

## Summary: Intervention & Options

Department /Agency: Defra.

Title: Impact Assessment for the establishing Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authority Districts Boundaries.

Stage: Final Proposal

Version: 1

Date: 09 June 2009

**Related Publications:** Charting a New Course; Review of Marine Fisheries and Inshore Fisheries & Conservation Districts: Options for boundaries and geography after the Marine and Coastal Access Bill Environmental Enforcement. Impact Assessment of the Marine and Coastal Access Bill

Available to view or download at:

[www.defra.gov.uk/corporate/consult/inshore-fisheries/index.htm](http://www.defra.gov.uk/corporate/consult/inshore-fisheries/index.htm)

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**What is the problem under consideration? Why is government intervention necessary?**

The Marine and Coastal Access Bill (Marine Bill) proposes that the management of the inshore fisheries will in future be carried out by Inshore Fisheries' and Conservation Authorities (IFC authorities) thereby replacing the existing Sea Fisheries Committees (SFCs). The problem under consideration is whether existing SFC boundaries should be adjusted and the extent to which this should happen in order to implement IFC authorities in such a way that will attain the outcomes sought by the Marine Bill. Intervention is necessary to strengthen inshore fisheries and environmental management in the inshore marine area.

**What are the policy objectives and the intended effects?**

The objective is to define IFC district boundaries and the number of IFC authorities that will be created to strengthen inshore fisheries and environmental management. The intended effect is to establish IFC district boundaries that at minimum allow the Marine Bill to operate in relation to attaining the required outcomes for inshore fisheries and environmental management.

**What policy options have been considered? Please justify any preferred option.**

The following options were consulted upon:

Option 1: Do nothing to implement IFCA's as set out in the Marine Bill (**considered as a baseline only**).

Option 2 Establish 10 IFC districts aligned to local authority boundaries; and

Option 3: Establish 6 IFC districts aligned to local authority boundaries.

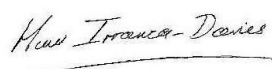
The options were measured against making no changes to existing SFC boundaries to provide a base line. Feedback from the consultation impact assessment favoured option 2. The preferred option is therefore option 2 namely, the establishment of 10 IFC districts aligned to local authority boundaries.

**When will the policy be reviewed to establish the actual costs and benefits and the achievement of the desired effects?** As set out in the Marine Bill Impact Assessment of 12th November 2008 a post implementation review will take place four years after the Marine Bill receives Royal Assent.

**Ministerial Sign-off** For Final proposal/implementation stage Impact Assessments:

*I have read the Impact Assessment and I am satisfied that, given the available evidence, it represents a reasonable view of the likely costs, benefits and impact of the leading options.*

Signed by the responsible Minister:



Date: 13 July 2009

## Summary: Analysis & Evidence

<b>Policy Option: 2</b>	<b>Description: The alignment of IFC district boundaries with those of Local Authorities</b>
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<b>COSTS</b>	<b>ANNUAL COSTS</b>			Description and scale of <b>key monetised costs</b> by 'main affected groups' £150,000 based on new equipment needed to ensure full coverage of the English coastline for the Devon IFC authority.
	<b>One-off</b> (Transition)	<b>Yrs</b>		
	£150,000	1		Devon estimated that new staff would be required at an annual cost of £110,000
	<b>Average Annual Cost</b> (excluding one-off)			
£110,000	10		<b>Total Cost (PV)</b>	
				<b>£1,023,917</b>
Other <b>key non-monetised costs</b> by 'main affected groups' All significant costs have been estimated.				

<b>BENEFITS</b>	<b>ANNUAL BENEFITS</b>			Description and scale of <b>key monetised benefits</b> by 'main affected groups'
	<b>One-off</b>	<b>Yrs</b>		
	£			Other <b>key non-monetised benefits</b> by 'main affected groups' This option ensures clear lines of jurisdiction are identified, that relevant local authorities contribute to the funding of each IFC authority and that gaps in the in coverage of the English coastline are closed, leading to strengthened fisheries and environmental management.
	<b>Average Annual Benefit</b> (excluding one-off) <sup>1</sup>			
£			<b>Total Benefit (PV)</b>	
				<b>£</b>

**Key Assumptions/Sensitivities/Risks.** The assumption is that option 2 will create clearly defined jurisdiction for enforcement, funding and operational management purposes.

Price Base Year 2009	Time Period Years 10	<b>Net Benefit Range (NPV)</b> <b>£-1,023,917</b>	<b>NET BENEFIT (NPV Best estimate)</b> <b>£-1,023,917</b>
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What is the geographic coverage of the policy/option?	England		
On what date will the policy be implemented?	Expect IFC districts to be in place by April 2011.		
Which organisation (s) will enforce the policy?	IFC authorities		
What is the total annual cost of enforcement for these	£0		
Does enforcement comply with Hampton principles?	Yes		
Will implementation go beyond minimum EU requirements?	N/A		
What is the value of the proposed offsetting measure per year?	£ N/A		
What is the value of changes in greenhouse gas emissions?	£NO		
Will the proposal have a significant impact on competition?	No		
Annual cost (£-£) per organisation (excluding one-off)	Micro N/A	Medium N/A	Large N/A
Are any of these organisations exempt?	No	No	No

<b>Impact on Admin Burdens Baseline</b> (2005 Prices)		(Increase - Decrease)
Increase of £0	Decrease of £0	<b>Net Impact £0</b>

Key:

Annual costs and benefits: Constant Prices

(Net) Present Value

## Evidence Base (for summary sheets)

### Background

1. Presently, there are eleven SFCs operating in England. These were established by the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act 1888 to regulate sea fisheries within their district and now operate principally under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act 1986. This means that over time some misalignment between SFC and county and local authority boundaries has developed, leading to the situation where some local authorities sit on more than one SFC, or SFCs cover small areas of neighbouring counties'. A map of existing boundaries is provided in Annex B.
2. Under the present system, SFCs and their districts are established upon application by local authorities. This has led to funding difficulties and gaps in coverage around our coasts where constituent authorities have withdrawn support for their local SFC. However, the Marine bill will require local authorities with a coastline contributes to the funding and operation of its IFC authority.
3. The membership of SFC committees is currently composed of 50% local authority members; one member from the Environment Agency; and the remainder of the committee are appointed by Defra as being persons able to represent fishing interests in that area or as having knowledge of, or expertise in, the marine environment.
4. Local control and good stakeholder engagement in SFCs is an important consideration when developing options on IFC districts as local accountability and input to decision-making is a key strength of SFCs and allows them to get to the root of challenges and negotiate practical solutions.

### Reform of inshore fisheries management through the Marine and Coastal Access Bill

#### The aim of the reform

5. Reform in this area will replace the existing SFCs with newly created IFC authorities and provide them with the tools and resources to ensure they can deliver their responsibilities effectively and in line with good regulatory practice.
6. There are a number of key benefits derived through the Marine Bill such as: a new system of marine planning providing a strategic approach to the use of marine space, a marine licensing system that is more efficient and transparent,

the creation of Marine Conservation Zones providing new mechanisms supplement existing tools and the modernisation of inshore fisheries management arrangements through the implementation of IFCAs.

7. Specifically the reform aims to modernise inshore fisheries and environmental management arrangements by:

- Establishing IFCAs.
- Ensuring that each local authority with a coastline contributes to the funding and operation of its IFC authority as the bill requires district, unitary, and upper tier local authorities that fall within an IFC district to fund their district IFCAs (there will be no opt-out provision). Therefore, local authorities will equip IFCAs with the funding and legislative means to carry out a fully effective management service in inshore waters. The Marine Bill Impact Assessment provides £1.6 Million to cover initial implementation costs of establishing IFCAs, £1.6 Million was estimated to be the cost of new burdens arising from the creation of IFCAs after discussions with existing Sea Fisheries Committees. Its applicability to this impact assessment is lessening the burden upon those local authorities who will have to fund IFCAs in 2011.
- Giving IFC authorities a clearly defined purpose and duties. This includes collecting data relating to fisheries and the impact of fishing activities on marine ecosystems ensuring the marine environment is managed through an ecosystems-based approach. IFCAs will be responsible for enforcing Marine Conservation Zones in inshore waters.
- Strengthening and consolidating existing enforcement powers, for example IFCAs will have all the common enforcement powers under section 8 of the Marine bill enabling them to take timely management action through the use of bylaws, interim measures and other measures in pursuance of their purpose.
- Structuring the membership of the IFC authority committee to improve decision-making, to introduce a broader specialist base to consider the social, economic and environmental impacts and improved local stakeholder involvement.

- Establishing a clear system of co-operation with each other and with other organisation that have regulatory/ enforcement powers in the marine environment. Requiring IFC authorities to consult with the Environment Agency, Natural England and the Marine Management Organisation on any proposed bylaw and demonstrate how they have taken account of such advice through the production of an Impact Assessment.
- Making IFC authorities accountable for their action or inaction by improving the operation and evidence based decision-making process from that which is presently in place and distancing Defra from their day-to-day running.

### Options appraisal

8. The consultation impact assessment considered 3 options that were measured against a baseline of maintaining the status quo. The options were:

- **Option 1:** Do nothing to implement IFCAs as set out in part 6 of the Marine bill (**considered as a baseline only**).
- **Option 2:** Establish 10 IFC districts aligned to local authority boundaries. In order for the Marine Bill to operate in respect of establishing IFC authorities, it will be necessary at a minimum to align IFC district boundaries with those of local authority boundaries. This option will also implement a single new IFC authority committee in North West England to take account of Welsh ministers' decision to abolish Sea Fisheries Committees in Wales and so split the current North West North Wales SFC. It will also address an existing gap in coverage in the Bristol Channel. For these reasons, and given the lack of substantive evidence supporting other options, this was our preferred choice before consultation and remains so after consultation.
- **Option 3:** Establish 6 IFC districts aligned to local authority boundaries to seek to attain economies of scale. There was little substantive evidence before and after consultation to demonstrate that this option would attain the economies of scale or enhance management operations.

## **Summary and recommendations**

9. The options described in this document are:

- Option 1: Do nothing (considered as a baseline only baseline)
- Option 2: Establish 10 IFC districts aligned to local authority boundaries; and
- Option 3: Establish 6 IFC districts aligned to local authority boundaries.

Options 2 and 3 were measured against option 1 making no changes to existing SFC boundaries.

## **Recommendations**

### **Option 1 - Maintaining the status quo is not recommended (considered as a baseline only baseline).**

10. There are key risks associated with maintaining the status quo. For example, IFC authorities will regulate sea fisheries in river estuaries up to the point where the order establishing the district draws a line of jurisdiction and an IFC district will extend inland so that activities such as sale of fish caught in the district can be regulated. Therefore, if IFC districts (as at present) do not extend simply to county lines it will create a great deal of work in deciding which estuaries should come within the IFC district.

11. If the boundaries remain as they are now it will not provide the clarity required for IFC Officers to define their jurisdictional responsibilities. The local authorities falling within an IFC district will be required to contribute to the funding of their IFC authority, it is anticipated funding will be made available through an Area Based Grant. Funding would be more complex if IFC district boundaries did not align with those of unitary/upper tier local authorities.

### **Option 2 – Establish 10 IFC district aligned local authority boundaries is the recommended option**

12. 68 % of those who responded to the consultation agreed that option 2 covered the existing gaps in inshore fisheries management operations successfully. Support for this option reflected the fact that an IFC district jurisdiction will extend inland so

that activities such as sale of fish caught in the district can be regulated wherever they occur, therefore aligning boundaries to those of the district helps bring clarity regarding jurisdictional responsibilities for enforcement officers.

13. There is a need to establish a clear system for deciding which of the numerous estuaries should come within the IFC district, therefore extending boundaries simply to county lines avoids confusion and provide clarity for IFC authority enforcement Officers in respect of being able to define their jurisdictional responsibilities.

14. As upper tier and unitary local authorities will be responsible for funding their IFC district; aligning IFC district boundaries with local authority boundaries will establish a clear picture for future funding requirements, it is anticipated funding will be made available through an Area Based Grant.

15. The Marine bill requires district, unitary and upper tier local authorities that fall within an IFC district to fund their district IFCA (there will be no opt-out provision). Therefore, there will be local authorities that presently do not fund SFC (listed below) that will have a responsibility to fund an IFC authority; the exact funding requirements will be set out in future legislation establishing each IFC authority. The Government will fund new burden costs upon local authorities through Area Based Grants as set out in the Impact Assessment for the Marine bill.

**Local authorities that presently do not fund SFCs but will be required to fund an IFC authority:**

- Bath & North East Somerset Council
- Bristol City Council
- Cheshire East Council
- Cheshire West and Chester Council
- Gloucestershire County Council
- Halton BC
- Knowsley MBC,
- Liverpool City Council
- North Somerset Council

- Somerset County Council
- South Gloucestershire Council
- St Helens MBC,
- Warrington BC

### **Option 3 - Establish six IFC districts aligned to local authority boundaries is not recommended**

16. Feedback reflected that there is little in the way of substantive evidence to show that the creation of larger districts would bring about the desired economies of scale. Some stakeholders were not in favour of this option and thought that the financial costs of establishing and running larger districts would outweigh the benefits; for example, some IFC districts would become too large to manage and therefore the benefits of local knowledge and accountability would be diminished. Travelling time for committee members to attend meetings would become difficult and costly thus having an impact upon the quality of decisions made by the committees.

17. Part of the four year review of IFC authorities will look at the effectiveness of the new boundaries and might well return to the issue if we find that the policy objectives we set for IFC authorities are not being delivered.

### **Appraisal of preferred option**

Evidence from boundaries consultation

18. There was little substantive evidence put forward to support the view that 6 as opposed to 10 districts would be a driver for the changes required by the Marine bill. There have been reviews in the past that suggested that this may be the case, for example, in 2004 the Bradley Review commissioned by Defra, looked at the future of Sea Fisheries Committees and considered a range of possible options for boundaries. The reports preferred option was based on a combination of 'natural regions', political drivers, and was based on having six committees (five in England and one in Wales). However, the majority of stakeholders who responded to the

April 2009 consultation believe the provision in the Marine bill will achieve the required changes in inshore fisheries management.

### **Option 2 – Establish 10 IFC districts aligned to local authority boundaries**

19. This is our preferred option and represents the minimal action necessary to enable the Marine Bill to operate in a way consistent with achieving the outcomes sought for inshore fisheries management. The actions set out in Annex C will be required to implement Option 2.

### **Cost and Benefits associated with the preferred option (option 2).**

20. The consultation aimed at attaining the cost and benefits associated with the two options consulted on. However, there was little evidence put forward by stakeholders in the way of monetised costs and benefits. There were some suggestions put forward that having 6 districts would increase travel time and CO2 emissions by officers having to travel longer distances, however, there were no actual cost cited.

### **Costs**

21. There will be a cost associated with dealing with the gap in SFC coverage in the Bristol Channel – by establishing a larger Western IFC district from Devon SFC. There would be extra cost to cover the Somerset Chepstow area. The cost associated with managing this area is estimated to be a one-off cost of £150K relating to new assets and an annual cost of £110K relating to new staffing requirements (as set out in the table above in Annex C).

## **Benefits**

### **Adjusting North West, North Wales and Cumbria SFC district boundaries**

22. The large intertidal shellfish beds of the English Solway, Morecambe Bay, and the Ribble have similar characteristics, and there could be more co-ordinated management if they were under one management structure.

### **Adjusting Eastern and North Eastern boundaries**

23. This would bring into one IFC authority Lincolnshire County Council that currently sits on two SFC committees, which will lead to administrative efficiencies.

### **Adjusting Sussex, Kent and Essex boundary**

24. When SFC districts were extended from 3 to 6 miles, the Kent boundary was not adjusted and a chunk of the 3-6 mile belt went into the Sussex SFC. The vessel length restriction in Sussex is 14m compared to 17m in Kent & Essex. This creates some confusion for the fishing industry and realigning the boundaries would address this anomaly.

## Specific Impact Tests: Checklist

Use the table below to demonstrate how broadly you have considered the potential impacts of your policy options.

**Ensure that the results of any tests that impact on the cost-benefit analysis are contained within the main evidence base; other results may be annexed.**

Type of testing undertaken	<i>Results in Evidence Base?</i>	<i>Results annexed?</i>
Competition Assessment	No	Yes
Small Firms Impact Test	No	Yes
Legal Aid	No	Yes
Sustainable Development	No	Yes
Carbon Assessment	No	Yes
Other Environment	N/A	N/A
Health Impact Assessment	N/A	N/A
Race Equality	No	Yes
Disability Equality	N/A	N/A
Gender Equality	No	Yes
Human Rights	N/A	N/A
Rural Proofing	No	Yes

Details of each test carried out can be found in Annex A.

## Annex A - Specific Impact Tests

### Impact on Competition

There is no anticipated impact on competition arising from the proposal.

#### Summary

The proposal will not directly or indirectly limit the number or range of suppliers, there will be no exclusive rights to supply goods, or services due to any boundary amendments. The proposal will not directly or indirectly fix or limit the number of suppliers that may have potential dealing with IFC authorities.

It is not anticipated that the proposal will raise costs for new suppliers relative to existing suppliers, or that of existing suppliers relative to others.

There will be no change to the present situation as regards placing any limitation on the ability of suppliers that may do business with future IFC authorities to compete.

The proposal will not lead to limits being placed on the scope for innovation to introduce new products or supply existing products in new ways and will not reduce suppliers' incentives to compete vigorously as competitive tendering will remain in place for goods and services.

### Impact on Small Business

There is no anticipated impact upon small business arising from the proposal

#### Summary

The proposal does not relate to small businesses or affect the business environment in which they operate. The proposal will not affect small business, their customers or competitors and it will not fall more heavily on small businesses (those with up to 50 employees).

### Impact on Legal Aid

There is no anticipated impact upon the Legal Aid Board arising from this proposal

#### Summary

There is no potential impact on the workload of the courts or a legal aid cost arising from this proposal. The proposal will not introduce new criminal sanctions or civil penalties.

### Impacts on Race Equality

There are no anticipated race equality issues arising from this proposal

#### Summary

The proposal will not affect people differently, according to their racial group. There is no evidence that any part of the proposed policy could discriminate unlawfully, directly or indirectly, against people from some racial groups and there is no evidence that people from some racial groups may have different expectations of the policy in question.

## **Sustainable Development**

### **Summary**

The introduction of IFC authorities and the wider powers envisaged in the Marine Bill will contribute to the sustainable development of the marine area by providing consistent, co-ordinated and effective delivery of both new and existing marine functions

### **Economic**

There are no anticipated impacts upon completion or upon small businesses arising from the proposal.

### **Social**

Establishing IFC authorities should provide important social impacts. With more sustainable management regimes, inshore commercial fishing should prosper bringing important social and economic benefits, particularly in isolated coastal communities.

If recreational sea angling is fully reflected in management as proposed, then a more engaged sector has considerable scope for growth, with consequent social and economic benefits. Coastal tourism is growing, with an increasing appetite for green and sustainable issues. More demonstrably sustainable marine management regimes will attract further tourism, with important social and economic benefits, again particularly important in isolated coastal communities.

Effective authorities with the broader scope, integrating fisheries management and nature conservation, will have the opportunity to engage with local people. This will go beyond communication with members through routine meetings and could educate and help engender the sense of value of the coastal environment.

### **Environmental**

IFC authorities will bring more accountable, effective and efficient delivery mechanism to inshore fisheries management and will adopt the principles of ecosystem management. The new committee structure will balance and deliver these aims.

IFC authorities, in close co-operation with other relevant interests, can make a real step change to improve how the management of the marine environment can be carried out in a sustainable way.

## **Carbon Assessment**

### **Summary**

There are no anticipated increases or decreases in greenhouse gas emissions, arising from the proposal.

### **Race, age, gender, religion**

### **Summary**

There are no anticipated impacts on race, age, gender or religion arising from this proposal.

## **Rural Proofing**

### **Summary**

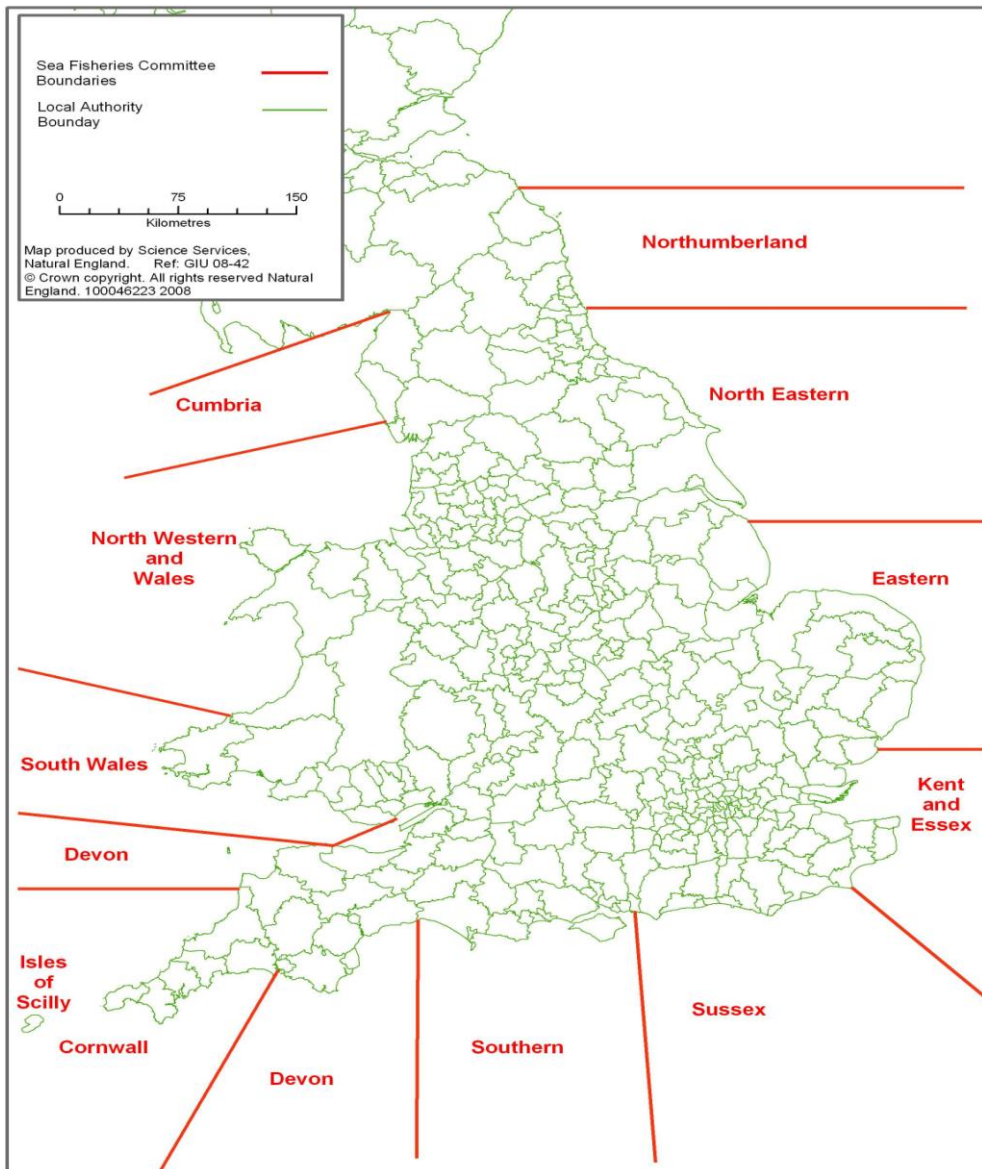
The proposal will not affect the availability of public and private services in rural areas. The cost of delivery will not be higher in rural areas where clients are more widely dispersed or economies of scale are harder to achieve.

The proposal will not affect travel needs or the cost of travel in rural areas. There will be a requirement to communicating information to those with fishing interests; however this will be done through existing channels and will not impose any new burdens upon industry.

The proposal does not rely on infrastructure (e.g. broadband ICT, main roads, utilities) for delivery, the proposal will not have an impact on land-based industries and, therefore, on rural economies and environments.

The proposal will not affect those on low wages or in part-time or seasonal employment and it is not targeted at the disadvantaged.

# Annex B – Map of Sea Fisheries Committee districts in England and Wales



## Annex C

### Adjusting North West, North Wales and Cumbria SFC district boundaries

With part of the North Western and North Wales SFC moving into the Welsh Assembly Government there is an opportunity to merge the remainder of this district with Cumbria SFC, creating a new North Western IFC authority.

Suggested name of IFC authority	Geographical region covered by IFC authority	Proposals on local authorities to be included within IFC district	Notes on changes
North West	Cumbria Cheshire Lancashire Merseyside	Blackpool BC (Unitary) Cheshire East Council (Unitary) Cheshire West and Chester Council (Unitary) Cumbria County Council Halton BC (Unitary) Lancashire County Council Merseyside (Knowsley MBC, Liverpool City Council, St Helens MBC, Sefton MBC.) Warrington BC (Unitary) Wirral MBC	The Welsh Assembly Government will assume full responsibility for the management and enforcement of inshore fisheries in Wales. English IFC districts will end at the Welsh border. As a result, the area of the current North Western and North Wales (NWNW) SFC will be divided between England and Wales. It will be beneficial to merge the northern English area of the NWNW area with Cumbria to make a new North West England IFC district.

## Retention of existing Northumberland SFC boundaries to create a Northumberland IFC authority

Suggested name of IFC authority	Geographical region covered by IFC authority	Proposals on local authorities to be included within IFC district	Notes on changes
Northumberland	Northumberland North Tyneside	Northumberland County Council North Tyneside Council	This is a very small District when compared to others. The area north of the Tyne regards itself as a unified area and there were concerns from Northumberland that any combined IFC district would be driven from the south to the detriment of Northumberland stakeholders.

## Adjusting Eastern and North Eastern boundaries

Suggested name of IFC authority	Geographical region covered by IFC authority	Proposals on local authorities to be included within IFC district	Notes on changes
North Eastern	County Durham South Tyneside North Yorkshire East Riding of Yorkshire	Durham County Council East Riding of Yorkshire Council Hartlepool District Council (Unitary) Hull City Council (Unitary) North Yorkshire County Council Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council (Unitary) South Tyneside Metropolitan Borough Council (Unitary) Sunderland City Council (Unitary) North East Lincolnshire Council North Lincolnshire Council	Approximately the northern most 9 miles of Lincolnshire's coast falls within the NE SFC district. Lincolnshire CC pays just over £40k to NE. This realignment would address this anomaly.

## Alignment of boundaries to create an Eastern IFC district

Suggested name of IFC authority	Geographical region covered by IFC authority	Proposals on local authorities to be included within IFC district	Notes on changes
Eastern	Lincolnshire Norfolk Suffolk	Lincolnshire County Council Norfolk County Council Suffolk County Council	None

## Adjusting Sussex, Kent and Essex boundary

Suggested name of IFC authority	Geographical region covered by IFC authority	Proposals on local authorities to be included within IFC district	Notes on changes
Kent and Essex	Kent Essex	Essex County Council Hastings Kent County Council Medway Council (Unitary) Southend-on-Sea BC (Unitary) Thurrock Council (Unitary)	The SFC boundary runs from Dungeness point, whereas the local authority boundary joins the shore approximately five miles away, thus Dungeness Point lies in Kent whilst the western part of Rye Bay lies in East Sussex. To align boundaries Kent will administer that part of the boundary for which it provides funding to Sussex SFC. Though there has been historically some discussion as to location of this SFC boundary, it has remained as a line projected from the Dungeness peninsula for the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rye is a well-developed port in its own right with a significant inshore fleet that largely work in Rye Bay and associated waters.</li> <li>- Rye Bay is thus a management unit in inshore fisheries terms; the geomorphology alters around the headland associated with significant changes in depth.</li> <li>- A small but active beach launched fleet works from Dungeness Beach on the eastern side of the peninsula; this is managed by Kent SFC and lies within their boundary.</li> <li>- Dungeness point is a significant feature on the coast from a vessel passage point of view (sea state and currents maybe significantly deterrent from one side of the peninsula to the other).</li> </ul>
Sussex	East Sussex West Sussex	Brighton & Hove City Council (Unitary) East Sussex County Council West Sussex County Council	

### ***Adjusting Southern and Sussex boundaries***

<b>Suggested name of IFC authority</b>	<b>Geographical region covered by IFC authority</b>	<b>Proposals on local authorities to be included within IFC district</b>	<b>Notes on changes</b>
Southern	Dorset Hampshire	Borough of Poole (Unitary) Bournemouth BC (Unitary) Dorset County Council Hampshire County Council Isle of Wight Council Portsmouth City Council (Unitary) Southampton City Council (Unitary)	Sussex SFC covers a small amount of Hampshire – The local authority boundary lies within Chichester Harbour, and follows the centre of the Emsworth Channel to the entrance of the harbour mouth. The Emsworth Channel will be split between IFC districts to align exactly with local authority boundaries. Therefore it will be managed jointly by the Southern and Sussex IFC authorities.

### **Dealing with the gap in SFC coverage in the Bristol Channel – creation of a larger Western IFC district from Devon SFC.**

There is currently no SFC coverage along the Bristol Channel in the Somerset – Chepstow area; it is therefore proposed that this is subsumed in what is currently the Devon SFC.

<b>Suggested name of IFC authority</b>	<b>Geographical region covered by IFC authority</b>	<b>Proposals on local authorities to be included within IFC district</b>	<b>Notes on changes</b>
Devon and Severn	Bristol Devon Gloucestershire Somerset	Bath & North East Somerset Council (Unitary) Bristol City Council Devon County Council Gloucestershire County Council North Somerset Council (Unitary) Plymouth City Council (Unitary) Somerset County Council South Gloucestershire Council (Unitary) Torbay BC (Unitary)	We propose renaming the current Devon SFC to the Devon and Severn IFC authority to reflect its changed boundaries/areas of responsibility. The Devon SFC estimate that the changes will cost £150,000 for new assets, boat and safety equipment, and an ongoing cost of £110,000 for extra staff to manage the gap in the seven estuary.

## Cornwall IFC authority and the Isles of Scilly

Suggested name of IFC authority	Geographical region covered by IFC authority	Proposals on local authorities to be included within IFC district	Notes on changes
Cornwall	Cornwall	Cornwall Unitary Authority	The Cornwall IFC authority would take on board the small percentage of Cornish coastline currently managed by Devon SFC
Isles of Scilly	Isles of Scilly	Council of the Isles of Scilly	There would be no change to existing boundaries.