



End Point Assessment Specification

Apprenticeship standard: ST0952 Fisher

Link to apprenticeship standard:

<https://skillsengland.education.gov.uk/apprenticeships/st0952-v1-1>

Contents

End Point Assessment Specification	1
Apprenticeship standard: ST0952 Fisher	1
Contents	2
1. Qualification objective	3
2. Prior qualifications	3
a. Qualifications which a learner must have completed before taking the qualification ..	3
b. Prior knowledge, skills or understanding which the Learner is required to have before taking the qualification	4
c. Units which a Learner must have completed before the qualification will be awarded and any optional routes.....	6
d. Other requirements which a Learner must have satisfied before the Learner will be assessed or before the qualification will be awarded	7
3. Knowledge, skills and understanding which will be assessed as part of the qualification	7
4. The method of any assessment and any associated requirements relating to it	7
5. Criteria against which Learners' levels of attainment will be measured (such as assessment criteria or exemplars),	7
6. Specimen assessment materials.....	8
7. Specified levels of attainment	8
8. Qualification level.....	8

1. Qualification objective

The broad purpose of the occupation is to sustainably harvest fish and shellfish. Fishing methods range from static gears such as shellfish pots through to modern, selective, high-tech trawl equipment. A fisher works as part of a team, both onshore and at sea. They are involved in the entire end-to-end process, through to transporting the catch to market to enable it to be sold. They set up the fishing gear and fit it to a boat and watch-keep on a navigational passage to and from fishing grounds. They deploy and retrieve gear. They may use onboard hydraulics and powered machinery. They catch, process, store and land the fish (or shellfish). Fishers also help look after the sea. They collect data for policy makers. This data informs plans for fishing, catch limits and quotas to ensure stocks remain sustainable. A Fisher adapts and improves processes to improve sustainability. They adapt to seasonal changes and vary their approach to catch different types of fish. They also adapt their approach in response to the sea, tides, and weather conditions.

2. Prior qualifications

a. Qualifications which a learner must have completed before taking the qualification

Prior to undertaking this end-point assessment, apprentices must have obtained the following qualifications/certificates as required by the Apprenticeship Standard and EPA plan:

- have passed Complete basic training approved by any Maritime Administration which is signatory to the Seafarers Training Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) convention to achieve: 1 day Seafish Fishermen's basic sea survival or STCW Personal Survival Techniques (1 day) (STCW A-VI/1)
- have passed 1-day Seafish Fishermen's basic firefighting and prevention or 2 day STCW Fire Fighting and Fire Prevention (STCW A-VI/1-2)
- have passed 1 day Seafish Fishermen's basic first aid or STCW Elementary First Aid (1 day) (STCW A-VI/1-3)
- have passed 1 day Seafish basic health and safety covering: know your vessel, understanding roles and responsibilities, maintaining effectiveness, working safely on a fishing vessel, dealing with emergencies.
- have passed Certificated 5 day Seafish Navigation and Watchkeeping course
- have passed Certificated 5 day Marine Coastguard Agency (MCA) Approved Engine Course Diesel Engine course (AEC 1)
- have passed Certificated 1 day Seafish Stability Awareness for Experienced Fishermen course
- have passed Certificated 1 day Seafish Advanced Stability Awareness course
- have passed Certificated Royal Yacht Association (RYA) GMDSS VHF Short Range Certificate (Radio Operator)

IAMI do not stipulate any additional qualifications that an apprentice must have completed prior to taking the qualification, additional qualifications are at the discretion of the individual employers.

b. Prior knowledge, skills or understanding which the Learner is required to have before taking the qualification

IAMI do not stipulate any additional knowledge, skills or understanding beyond those outlined in the Apprenticeship Standard that an apprentice must have completed prior to taking the qualification. Required prior knowledge, skills or understanding is at the discretion of the individual employers.

Knowledge, skills or understanding as required by this apprenticeship:

Knowledge

K1: Personal safety equipment including life rafts, life rings, wet weather gear, EPIRB (Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacon) and floatation device requirements. How to report defects or request replacements.

K2: Conditions required to go to sea. The impact that forecast weather conditions have on preparations and how to obtain weather and sea information using software applications.

K3: Food and water supply requirements for the length of the trip.

K4: Safety checks, stowage, and maintenance requirements of boat safety equipment. Including: life rafts, life rings, EPIRB (Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacon).

K5: Basic engine checks: oil, water level checks and fuel required for the length of trip.

K6: The material requirements for repairs to fishing gear at sea and how to check the condition of fishing gear for damage.

K7: Quantity and safe stowage requirements for ice, depending on the fishery or type of boat.

K8: Refrigeration equipment operational checks.

K9: Common hydraulic faults, defects, and identification methods.

K10: Procedures to ensure the safe shooting and hauling of fishing gear and the importance of being in the correct position on board the boat.

K11: Species identification and how to sort and grade them for processing or return them to the sea in line with fisheries legislation.

K12: Technical conservation measures and their impact on the long-term sustainability of fishing stocks.

K13: Catch information and reporting requirements. How to estimate the weight of each species and the importance of accuracy.

K14: Processing requirements for each species: gutting, head off, whole, nicking, banding claws.

K15: Catch storage requirements to maintain quality.

K16: Common problems with the boat and how to identify them. For example, mechanical, electrical, watertight integrity, health and safety issues.

K17: The procedures for safely navigating and keeping watch when at sea. Including, latitude and longitude, steering by compass, position fixing, buoyage.

K18: The (Maritime Regulations) 'rules of the road' such as passing port to port and movement to and from port.

K19: Modern and traditional navigational technology: GPS, radar, auto pilot bridge navigation equipment, compass.

K20: Methods to tie up a boat depending on its size, location and the tide (including quayside and alongside another vessel).

K21: The knots and lengths of rope required to safely moor a boat.

K22: The operating requirements and terminology used to communicate with other boats and the coastguard using a VHF (Very High Frequency) radio. And how to issue a distress call.

K23: Safety procedures: man overboard, anchor, and fire drills.

K24: Requirements for safely unloading and transporting the catch to market whilst ensuring the quality of the catch is maintained.

K25: Housekeeping requirements at sea: the need to keep the work and living areas clean and free from obstruction and to practice good hygiene when preparing food.

K26: Climate change and the environmental impact of pollution on the fishing industry.

K27: Mental and physical health support services available.

Skills

S1: Check personal safety equipment for defects (including personal floatation device, wet weather gear and personal locator beacon).

S2: Check and acquire adequate food and water supplies for the length the trip.

S3: Carry out an inspection of the boat to ensure that safety equipment is in place, and check the engine maintenance record.

S4: Check that the deck is clear of obstructions and equipment is stowed away safely.

S5: Check ice is suitable for the length of trip.

S6: Inspect refrigeration/ storage facilities to ensure that it is operating correctly.

S7: Inspect hydraulic pipes for defects. Report findings.

S8: Prepare and shoot fishing gear.

S9: Prepare for and haul fishing gear.

S10: Identify the fish or shellfish species and sort them for processing. Release fish or shellfish in line with regulations.

S11: Estimate the weight of each species. Record the information and submit to the Skipper.

S12: Process species correctly (fish or shellfish). Store them to ensure quality.

S13: Identify and resolve problems with the boat and fishing gear (within level of authority).

S14: Keep watch and navigate the boat at sea (within level of authority), in line with Maritime Regulations ('the rules of the road').

S15: Navigate the boat using GPS, radar and auto pilot bridge navigation equipment (within level of authority).

S16: Tie up the boat taking into account the tide and weather conditions.

S17: Communicate with other stations or boats using VHF radio.

S18: Issue a distress alert.

S19: Follow safety procedures: man overboard, anchor drills, fire drills.

S20: Unload the catch for transport to market whilst maintaining catch quality.

S21: Prepare food for the crew and maintain cleanliness of living area.

Behaviours

B1: Prioritises health and safety when completing tasks.

B2: Considers sustainability throughout the end to end fishing process.

B3: Acts with honesty and integrity and takes responsibility for own actions.

B4: Proactively adapts to changing situations/ conditions.

B5: Team worker. For example, polite, keeps others informed, helps colleagues, takes account of equality and diversity.

B6: Seeks learning and development opportunities.

c. Units which a Learner must have completed before the qualification will be awarded and any optional routes

IAMI do not stipulate any additional units beyond those listed in the Apprenticeship Standard that an apprentice must have completed prior to taking the qualification. Additional required units are at the discretion of the individual employers.

Units required as per this standard:

There are no mandatory units for this standard

There are no optional units or pathways for this standard

d. Other requirements which a Learner must have satisfied before the Learner will be assessed or before the qualification will be awarded

IAMI do not stipulate any additional requirements beyond those listed in the Apprenticeship Standard that an apprentice must have completed prior to taking the qualification. Additional requirements are at the discretion of the individual employers.

3. Knowledge, skills and understanding which will be assessed as part of the qualification

All KSBs listed above

4. The method of any assessment and any associated requirements relating to it

Professional Discussion

Practical

5. Criteria against which Learners' levels of attainment will be measured (such as assessment criteria or exemplars),

The assessment has been designed in accordance with the Apprenticeship End-Point Assessment plan found here:

<https://skillsengland.education.gov.uk/apprenticeships/st0952-v1-1?view=epa>

For this assessment, grading decisions are made as follows:

For each assessment method, the criteria against levels of attainment will be measured are:

Practical demonstration – Practical demonstrations are graded at either a pass or a fail. The assessor will decide if the apprentice has demonstrated competence in each of the areas assessed.

Professional discussion

This assessment is created randomly from a bank of moderated questions contained within the IAMI question bank, the assessment is underpinned by the portfolio, the assessor may ask the apprentice to use this to assist with their answers. The assessment contains 15 questions and grading is as follows:

1. Individual question grading

Distinction: 75% or over of the specimen answers provided at the pass grade plus 50% or over of the specimen answers provided at the distinction grade for that question should be given by the apprentice

Pass: over 50% of the range of specimen answers provided at the pass grade for that question should be given by the apprentice **OR** 50% of the pass grade answers plus at least one answer from the distinction grade.

Fail: less than 50% of the range of specimen answers provided at the pass grade for that question. For example, if four (4) specimen answers are provided and the apprentice provide only one (1) or less of these model answers then they will have failed that question.

2. Assessment grading:

Distinction: where over 50% of the correctly answered questions contains answers at the distinction level, and 90% or over of the questions have a pass grade, then an overall distinction grade will be awarded.

Pass: The apprentice has demonstrated competency in the required KSBs for this standard.

Fail: The apprentice has not demonstrated competency in the required KSBs for this standard.

Where any EPA can not be completed, and therefore no grade is awarded, then this must be brought to the attention of the IAMI Secretariat at secretary@iami.org.uk

6. Specimen assessment materials

Due to the practical nature of the assessments, specimen assessment materials are not available.

7. Specified levels of attainment

Distinction/Pass/Fail

8. Qualification level

Level 2