2025 Wash Cockle Fishery: management proposals

Proposed high-density juvenile closures

The cockle Fisheries Management Plan sets out that areas of high-density juveniles (i.e. year-0 cockles at densities of more than 1000 per m²) are closed to the fishery. This is intended to ensure that the juvenile stocks remain above conservation thresholds and to prevent impacts on future fisheries by protecting pre-spawning individuals and areas likely to support fisheries in future years.

There are 16 areas identified as containing high-density juvenile cockles. These are set out in **Charts 1 to 5 below**. Two of these closures coincide in part with the seal haul-out closure. The proposed closures would protect an estimated 4,042 tonnes of Year-0 cockles, representing 46% of the overall biomass of that cohort. In doing so, the fishery would lose access to approximately 8.3% of the biomass of cockles ≥14mm width and 7.5% of the total biomass of cockles older than Year-0. These closures, therefore, offer a good protective value to the stocks, while causing limited restriction on access to larger cockles.

For the most part, where a sample area contained high-density juveniles, the associated 12.44ha grid is proposed as closed. It is likely that the closures will contain areas which do not have high-density juveniles and that the high-density juveniles extend beyond some boxes.

Two closures encompass boarder areas with the intention of protecting less dense patches of juvenile cockles but which are anticipated as being likely to contribute to future fisheries.

1. Roger closure

The Roger supports a large extent of Year-0 cockles covering multiple stations (Chart A below). Protection of the wider area is intended to ensure that the high-density cockles are available to next year's fishery, including those likely to be outside of the 'high-density boxes'.

The cockle survey also indicates that the impacts of closing the wider area are limited as the density of cockles which are year-1 and above is low throughout, with the exception of two areas (boxes labelled 'C' and '7' on Chart A below) which would be closed in any case as they are either supporting high-density juveniles or occurring within a shellfish lay.

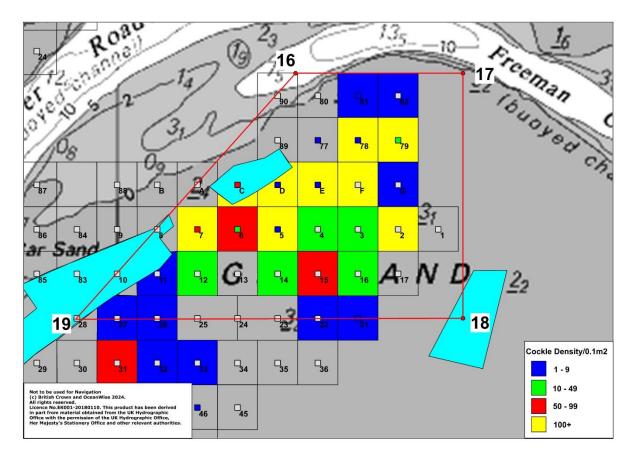


Chart A – showing the density of cockles in relation to the proposed Roger Closure.

2. Gat Closure

The Gat closure is only marginally larger than the 12.44ha boxes which require closure. Because of their diagonal orientation, is it likely that the year-0 cockles are spread continuously between them. As such, it is proposed that the closure encompasses both to ensure that high density cockles outside of the boxes are protected. The area is not thought to contain high densities of cockles beyond year-0. This closure, and the cockle densities are set out in Chart B.

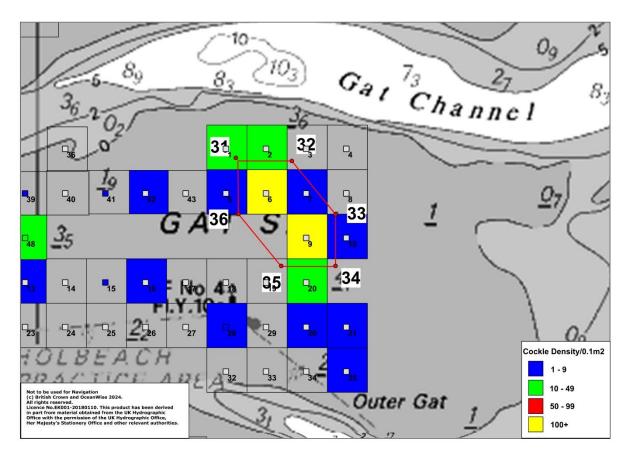


Chart B - proposed Gat closure

