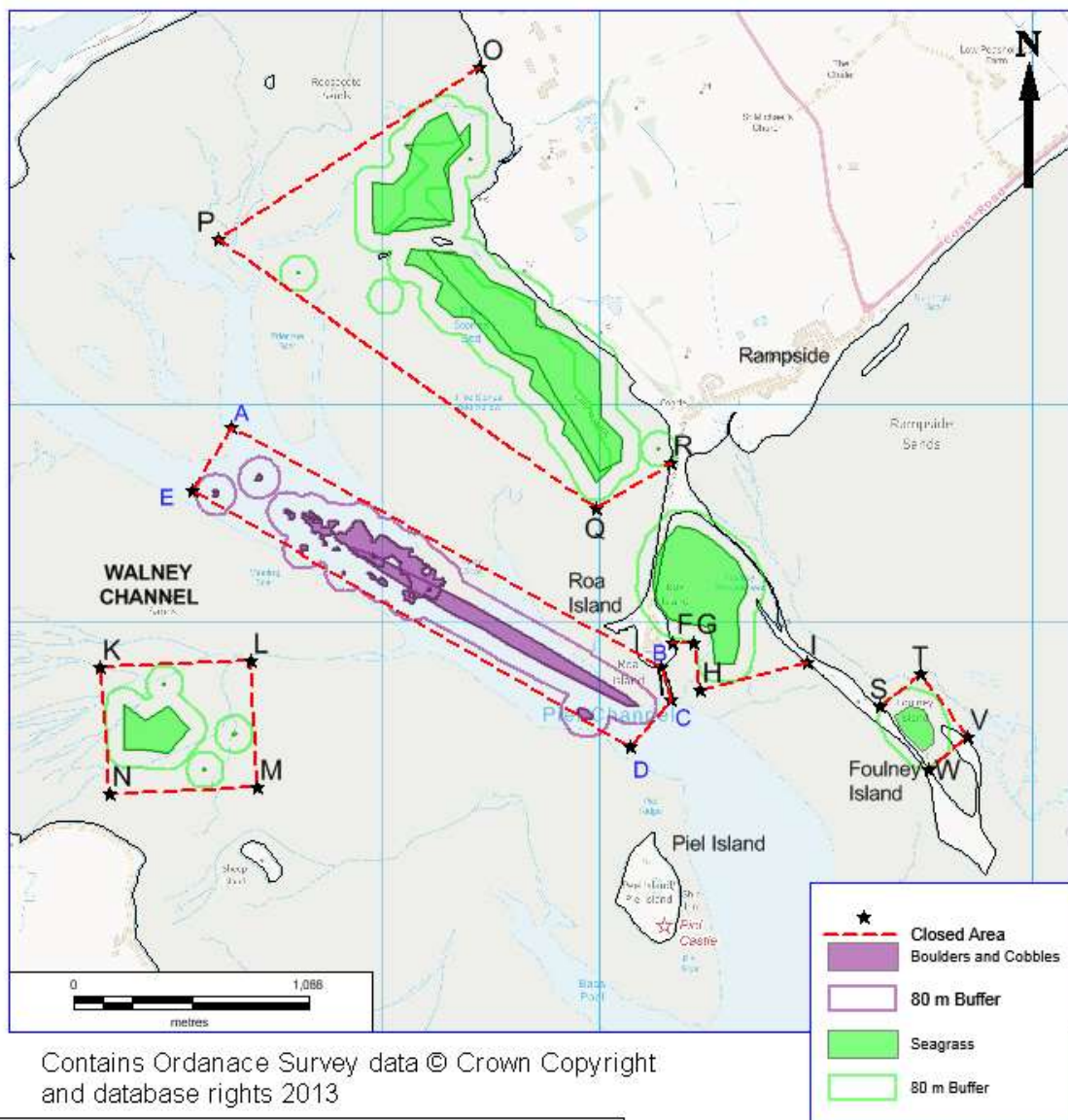
Coordinates

A	54° 49.01' N	3° 25.69' W
B	54° 49.01' N	3° 27.95' W
C	54° 48.66' N	3° 28.52' W
D	54° 47.00' N	3° 27.42' W
E	54° 47.00' N	3° 25.96' W

This map is for illustrative purposes only
NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION
Created December 2013 NWIFCA

North Western Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority
Byelaw 6 Protection for European Marine Site Features

Figure 2. The Morecambe Bay EMS seagrass beds closed area and Walney Channel boulder and cobble reef closed area

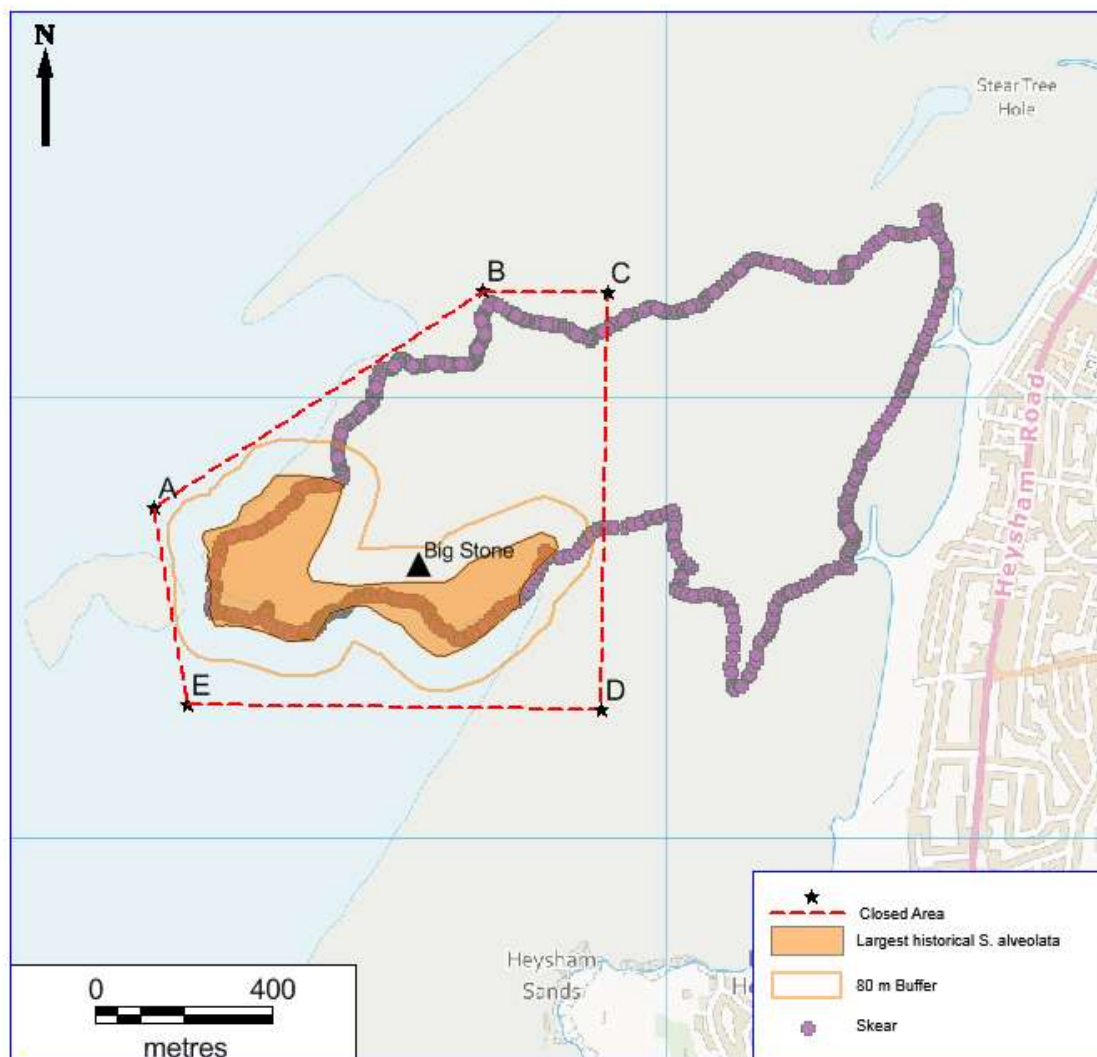


Coordinates

A 54° 04.97' N 3° 12.28' W	K 54° 04.37' N 3° 12.82' W
B 54° 04.40' N 3° 10.44' W	L 54° 04.40' N 3° 12.18' W
C 54° 04.32' N 3° 10.39' W	M 54° 04.08' N 3° 12.14' W
D 54° 04.20' N 3° 10.56' W	N 54° 04.06' N 3° 12.77' W
E 54° 04.82' N 3° 12.44' W	O 54° 05.87' N 3° 11.25' W
F 54° 04.46' N 3° 10.39' W	P 54° 05.45' N 3° 12.34' W
G 54° 04.46' N 3° 10.30' W	Q 54° 04.79' N 3° 10.72' W
H 54° 04.34' N 3° 10.27' W	R 54° 04.91' N 3° 10.41' W
I 54° 04.42' N 3° 09.82' W	S 54° 04.31' N 3° 09.51' W
	T 54° 04.39' N 3° 09.34' W
	V 54° 04.24' N 3° 09.13' W
	W 54° 04.15' N 3° 09.29' W

This map is for illustrative purposes only
NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION
Created December 2013 NWIFCA

North Western Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority
 Byelaw 6 Protection for European Marine Site Features
 Figure 3. The Morecambe Bay EMS Heysham Flat *Sabellaria alveolata* reef closed area



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database rights 2013

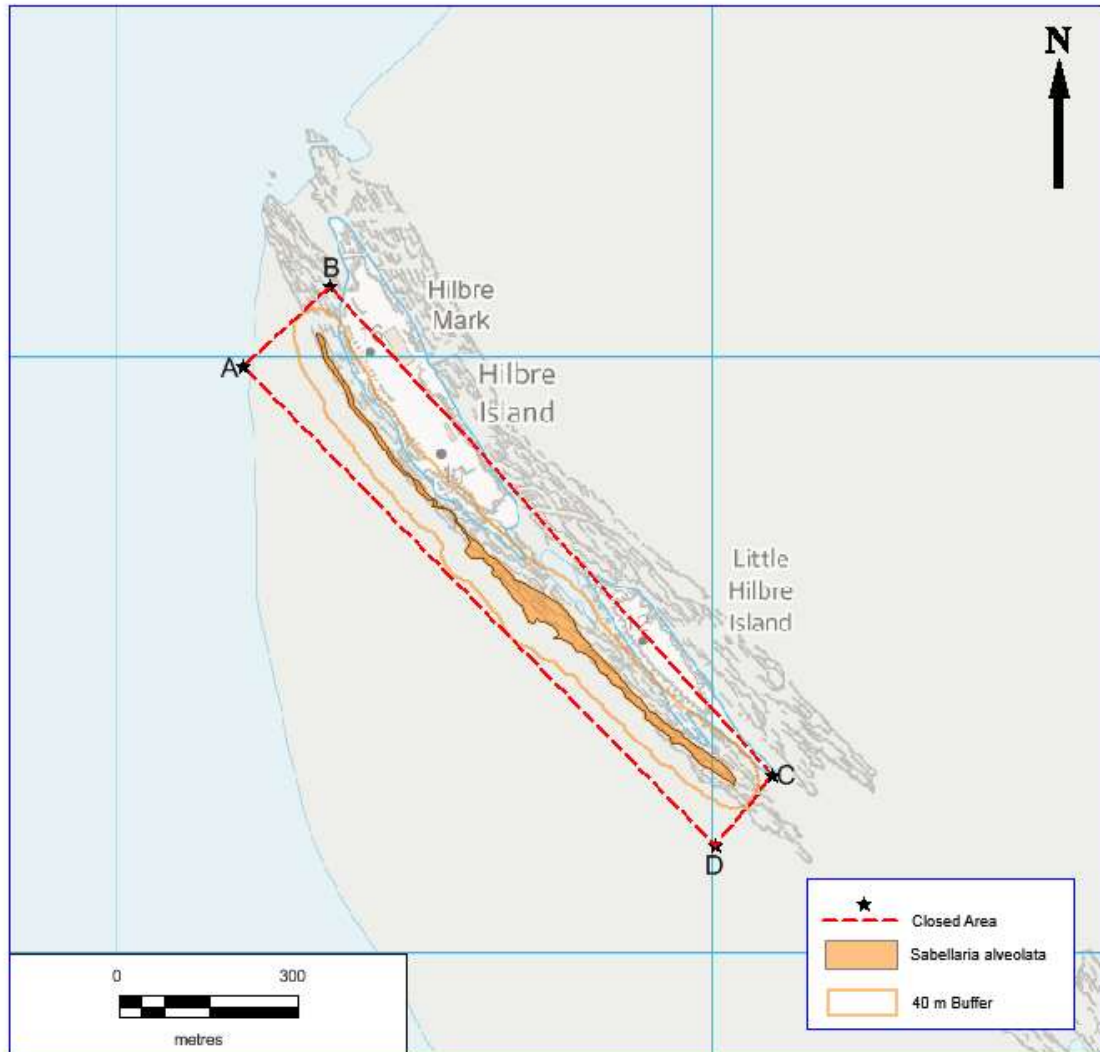
Coordinates

A	54° 03.43' N	2° 55.23' W
B	54° 03.70' N	2° 54.56' W
C	54° 03.70' N	2° 54.30' W
D	54° 03.19' N	2° 54.30' W
E	54° 03.19' N	2° 55.16' W

This map is for illustrative purposes only
 NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION
 Created December 2013 NWIFCA

North Western Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority
Byelaw 6 Protection for European Marine Site Features

Figure 4. The Dee Estuary EMS Hilbre Island *Sabellaria alveolata* reef closed area



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database rights 2013

Coordinates

A	53° 22.94' N	3° 13.87' W
B	53° 23.02' N	3° 13.74' W
C	53° 22.58' N	3° 13.05' W
D	53° 22.52' N	3° 13'.14' W

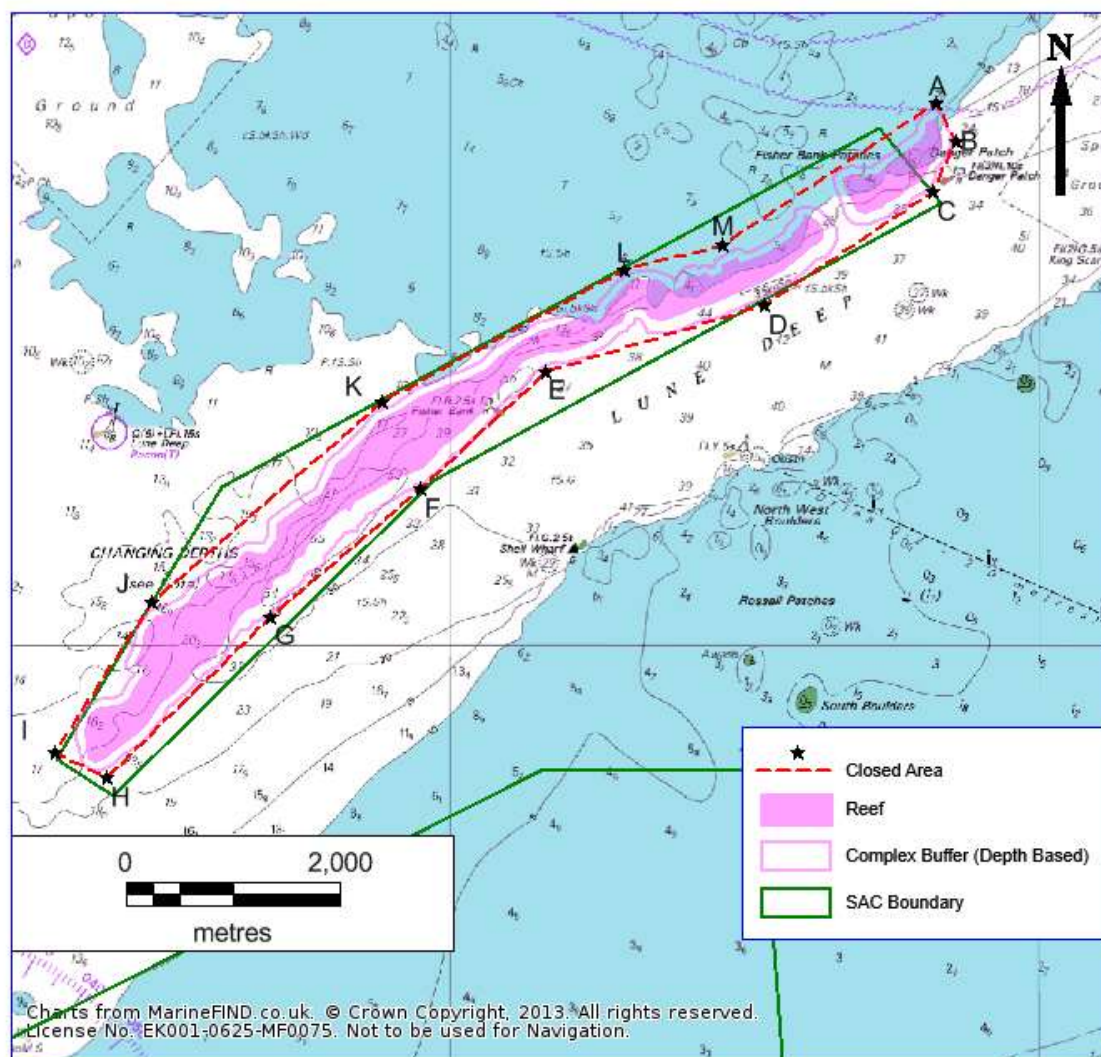
This map is for illustrative purposes only

NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION

Created December 2013 NWIFCA

North Western Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority
Byelaw 6 Protection for European Marine Site Features

Figure 5. The Shell Flat & Lune Deep SAC reef closed area



Coordinates

A	53° 57.72' N	3° 5.88' W
B	53° 57.53' N	3° 5.71' W
C	53° 57.28' N	3° 5.91' W
D	53° 56.71' N	3° 7.35' W
E	53° 56.38' N	3° 9.20' W
F	53° 55.79' N	3° 10.27' W
G	53° 55.15' N	3° 11.55' W
H	53° 54.34' N	3° 12.93' W
I	53° 54.47' N	3° 13.37' W
J	53° 55.22' N	3° 12.55' W
K	53° 56.22' N	3° 10.60' W
L	53° 56.89' N	3° 8.54' W
M	53° 57.01' N	3° 7.70' W

This map is for illustrative purposes only

NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION

Created December 2013 NWIFCA

RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF A DREDGE BYELAW 2017

Byelaw confirmed 13.12.17

Interpretation

1. In this byelaw:
 - a. "AIS" means an operational transceiver of Class A or Class B design that transmits and can exchange accurate information with shore based facilities;
 - b. "the Authority" means the North Western Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority as defined in articles 2 and 4 of the North Western Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/2200);
 - c. "the District" means the North Western Inshore Fisheries and Conservation District as defined in articles 2 and 3 of the North Western Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Order 2010;
 - d. "dredge" means a dredge, scoop, or similar device and any auxiliary hydraulic equipment that is designed for or capable of taking sea fisheries resources;
 - e. "permit" means a permit issued by the Authority in accordance with this byelaw.
 - f. "specified vehicle" means a vehicle for which a permit to dredge has been issued under this byelaw;
 - g. "specified vessel" means a vessel for which a permit to dredge has been issued under this byelaw;

Prohibition

2. A person must not use a dredge for the exploitation of sea fisheries resources except in accordance with a permit issued under this byelaw.

Exception

3. Paragraph 2 does not apply to any person performing an act that would otherwise constitute an offence under this byelaw, if that act was carried out in accordance with a written permission issued by the Authority permitting that act for scientific, stocking or breeding purposes.

Permits

4. The Authority may issue a permit in respect of a specified vessel or specified vehicle authorising the use of a dredge to fish or take shellfish.
5. Contravention of a permit condition or a flexible permit condition constitutes an offence under this byelaw.

Permit conditions

6. A person may apply for a permit only in respect of:
 - a. a vessel for which the person is the owner, the majority shareholder in the company that is the owner, the leaseholder or the charterer or;
 - b. a vehicle for which the person is the owner, the majority shareholder in the company that is the owner or the leaseholder.

7. An undamaged identity tag supplied by the Authority must be permanently attached to a specified vehicle.
8. Permit applications may only be made using the form available from the Authority.
9. A permit is valid from the date of issue to 31 December of the same year unless specified in the permit
10. A fee is payable prior to issue for each permit as follows:

a.	Vessels 15 metres overall length and over	£9,000
b.	Vessels less than 15 metres overall length	£1,000
c.	Vehicles	£1,000
11. The Authority may charge a fee of £50 to issue a replacement permit or vehicle tag.
12. A permit:
 - a. is not transferable from a specified vessel or specified vehicle to another vessel or vehicle;
 - b. must be available for inspection by an IFC officer during a compliance visit to a vessel or vehicle;
 - c. remains the property of and must be surrendered to the Authority if no longer required.
13. A permit holder must not obstruct an IFC Officer.
14. Fishing returns must be filed as required by the Authority providing dates, times and locations of dredging and the quantity of fish taken. Returns including nil returns may be required for all months for which permits are valid.
15. The Authority may suspend a permit until outstanding returns have been filed.
16. A specified vessel used in conjunction with a permit must have a fully functioning AIS transmitting information including the vessel's identity course and speed at all times when the vessel is not stationary in port.
17. A permit holder must notify the Authority by phone, text or email at least 2 hours prior to commencement of fishing in conjunction with a permit.
18. A permit holder must notify the Authority of any change in the information provided to obtain a permit during the period when the permit is valid.

Flexible permit conditions

19. On receipt of the information specified in paragraph 20, the Authority may, in order to promote sustainable exploitation of sea fisheries resources, attach flexible conditions to a permit including some or all of the following:
 - a. dates, times or tides during which using a dredge for the exploitation of sea fisheries resources is permitted;
 - b. areas where using a dredge for the exploitation of sea fisheries resources is permitted;
 - c. species for which using a dredge to fish is permitted;
 - d. the type, size or design of dredge which is permitted;

- e. the maximum number of permits which can be issued for a fishery;
- f. the maximum number of dredges or total length of dredges that a vessel or vehicle may use in a fishery;
- g. the total catch limit permitted within a specified period or a specified area.

Review procedure

20. The Authority will review flexible permit conditions no less than once every 4 years as follows:
- a. the Authority will consult in writing with permit holders and such other stakeholders, organisations and persons as appear to the Authority to be representative of the interests likely to be substantially affected by changes in permit conditions;
 - b. the Authority will decide whether to add, vary or remove any permit condition taking account of the consultation responses and information received in accordance with paragraph 20;
 - c. following a decision by the Authority, permit holders will be notified in writing and permits will be amended as necessary with no charge.
21. The information in paragraph 19 is:
- a. information and advice received from permit holders;
 - b. scientific and survey information gathered by the Authority or provided to the Authority by any other organisations or persons as the Authority thinks fit;
 - c. advice provided by Centre for Environment Fisheries and Aquaculture Science or Natural England or any other organisations or persons as the Authority thinks fit;
 - d. an impact assessment of any proposed changes;
 - e. information from any other relevant source.

Revocation of byelaws

22. The byelaw with the title “Byelaw 12 Restrictions on fishing for bivalve molluscan shellfish” made by the North Western and North Wales Sea Fisheries Committee under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act 1966 (c.38) section 5 and confirmed on 21 January 1998 is revoked.

Explanatory Note: (This note does not form part of the byelaw)

This byelaw prohibits the use of dredges towed by vessels or vehicles for fishing within the NWIFCA District without a permit. The permit application requirements and the conditions of use are set out in the byelaw. In addition the Authority may attach conditions which may be varied to promote sustainable exploitation of sea fisheries resources. The procedure by which permit conditions may be varied is set out in the byelaw.

Vessels for which permits have been issued must carry a functional automatic identification system (AIS) which meets Class B design (tested and certified compliant by a notified body under the Radio Equipment Directive) or the higher specification Class A design (International Maritime Organisation (IMO) performance standard in the SOLAS Convention Chapter 5 Regulation 19 Section 2.4.5).

PROHIBITION OF FOUL HOOKING BYELAW 2017

Byelaw confirmed 30.04.18

Interpretation

8. In this byelaw:

- f) 'the Authority' means the North Western Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority as defined in articles 2 and 4 of the North Western Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Order 2010 (SI 2010 No. 2200);
- g) 'the District' means the North Western Inshore Fisheries and Conservation District as defined in articles 2 and 3 of the North Western Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Order 2010 (SI 2010 No. 2200).

Prohibitions

2. A person must not foul hook a fish.

Revocations

3. The following byelaws are revoked insofar as they apply within the District

- a) "Byelaw 18: Foul Hooking of Sea Fish" made by the North Western and North Wales Sea Fisheries Committee on the 9th of July 1985.
- b) "Byelaw 17: Taking of fish other than by hooking them in the mouth" made by the Cumbria Sea Fisheries Committee on the 21st of April 2004.
- c) "Byelaw 6: Foul hooking of fish" made by the National Rivers Authority.

Explanatory Note (This note does not form part of the byelaw)

This byelaw is designed to prevent unnecessary injury to fish by prohibiting the practice of foul hooking. Foul hooking is also known by terms such as snagging, snag fishing, snatching, snatch fishing, or jaggling and can be undertaken using a hook or similar device as well as a stroke haul, fluke bar or murderer.

NORTH WESTERN SEA FISHERIES COMMITTEE – Byelaws still in force under The Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1966

LIMITS OF THE DISTRICT

As defined by the North Western and North Wales Sea Fisheries District Order, 1999. S.I. 1999 No. 1043.

"Sea Fisheries District

1. There shall continue to be sea fisheries district comprising so much of the sea within the national waters of the United Kingdom adjacent to England and Wales and so much of the sea within six nautical miles of the baselines as they existed at 25th January 1983 in accordance with the Territorial Waters Order in Council 1964(c), as amended by the Territorial Waters (Amendment) Order in Council 1979(d) from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the United Kingdom adjacent to England and Wales is measured, with the adjoining coast, as lies within the following limits, namely: on the north, a line drawn true south-west from the seaward extremity of Haverigg Point in the county of Cumbria (being the southern boundary of the Cumbria Sea Fisheries District); and, on the south, a line drawn true north-west from the northern extremity of Cemaes Head in the county of Ceredigion (being the northern boundary of the South Wales Sea Fisheries District).

The sea fisheries district shall not extend above a line drawn at or near the mouth of every river or stream flowing into the sea or into any estuary, or of the estuaries, within the limits of the said district, as follows:-

Lines drawn along the seaward side of the railway (1) from Green Road Station to Kirkby-in-Furness Station; (2) from the road bridge over the railway near Plumpton Hall to Cark and Cartmel Station; and (3) from Grange Station to Arnside Station; such lines being at or near the mouths of the rivers Duddon, Leven, Winster, Kent, and Bela, and of other rivers or streams flowing into the estuaries above such lines respectively;

A line drawn across the river Keer, along the seaward side of the downstream railway bridge at Carnforth;

A line drawn across the river Lune, along the seaward side of Skerton Bridge carrying the A6 road at Lancaster;

A line drawn across the river Cocker, along the seaward side of Cocker bridge carrying the A588 road;

A line drawn across the river Wyre, along the seaward side of Shard toll bridge carrying the A588 road;

A line drawn across the river Asland or Douglas, between the tower of All Saints Church, Becconsall, and the tower of St. Michael's Church, Much Hoole;

A line drawn across the river Mersey, along the seaward side of the railway bridge at Runcorn;

A line drawn across the river Weaver, along the seaward side of the railway bridge at Frodsham;

A line drawn across the river Dee (Dyfrdwy) from Hilbre Point to the north-western extremity of Hilbre Island in the Metropolitan Borough of Wirral, thence to the disused lighthouse at the Point of Ayr, in the county of Flintshire;

A line drawn across every river or stream not herein before specified, such line being in continuation of the coast at mean high water springs.

In respect of the rivers, streams and estuaries above the lines beyond which the sea fisheries district does not extend, the Environment Agency shall within its area have the powers of a local fisheries committee.

2. The Sea Fisheries District shall continue to be called the "North Western Sea Fisheries District".

BYELAW 1. - THE DISTRICT

Byelaw confirmed 06.06.86

These byelaws shall have effect throughout the whole area of the North Western and North Wales Sea Fisheries District, unless otherwise specified, except in the cases to which the provisions of the 6th Section of the "Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1966", apply. Provided that nothing in these Byelaws shall apply to any person fishing for sea fish for scientific purposes, or for stocking or breeding purposes, under the written authority in that behalf of the local Fisheries Committee, signed by their Clerk or Superintendent, and in accordance with the conditions set out in that authority.

BYELAW 2 - ATTACHMENTS TO NETS

Byelaw confirmed 29.09.51

No artifice or device shall be used so as practically to diminish the size of the mesh of any net.

Explanatory Note This note does not form part of the Byelaw

For permitted attachments to towed nets see Council Regulation 3440/84.

BYELAW 3 - PROHIBITION OF SEINE NETTING

Byelaw confirmed 08.03.89

No persons shall use in fishing for sea fish any seine net in the manner known as anchor seining (Danish seining) or fly dragging (Scottish seining).

Explanatory Note This note does not form part of the Byelaw

See Byelaw 28 – applies to 0-3 miles

BYELAW 6 - SHRIMP AND PRAWNS -RESTRICTION ON FISHING.

Byelaw confirmed 26.03.01.

This byelaw applies to all the Sea Fisheries Committee District within a line drawn on the seaward side of the baselines 6 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea adjacent to the United Kingdom is measured. For the purpose of this paragraph "the baselines" means the baselines as they existed at 25th January 1983 in accordance with the Territorial Waters Order in Council 1964 (1965 III p.6452A) as amended by the Territorial Waters (Amendment) Order in Council 1979 (1979 II p.2866).

- (a) No person shall use in fishing for shrimps or prawns (*Crangonidae*, *Pandalidae*, *Palaemonidae*) any trawl, or shank or bow net or any mobile net except in accordance with the following regulations:-

The length of the beam, measured between its extremities and including all attachments, or in the case of an otter trawl the length of the headline or where more than one net is used from any

vessel tractor, cart or other vehicle or unit the total length of such beams or headlines shall not exceed 10 metres.

- (b) Any net mentioned in (a) above shall have in all its parts a mesh of such dimensions that when the mesh of the net is stretched diagonally lengthwise a flat gauge 20mm broad and 2mm thick shall pass through it easily and with sufficient manual pressure.
- (c) With a view to limiting the destruction of immature fish every person in fishing for shrimps or prawns shall as soon as practicable after each haul thoroughly sift the catch in a riddle having a mesh such that the spaces between adjacent longitudinal wires are not less than 5 millimetres and the spaces between the adjacent lateral wires are not less than 60 millimetres.
- (d) The immature fish that pass through such riddle must be returned to the sea forthwith unless the landing obligation under Article 15 of Regulation (EU) 1380/2013 requires the fish to be landed.

Paragraph (d) is amended by The Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority (Miscellaneous Byelaw Amendments) (England) Order 2015 dated 30.11.15.

BYELAW 7 - MESH SIZES - NETS OTHER THAN TRAWL NETS

Byelaw confirmed 06.09.89

No person shall use in fishing for sea fish other than shrimps, prawns, mackerel, herring, sprats, whitebait, sand eel or smelt any seine, draft, drift, set, stake or other net not being a trawl net permitted under Byelaw 4 unless such a net has in all its parts a mesh of such dimensions that when the mesh is stretched diagonally lengthwise of the net a flat gauge 89 millimetres broad and 2 millimetres thick shall pass through it easily and with sufficient manual pressure.

Explanatory Note *This note does not form part of the Byelaw*

See Byelaw 28 – only applies to intertidal nets. For nets set from a vessel see Council Regulation 850/98 Annex 6.

BYELAW 8 - SMALL MESH NETS - OTHER THAN TRAWL NETS – RESTRICTIONS

Byelaw confirmed 06.09.89

No person shall use in fishing for shrimps, prawns, mackerel, herring, sprats, whitebait, or sand eels any seine, draft, drift, set, stake or any other type of net not being a trawl net, unless such net has in all its parts a mesh of such dimensions that when the mesh is stretched diagonally lengthwise of the net a flat gauge of 65 millimetres broad and 2 millimetres thick shall not pass through it when the net is wet, i.e. all meshes shall be less than 65 millimetres.

Explanatory Note *This note does not form part of the Byelaw*

See Byelaw 28 – only applies to intertidal nets. For nets set from a vessel see Council Regulation 850/98 Annex 6.

BYELAW 9 - MECHANICALLY PROPELLED VESSELS - MAXIMUM LENGTH.

Byelaw confirmed 30.09.05

1. No mechanically propelled vessel which exceeds 12 metres overall length shall be used in fishing for or taking sea fish within that part of the District to the west of a line drawn 000° (T) from The Old Lighthouse, Great Ormes Head (53° 20.53'N, 03° 52.13'W, WGS 84 datum)
2. No mechanically propelled vessel which exceeds 15 metres overall length shall be used in fishing for or taking sea fish within that part of the District to the east of a line drawn 0000 (T) from The Old Lighthouse, Great Ormes Head (53° 20.53'N, 03° 52.13'W, WGS 84 datum)

3. This byelaw shall not be enforceable for those vessels:
 - (a) used in fishing for mussels (*Mytilus edulis*) using dredges; or
 - (b) used in angling with rod and line; or
 - (c) referred to in paragraph 4 and 5 below.
4. Vessels exceeding the length restrictions described in sections 1 and 2 above may be used provided:
 - (a) the vessel fished in the District for at least 60 days within the 24 months immediately prior to this byelaw being made; and
 - (b) the vessel remains in the same legal and beneficial ownership as on the date of this byelaw being made; and,
 - (c) the owner(s) of the vessel obtain an authorisation permitting the use of the vessel within the NW&NWSFC District within 6 months of this byelaw coming into force.
5. Newly constructed or purchased vessels exceeding the length restrictions set out in sections 1 and 2 above may be issued with an authorisation under paragraph 4(c) above provided that:
 - (a) the owner(s) can demonstrate that prior to the date of this byelaw being made they had entered into an enforceable financial commitment to construct or purchase such a vessel; and
 - (b) the owner(s) can demonstrate that the date of delivery prevented compliance with paragraph 4(a) above.
6. Authorisations issued under paragraph 4(c) above shall not permit a mechanically propelled vessel to be used in fishing for or taking sea fish within 3 nautical miles of baselines if it exceeds the following limitations:
 - (a) In the part of the District lying between the Northern boundary at Haverigg Point (54° 11.31'N, 03° 19.08'W, WGS 84 Datum) and Rhyl Coastguard/Lifeboat Station (53° 19.48'N, 03° 29.56'W, WGS 84 Datum), a registered length of 13.7 metres.
 - (b) In that part of the District lying between Rhyl Coastguard/Lifeboat Station (53° 19.48'N, 03° 29.56'W, WGS 84 Datum) and the Southern boundary at Cemaes Head (52° 07.07'N, 04° 43.91'W, WGS 84 Datum), a registered length of 15.24 metres.
7. For the purpose of this byelaw:
 - (a) the overall length shall be the overall length as shown on the Certificate of Registry of a British Fishing Vessel; and
 - (b) the registered length shall be the registered length as shown on the Certificate of Registry of a British Fishing Vessel.

BYELAW 10 - SET AND DRIFT NETS

Byelaw confirmed 09.07.85

No person shall use any set or drift net set from or recovered by boat in fishing for sea fish except in accordance with the following conditions:-

- (a) No portion of the net shall be at a less distance than 200 metres from any portion of any other net.
- (b) The net shall be marked by substantial buoys visible above the surface of the water at all states of the tide.

- (c) The boat's name or port letters and numbers shall be clearly displayed on or attached to at least one of the buoys marking the net.

Explanatory Note *This note does not form part of the Byelaw*

(See Byelaw 28 – for mesh size of set and drift nets worked from a vessel see Council Regulation 850/98 Annex 6).

BYELAW 11 - MARKING OF FISHING GEAR AND KEEP POTS.

Byelaw confirmed 22.08.03

No person shall use in fishing for sea fish any set or staked net, line, pot, trap, keep pot or box, except in accordance with the following regulations:-

- (a) The site of the stakes, net, line, pot, trap, keep pot or box shall be marked by substantial buoys, non-metallic poles or perches visible above the surface at any state of the tide and such buoys, poles or perches shall be maintained as long as the stakes, pot, trap, keep pot or box are in position.
- (b) The owner's name, vessel number or other identifying mark shall be clearly displayed on or attached to at least one buoy, pole or perch.
- (c) No portion of a stake net shall be nearer the centre of any stream or channel than the edge of such stream at low water of the tide during which the net is fishing.
- (d) No portion of any net shall be nearer than 137.5 metres to any portion of another net not being a hose net or moored whitebait filter net.
- (e) No net shall exceed 275 metres in length.

BYELAW 13A - COCKLES AND MUSSELS - MANAGEMENT OF THE FISHERY.

Byelaw confirmed 29.03.96

- 1. The Committee, may close any cockle (*Cerastoderma edule*) or mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) bed or part of a bed for the purposes of fishery management or for controlling the rate of exploitation with regard to cockles and mussels.
- 2. Such closure shall be for a specified period and be undertaken only after the Joint Committee has consulted such persons or bodies appearing to them to represent local cockle or mussel fishermen, and provided the Committee has been advised by fishery scientists who appear to them to be suitably qualified, as to the need for such action.
- 3. No person shall, without the consent of the Committee, under the written authority in that behalf signed by the Clerk, remove, take or disturb any cockle or mussel from a bed or part of a bed of cockles or mussels which has been closed pursuant to this byelaw.

BYELAW 16 – SHELL FISHERY -TEMPORARY CLOSURE.

Byelaw confirmed 14.09.73

Where, in the opinion of the Committee, in any fishery, any bed or part of a bed of shellfish is so severely depleted as to require temporary closure in order to ensure recovery, or any bed or part of a bed contains mainly immature shellfish which in the interests of the protection and development of the fishery ought not to be disturbed for the time being, or any bed of transplanted shellfish ought not to be fished until it has become established, and where the bed, or part thereof, has been clearly defined in notices displayed in the vicinity prohibiting the removal or disturbance of the shellfish, no person shall, while the bed or part thereof is so defined, take away or otherwise disturb any shellfish therein.

Provided that no bed or part of a bed may remain closed under this byelaw at any one time for a longer period than one year, without review by the Committee.

BYELAW 19 - SPECIFIED FISH SIZES.

Byelaw confirmed 24.07.09.

1. This byelaw applies to any part of the District within a line drawn on the seaward side of the baselines six nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea adjacent to the United Kingdom is measured. For the purposes of this paragraph "the baselines" means the baselines as they existed at 25th January 1983 in accordance with the Territorial Waters Order in Council 1964 (1965 III p.6452A) as amended by the Territorial Waters (Amendment) Order in Council 1979 (1979 II p.2866).
2. No person shall remove from a fishery within the area of the North Western and North Wales Sea Fisheries Committee District any fish of the species specified in paragraph 3 which measures less than the minimum size specified for the species, and any such fish taken shall be returned immediately to the sea unless the landing obligation under Article 15 of Regulation (EU) 1380/2013 requires the fish to be landed.

3. SPECIES	SIZE
SHELLFISH SPECIES	MINIMUM SIZE (MM)
Bean Solen (<i>Pharus legumen</i>)	65*
Carpet shell (<i>Venerupis senegalensis</i>)	38
Clam (<i>Venus verrucosa</i>)	40
Crawfish (<i>Palinurus</i> spp)	95
Donax clam (<i>Donax</i> spp)	25
Edible Crab (<i>Cancer pagurus</i>)	130
Hard Clam (<i>Callista chione</i>)	60
Lobster (<i>Homarus gammarus</i>)	87
Nephrops (<i>Nephrops norvegicus</i>)	20†
<u>or</u> overall length	70
Octopus (<i>Octopus vulgaris</i>)	750g
Queen Scallop (<i>Aequipecten opercularis</i>)	40*
Razor Clam (<i>Ensis</i> spp)	100*
Scallop (<i>Pecten maximus</i>)	110*
Short necked clam (<i>Ruditapes phillipinarum</i>)	40
Spider Crab (<i>Maja squinado</i>)	
Male	130
Female	120
Surf Clam (<i>Spisula solidissima</i>)	25
Velvet Crab (<i>Liocarcinus puber</i>)	65
Whelk (<i>Buccinum undatum</i>)	45*

* Longest part of shell.

† Carapace length

FISH SPECIES

Bass (<i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i>)	420
Black Seabream (<i>Spondyllosoma cantharus</i>)	230
Blue ling (<i>Molva dypterygia</i>)	700

Bluefin tuna (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>)	700
or	6.4kg
Brill (<i>Scophthalmus rhombus</i>)	300
Cod (<i>Gadus morhua</i>)	350
Conger eel (<i>Conger conger</i>)	580
Dab (<i>Limanda limanda</i>)	150
Flounder (<i>Platichthys flesus</i>)	250
Grey mullet (<i>Chelon labrosus</i>)	200
Haddock	300
(<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>)	
Hake (<i>Merluccius merluccius</i>)	270
Herring (<i>Clupea harengus</i>)	200
Horse Mackerel	150
(<i>Trachurus trachurus</i>)	
Lemon Sole (<i>Microstomus kitt</i>)	250
Ling (<i>Molva molva</i>)	630
Mackerel (<i>Scomber scombrus</i>)	200
Megrim (<i>Lepidorhombus</i> spp.)	200
Plaice (<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>)	270
Pollack (<i>Pollachius pollachius</i>)	300
Red Mullet (<i>Mullus surmuletus</i>)	150
Red Seabream	250
(<i>Pagellus bogaraveo</i>)	
Saithe (<i>Pollachius virens</i>)	350
Sole (<i>Solea solea</i>)	240
Turbot (<i>Psetta maxima</i>)	300
Whiting (<i>Merlangius merlangus</i>)	270
Witch Flounder	280
(<i>Glyptocephalus cynoglossus</i>)	

Paragraph 2 is amended by The Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority (Miscellaneous Byelaw Amendments) (England) Order 2015 dated 30.11.15. The Order also amends the Bass Minimum Landing size in the Fish Species table from 360mm to 420mm.

BYELAW 26 - FIXED ENGINES - PROHIBITIONS AND AUTHORISATIONS (ENGLAND).

Byelaw confirmed 10.03.11

This byelaw applies to that part of the District within a line drawn on the seaward side of the baselines 6 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea adjacent to the United Kingdom is measured. For the purposes of this paragraph "the baselines" means the baselines as they existed at 25th January, 1983 in accordance with the Territorial Waters Order in Council 1964 (1965 III p.6452A) as amended by the Territorial Waters (Amendment) Order in Council 1979 (1979 II p.2866).

- a) The placing and use of fixed engines for the taking of sea fish is prohibited in those parts of the District numbered 1 to 11 as defined in paragraph (c) below during the period 1st May to 30th November following except for:
 - i. Anchored flue nets placed or used in the parts of the District numbered 2 and 3 during the period 1st July to 30th November following with the written permission of the Authority and subject to conditions 1) to 4) below and the conditions set out at paragraph b) below;
 - (1) No net to exceed 75m in length when measured along the headline.
 - (2) The elapsed time period between shooting the net and hauling the net shall not exceed 30 minutes.

- (3) All nets shall be actively worked by passing or splashing during the fishing operation.
 - (4) Only one such net shall be carried or used at any time.
- ii. Moored whitebait filter nets placed or used seaward of a line drawn from Bazil Point (Latitude 54° 00.25' North, Longitude 02° 51.50' West) to Fishnet Point (Latitude 54° 00.03' North, Longitude 02° 51.00' West) in the part of the District numbered 5 during the periods 1st May to 31st May following and 1st September and 30th November following with the written permission of the Authority and subject to the conditions set out at paragraph b) below;
 - iii. Fixed engines placed or used for fishing for sea fisheries resources in the parts of the District numbered 8 to 11 during the period 1st May to 30th November following with the written permission of the Authority and subject to the conditions set out at paragraph b) below.
- b) Any permission issued by the Authority under paragraph a) above shall be under the hand of the Chief Officer and shall be subject to conditions set out in the permission as detailed in sub-paragraphs (i) to (v) below.
- i. Permissions under this paragraph shall be issued to the user of a fixed engine on demand, not transferable, numbered, shall be valid subject to sub-paragraph (iii) below, for a part of the District as defined in paragraph c) of this byelaw and shall specify the type and numbers of fixed engines to which they apply.
 - ii. Permissions shall be valid during the period from 1st May until 30th November inclusive in each year except in respect to anchored flue nets for which the period shall be 1st July to 30th November following and moored whitebait filter nets for which the period shall be 1st May to 31st May following and/or 1st September to 30th November following.
 - iii. Upon notification in writing to a person who has been issued a permission to place and use a fixed engine, the placing and use of that fixed engine may be temporarily suspended by the Authority in parts of the areas defined at paragraph c) below in order to protect salmon and sea trout and their migration.
 - iv. A fixed engine subject to any permissions under this byelaw shall be set and used in such manner that there is no interference with the migration of salmon or sea trout and that such fish are not taken. If such fish are taken, they shall be put back into the sea immediately and the fixed engine shall be re-set as soon as possible to avoid any reoccurrence.
 - v. The holder of a permission under this byelaw shall be required to submit to the Authority, no later than the 5th day of the month immediately following the period of use of the relevant fixed engine or fixed engines, such information in regard to catches and fishing effort under the terms of such permission as the Authority may require.
- b) The parts of the District referred to in paragraph a) above are those parts inshore of the following lines:
- (1) Duddon Estuary - a line drawn from Green Road Station (Latitude 54° 14.6' North, Longitude 03° 14.7' West) to Whelpshead Crag (Latitude 54° 14.5' North, Longitude 03° 12.5' West) thence to Dunnerholme Point (Latitude 54° 12.5' North, Longitude 03° 12.6' West).
 - (2) Leven Estuary - a line drawn from Canal Foot (Latitude 54° 11.4' North, Longitude 03° 03.1' West) to the grain silo at Sandgate Marsh Farm (Latitude 54° 10.2' North, Longitude 02° 59.3' West).

- (3) Kent Estuary - a line drawn from the seaward tip of Holme Island (Latitude 54° 11.5' North, Longitude 02° 53.3' West) to Blackstone Point (Latitude 54° 11.3' North, Longitude 02° 52.0' West).
- (4) Keer Estuary - a line drawn from the disused chimney in position Latitude 54° 09.1' North, Longitude 02° 49.4' West) in a 186° (True) direction to Scalestone Point (Latitude 54° 05.0' North, Longitude 02° 50.1' West)
- (5) Lune Estuary - a line drawn from Sunderland Point (Latitude 53° 59.4' North, Longitude 02° 52.8' West) to Cockersand Abbey (Latitude 53° 58.6' North, Longitude 02° 52.4' West).
- (6) Wyre Estuary - a line drawn from the shoreward end of Knott End Ferry Slipway (Latitude 53° 55.7' North, Longitude 02° 59.8' West) to the lower lighthouse at Fleetwood (Latitude 53° 55.7' North, Longitude 03° 00.45' West).
- (7) Ribble Estuary - a line drawn from St. Cuthberts Church Lytham St. Annes (Latitude 53° 44.3' North, Longitude 02° 58.5' West) in a 167° (True) direction to Crossens Sewage Works (Latitude 53° 40.8' North, Longitude 02° 57.1' West).
- (8) Duddon Estuary - a line drawn from Haverigg Point (Latitude 54° 11.3' North, Longitude 03° 19.0' West) in a 152° (True) direction to high water mark on Walney Island in the vicinity of Shope Tree Scar (Latitude 54° 08.6' North, Longitude 03° 16.5' West) and a line drawn between Lowsy Point (Latitude 54° 09.2' North, Longitude 03° 14.8' West) and North End Haws (Latitude 54° 09.0' North, Longitude 03° 15.0' West) except the area defined at (1) above.
- (9) Leven, Kent and Keer Estuaries - a line drawn from Aldingham Church (Latitude 54° 07.6' North, Longitude 03° 05.8' West) in a 114° (True) direction to Morecambe Stone Jetty Light (Latitude 54° 04.4' North, Longitude 02° 52.7' West) except the areas defined at (2), (3) and (4) above.
- (10) Lune Estuary - a line from the Lighthouse at the seaward end of South Jetty at Heysham (Latitude 54° 01.9' North, Longitude 02° 55.7' West) in a 226° (True) direction to the vicinity of the King's Scar Buoy (Latitude 53° 57.0' North, Longitude 03° 04.3' West) thence in a 147° (True) direction to Rossall Point Coast Guard (Latitude 53° 55.3' North, Longitude 03° 02.6' West) except the areas defined at (5) and (6) above.
- (11) Ribble Estuary - a line drawn from the root of St. Annes Pier (Latitude 53° 44.9' North, Longitude 03° 02.1' West) in a 232° (True) direction to a position Latitude 53° 41.7' North, Longitude 03° 08.9' West in the vicinity of the Gut Buoy thence in a 118° (True) direction to the root of Southport Pier (Latitude 53° 39.2' North, Longitude 03° 00.8' West) except the area defined at (7) above.

BYELAW 27 - MOBILE NETS - PROHIBITIONS AND AUTHORISATIONS (ENGLAND)

Byelaw confirmed 12.11.96

- (a) No person shall, for the purposes of Section 37(1) of the Salmon Act 1986, use any drift, draft, seine or other mobile net (except trawl nets of any kind including hand push nets used in fishing for shrimps) in those parts of the District numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 at paragraph (d) below during the period 1st May to 30th November following unless the use of such nets is licensed by the Environment Agency under Section 25 of the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1975.
- (b) No person shall, for the purposes of Section 37(1) of the Salmon Act 1986, use any drift, draft, seine or other mobile net (except trawl nets of any kind including hand push nets used in fishing for shrimps) in those parts of the District numbered 8, 9, 10 and 11 in paragraph (d) below during the period 1st May to 30th November following unless the use of such nets are either licensed by

the Environment Agency under Section 25 of the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1975 or authorised by the Committee in accordance with paragraph (c) below.

- (c)
- (i) Any written authorisation issued under this paragraph shall be under the hand of the Clerk to the Committee and shall be subject to the conditions set out in the authorisation as detailed in sub-paragraphs (ii) to (v) of this paragraph.
 - (ii) Authorisations issued under this paragraph shall be valid during the period from 1st May until 30th November inclusive in each year, issued on demand to the user for nets as described in paragraph (a) above, not transferable, numbered, shall be valid, subject to sub-paragraph (iii) below, for a part of the District as defined in paragraph (d) of this byelaw and shall specify the number and type of nets to which they apply.
 - (iii) Upon notification in writing to a person who has been granted an authorisation under this paragraph to use a net, the use of that net may be temporarily suspended by the Committee in parts of the areas defined at paragraph (d) below in order to protect salmon and sea trout and their migration.
 - (iv) Any net authorised under this paragraph shall be used in such places, at such times and in such manner that it does not interfere with the migration of salmon and sea trout. If such fish are taken they shall be put back into the sea immediately and the net shall be reset as soon as possible to avoid any re-occurrence.
 - (v) The holder of an authorisation under this paragraph shall be required to submit annually to the Committee such information in regard to catches and fishing effort under the terms of such authorisation and on such dates as the Committee may require.
- (d) This byelaw shall apply to all those parts of the District inshore of the following lines.
- (1) Duddon Estuary - a line drawn from Green Road Station (Latitude 54° 14.6' North, Longitude 03° 14.7' West) to Whelpshead Crag (Latitude 54° 14.5' North, Longitude 03° 12.5' West) thence in a 183° (True) direction to Dunnerholme Point (Latitude 54° 12.5' North, Longitude 03° 12.6' West).
 - (2) Leven Estuary - a line drawn from Canal Foot (Latitude 54° 11.4' North, Longitude 03° 03.1' West) to the grain silo at Sandgate Marsh Farm (Latitude 54° 10.2' North, Longitude 02° 59.3' West).
 - (3) Kent Estuary - a line drawn from the seaward tip of Holme Island (Latitude 54° 11.5' North, Longitude 02° 53.3' West) to Blackstone Point (Latitude 54° 11.3' North, Longitude 02° 52.0' West).
 - (4) Keer Estuary - a line drawn from the disused chimney in position Latitude 54° 09.1' North, Longitude 02° 49.4' West) in a 186° (True) direction to Scalestone Point (Latitude 54° 05.0' North, Longitude 02° 50.1' West)
 - (5) Lune Estuary - a line drawn from Sunderland Point (Latitude 53° 59.4' North, Longitude 02° 52.8' West) to Cockersand Abbey (Latitude 53° 58.6' North, Longitude 02° 52.4' West).
 - (6) Wyre Estuary - a line drawn from the shoreward end of Knott End Ferry Slipway (Latitude 53° 55.7' North, Longitude 02° 59.8' West) to the seaward end of the Pier at Fleetwood (Latitude 53° 55.8' North, Longitude 03° 00.8' West).
 - (7) Ribble Estuary - a line drawn from St. Cuthberts Church Lytham St. Annes (Latitude 53° 44.3' North, Longitude 02° 58.5' West) in a 167° (True) direction to Crossens Sewage Works (Latitude 53° 40.8' North, Longitude 02° 57.1' West).

- (8) Duddon Estuary - a line drawn from Haverigg Point (Latitude 54° 11.3' North, Longitude 03° 19.0' West) in a 152° (True) direction to high water mark on Walney Island in the vicinity of Shope Tree Scar (Latitude 54° 08.6' North, Longitude 03° 16.5' West) and a line drawn between Lowsy Point (Latitude 54° 09.2' North, Longitude 03° 14.8' West) and North End Haws (Latitude 54° 09.0' North, Longitude 03° 15.0' West) except the area defined at (1) above.
- (9) Leven, Kent and Keer Estuaries - a line drawn from Aldingham Church (Latitude 54° 07.6' North, Longitude 03° 05.8' West) in a 114° (True) direction to Morecambe Stone Jetty Light (Latitude 54° 04.4' North, Longitude 02° 52.7' West) except the areas defined at (2), (3) and (4) above.
- (10) Lune Estuary - a line from the lighthouse at the seaward end of South Jetty at Heysham (Latitude 54° 01.9' North, Longitude 02° 55.7' West) in a 226° (True) direction to King's Scar Buoy (Latitude 53° 57.0' North, Longitude 03° 04.3' West) thence in a 147° (True) direction to Rossall Point Coast Guard (Latitude 53° 55.3' North, Longitude 03° 02.6' West) except the areas defined at (5) and (6) above.
- (11) Ribble Estuary - a line drawn from the root of St. Annes Pier (Latitude 53° 44.9' North, Longitude 03° 02.1' West) in a 232° (True) direction to a position in Latitude 53° 41.7' North, Longitude 03° 08.9' West (in the vicinity of the Gut Buoy) thence in a 118° (True) direction to the root of Southport Pier (Latitude 53° 39.2' North, Longitude 03° 00.8' West) except the area defined at (7) above.

BYELAW 28 - APPLICATION OF BYELAWS.

Byelaw confirmed 22.12.92

All byelaws under section 5 of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act 1966 (as read with section 37 of the Salmon Act 1986) which are in force in the North Western and North Wales Sea Fisheries District on the date of confirmation of this byelaw shall not apply to any part of the sea beyond 3 nautical miles from the 1983 baselines. For the purposes of this byelaw, 'the 1983 baselines' means baselines as they existed at 25th January, 1983 in accordance with the Territorial Waters Order in Council 1964 and the Territorial Waters (Amendment) Order in Council 1979 (1965 III p.6452A, amended by 1979 III p.2866).

BYELAW 30 - FISHING FOR LOBSTER, CRAWFISH, CRAB, PRAWN AND WHELK.

Byelaw confirmed 20.04.07

- No person shall take or land from any fishery within the District more than the specified amount of the species listed below in a calendar day, except in accordance with paragraph 5. All such fish must be landed on the same calendar day on which they were caught and may not be stored in any keep pot or similar device at sea.

Species	Maximum Daily Quantity
Lobsters (<i>Homarus gammarus</i>)	2 individuals
Crawfish (<i>Palinurus elephas</i>)	1 individual
Edible crabs (<i>Cancer pagarus</i>) Spider Crabs (<i>Maia squinado</i>) Velvet crabs (<i>Liocarcinus puber</i>)	Combined total of 5 individuals
Prawns (<i>Pandalidae</i> and <i>palaemonidae</i>)	1 kilogram
Whelks (<i>Buccinum undatum</i>)	5 kilograms

2. No person, except in accordance with paragraph 5, shall fish in any part of the District, using pots or traps, except under a permit issued by the Committee.
3. Permit conditions:
 - a) The permit shall not be transferable, and
 - b) The person to whom the permit is issued shall not use more than 5 pots or traps, and
 - c) All fishing gear shall be clearly marked with the number issued with the permit, and
 - d) any boat used in accordance with the byelaw shall clearly display the number issued with the permit, shall not display more than one permit number, and shall not be used to haul any pots or traps not marked with that number, and
 - e) the permit to fish shall be invalid if any of the above conditions are not met.
4. Applications to fish under this byelaw shall be made using the printed forms available from the Committee.
5. This byelaw shall not apply to any person fishing from any fishing boat registered in accordance with the rule for the time being in force for the registration of a British sea fishing boat and holding a current fishing licence issued by the Government of England or Wales.

BYELAW 31 - PROTECTION OF V-NOTCHED LOBSTERS.

Byelaw confirmed 16.12.97

2. This byelaw applies to any part of the District within a line drawn on the seaward side of the baselines six nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea adjacent to the United Kingdom is measured. For the purposes of this paragraph "the baselines" means the baselines as they existed at 25th January 1983 in accordance with the Territorial Waters Order in Council 1964 (1965 III p.6452A) as amended by the Territorial Waters (Amendment) Order in Council 1979 (1979 II p.2866).
 2. No person shall fish for or take any lobster of the species *Homarus gammarus* that is V-notched with an indentation in the shape of the letter "V" in one or more of the five flaps of the tail fan, or otherwise marked in any way or mutilated in such a way that any of the five tail flaps of the tail are missing or mutilated in such manner as could hide or obliterate a V-notch or other marking.
 3. Any lobster so marked shall be returned immediately to the sea.
-

CUMBRIA SEA FISHERIES COMMITTEE – Byelaws still in force under The Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1966, and The Salmon Act, 1986

LIMITS OF THE DISTRICT

The Cumbria Sea Fisheries District comprises so much of the sea within the national waters of the United Kingdom adjacent to England as is not included within the national waters of the United Kingdom adjacent to Scotland, and so much of the sea within six nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the United Kingdom adjacent to England is measured as is not included within six nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the United Kingdom adjacent to Scotland is measured, with the adjoining coast, as lies within the following limits, namely on the north-east, a line drawn from the eastern side of the mouth of the River Sark at Sarkfoot, across Rockcliffe Marsh to Burghmarsh Point, and, on the south, a line drawn true south-west from the seaward extremity of Haverigg Point in the County of Cumbria (being the northern boundary of the North Western and North Wales Sea Fisheries District); such lines being shown on a map marked S.651-1895 as subsequently amended on a map marked FGB 34440-1980, both of which are deposited at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The sea fisheries district shall not extend above a line drawn at or near the mouth of every river or stream flowing into the sea or into any estuary within such limits, as follows:-

A line drawn across the River Sark, true west from the southern extremity of the eastern bank of the river at Sarkfoot;

A line drawn across the River Esk and Eden, from the eastern side of the mouth of the River Sark at Sarkfoot, across Rockcliffe Marsh to Burghmarsh Point;

A line drawn across the River Wampool, along the seaward side of the site of the former railway bridge near Whitrigg, as defined by the bridge buttresses;

A line drawn across the River Waver, along the seaward side of the site of the former railway bridge near Abbeytown, as defined by the bridge buttresses;

A line drawn across the River Ellen, along the seaward side of the bridge carrying the A.594 road at Maryport;

Lines drawn across the River Derwent and across the adjacent Mill Stream, along the seaward side of the bridges carrying the Carlisle to Barrow-in Furness railway line at Workington.

A line drawn across the River Ehen, along the seaward side of the footbridge near, and to the north of, Sellafield railway station;

A line drawn across the River Calder, along the seaward side of the Calder Viaduct carrying the Carlisle to Barrow-in-Furness railway line near Sellafield;

A line drawn across the River Esk, near its confluence with the Rivers Irt and Mite, from the post on the north shore near Drigg Point to the post on the south shore marking the line of the Post Office submarine cable;

A line drawn across every river or stream not hereinbefore specified, such a line being in continuation of the general line of the shore at mean high water springs.

In respect of the said rivers and streams above the lines beyond which the sea fisheries district does not extend, the Environment Agency shall within its area have the powers of a local fisheries committee.

BYELAW 1 – REVOCATION OF BYELAWS HERETOFORE IN FORCE.

Byelaw confirmed 15.04.93

All byelaws heretofore in force in the Cumbria Sea Fisheries District are hereby revoked.

BYELAW 2 – AUTHORITY TO MAKE BYELAWS.

Byelaw confirmed 20.04.93

The Cumbria Sea Fisheries Committee in exercise of the powers conferred on them by Section 5 of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1966 and by Section 37(2) of the Salmon Act, 1986 and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf and with the consent of the Environment Agency where appropriate hereby make the following byelaws to have effect throughout the whole of the Cumbria Sea Fisheries District provided that nothing in these byelaws shall apply to any person bona fide fishing for scientific purposes or in connection with stocking or breeding of fish under the written authority of the Committee signed by the Secretary thereof and in accordance with the conditions contained in that authority.

Explanatory Note:

- * *The sea areas as defined in the Byelaws are shown on the chart deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Cumbria Sea Fisheries Committee, The Courts, Carlisle.*
- * *In the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1966, "sea fish" means fish of any description found in the sea including shellfish but does not include:-*
 - (a) *fish of the salmon species, or*
 - (b) *trout which migrate to and from the sea;**"shellfish" includes crustacea and molluscs of any kind.*

BYELAW 3 - SIZE LIMIT OF BOATS ALLOWED INSIDE THE DISTRICT.

Byelaw confirmed 16.04.93

No person shall fish for sea fish

- (i) in that part of the Cumbria Sea Fisheries District from low water mark for a distance of three nautical miles to seaward, from any mechanically propelled vessel exceeding 13.72 metres registered length except with hooks and lines;
- (ii) within the remainder of the part of Cumbria Sea Fisheries District to which these Byelaws apply from any mechanically propelled vessel exceeding 21.34 metres registered length except with hooks and lines.

For the purposes of this Byelaw the registered length of a vessel shall be that which is recorded on the vessels Certificate of Registration as issued by the Registrar of Shipping.

Explanatory Note: This byelaw prohibits fishing by vessels exceeding 13.72 m registered length from fishing within the 3 mile belt and by vessels exceeding 21.34 m registered length in the area within the Committee's district that extends 3 nautical miles to seaward of the bay closing line in the Solway Firth. This measure is designed to ease fishing effort on local white fish and shellfish stocks by large, high powered vessels.

BYELAW 4 - MARKING AND SITING OF FIXED NETS, TRAPS, POTS AND LINES.

Byelaw confirmed 16.04.93

No person shall use in fishing for sea fish any anchored or moored net or any net fixed in position by whatever means or any traps pots or lines except in accordance with the following requirements:-

- (a) the site of the net, traps, pots or lines shall be marked at each end by a flag on a pole, perch or buoy the flag to be at least one metre above the surface of the sea and to be maintained so long

as the nets, traps, pots or lines remain in position. The pole, perch or buoy shall be legibly marked with the name and address of the owner of such net, trap, pot or lines or the registered number of his vessel.

- (b) No portion of any anchored, moored or fixed net shall be nearer the centre of the fairway to any harbour than the edge of such fairway at low water of the tide during which the net is used for fishing.
- (c) No portion of any anchored, moored or fixed net shall be nearer than one hundred and fifty metres to any portion of another anchored, moored or fixed net.

Explanatory Note: This byelaw prohibits the use of any static gear that is not marked in such a way that Ownership of the gear is not clearly apparent and the marker is not a hazard to the safe navigation of other vessels.

BYELAW 7 - WINKLES – METHOD OF FISHING, AND MINIMUM SIZE.

Byelaw confirmed 21.04.04

This byelaw applies to any part of the Cumbria Sea Fisheries Committee's district within a line drawn on the seaward side of the baselines 6 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea adjacent to the United Kingdom is measured ("the district"). For the purpose of this paragraph "the baselines" means the baselines as they existed at 25 January 1983 in accordance with the Territorial Waters Order in Council 1964 (1965 III p.6452A) as amended by the Territorial Waters (Amendment) Order in Council 1979 (1979 II p.2866).

- 1 No person shall fish for or remove from any fishery from within the district, winkles (*Littorina littorea*) except by hand.
- 2) No person shall remove from a fishery any winkle (*Littorina littorea*) which will pass through a gauge having a square aperture of 16 millimetres measured over each side of the square.

Explanatory Note: This byelaw sets the minimum removal size and removal method for winkles. The measure is designed to protect small and immature stock that has not had a chance to spawn and enhance the bio-mass of the species.

BYELAW 8 – BERRIED LOBSTERS.

Byelaw confirmed 16.04.93

No person shall remove from a fishery any berried lobster.

Explanatory Note: This measure is designed to protect ripe female lobsters thereby enhancing the bio-mass of the stock.

BYELAW 9 - SKATE FISHERY. *Byelaw confirmed 16.04.93.*

No person shall take from a Fishery unless the landing obligation under Article 15 of Regulation (EU) 1380/2013 requires the fish to be landed -

- (i) any Skate or Ray that measures less than 45 centimetres between the extreme tips of the wings;
or
- (ii) any wing which measures less than 22 centimetres in its maximum dimensions and which is detached from the body of the Skate or Ray.

This byelaw does not apply where the landing obligation under Article 15 of Regulation (EU) 1380/2013 requires the fish to be landed.

Explanatory Note: This measure is designed to allow fish to reach maturity in order that they may have the opportunity to breed.

The byelaw is amended by The Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority (Miscellaneous Byelaw Amendments) (England) Order 2015 dated 30.11.15 with the addition of a new paragraph after (ii).

BYELAW 10 – FIXED ENGINE FISHERY.

Byelaw confirmed 10.03.11

The placing and use of fixed engines for taking sea fisheries resources is prohibited in the District except in the following areas and during the periods and according to the conditions given:

(1) The Upper Solway

In the sea area east of a line drawn 184° true from Powfoot in Scotland position Latitude 54° 58'.66N Longitude 003° 19'.63W to Grune Point in England position 54° 54'.00N 003° 20'.24W, from 1st October to 31st January inclusive:

- a) Each net shall be constructed from twine of a minimum thickness of 2 millimetres.
- b) Nets shall be constructed of multifilament, braided or cabled twines.
- c) Any stakes used in connection with the net, must be removed for the duration of the period 1st February to 30th September in each year.

(2) Areas 1 to 4

Area 1 - River Ellen, Maryport

The sea area within a radius of 1 nautical mile drawn from Maryport south pier beacon position Latitude 54° 43'.06N Longitude 003° 30'.69W from 1st December to 31st March inclusive.

Area 2 - River Derwent, Workington

The sea area within a radius of 1 nautical mile drawn from Workington south pier beacon position Latitude 54° 39'.10N Longitude 003° 34'.60W from 1st December to 31st March inclusive.

Area 3 - The Rivers Ehen and Calder, Sellafield

The sea area within a radius of 1 nautical mile drawn from the centre of Calder Railway bridge position Latitude 54° 24'.62N Longitude 003° 30'.18W from 1st December to 31st March inclusive.

Area 4 - The Rivers Irt, Mite and Esk, Ravenglass

The sea area within a radius of 2 nautical miles drawn from the centre of the bridge at Ravenglass carrying the Carlisle to Barrow-in-Furness railway line over the River Mite position Latitude 54° 21'.45N Longitude 003° 24'.68W from 1st December to 31st March inclusive.

(3) Deep Water Fishing

Anywhere in the District, excluding the four box areas defined in (2) above, at all times of the year provided that there is at least 3 metres of water above the instrument at all states of the tide.

(4) Shallow Water Fishing

The sea area adjacent to the coastline from Grune Point to the southernmost boundary of Cumbria Sea Fisheries District, excluding the four box areas defined in (2) above from 1st December to 31st May inclusive.

(5) General Conditions

- a) A fixed engine shall not be used for taking or facilitating the taking of salmon or sea trout.

- b) A fixed engine must be fished regularly whilst it is set, that is to say the engine shall be visited and, cleared of fish at least once every other tide, unless adverse weather conditions prevent this operation being carried out.
- c) Any salmon or sea trout taken by a fixed engine shall be returned to the sea immediately upon the first emptying of the fixed engine following such taking and whether such salmon or sea trout be alive or dead.
- d) A fixed engine shall not exceed 240 metres in length.
- e) No portion of any net shall at any time encroach into any channel less than 300 metres wide which exists at low water of the tide during which the net is used for fishing.

DRIFT OR BEACH SEINE NETS

No Drift or Beach Seine Nets shall be used within the four Box Areas set out in part 2 of the Fixed Engine Fishery byelaw for this District or in the sea area east of a line drawn from Powfoot in Scotland to Grune point in England.

BYELAW 13 - MULTI-RIGGED TRAWLING GEAR. B *byelaw confirmed 06.09.96*

- 1 Subject to paragraph 2 below, no person shall use any towed trawl net to fish for seafish either from a fishing vessel or by any other means.
- 2 The prohibition in paragraph 1 above shall not apply to the use of:
 - (a) single trawls fitted with a single cod-end and utilising one pair of otter boards;
 - (b) vessels fishing with beam trawls.

This byelaw applies to any part of the district within a line drawn on the seaward side of the baselines 6 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea adjacent to the United Kingdom is measured. For the purpose of this paragraph "the baselines" means the baselines as they existed at 25 January 1983 in accordance with the Territorial Waters Order in Council 1964 (1965 III p.6452A) as amended by the Territorial Waters (Amendment) Order in Council 1979 (1979 II p.2866).

Explanatory Note: This byelaw prohibits the use of twin or multi-rigged trawling gear. The measure is designed to ease fishing effort both on prawn (Nephrop) and white fish stocks within the Committee's district.

BYELAW 14 - SHRIMPS OR PRAWNS. *Byelaw confirmed 21.04.04*

This byelaw applies to any part of the Cumbria Sea Fisheries Committee's district within a line drawn on the seaward side of the baselines 6 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea adjacent to the United Kingdom is measured ("the district"). For the purpose of this paragraph "the baselines" means the baselines as they existed at 25 January 1983 in accordance with the Territorial Waters Order in Council 1964 (1965 III p.6452A) as amended by the Territorial Waters (Amendment) Order in Council 1979 (1979 II p.2866).

- (a) No person shall use in fishing for shrimps or prawns, any beam trawl whereof the effective length of beam exceeds 9 metres, or in the case of an otter trawl, the length of headline exceeds 9 metres.
- (b) No person shall use in fishing for shrimps or prawns, more than one beam trawl at any one time, unless the aggregate length of the beams does not exceed 9 metres.
- (c) With a view to limiting the destruction of immature fish, every person in fishing for shrimps or prawns shall as soon as practicable after each haul, thoroughly sift the catch in a riddle, having a mesh such that the spaces between adjacent longitudinal wires are not less than 5 mm and the spaces between the adjacent lateral wires are not less than 60 mm.

- (d) The immature sea fish that pass through such a riddle, must be returned to the sea forthwith unless the landing obligation under Article 15 of Regulation (EU) 1380/2013 requires the fish to be landed.

Explanatory Note: This byelaw prohibits the use of a beam or other trawl that exceeds 9 m in length. This measure is designed to protect shrimp and prawn stocks.

Paragraph (d) amended by The Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority (Miscellaneous Byelaw Amendments) (England) Order 2015 dated 30.11.15

BYELAW 15 – VESSELS WITH A REGISTERED ENGINE POWER > 221 KW.

Byelaw confirmed 14.05.93

No person shall fish for sea fish in that part of Cumbria Sea Fisheries district to the east of a line drawn from Maryport south pier end to Southernness Point light house, from any mechanically propelled vessel, with a registered engine power exceeding 221 KW, except with hooks and lines.

Explanatory Note: This byelaw is designed to prevent high powered vessels from fishing in the environmentally sensitive area of the inner Solway Firth.

BYELAW 18 - SHELLFISHERY - TEMPORARY CLOSURE.

Byelaw confirmed 16.07.93

Where, in the opinion of the Committee, in any fishery, any bed or part of a bed of shellfish is so severely depleted as to require temporary closure in order to ensure recovery, or any bed or part of a bed containing mainly immature or undersized shellfish or mature stock critical for spawning which in the interest of the protection and development of the fishery ought not to be removed or disturbed for the time being, or any bed of transplanted shellfish ought not to be removed or disturbed until it has become established, and where the bed, or part thereof, has been clearly defined in notices displayed in the vicinity prohibiting the removal or disturbance of the shellfish, or where the display of notices is not possible written notice by advertising in local newspapers has been given by one of the Committees' Officer's, no person shall, while the bed or part thereof is so defined remove or otherwise disturb any shellfish therein without the authority of the Committee.

Provided that no bed or part of a bed may remain closed under this Byelaw for a longer period than one year, without review by the Committee.

Explanatory Note: This byelaw allows the Committee to close any area known to contain shellfish that are mainly immature or undersized or mature shellfish that are critical for enhancing the bio-mass of the stock.

BYELAW 19 - APPLICATION OF BYELAWS.

Byelaw confirmed 27.04.93

All byelaws under Section 5 of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act 1966 (as read with Section 37 of the Salmon Act 1986) which are in force in the Cumbria Sea Fisheries District on the date of confirmation of this byelaw shall not apply to any part of the sea beyond three nautical miles from the 1983 baselines. For the purposes of this byelaw, "the 1983 baselines" means the baselines as they existed at 25 January 1983 in accordance with the Territorial Waters Order in Council 1964 (1965 III p.6452A, amended by 1979 II p.2866)."

Explanatory Note: The contents of this byelaw relates to all byelaws within this booklet unless stated in the individual byelaw itself.

BYELAW 20 - FOR THE PROTECTION OF IMMATURE PLAICE - MINIMUM MESH SIZES.

Byelaw confirmed 29.09.98

No person shall use in fishing for sea fish any towed net between the first day of June and the last day of October inclusive unless: -

- (1) the cod-end sensu-stricto is of such dimensions that the mesh when measured in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) 2108/84 is not less than 110 mm; and
- (2) the cod-end sensu-stricto, as defined in Commission Regulation (EEC) 3440/84, shall not have less than 30 meshes in its longitudinal axis, when measured between the cod-line meshes and any lacing meshes joining it to the main body of the trawl or any lengthening piece; and
- (3) the cod-end is made of single twine.
- (4) For the purpose of this byelaw, "fishing vessel" means any vessel for the time being employed in fishing operations or any operations ancillary thereto.

This byelaw applies to any part of the Cumbria Sea Fisheries Committees' district bounded in the north by a line drawn due west from the base of Maryport south pier seaward to the median line between England and Scotland and in the south by a line due west from the base of Whitehaven south pier seaward to a position Latitude 54° 33'.80N Longitude 003° 40'.40W and thence along a line drawn 230°(T) to a line drawn on the seaward side of the baselines 6 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea adjacent to the United Kingdom is measured. For the purpose of this paragraph "the baselines" means the baselines as they existed at 25 January 1983 in accordance with the Territorial Waters Order in Council 1964 (1965 III p.6452A) as amended by the Territorial Waters (Amendment) Order in Council 1979 (1979 II p.2866).

Explanatory Note: This byelaw is designed to protect stocks of small and immature Plaice in a defined area where they are known to shoal and are vulnerable to being caught by towed gear at certain times of the year.

BYELAW 25 - REQUIREMENT FOR ESCAPE GAPS IN POTS, CREELS AND TRAPS.

Byelaw confirmed 20.10.97

No person shall use or cause to be used for the purpose of fishing for sea fish or crustacea any pot, creel or trap constructed of whatever material unless:-

- (a) it has at least one unobstructed escape gap located in the lowest part of the pot, creel or trap or in the case of a parlour pot the parlour area; and
- (b) is so designed and constructed that each escape gap is of sufficient size that there may be easily passed through the escape gap and completely passed into the pot, creel or trap, a rigid boxed shaped gauge which shall be a gauge 74 millimetres wide, 44 millimetres high and 100 millimetres long.

This byelaw applies to any part of the district within a line drawn on the seaward side of the baselines 6 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea adjacent to the United Kingdom is measured. For the purpose of this paragraph "the baselines" means the baselines as they existed at 25 January 1983 in accordance with the Territorial Waters Order in Council 1964 (1965 III p.6452A) as amended by the Territorial Waters (Amendment) Order in Council 1979 (1979 II p.2866).

Explanatory Note: This Byelaw is designed to allow small immature lobsters and crabs that have not had a chance to breed to escape from pots and creels and thereby enhance the biomass of the species.

BYELAW 26 - PERMIT TO FISH FOR LOBSTER, CRAB AND WHELKS.

Byelaw confirmed 20.01.07

- 1 This byelaw applies to any part of the Cumbria Sea Fisheries Committee's district within a line drawn on the seaward side of the baselines 6 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea adjacent to the United Kingdom is measured. For the purpose of this paragraph "the baselines" means the baselines as they existed at 25 January 1983 in accordance with the Territorial Waters Order in Council 1964 (1965 III p.6452A) as amended by the Territorial Waters (Amendment) Order in Council 1979 (1979 II p.2866).
- 2 No person shall use a boat to fish for or take or land from any fishery within the district, any Lobster (*Homarus gammarus*), Crab (*Cancer pagurus*), or Whelk (*Buccinum undatum*) except under a permit issued by the Clerk to the Committee, and in accordance with the following conditions:
 - a) the permit shall be valid until the 31st December in the year of issue of the permit, and
 - b) the permit shall not be transferable, and
 - c) the person to whom the permit is issued shall not use more than 5 pots or 100 metres of net (measured along the headline) and shall not take or land more than one lobster, 5 edible crabs or 10 kgs of whelks which must be landed on the same calendar day they were caught and may not be stored in any keep pot or similar device, and
 - d) all pots or nets and any dahns, poles or buoys used to work such gear shall be clearly marked with the number issued with the permit, and
 - e) any boat used in accordance with the byelaw shall clearly display the number issued with the permit, and shall not be used to haul any pots or nets not marked with that number, and neither shall any boat used in accordance with the byelaw display more than one permit number, and
 - f) applications to fish under this byelaw shall be made using the printed forms available from the Committee, and
 - g) the permit to fish shall be invalid if any of the above conditions are not met.
- 3 The byelaw shall not apply to any person fishing from a boat registered in accordance with the rule for the time being in force for the registration of a British Sea Fishing boat and holding a current licence issued by the appropriate UK fisheries department.

These byelaws have been transferred to the NWIFCA from the Environment Agency (EA). After 1st April 2011 the byelaws are enforceable by NWIFCA officers.

There are 3 groups of byelaws which were enforced by the EA and have been transferred to the NWIFCA.

1. Byelaws made by the National Rivers Authority.
2. Byelaws made by the Dee Board of Conservators
3. Byelaws made by the EA under the 1966 Sea Fisheries Regulation Act.

Byelaws inherited from the EA that do not apply to the NWIFCA District have been omitted. Byelaws which refer to restrictions on cockles have been removed as cockle stocks in the Dee Estuary are managed by Natural Resources Wales (NRW).

The following byelaws apply to the English part of the Dee Estuary to the boundary of the North Western Sea Fisheries District at the mouth of the Dee Estuary:

NATIONAL RIVERS AUTHORITY

BYELAWS

The National Rivers Authority in exercise of its powers under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act 1966, the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975, the Salmon Act 1986, the Water Act 1989 and all other powers enabling it in that behalf makes the following Byelaws:

BYELAW 1 – APPLICATION OF BYELAWS

These Byelaws shall apply to the whole of the Authority's area except where expressly indicated to the contrary.

BYELAW 2 - INTERPRETATION

(a) In these Byelaws, unless the context otherwise requires:-

“Authority” means the National Rivers Authority.

The “Authority's area” means:

- (1) For the purposes of byelaws 3 and 4 hereof, the area where the Authority carries out its functions relating to fisheries, as prescribed in Section 141 of the Water Act 1989 or any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof, which lies within the area where the former Welsh Water authority carried out its functions in relation to fisheries, but excluding those parts of the area which are within the sea fisheries districts of the North Western and North Wales Sea Fisheries Committee as defined in Article 2(2) of the North Western and North Wales Sea fisheries District Order 1986 (SI 1986/1201) and the South Wales Sea Fisheries Committee as defined in Article 2(1) of the South Wales sea fisheries district (Variation) Order 1980 (SI 1980/823).
- (2) For the purposes of byelaws 5 and 6 hereof, the area for which the Authority has the powers of a local Fisheries Committee by virtue of Article 2(3) of the North Western and North Wales Sea fisheries District Order 1986 (SI 1986/1201) and Article 2(1) of the South Wales Sea Fisheries District (Variation) Order 1980 (SI 1980/823) in so far as the said Orders referred to the former Welsh Water Authority.

“beam trawl” means any beam which has a net attached thereto which is constructed to take sea fish whilst being towed along the sea bed;

“effective length of beam” for the purposes of Byelaw 5b1a (ii) means the distance between the inner edge of the shoe or skid attached to one end of the beam and the corresponding part of the shoe or skid attached to the other end thereof, the measurement being taken at the most forward part of the shoe or skid which comes into contact with the sea bed when the beam is towed;

“high-water mark” means the high water mark of the highest astronomical tide (highest spring tide) as defined on the Admiralty charts. References to “high-water” shall be construed accordingly;

“low-water mark” means the low water mark of the lowest astronomical tide (lowest spring tide) as defined on the Admiralty charts. References to “low-water” shall be construed accordingly;

“otter trawl” means a conical bag of net rigged between two otter board the mouth of which is kept open as it is being dragged along the sea bed;

“Salmon” means all migratory fish of the species *Salmo salar* and *Salmo trutta* and commonly known as salmon and sea trout respectively or any part of such fish;

“sea fish” means fish of any description found in the sea but does not include salmon, eels, freshwater fish, shellfish or shrimps;

“trammel net” means a net without a bag or pocket consisting of a single sheet of netting and having in every part thereof a mesh of not less than 10 cms (5 cms knot to knot) when wet, and having attached around its four edges on one or both sides an outer sheet of armour netting measuring when wet not more than 1.82 metres in depth and having in every part thereof a mesh of not less than 40 cms (20cms knot to knot) when wet and having attached to the bottom of the said single sheet of netting weights not less than 10 kg for each 100 metres of net;

“trawl net” means a beam trawl or an otter trawl.

- (b) If any landmark, used for identification purposes, in these byelaws, is removed or altered as to be no longer recognisable then any reference to such landmark in these byelaws shall be construed as if the landmark still existed, in the same condition and at the same location as on the date when these byelaws are made.
- (c) Except where the context otherwise requires all other words and expressions used in these Byelaws shall have the meanings assigned to them by the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975 or any statutory modifications or re-enactment thereof.

BYELAW 5 – USE OF INSTRUMENTS

(a) Prohibition of Instruments

Subject to the provisions of this Byelaw, the use of any instrument for taking sea fish is hereby prohibited in the whole of the Authority’s area.

(b) Permitted areas and kinds of instrument

The parts of the Authority’s area where fishing for sea fish is permitted, the kinds of instrument which may be lawfully used therefor and the times when those instruments may be used shall be as follows:

1. Nets

Any person may use:-

- (a) (i) trammel nets in that part of the River Dee which lies between the Saltney Ferry Footbridge at NGR (3)369(3)658 (latitude 53 degrees 11.30' North, longitude 2 degrees 56.80' West) and a line drawn across the river at right angles to the training wall intersecting the Flint Channel Light at NGR (3)264(3)731 (latitude 53 degrees 15.10' North, longitude 3 degrees 06.40' West) between the 31st day of August and the 1st day of February following;
- (ii) trammel and trawl nets in that part of the River Dee which lies between the said line intersecting the Flint Channel Light and a line drawn from Sally's Cottage at NGR (3)236(3)835 (latitude 53 degrees 20.58' North, longitude 3 degrees 08.92' West) in the Wirral in the County of Merseyside to a mid-channel point at NGR (3)206(3)840 (latitude 53 degrees 20.80' North, longitude 3 degrees 11.58' West) thence through to the funship at Llanerchymor NGR (3)177(3)795 (latitude 53 degrees 18.30' North, longitude 3 degrees 14.09' West) in the County of Clwyd, throughout the year.

PROVIDED THAT the operation of all nets for fishing for sea fish in the River Dee permitted under a(1) and a(ii) above shall only be permitted at any point under a(1) during the period commencing one hour before high water and ending one hour after high water and under a(ii) during the period commencing three hours before high water and ending three hours after high water in any tidal cycle and in the manner following.

- (A) A trammel net shall be shot or paid out from a boat. One end of the net shall be fastened by a rope to the boat and the other end to a floating buoy or float, and the boat, float and net shall not remain stationary at any time or in any shall be allowed to drift with the tide with the net working from the bed of the river upwards;
 - (B) No fish shall be removed from the net otherwise than by hand and no trammel net shall be used within 200 metres of any other part of another trammel net already in use.
- (b) OMITTED
- (c) a beam trawl in the following parts of the Authority's area:
- (i) River Dee

A single beam trawl where the length of the beam does not exceed 7.62 metres;
- (d) A single otter trawl in the following parts of the Authority's area:
- (i) River Dee

A single otter trawl, provided that the length of the headline between the otter boards measured net end to net end shall not exceed 9.14 metres;

4. Any Instrument

Subject to the provisions of these byelaws and byelaws made by the Board of Conservators of the Dee Fisheries District, any person may use any instrument in that part of the River Dee which lies downstream of the said line from Sally's Cottage at NGR (3)236(3)835 (latitude 53 degrees 20.58' North, longitude 3 degrees 08.92' West) in the Wirral in the County of Merseyside to a mid-channel point at NGR (3)206(3)840 (latitude 53 degrees 20.80' North, longitude 3 degrees 11.58' West) thence through to the funship at Llanerchymor NGR (3)177(3)795 (latitude 53 degrees 18.30' North, longitude 3 degrees 14.09' West) in the County of Clwyd, throughout the year.

BYELAW 7 - PROTECTION FOR CERTAIN ACTS

The provisions of these Byelaws shall not apply:

- (a) To any officer of the Authority acting in his official capacity;
- (b) To any person who with the written permission of the Authority (which may be given subject to such conditions as the Authority may impose) uses any instrument or mode of fishing or takes any fish or fishes in any place or any time prohibited by these byelaws:
 - (i) For some scientific purpose;
 - (ii) For the purpose of artificial propagation;
 - (iii) For the purpose of stocking or restocking;
 - (iv) For the purpose of the preservation, improvement, exploitation or development of a fishery.

National River Authority Byelaws – Regulating Fishing for Shellfish in the River Dee and its Estuary

BYELAW 1 – APPLICATION OF BYELAWS

These Byelaws shall apply to the River Dee Sea Fisheries District.

BYELAW 2 – INTERPRETATION

In these Byelaws unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) “Authority” means the National Rivers Authority.
- (b) The “River Dee Sea Fisheries District” means so much of the River Dee and its estuary as lies upstream of a line across the River Dee from Hilbre Point to the north western extremity of Hilbre island in the County of Cheshire, thence to the disused lighthouse at the Point of Ayr in the County of Clwyd where the Authority has the powers of a local Fisheries Committee by virtue of Article (2) (3) of the North Western and North Wales Sea Fisheries District Order 1986(SI 1986/1201);
- (c) “Beam trawl” means any beam which has a net attached thereto which is constructed to take shellfish whilst being towed along the sea bed;
“effective length of beam” means the distance between the inner edge of the shoe or skid attached to one end of beam and corresponding part of the shoe or skid attached to the other end thereof, the measurement being taken at the most forward part of the shoe or skid which comes into contact with the sea bed when the beam is towed;
“Otter Trawl” means a conical bag of net rigged between two otter boards, the mouth of which is kept open as it is being dragged along the sea bed.

BYELAW 6 – SHELL FISHERY - TEMPORARY CLOSURE

Where, in the opinion of the Authority, in the River Dee Sea Fisheries District, any bed or part of a bed of shellfish requires temporary closure in the best interests of the management of the River Dee Sea Fisheries District and where the bed or part thereof has been clearly defined in the notices displayed in the vicinity prohibiting the fishing for and the removal or disturbance of the shellfish, no person shall while the bed or part thereof is so defined, fish for, remove, take away or otherwise disturb any shellfish therein PROVIDED THAT no bed or part of a bed may remain closed under the Byelaw at any one time for a period in excess of one year without a review by the Authority.

BYELAW 8 – INTRODUCTION OF SHELLFISH

No person shall introduce shellfish or its spawn into the River Dee Sea Fisheries District without the written authority of the Authority.

BYELAW 11 – PROTECTION OF SHELLFISH BEDS

No person shall engage in any activity which disturbs or damages the shellfish or the sea bed within the River Dee Sea Fisheries District except by written authority of the Authority and in accordance with the conditions set out in that Authority.

BYELAW 12 – USE OF NETS – BEAM TRAWL OR OTTER TRAWL

The use or any trawl for the taking of prawns and shrimps is hereby prohibited in the River Dee Sea Fisheries District except by the following instruments:

- (i) a single beam where the length of the beam does not exceed 7.62 metres, or

- (ii) a single otter trawl, provided that the length of the headline between the otter boards measured net end to net end shall not exceed 9.14 metres.

BYELAW 13 – MECHANICALLY PROPELLED VEHICLES

No person shall cause or permit any mechanically propelled vehicle to stand on or pass over any part of the River Dee Sea Fisheries District without the prior written authority of the Authority.

The following byelaws apply to the relevant areas within the NWIFCA District:

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

SEA FISHERIES REGULATION ACT 1966

SEA FISHERIES BYELAW

RESTRICTIONS ON FISHING

No person shall fish for sea fish

- a) in the Relevant Fisheries Area except by hook and line using a lure or bait on or attached to the hook;
- b) In the Relevant Fisheries Area using any device calculated or designed to foul hook fish. Fish hooked otherwise than in the mouth shall be returned to the water as soon as practically possible and with as little injury as possible unless the landing obligation under Article 15 of Regulation (EU) 1380/2013 requires the fish to be landed.
- c) By any method inland of the Normal Tidal Limit. This provision shall not apply to sea fish caught whilst fishing under a licence issued subject to the Salmon and Freshwater fisheries Act 1975.

Paragraph b) amended by The Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority (Miscellaneous Byelaw Amendments) (England) Order 2015 dated 30.11.15

APPLICATION AND INTERPRETATION

This Byelaw shall apply to the whole of the Relevant Fisheries Area over which the Environment Agency has powers as the Sea Fisheries Committee and to the adjoining rivers.

“The Normal Tidal Limit” is indicated on the 1:10,000 series of Ordnance Survey maps as “NTL”

“Relevant Fisheries Area” means the area inshore from the described points below to the Normal Tidal Limit.

In respect of Cumbria Sea Fisheries Committee

- (a) A line drawn across the River Sark, true west from the southern extremity of the eastern bank of the river at Sarkfoot;
- (b) A line drawn across the River Esk and Eden, from the eastern side of the mouth of the River Sark at Sarkfoot, across Rockcliffe Marsh to Burghmarsh Point;
- (c) A line drawn across the River Wampool, along the seaward side of the site of the former railway bridge near Whitrigg, as defined by the bridge buttresses;
- (d) A line drawn across the River Waver, along the seaward side of the site of the former railway bridge near Abbeytown, as defined by the bridge buttresses;

- (e) A line drawn across the River Ellen, along the seaward side of the bridge carrying the A.594 road at Maryport;
- (f) Lines drawn across the River Derwent and across the adjacent Mill Stream, along the seaward side of the bridges carrying the Carlisle to Barrow-in Furness railway line at Workington.
- (g) A line drawn across the River Ehen, along the seaward side of the footbridge near, and to the north of, Sellafield railway station;
- (h) A line drawn across the River Calder, along the seaward side of the Calder Viaduct carrying the Carlisle to Barrow-in-Furness railway line near Sellafield;
- (i) A line drawn across the River Esk, near its confluence with the Rivers Irt and Mite, from the post on the north shore near Drigg Point to the post on the south shore marking the line of the Post Office submarine cable;
- (j) A line drawn across every river or stream not hereinbefore specified, such a line being in continuation of the general line of the shore at mean high water springs.

In respect of North Western and North Wales Sea Fisheries Committee

- (k) Lines drawn along the seaward side of the railway (1) from Green Road Station to Kirkby-in-Furness Station; (2) from the road bridge over the railway near Plumpton Hall to Cark and Cartmel Station; and (3) from Grange Station to Arnside Station; such lines being at or near the mouths of the rivers Duddon, Leven, Winster, Kent, and Bela.
- (l) A line drawn across the river Keer, along the seaward side of the downstream railway bridge at Carnforth;
- (m) A line drawn across the river Lune, along the seaward side of Skerton Bridge carrying the A6 road at Lancaster;
- (n) A line drawn across the river Cocker, along the seaward side of Cocker bridge carrying the A588 road;
- (o) A line drawn across the river Wyre, along the seaward side of Shard toll bridge carrying the A588 road;
- (p) A line drawn across the river Asland or Douglas, between the tower of All Saints Church, Beconsall, and the tower of St. Michael's Church, Much Hoole;
- (q) A line drawn across the river Mersey, along the seaward side of the railway bridge at Runcom;
- (r) A line drawn across the river Weaver, along the seaward side of the railway bridge at Frodsham;

Other expressions shall have the meanings assigned to them by section 20(1) of the Sea fisheries Regulation Act, 1966 and section 41(1) of the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1975.

COMMENCEMENT

This Byelaw shall come into effect the day following confirmation by the Minister.

Note: On the seaward side of the limits referred to in this Byelaw jurisdiction under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act 1966, as amended by subsequent acts, is exercised north of Haverigg Point by Cumbria Sea Fisheries Committee and south of that point by North Western and North Wales Sea Fisheries Committee.