

Marine Scotland

Clyde 2020 Summit: April 2014

Annex C - Practical Measures/Projects Workshops



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Clyde 2020 Summit, 23rd April 2014

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Workshop Flip Chart Notes

Session 1 – 11.45-12.45

Projects A - Mandela, Green Group

- Important to recognise the links between seabed habitats and stocks. Measures to support the health of the wider ecosystem welcome : closed areas.
- Advanced fisheries management : spatial measures and effort control
- Mechanism? Reservation that IFGs which are industry orientated will develop balanced plans.
- Fisheries management : improved understanding of impacts of different gear types.
- Ban destructive forms of fishing – objective to improve quality of life for people (anglers, divers, some types of commercial fishing).
- Recognise sacrifice of some stakeholders : incentivise changed manage e.g. limitations on use of high impact gear types.
- Incentivise diversification opportunities e.g. away from commercial fisheries to other activities such as sea angling.
- Spatial restrictions on high impact activities may be more achievable.
- 50/60 mobile fishing vessels – incentivise change through grants/decommissioning – direct action cheaper than science.
- Science can inform the selection of projects and supports evaluation of impact.
- Need for balance between science and action.
- Timescale for meaningful evaluation of change? ‘Long Term’
- Identify indicators of condition/use MSFD – clear targets for environmental status.
- Need for equal treatment of all sectoral interests.
- Need for regional targets for GES?
- Need to define what ‘sustainability’ means in terms of the Clyde : Already defined in MSFD
- Current trend? Stable, improving, deteriorating? What state do we want to be at?
- Accepting the status quo not acceptable.
- Legal requirement under Marine Scotland Act/MSFD to enhance where necessary
- While some signs of improvement in stock some evidence of continued decline in seabed integrity.
- Other impacts?
 - Aquaculture
 - Address through Regional Marine Plan?
 - Litter/Microplastics
 - Impact on species e.g. nephrops
 - Blown litter impacts on shoreline
 - Water quality, eutrophication, bathing water quality.
 - Action: public education and understanding of marine litter

- Research framework needed to monitor effect of action – research/action go hand in hand.
- Involve the public in research.
- Label Clyde fisheries as sustainable – what would be the benefits? Economic – Marine Stewardship Council accreditation.
- 1970's over 100 mobile commercial vessels, 100 static vessels. Many angling charter vessels. Economic, social, recreational benefits. Need to recognise benefits of RSA for local economy.
- Sustainable diversification e.g. line caught mackerel.
- Local seafood : use local shellfish in local outlets as it currently disappears out of our region : opportunity for greater local benefits. Erratic supply and demand is a constraint.
- Stock assessment : management relies on this – is the Clyde recognised as a discrete unit perhaps opportunities for local stock assessment.
- Habitat/wider ecosystem quality needs to be evaluated.
- Impact of NI fishing vessels/Solway/loM need for effective engagement with neighbouring admin interests.
- Inshore benthic survey – develop
- Relationship between IFG's and Regional Marine Planning – RMP the mechanism for wider stakeholder engagement.
- Comparisons between IFGs and IFCA's – IFCA's have a broader membership.
- IFMAC has a wider membership and should influence the work of the IFGs.
- Need for link between local and national fisheries management measures.

Projects B – Melville – Purple Group

- Increase biodiversity – NTZ and zoning spatial management
 - Evidence based – not used to solve conflict resolution although it may be a by-product.
 - Feeder grounds, spat, spawning etc.
 - Fishing type, beware of honeypot effect.
- Measures need to be pervasive just now until research gets more evidence base.
- Use MPAs or NTZ areas to trial some measures rather than just wait.

Marked as priority 1

- **Start using science community knowledge to target measures using E(M)FF strategically.**
- Baseline data for Arran happening could also make sure we have this for less effort in the Clyde from local boats. 26 down to 12 at Troon.
- Who is fishing in the Clyde? **All** vessels in the Clyde should be fitted with VMS but can fishermen from elsewhere be forced to have VMS? Other UK administrations may also introduce this.

(Marked as priority 2)

- **Assistance to fishermen to help during any measures (need based) – E(M)FF etc – need a strategic approach to funding – spatial planning.**

(Marked as priority 3)

- Discard analysis – species and size.
 - SFF TZZ (nephrops) – research on impact on cod (by-catch) are less discards with measure already introduced but not at species level need more detailed analysis.
 - What about impact of other non-Clyde vessels, can't currently keep others out.
 - Displaced vessels on the increase??

Conclusion (of this workshop only)

IFG happening

- Put in place data collection system for all Scottish boats – VMS or whatever.
- Community supported fisheries scheme
 - We're buying Icelandic cod in local chippie
 - Scottish stocks go overseas
 - Nephrops and scallops to start with
 - Mackerel line caught and discards where boat comes in(?)
- Subscription model – local individuals and restaurants using local product
 - Predictable income source
 - Pilot on south coast England, customers need to get what they think they are getting.
 - Sustainable fisheries accreditation badge = premium pricing
 - Need to manage other gear conflict issues i.e. promoting one over another.
 - Need to manage protectionism (others can fish the Clyde e.g. N Ireland)
 - Marketing fish from MPAs?
 - Pricing
 - shop prices
 - wholesale – at this price both fishermen and consumer are better off.
 - Fishermen
- BUT we need more fish!

Session 2 – 1330-1430

Projects A - Mandela, Blue Group

- Restocking
 - Scope for lobster/scallop
 - Potential for scallop fishing in a smaller area? Management for enhanced productivity.
 - Positive management of nephrops by translocation of juveniles
 - Reseeding of scallops from farmed stocks – not regarded as priority.
- Water quality (WFD)
 - Understanding the impact of any improvement e.g. in reduced nitrate levels (existing measure)
- Invoke innovative results based fisheries management e.g. herring
 - Establish objectives – limits/biomass
 - Industry establishes management plan
 - Evaluate/monitor and adjust (adaptive management)
 - Industry has responsibility for science/management
 - Schemes depend on objectives
- Example of mixed fisheries management in North Sea.
 - Several outcomes – provide evidence that appropriate management is being applied through monitoring.
 - Approach has been used to address fish stock management?
 - Has constraints in terms of wider ecosystem management?
 - Adapt objectives according to ecosystem needs.
 - Quota management may be a mechanism.
- Stakeholders interests are diverse and not single sector.
- Management group depends on objectives.
- 'Bottom up' approach
- There may be a broad range of priorities?
- RO mechanism for shellfish
- Single species approach needs to be taken for results based management system.
- Understanding discards would be beneficial

Core measures

Some of these are already in place. Specific measure such as increased use of VMS may be beneficial.

- Further establishment of MPAs (potential).
- Spatial management
- Gear modification/restrictions?
- Effort control – concern about attracting increased effort – improved local management leads to honeypot effect.
- Need for increased understanding of fishing activity.
- Restricted access supports sense of local stewardship
- Increased understanding of recreational activities needed

- Wildlife watching/recreational fishing, opportunity for promotion
- Opportunity for improved integration of different uses - MPP? Who will be on it? Principle of local co-management supported.
- Diverse range of interests in the Clyde : recreation, tourism, energy generation etc. need to recognise range of users.
- Planning process is the mechanism for delivering the vision – both marine and terrestrial.
- Is there a need for analysis of existing use?
 - Clyde Forum/SSMEI work undertaken
 - How good is the understanding of existing spatial use?
 - Considerable body of information
 - Recognition of the benefits (social/economic) an improved ecosystem could bring.
- General agreement that bigger fish would bring diverse benefits and drive tourism/sea angling tourism.
- Most appropriate management depends on species/habitats
- Habitat creation: potential for artificial reefs
- Habitat recovery is a higher priority than habitat creation
- Needs to be recognition that measures such as effort control/improved gear selectivity has an economic impact.
- Need to take a long term view – mitigate the short term pain.

Projects B - Melville – Orange Group

*** Review legislative background**

- Need leaner, fitter legislative tools –flexible, fit for purpose, responsive to science, local management.
- Could us Clyde as trial area.
- In particular herring legislation - market for small herring/squid
- Discard legislation may help in very near future.
- Need a season for each fishery at the moment all focused on prawns.
- How to manage quota as new stock becomes available within reg order dd(?) exclude white fish

*** IFGs need legislative powers –teeth like IFCAs – need to review management system for local level – local v national.**

- Measures to protect cod population

*** Education programme for Clyde of what Clyde ecosystem is and all benefits to all people and all sectors.**

*** Look at future pressures from development in marine planning.**

***Local people must take pride in ‘Clyde’ brand and eat local.**

NB red asterix indicates prioritisation of issues.

Session 3 – 1500-1600

Projects A – Mandela

- Clyde – existing plan(s)
 - IFG plan – not spatial of temporal
 - To what extent have existing plans been implemented?
- Habitat creation/restoration a priority, restocking/reseeding reservations
- Adaptive management
 - Define area/objectives
 - Apply measures
 - Monitor/evaluate impact
 - What is the optimum/appropriate size of area for this approach?
 - Agreement on need for a proactive approach.
- Developing spatial plans requires data
 - Clyde has habitat information available
 - There is a role for spatial management
 - Need to recognise the need for flexibility (adaptive approach)
 - Who drives the process? Marine Scotland has a key role.
 - SIFT is progressing work on a spatial plan – working towards regulating order.
 - Regulating order can address management needs
 - Co-management, with stakeholder input.
- Science strategy needed
 - Clyde Scientific Trust (incorporate MSS/SAMS work) – provide a vehicle for external funding
 - Who pays for marine/fisheries management?
 - Industry levy/EMFF programme
 - RO may be an appropriate mechanism
 - Concern about impact on mobile fishing
 - A previous proposal has been based on a 3NM limit, now outdated.
 - SIFT aim to facilitate local co-management
 - Management structure for RO critical – must be inclusive
 - Concern about displacement of mobile fishing
 - Poor understanding of fisheries (commercial) inhibits constructive discussion.
 - Stakeholder consultation is critical
 - IFG sub group from Clyde is a key method of industry engagement.
 - IFG concerns (SW) – non-functioning
 - 2 management plans from previous IFGs
 - 1st meeting in Nov 2013, 8 months after appointment of chair.
 - Industry input is critical to success, MS will support
 - Local momentum is essential.
- What is the alternative? (in event IFG fails)
 - Governance mechanism for projects is critical
- MSFD/WFD relationship
 - Clarification needed to establish responsibilities (where they lie)

- RSA (RYA?) facilities limited e.g. launch points for small boats
 - Potential to support angling
 - Need for improved accessibility
- Land based implication to any management measures and need for land/sea integration
- Need for effective conflict resolution mechanisms/MPP
- Transparency/information critical - lack of ease of access to information.
- Need for recognition of use of providing up to date information –would improve engagement.
- Regional version of Marine Atlas
- Communication is vital.

Melville – Projects B – Yellow Group

* Opportunities for hatcheries in Upper Loch Fyne (MPA)

- MPAs may give some benefit to increasing stocks of fish depending on management regime.
- MSS will probably survey Lamlash Bay in October to compare baseline study.

* Clyde should be run by everyone for everyone – management organisation should develop a management plan – what will we do differently? Scientific panel/group linked to the IFG could contribute research.

* Spatial area to improve habitat with compensation to those impacted (perhaps scallop dredging and/or static). BUT we don't know where yet. Positive impact on scallops and perhaps fish but longer term. Needs aims and objectives of what specifically trying to achieve and need answers to e.g. why are all the whiting so small?

*Fish the small whiting out.