



Wash Fishery Order 1992

COCKLE FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN

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EASTERN INSHORE FISHERIES AND CONSERVATION AUTHORITY
6 NORTH LYNN BUSINESS VILLAGE
BERGEN WAY
KING'S LYNN
NORFOLK
PE30 2JG

TELEPHONE 01553 775321
EMAIL mail@eastern-ifca.gov.uk
WEBSITE <http://www.eastern-ifca.gov.uk/>

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INTRODUCTION

The intertidal cockle stocks in The Wash have traditionally provided a valuable resource for the local fishing industry. These stocks are also an essential food resource for the internationally important communities of birds that reside or over-winter in The Wash, while the sandbanks and mudflats on which they are situated are an important habitat for invertebrate communities. It is important, therefore, that the fishery is managed in a manner whereby it does not have an adverse impact on the natural environment.

Management of the Wash cockle fishery has evolved and strengthened over time. At first this was primarily aimed at making the fishery sustainable, while more recently greater emphasis has been given to minimising impacts on natural habitats and communities – particularly those protected under conservation designations. Management needs to be adaptive in order to deal with advances in new technology and changing environmental conditions. When hydraulic suction dredges were introduced into The Wash for harvesting cockles in 1986, the legislation in place at the time was not sufficient to manage the efficiency of this new equipment and method of fishing. As a result, over-fishing occurred and the cockle stocks rapidly declined. The management of the Wash shellfisheries was strengthened in 1993 with the introduction of the Wash Fishery Order 1992, but cockle stocks remained low through most of the 1990s. In 1998 the concept of using an annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) quota for the cockle fishery was introduced to limit exploitation to sustainable levels. This, together with the subsequent evolution of other management measures, helped to stabilise the fishery and facilitate a stock recovery through the 2000s. This period also saw a growing environmental awareness introduced into the management of the fisheries, whereby the fisheries were not just managed to ensure their sustainability, but to protect designated environmental features. To ensure sufficient protection, the fishery regulator (Eastern IFCA) is required, through liaison with Natural England, to assess and mitigate against impacts on protected features, before fisheries can be consented. To date, these Habitats Regulations Assessments have been conducted annually, but to make the hand-worked cockle fishery consistent with other fisheries requiring assessment, Eastern IFCA is seeking to establish a long term (25 year) Habitat Regulations Assessment for this fishery.

Because the management of the Wash shellfisheries had adapted and evolved over time, the management of the cockle fishery needed to take into consideration the legislation from a number of byelaws and regulations, plus a range of non-legislative measures that had been introduced. Although these latter measures were broadly recognised and accepted by the industry, they tended to be disseminated, with little auditing of when or why they had been introduced. To ease this potential confusion, the suite of fisheries management measures was developed into a single document. Following lengthy consultation, the “Eastern Sea Fisheries Joint Committee Fisheries Management Policies” were formally agreed between ESFJC, Natural England and the fishing industry in 2008. The formal agreement of these policies enabled Natural England to change the conservation status of many parts of The Wash Site of Special Scientific Interest from Unfavourable Declining to Unfavourable Recovering. Natural England also accepted that by following the policies, the fisheries would not inhibit the Conservation Objectives for The Wash and North Norfolk Coast European

Sites being achieved. Since their introduction, the 23 management measures listed in the policy for the cockle fishery have formed the framework around which the fishery has been managed. This has helped bring relative stability to the fishery and kept disturbance to the site's environmental features within accepted thresholds.

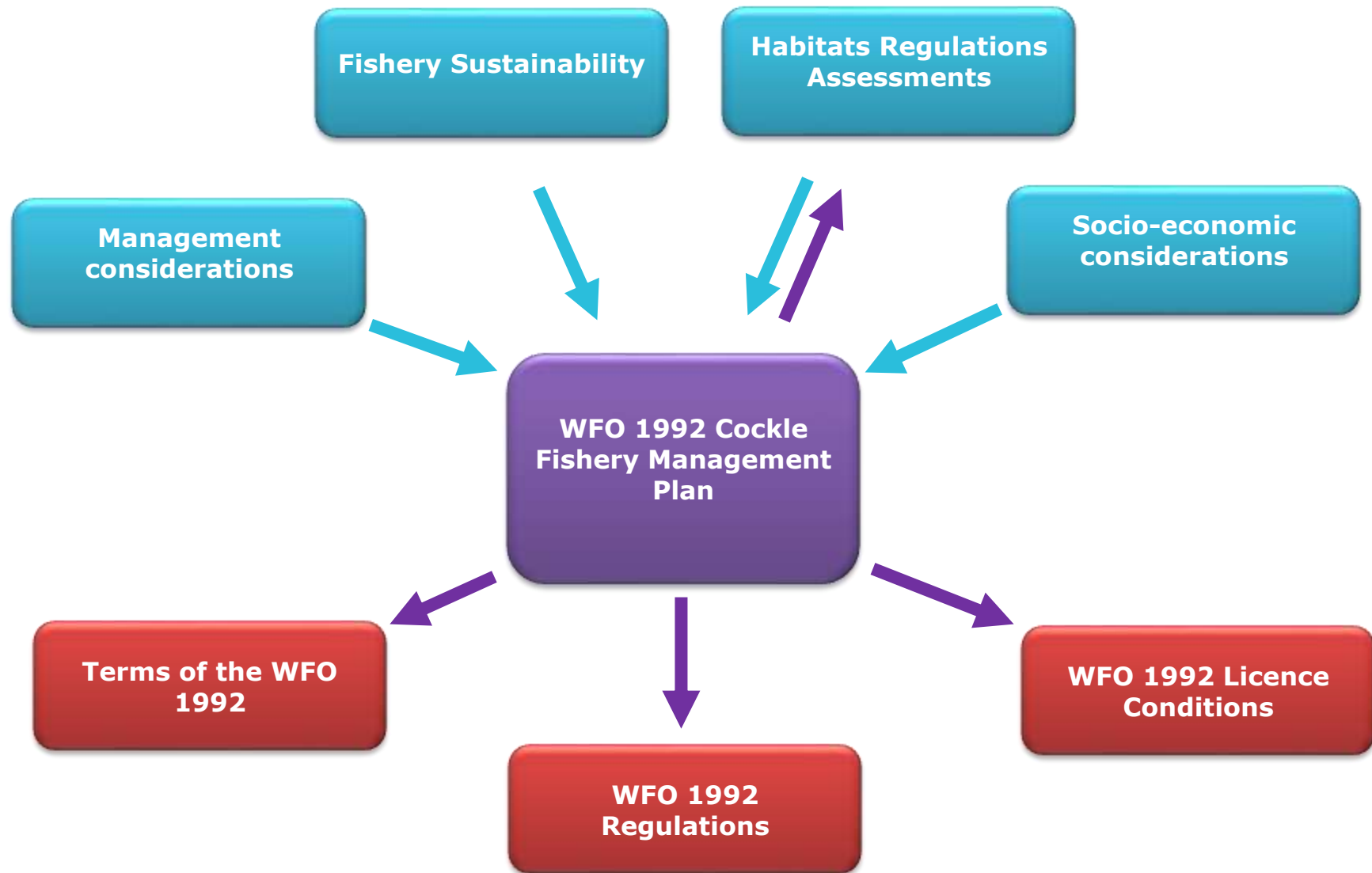
Shellfish stocks will fluctuate in response to environmental parameters that are outside the control of fisheries managers. Since the introduction of the policies in 2008, the cockle stocks in The Wash have been severely impacted by high levels of annual natural mortality that have far exceeded fishery-associated mortality. Although the causal factors for these die-offs have yet to be determined, mortality studies combined with analysis of the annual stock survey data have provided the Authority with a good understanding of trends and environmental conditions associated with the die-offs. In recent years the Authority has used this understanding to target the fisheries where the cockle stocks have been predicted to be most vulnerable to being lost. By doing this, the fishery has been able to harvest stocks that would otherwise have been lost, rather than causing an additional in-combination effect to the natural mortalities. On occasions, when the data have predicted that natural losses in an area will greatly exceed the annual quota for the fishery, "contingency" fisheries have been implemented, allowing a larger fishery than would otherwise be possible if the policies were strictly adhered to. The departure from the policies, however, has required additional Habitats Regulations Assessments to be submitted for Natural England's approval. On occasions, when die-offs are predicted to be imminent, this delay can result in opportunities being lost. It has been determined, therefore, that the current review of the shellfish management policies will be more thorough and conducted in conjunction with the development of the long term (25 year) Habitats Regulations Assessment, a review of the Wash Fishery Order 1992 and the development of a Monitoring and Control Plan for hand-worked fisheries in the Eastern IFCA district. The shellfish management policies will form the backbone of this Wash Cockle Fishery Management Plan and the forthcoming Wash Mussel Fishery Management Plan. It is intended that being underpinned by the existing policies, these plans will provide greater flexibility for managers to respond to natural fluctuations in the stocks, while maintaining high levels of protection to the site's environmental features.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DRIVERS AND OUTPUTS OF THE PLAN

The various management measures described within this plan are broadly derived from four main drivers:

- **Conservation of protected habitats and species** – The cockle fisheries must not have an adverse impact on the integrity of designated sites. Risks to conservation features and mitigation are detailed in annual Habitats Regulations Assessments.
- **Fishery sustainability** – Present fisheries must not threaten the sustainability of future fisheries.
- **Socio-economic considerations** – The fisheries need to be economically viable and fair to those involved in them.
- **Management considerations** – Measures need to be manageable and enforceable.

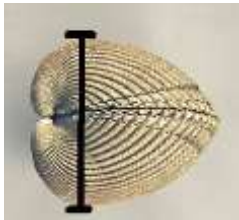
In turn, the measures within the plan inform the requirement for legislation in the form of the Terms of the Wash Fishery Order 1992 and the associated regulations and licence conditions. These relationships can be seen in the figure below.



DEFINITIONS OF COCKLE SIZES AND AGE

“Adult” and “juvenile” cockles

In various Authority management papers and reports cockles are frequently referred to as being “adult” or “juvenile”. For management purposes, the differentiation between the two has been size – cockles less than 14mm width have been termed “juvenile” while those that have attained 14mm width have been termed “adult”. While the surveys and management measures differentiate between <14mm width and ≥14mm width cockles, the descriptions of “adult” and “juvenile” for these ranges are not strictly correct. Technically the terms “adult” and “juvenile” refer to the maturity of an individual, not its size. This is quite pertinent, for several factors can affect the growth rates of cockles and in some cases cockles in The Wash may take five years to attain a size of 14mm while on other beds they might only take one or two years. In more recent papers and reports there has been a shift to describe these groups more accurately as <14mm width and ≥14mm width cockles. The diagrams below show the dimensions used by the Authority to define “width” and “length” when measuring cockles.



Width



Length

Year-0 cockles

Year-0 cockles are juvenile cockles that are less than a year old. Because cockles spawn in late spring/early summer and first become noticeable on the beds during the summer, this is the time they are aged from. Cockles defined as being Year-0 during the spring surveys are those individuals that have settled the previous summer.

MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR THE WASH FISHERY ORDER 1992 COCKLE FISHERY

The following tables describe the management measures for the Wash Fishery Order 1992 cockle fishery. These have been grouped into technical measures, cockle stock sustainability measures, environmental conservation measures, and measures for assessing stocks and monitoring fishery.

TECHNICAL MEASURES	
Maximum vessel length	No vessel over 14m in length can participate in the Regulated cockle fisheries, unless subject to a derogation based on historical use.
Approved design of fishing gear	All equipment used in the fishery must be of a design approved by the Authority.
Limiting vessels to a single method of fishing	Only one fishery (either dredged or hand worked) may be targeted by a fishing vessel in one calendar day. No hydraulic suction dredging equipment shall be on board any vessel participating in the hand worked cockle fishery.
Limiting vessels to a single fishery	Vessels must not fish cockles from within the Regulated fishery on the same calendar day that they have fished other species from within the Regulated fishery or fished cockles from outside of the Regulated fishery.
Requirement for electronic monitoring device reporting	Vessels participating in the Wash Regulated cockle fisheries will ultimately be required to have an electronic monitoring device of an approved design on board and working. This will ensure effective evidence gathering to inform assessments and effective compliance monitoring.
Limited licences	The Authority may limit the maximum number of Wash Fishery Order licences to fish within the Regulated cockle fishery.

COCKLE STOCK SUSTAINABILITY MEASURES

<p>Minimum landing size for cockles</p>	<p>There is no legal minimum landing size stipulated for cockles fished from The Wash. However, the Authority's management measures are based on a differentiation between "juvenile" and "adult" cockles, the latter having achieved a minimum size of 14mm width (approx. 19-21mm length).</p>
<p>Selection of cockle beds to be opened to the fishery to protect Yr-0 juvenile cockles and/or to reduce in-combination impacts from predicted mortalities.</p>	<p>Areas supporting high densities (>1,000/m²) of Year-0 juvenile cockles will remain closed to cockle fisheries unless EIFCA survey data shows it would be more beneficial to open them (e.g. widespread ridding-out is predicted). Opening such areas would be subject to Natural England approval.</p> <p>On occasions, when cockle mortality is predicted to be high on specific beds, fishers may be directed to harvest these stocks in preference to other beds to reduce potential in-combination effects the mortalities would otherwise cause.</p> <p>Prior to the opening of the fishery, the Authority will provide licence holders and their representatives and deputies with charts showing areas that are open and closed to the fishery.</p>
<p>Protection of juvenile cockles</p>	<p>When Year-0 juvenile cockles are present in significant densities on a bed being fished, fishermen must use either a cockle net or a riddle to allow these juveniles to be discarded. Stocks containing Year-0 cockles must not be shovelled directly into bulk bags without being riddled.</p>
<p>Minimum total stock biomass</p>	<p>It is one of the site's Conservation Objectives to achieve a minimum total cockle stock of 11,000 tonnes in The Wash (including le Strange) at the time of the Authority's annual spring stock surveys and prior to the opening of the public fishery.</p> <p>A fishery can proceed below the Conservation Objective stated level, provided the Authority's annual cockle survey demonstrates that the proposed fishery will not prevent stocks returning to the minimum level as assessed by the following year's stock assessment. This can be demonstrated by providing information on recent trends in spatfall and recruitment to the cockle stock (analysis of size class distribution of stock), related to recent fishing activities (and other activities that may reduce stock levels – through the in-combination assessment).</p>

	Overall, the site will be in favourable condition for this attribute if the 6-year mean achieves or exceeds 11,000t total stock.
Minimum spawning stock biomass	The fishery will not be opened unless a minimum of 3,000 tonnes “adult” cockle ($\geq 14\text{mm}$ width) is identified in the Authority’s surveys.
Minimum shellfish biomass threshold	The fishery will not be permitted to reduce the combined mussel and cockle stocks below a minimum threshold calculated to support the over-wintering oystercatcher population (as defined in the Conservation Objective targets). See Appendix 1 for details.
Total Allowable Catch (TAC) quota	<p>Provided the stocks do not go below the various thresholds stated in the plan, the baseline annual quota (TAC) for the intertidal cockle fishery can be up to 33.3% of the total adult cockle stock ($\geq 14\text{mm}$ width) identified in the Authority’s surveys. See Appendix 2 for details.</p> <p>Where there is evidence from the Authority’s spring surveys or on-going monitoring of the beds predicting large-scale mortalities are imminent or predicted to cause long-term problems, at the Authority’s discretion the TAC may be increased or stocks on specific beds ring-fenced outside of the TAC in order to harvest cockles that are expected to die. See Appendix 3 for details.</p>
Daily vessel quota for hand-worked fishery	<p>Vessels participating in the hand-worked fishery may fish for, take or remove from the Regulated fishery a maximum of two tonnes of cockles in any one calendar day.</p> <p>The daily quota for a hand-work fishery may be increased at the Authority’s discretion if the annual quota is too large to achieve during the course of a normal fishing season or scientific advice predicts widespread mortalities will occur before the TAC is achieved.</p>

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION MEASURES

<p>Habitats Regulation Assessment of cockle fishery proposals</p>	<p>Proposed hand-worked cockle fisheries are subject to detailed Habitats Regulations Assessments by EIFCA, under advice from Natural England, to ascertain their likely impact on conservation features of The Wash and North Norfolk Coast European Marine Site (EMS).</p>
<p>Protection of seal haul-out sites during sensitive periods</p>	<p>Seals are particularly sensitive to human disturbance during periods in which they are pupping, moulting and breeding. Cockle fisheries will not be opened within an agreed distance of important seal haul-out sites/transit routes during these periods, unless there is a ridge on the sand that prevents the fishing activity from being seen from the haul-out site. The Authority will provide charts showing closed areas around haul-out sites prior to the fishery starting.</p> <p>Best available and most up to date data – such as that provided by the provided by the Sea Mammal Research Unit - shall be used to identify the location of seal haul-out sites.</p>
<p>Mussel beds</p>	<p>Cockle fisheries will not occur within the boundaries of identified wild mussel beds. Fishers should also avoid fishing for cockles within any new wild mussel beds that might not have been charted.</p>
<p>Prohibition of “blowing out”</p>	<p>Fishermen participating in the hand-worked cockle fishery generally prepare the ground they are going to fish by disturbing the sediment with the wash from their propellers prior to drying out. The practice known as “blowing out”, whereby vessels are anchored to the seabed while circling in concentric rings is prohibited.</p>
<p>“Prop-washing” limitations</p>	<p>“Prop-washing”, whereby the vessel is manoeuvred in circles without being anchored, is allowed if conducted in a responsible manner. Fishermen conducting “prop-washing” activities should follow the Code of Best Practice as agreed with Natural England to avoid damage to the beds.</p> <p>Propeller wash activity should be restricted to the minimum required to uncover the cockle that can be harvested in one day bearing in mind the Daily Vessel Quota. As cockles occur just below the surface, only sufficient wash to uncover the cockles should be used so as not to create deep rings in the sediment</p>

	To facilitate circling, a single 1-tonne bag may be suspended in the water column to act as a drogue while conducting “prop-washing”.
Spreading unharvested cockles	Fishers are encouraged to spread out any unharvested cockles that remain piled within the “prop-wash” rings to prevent them from smothering.
Protection of seabed habitats from vessels	Cockle fishers should minimise the disturbance they cause to the seabed with their keels when steaming on/off the cockle beds, while “prop-washing” and when laying on the sands. After fishing, fishermen should ensure their vessels are properly afloat before attempting to steam off the sands.
Closure of fishery if fishing activity is found to be damaging	The Chief Executive Officer or his/her nominated deputy can close the cockle fishery if it is found that fishing activities are damaging the site.
Limiting duration of fishery by using specified opening date/stated days	The level of disturbance created by the hand-worked cockle fishery is not thought sufficient to require a short-term recovery. As such the hand-worked fishery could potentially operate seven days per week. Usually, however, due to industry preference this fishery operates 4 days/week. The preference is for the fishery to occur on week days, but also to include consideration for tidal heights and times. The fishery is only opened on days when the tide exceeds 6.2m height.

MEASURES FOR ASSESSING STOCKS AND MONITORING FISHERIES

Extensive cockle stock assessment surveys	The Authority conducts extensive surveys in spring to evaluate the distribution, abundance and stock composition characteristics of the Wash cockle population prior to the fishing season. This enables the total fishable stock to be quantified, suitable fishing areas to be identified and spatfall and recruitment levels to be assessed. Survey data can also be analysed to determine mortality, although it may be difficult to separate fishery-associated mortality from natural mortality.
Monitoring of sediment characteristics within cockle beds	The Authority collects some additional environmental data during the cockle surveys. At each survey station an assessment of the sediment type is recorded, from which sediment charts can be produced. The presence of two indicator species <i>Macoma balthica</i> (Baltic tellin) and <i>Lanice conchigela</i> (Sand mason) are recorded.
On-going monitoring of cockle stocks	EIFCA officers monitor the cockle beds during the fishery to identify any environmental factors that might require a change to the management measures in place for the fishery.
Monitoring and enforcement of quota	Inshore Fisheries & Conservation Officers (IFCOs) conduct frequent quayside inspections to inspect and record cockle landings. Licence holders are also required to provide weekly catch returns detailing their activities and catch.
Monitoring and enforcement of fishing activities	<p>IFCOs conduct monitoring at sea to ensure the fishing activities are being conducted in a compliant manner and are not causing excessive disturbance to the site features.</p> <p>Officers also observe fishing activities at low-tide on the sands, measuring and recording “prop-wash” impacts on the beds.</p> <p>Vessels participating in the Wash Regulated cockle fisheries will ultimately be required to have an electronic monitoring device of an approved design on board and working. This will ensure effective evidence gathering to inform assessments and effective compliance monitoring.</p>

PROCEDURE FOR OPENING AND CLOSING THE WASH COCKLE FISHERY

The Authority follows a number of steps during the process of opening and closing the cockle fishery. These include using survey evidence to develop sound management measures and engaging with the industry, Natural England and the Authority members. The table below details each of the steps that are taken.

PROCEDURE FOR OPENING AND CLOSING THE WASH COCKLE FISHERY	
Step 1	Inter-tidal cockle survey conducted.
Step 2	Analysis of survey results and production of cockle distribution charts. TAC determined and potential management options developed.
Step 3	Letter sent to Entitlement holders and Fishermen's Associations detailing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey Data/TAC • Management proposals • Proposed opening dates • Invitation to comment on the above
Step 4	Consultation to discuss proposed management measures. Seek industry preferences for management measures that are discretionary.
Step 5	Inform Natural England of survey results and proposed management measures. Develop and submit a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) detailing the impacts of the proposed fishery on the site's designated features. Consideration of Natural England's advice regarding management measures for fishery
Step 6	CEO finalises management measures
Step 7	CEO writes to Entitlement Holders and Fishermen's Associations to inform them of the opening of the fishery. Letter will provide the following information:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ordinarily a minimum of seven calendar days' notice of fishery opening date • TAC • Daily quota • Charts showing the adult and juvenile cockle distributions, overlaid with open and/or closed areas • Open days and tides • Other appropriate information
Step 8	CEO reports on the cockle surveys, management measures and the opening of the fishery at the next Authority meeting
Step 9	Fishermen provide accurate weekly landings returns. The Authority monitors landings data Landings data figures used to estimate when TAC will be exhausted.
Step 10	Should the need arise to adjust agreed measures once the season has commenced, the HRA developed in Step 5 will be reviewed to determine whether it requires updating to reflect the fishing activity permitted under the amended measures. If the new measures create pressures to designated features that were not considered in the original HRA, a further assessment will be undertaken and Natural England will be consulted.
Step 11	CEO writes to Entitlement Holders and Fishermen's Associations to inform them of the adjusted measures
Step 12	CEO to close the fishery when the TAC is judged to be exhausted. Ordinarily a minimum of seven calendar days' notice of the closure will be provided.
Note	<p>The CEO is empowered to open and close the fishery or parts of the fishery and to introduce, vary or revoke management measures/licence conditions for the cockle fishery as required for the purposes of fisheries management, including meeting the conservation objectives of The Wash and North Norfolk Coast European Marine Site (EMS) and supporting a sustainable and viable fishery.</p> <p>Ordinarily a minimum of seven calendar days' notice will be given unless a shorter period is judged necessary to do so to meet the conservation objectives of The Wash and North Norfolk Coast European Marine Site or for the sustainability or the viability of the fishery.</p>

Appendix 1 - Minimum Shellfish Biomass Threshold

When determining the TAC for the Wash cockle fishery, consideration must be given to maintaining shellfish stocks above a minimum threshold required to support the overwintering bird populations. This threshold is calculated using a model that determines the food requirements for the birds in terms of Ash Free Dry Mass (AFDM). Because the overwintering birds prey on both cockles and mussels, both these species are taken into consideration in the calculations. Although the birds also feed on private mussel lays in the Several fishery and those stocks in the private Le Strange Estate area of The Wash, because these areas do not fall within the Authority's management, they are not included in the model.

The threshold model applies the following values:

- The SSSI Conservation Objective target requires sufficient shellfish to support the target number of oystercatchers¹ overwintering in the site. Information on the target number of overwintering oystercatchers will be updated regularly following conservation advice
- Each oystercatcher requires 40kg Ash Free Dry Mass of cockles ($\geq 15\text{mm}$ length²) and/or mussels ($\geq 25\text{mm}$ length)
- 1kg of live mussels = 0.058kg AFDM
- 1kg of live cockles = 0.030kg AFDW

Using the stock values from the spring cockle surveys and the previous autumn's mussel surveys, the combined AFDM of the cockle stocks $\geq 15\text{mm}$ length and mussel stocks $\geq 25\text{mm}$ length is calculated.

Using the most recent conservation advice for the numbers of oystercatchers, their AFDM food requirement is calculated.

The proposed TAC's for the cockle and mussel fisheries are applied to the model to ensure they do not reduce the AFDM food value of the stocks below the required threshold target. If the proposed fisheries would reduce stocks below the threshold limit, the quotas for the two fisheries need to be adjusted accordingly.

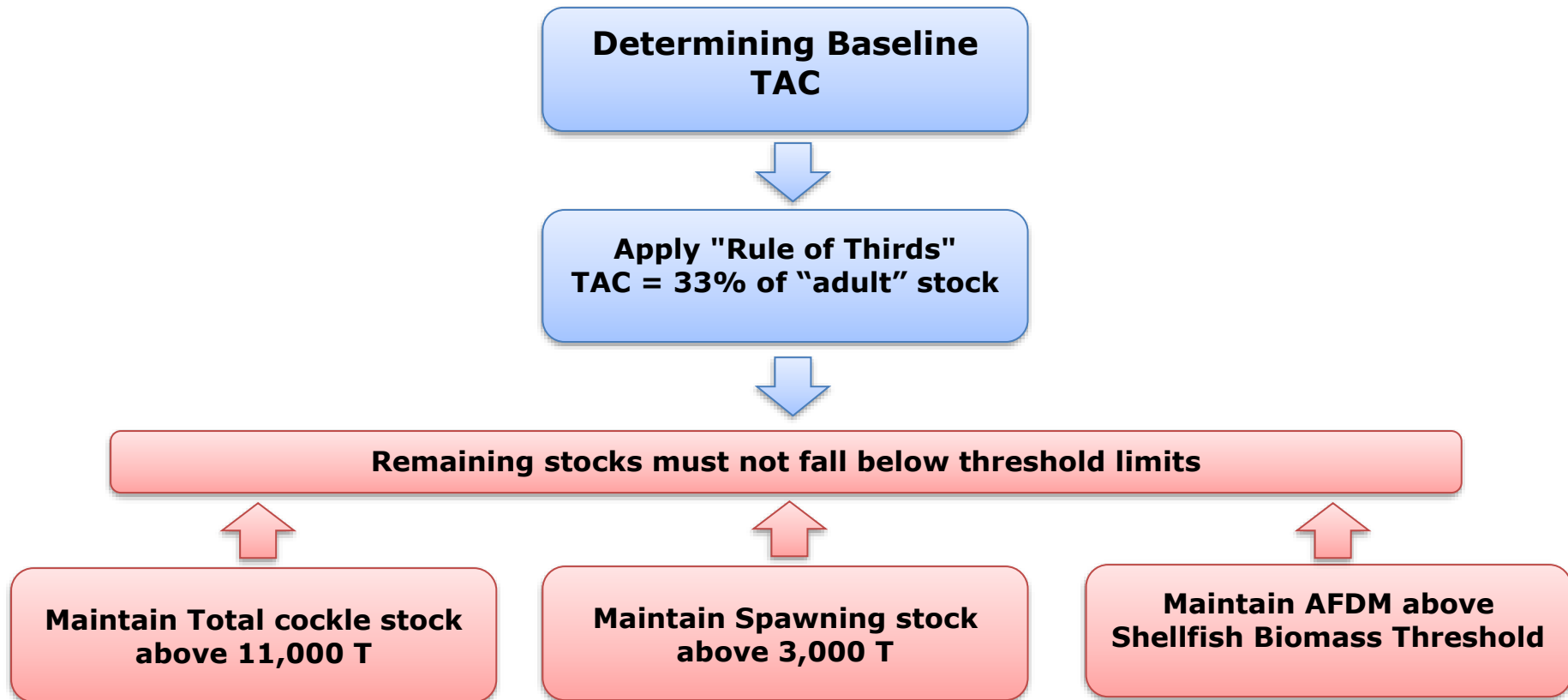
¹ The term "oystercatchers" in this model refers to "oystercatchers and equivalents". The model, therefore, accounts for the requirements of a range of wader species utilising the Wash shellfish stocks.

² A $\geq 15\text{mm}$ length cockle equates to one of approximately $\geq 9\text{mm}$ width. The Authority does not use this size range when differentiating cockles, so the biomass of Year-0 cockles is used as a proxy to represent cockles $< 9\text{mm}$ width/ $< 15\text{mm}$ length.

Appendix 2 – Calculation of Total Allowable Catch (TAC)

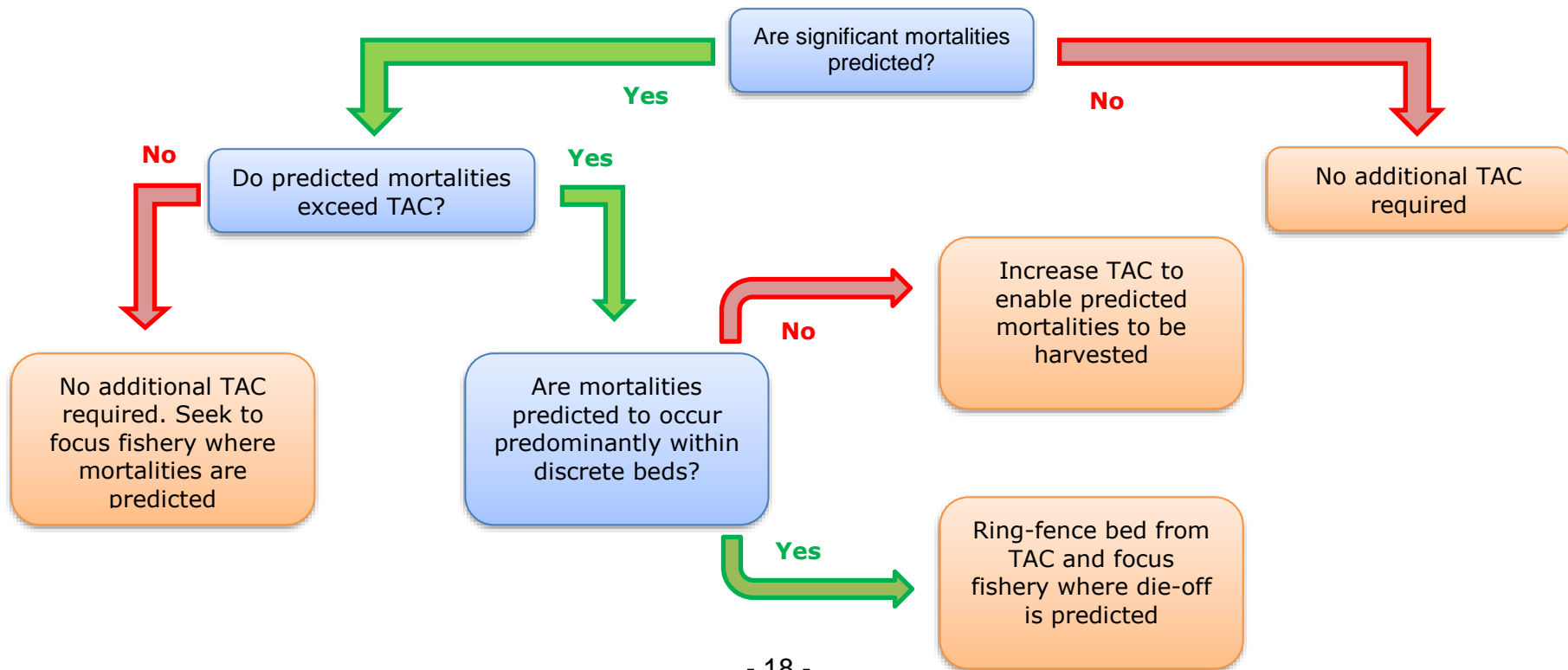
Since its introduction in 1998, the TAC has been calculated using a “Rule of Thirds” principle, in which the TAC is calculated as being one third (33%) of the “adult” ($\geq 14\text{mm}$ width) cockle stock. Various minimum thresholds have then been applied to ensure the fisheries do not deplete the stocks below threshold limits. These thresholds include:

- Minimum Total cockle stock biomass – 11,000 T
- Minimum spawning stock biomass – 3,000 T
- Minimum Shellfish Biomass – See appendix 1



Appendix 3 - Minimising potential “in-combination” effects from natural mortality

Natural mortalities among the cockle stocks are frequently high. Over-crowding in high density patches can cause high levels of localised mortality if the cockles “ridge out”. Since 2008 the cockles in The Wash have also suffered high mortalities from “atypical mortality”, a phenomenon that causes widespread die-offs among cockles that have attained spawning size. Frequently, the combination of “ridging-out” and “atypical mortality” results in annual mortalities that greatly exceed the mortality associated with fishing activities. If these mortalities occur before winter, they provide no benefit to the over-wintering bird populations. While these mortalities can pose a significant in-combination effect with the fishery, if die-offs can be predicted with sufficient confidence to target the fisheries into areas of anticipated losses, the in-combination effect can be reduced. Further, when there is strong evidence predicting stocks will be lost before winter, there is an opportunity to increase fishing effort in those areas. At the Authority’s discretion, this could include increasing the TAC or ring-fencing some areas from the TAC. Under no circumstances, however, should such measures allow stocks to decline below the minimum thresholds described above.



Appendix 4 – Determining daily vessel quota for hand-worked fishery

Applying daily vessel quotas is a common management measure used in many fisheries to maintain exploitation within sustainable limits. This not only helps to protect the targeted stocks, but in environmentally sensitive areas, can help to keep disturbance within acceptable limits. From a purely stock sustainability perspective, it could be argued that the application of an annual Total Allowable Catch for the Wash cockle fishery, as well as a number of minimum thresholds, negates the requirement for a daily vessel quota. There are strong environmental and socio-economic reasons for enforcing one, however. If there was no daily quota, or it was set too high, there would be incentive for the fishers to apply more fishing effort in order to increase their harvest. This could result in unacceptable disturbance to the seabed features or encourage poor behaviours such as the removal of denser, juvenile cockles. From a socio-economic perspective, smaller daily quotas mean the finite annual TAC lasts longer. While some fishermen do prefer a short intense cockle fishery, of the type typified by dredge fisheries, regular engagement with Wash fishermen shows that currently the majority of fishermen are in favour of extending the cockle season as long as possible. In addition to providing a steady income, it also helps to prevent large-scale displacement to other fisheries that tend to occur during short cockle seasons. As these other fisheries face similar environmental and sustainability constraints, possibly including seasonal closures and/or effort limitation, it is important not to displace effort from the cockle fishery too quickly.

There are, however, counter-arguments why the daily quota should not be too low. Socio-economically, it must be sufficient to cover overheads and be profitable. Also, in years when the TAC is high, the quota needs to be high enough to achieve the TAC during the year. Over the past decade, fishermen have requested the hand-worked daily quota to be reduced from 4 tonnes/day to 2 tonnes/day. For most, this has offered a satisfactory income over a relatively long season. In exceptional years, however, when the TAC is high, 2 tonnes/day is insufficient to achieve the TAC without increasing effort some other way (e.g. increasing the number of fishing days per week). Then, it would be prudent to increase the daily quota. From an environmental perspective, this can be important, too. In addition to the physical disturbance the fishery has on the seabed habitats, the disturbance the fishery causes to the feeding birds also needs to be considered. This is particularly important during the winter months when large numbers of waders migrate to The Wash to feed. As disturbance during severe weather can be particularly damaging, it is important that disturbance is minimised during the winter months. This tends to be self-regulating. Meat yields (and, therefore, the value) of cockles declines when the water cools, meaning most fishers tend to stop cockling before winter even if some of the TAC remains.

Landings figures indicate that >90% of the harvested cockles are generally landed before the end of October each year. The default daily quota will be 2 tonnes, but this may be varied if the circumstances of a particular year justify it. For example, it may be appropriate to set a different daily quota if it appears that it will not otherwise be possible for circa 90% of the TAC to be achieved before the end of October. It should be noted that a variety of factors are likely to be relevant in any given year and as such any variance to the daily quota will be made on a case by case basis.