

Appendix 23
Other – wildfowling



Appendix 23

Other – wildfowling

Table A23.1: Summary of sample confidence levels

Responses	Spatial data	Questionnaire data
<30	Very low sample – interpret spatial data with great care	Very low sample – do not analyse questionnaire results
30 – 60	Low sample –interpret spatial data with care	Low sample –analyse questionnaire results with caution
60 -100	Medium sample – good spatial data	Medium sample – analyse questionnaire results with care
>100	Robust sample	Robust sample

This table summarises the confidence that can be placed in spatial data and questionnaire data as a result of the corresponding sample sizes. This is described in more detail below.

Definition

1. Respondents were able to identify ‘other’ recreational activities that they undertook in coastal and marine areas. Wildfowling accounted for around 77% of these responses so has been analysed as an activity in its own right.

Sample sizes

2. The survey collected information on participation in recreation and tourism activities in two ways. Firstly, survey respondents were asked to list all the activities they had undertaken during the previous 12 months, completing a map for each. Secondly, they were asked to identify the one or two activities that they considered most import. They were asked a series of questions relating to their participation in these activities.
3. **59** people identified wildfowling as their ‘other’ recreational activity and provided spatial information on where this takes place. **55** of these people also identified ‘other’ as their most important activity so it has been assumed that their answers to the activity specific questions relate to wildfowling. These are small samples. This, added to the fact that other respondents may have been provided information had ‘wildfowling’ been identified as a specific activity within the survey questionnaire, means that confidence in the analysis of responses is low and the results should, therefore, be interpreted with caution.
4. Based on the sample of people who provided spatial information, around 26% of respondents lived within a mile of the Scottish coastline, 19% between one and five miles and 28% more than five miles. The remaining 28% of respondents came from outside Scotland – a relatively high proportion when compared to other activities.

Spatial data

5. People completing the survey identified 659 areas they had been wildfowling. This information has been used to generate a heat map showing the concentration of activity around the Scottish coast (see **Map A23.1**). The map suggests most activity concentrated in smaller estuaries and coastal wetland such as along the River Cree in Wigtown Bay, in the Montrose Basin and Nigg Bay. This map is available on Marine Scotland's National Marine Plan Interactive (NMPi) website (<https://marinescotland.atkinsgeospatial.com/nmpi/>).
6. **Figure A23.1** shows the percentage distribution of wildfowling across Marine Regions. It shows a concentration of activity in the Forth and Tay, Moray Firth and Solway Marine Regions.

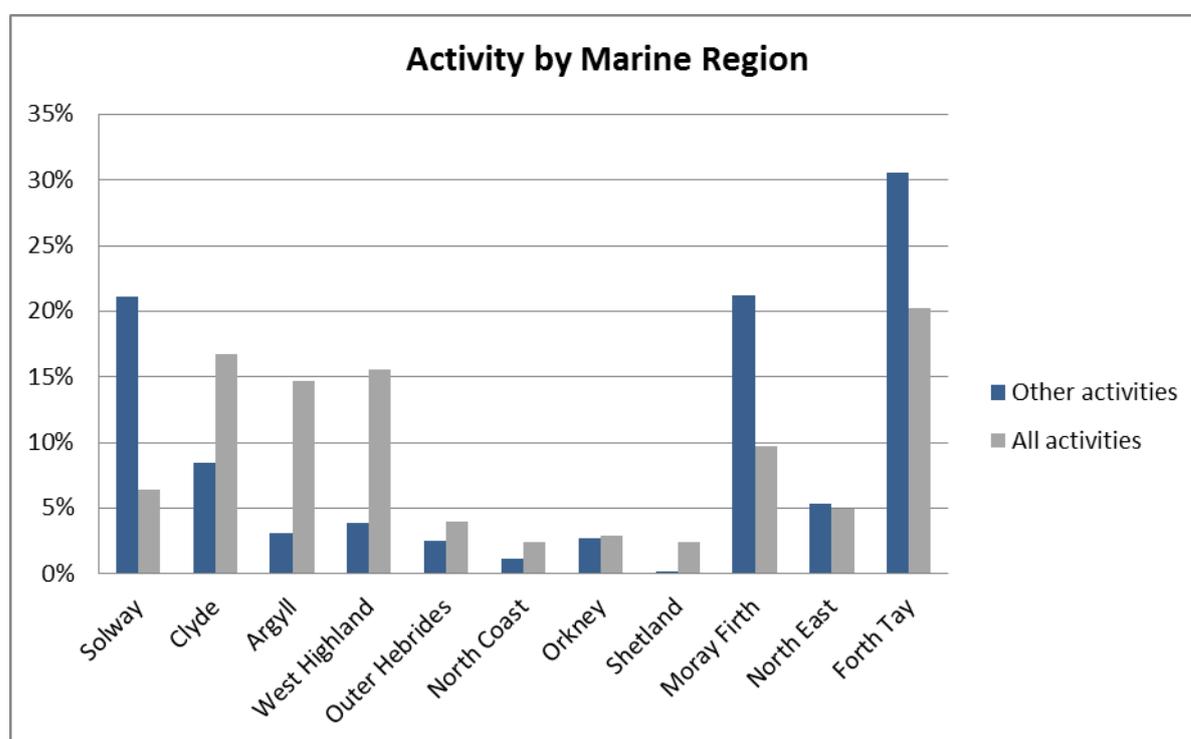
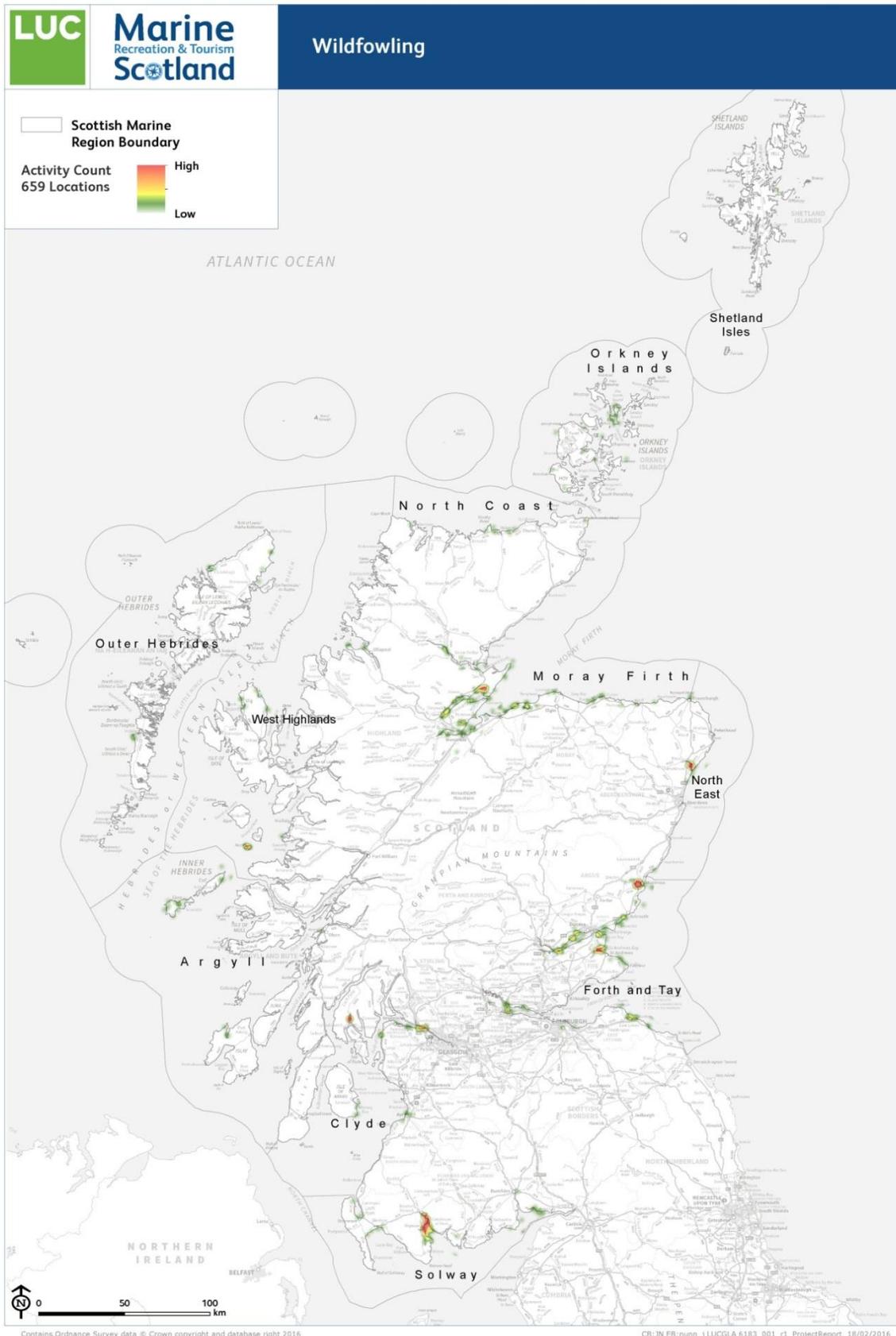


Figure A23.1: Percentage distribution of 'other' activities across Marine Regions



Map A23.1: Wildfowling (59 responses)

Trip planning

7. Respondents were asked about the factors influencing their decision on where they went and about the sources of information they used to make that decision.

Factors influencing decisions on where to go

8. The most important factors influencing decisions on where to go include the suitability of the location and the possibility of seeing wildlife. Factors of secondary importance include places people have visited previously, recommendations from others, attractive scenery and the availability of accommodation.

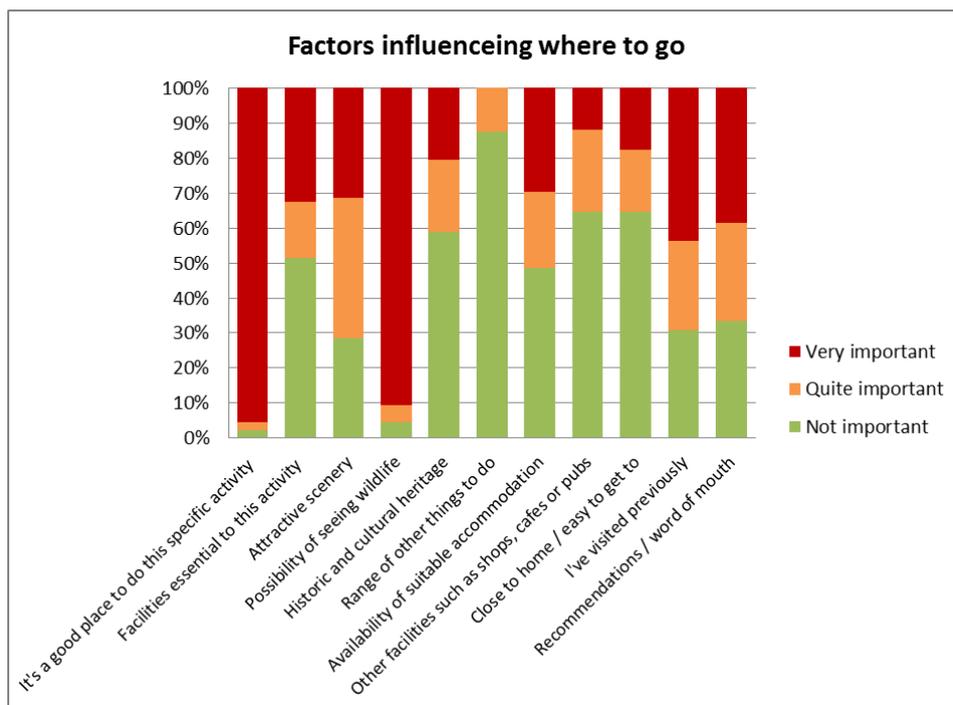


Figure A23.2: Other – wildfowling – factors influencing where to go

Sources of information

9. Recommendations from friends or relatives and people’s own knowledge of the Scottish coast are the most importance sources of information.

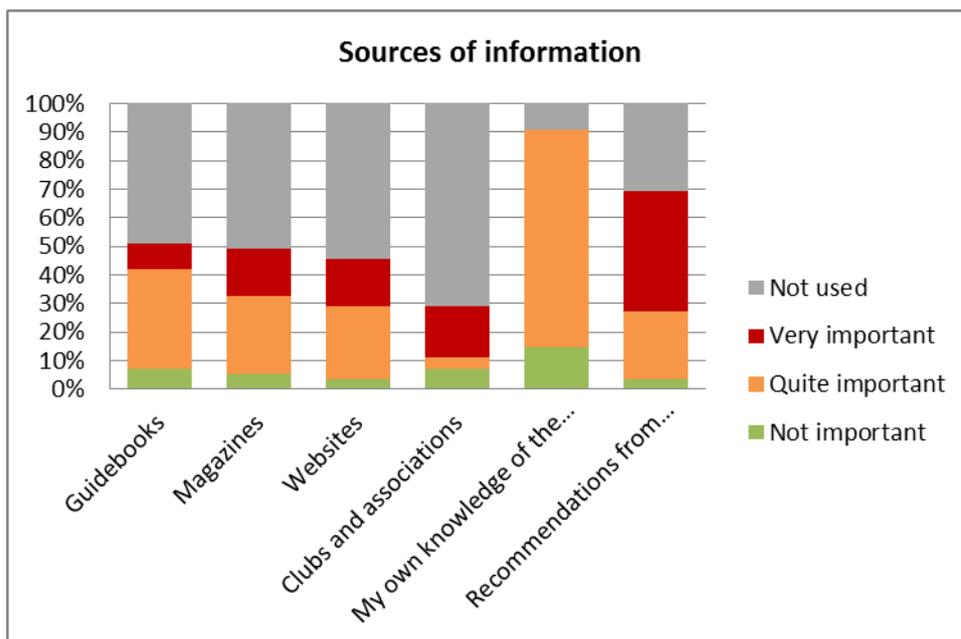


Figure A23. 3: Other – wildfowling – sources of information

Characteristics of trip to the coast

Transport to start point

- Car is by far the most common mode of transport to the start of people’s visit to the coast, with around 95% of respondents indicating they always travel that way, and a further 5% indicating they sometimes go by car. Around 65% of people indicate that they always or sometimes walk, while 30% sometimes use a ferry as part of their journey. Small numbers travel by bicycle, bus or train.

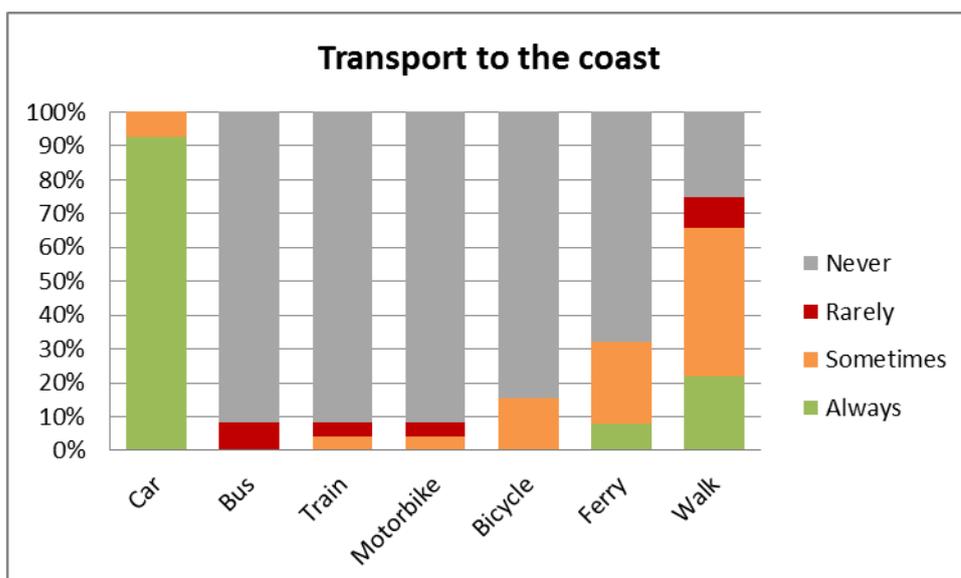


Figure A23.4: Other – wildfowling – transport

Monthly profile of activity

11. Analysis of the months during which people take part in wildfowling suggests a concentration of activity in the autumn and winter, with less activity between March and August.

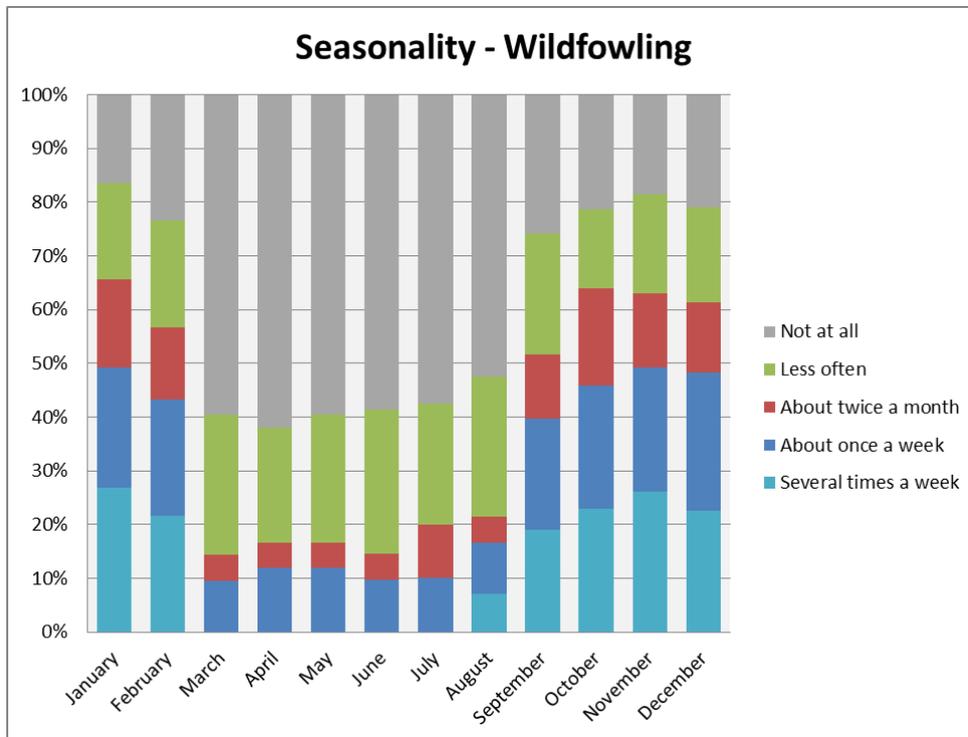


Figure A23.5: Other – wildfowling – seasonality

Trip length

12. Respondents who indicated they take part in wildfowling made an average of around 4.5 day trips, 0.7 short breaks and 0.7 longer breaks per year.

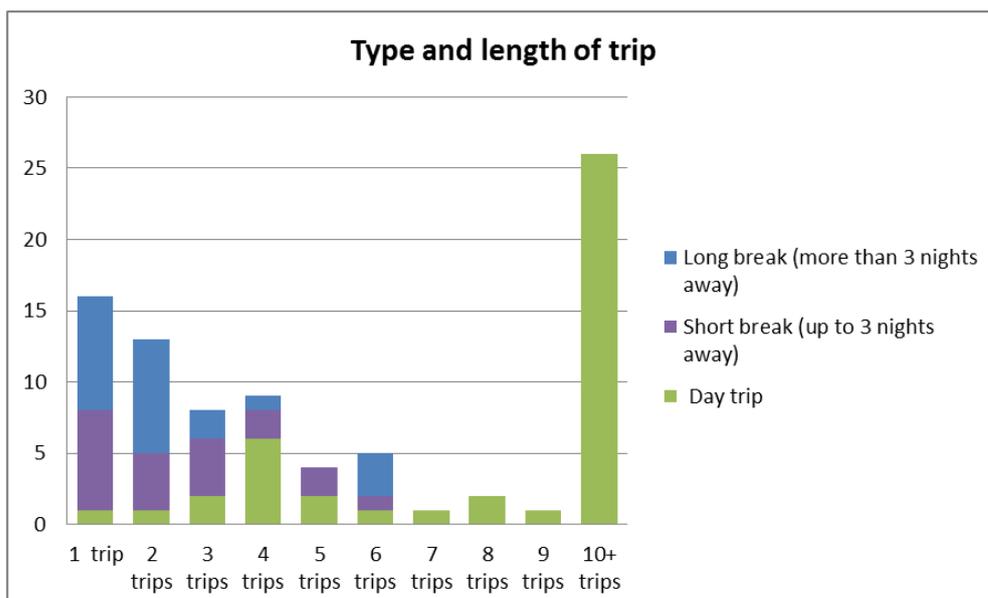


Figure A23.6: Other – wildfowling – type and length of trip

13. The sample accounts for a minimum of around 340 day trips, 51 short breaks and 52 longer breaks.

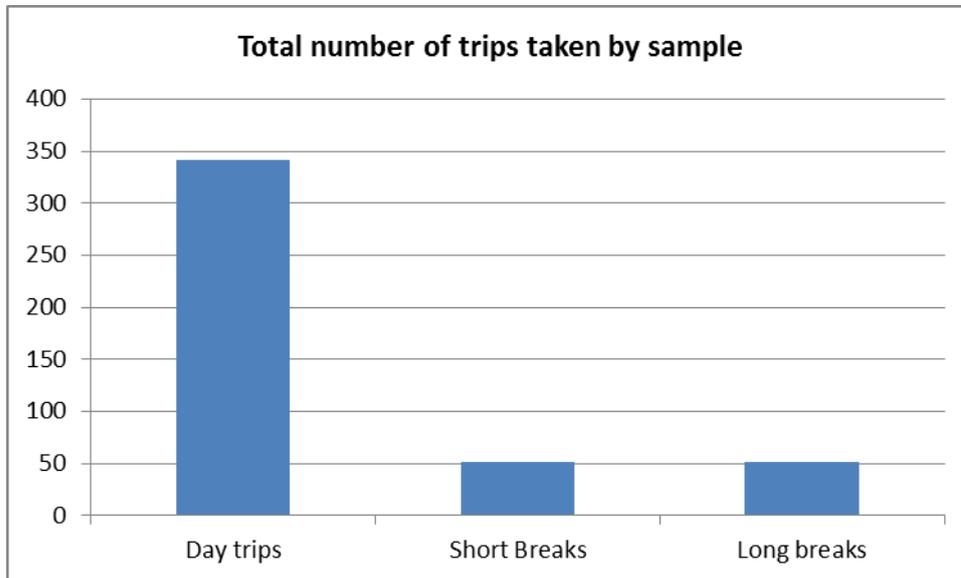


Figure A23.7: Other – wildfowling – number of trips

Accommodation used

14. People provided information on the types of accommodation they typically use. Staying with friends and family, self catering, bed and breakfast and hotels were the most frequently used types of accommodation.

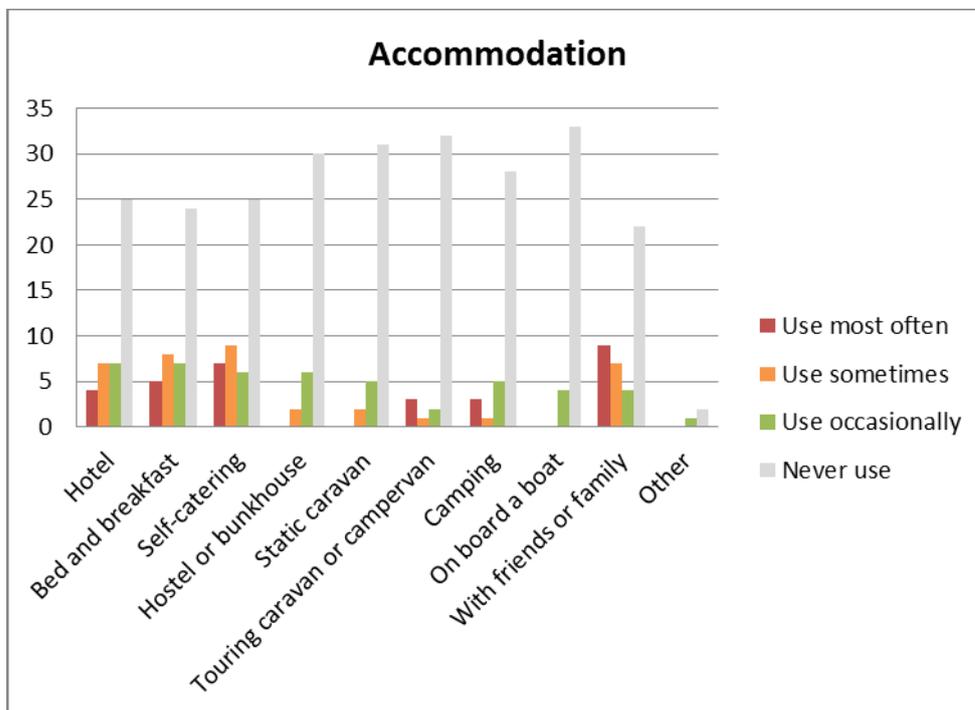


Figure A23.8: Other – wildfowling – accommodation

Improvements to make trip more enjoyable

15. The most common area for improvement cited by respondents who indicated they take part in wildfowling was parking and access, though generally people were less concerned about the need for improvements than those undertaking other activities.

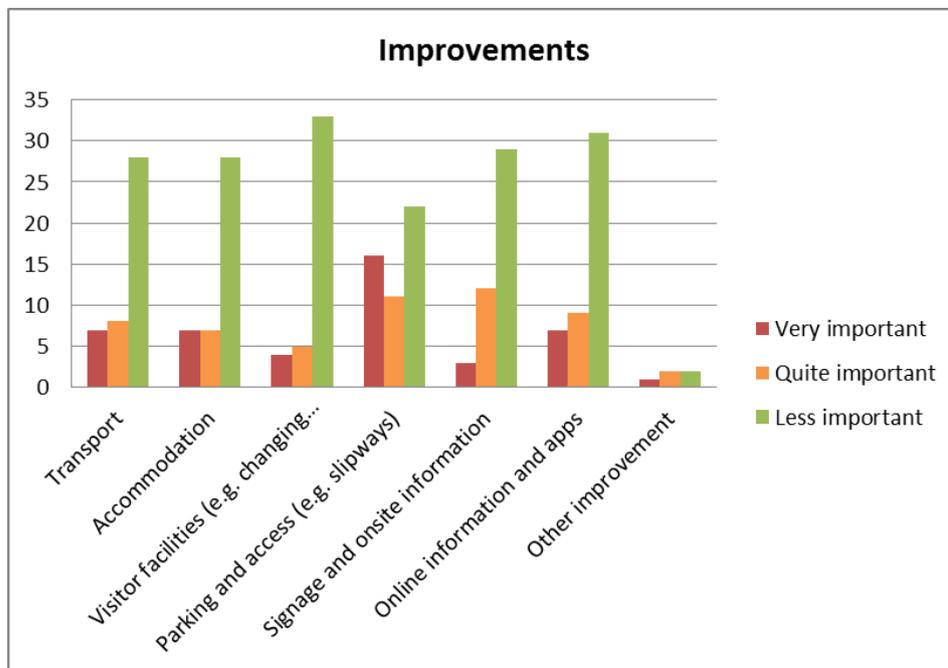


Figure A23.9: Other – wildfowling – improvements

Party

16. Respondents were asked a number of questions about the people they are normally with when undertaking their chosen recreation or tourism activity.

Who was with you?

17. **Figure A23.10** suggests that wildfowling is more likely to be with friends than the survey sample as a whole. People were least frequently to be alone or with members of an organised trip.

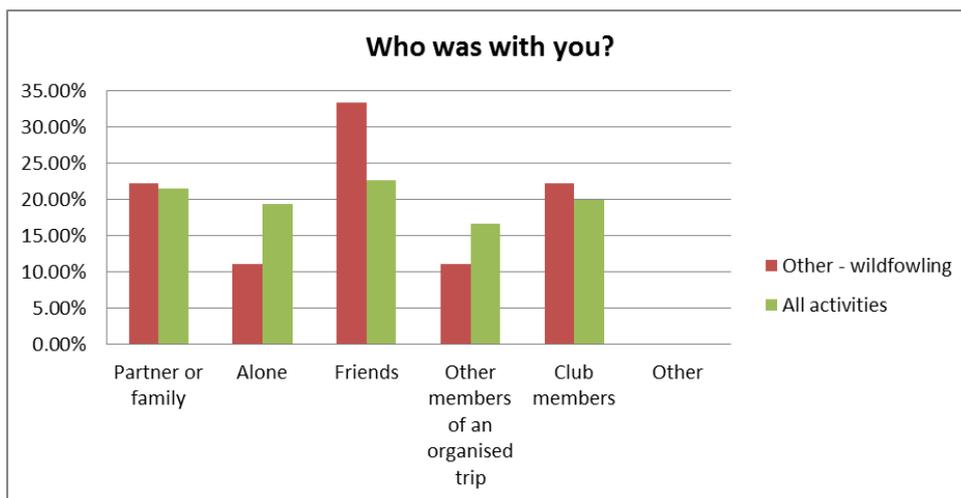


Figure A23.10: Other – wildfowling – party

Age groups and gender composition of party

18. Respondents were also asked about the age and gender composition of their party⁴⁶. **Figure A23.11** shows the party size for wildfowling tends to be smaller than for the survey sample as a whole. However, parties are more likely to include men between the ages of 16 and 65 than other activities.

19.

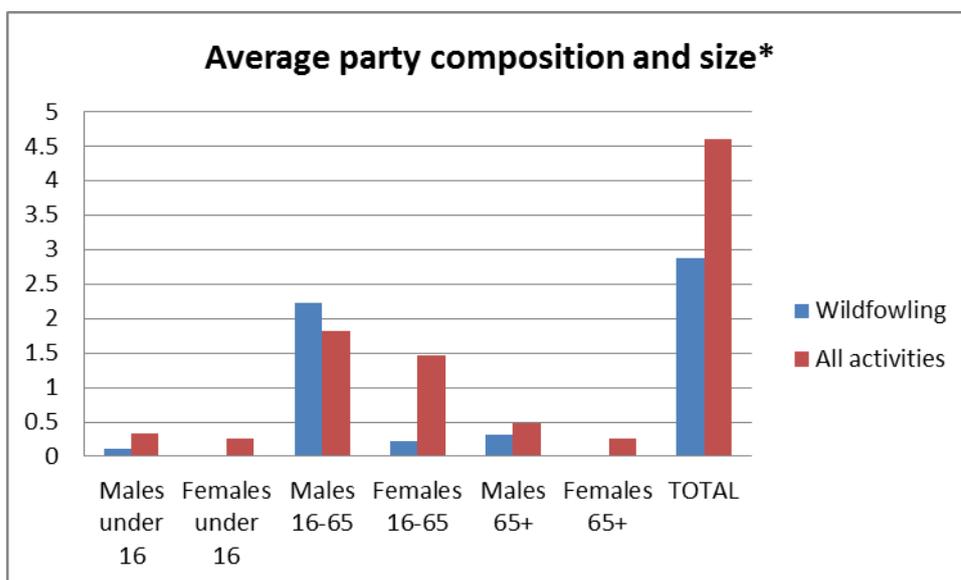


Figure A23.11: Other – wildfowling – party composition

⁴⁶ * respondents were asked whether there were 1,2,3,4 or 5 or more people in each age/gender category. For the purposes of analysis, returns of '5 or more' have been taken to be '5'. As a result, the estimate of average party size is likely to be an underestimate.

Spending

20. People completing the survey were asked to provide information on how much they spent during their last visit to the coast, and how much they typically spend each year.

Spend per day during visit by category

21. **Table A23.2** shows the maximum, mean and median daily spending against a series of headings. This analysis suggests a median spend of around £43 per day during wildfowling trips to the coast. These figures exclude the 4 respondents who provided no information on their spending, but include the 6 respondents who stated that they spent nothing during their trip.
22. Maximum, mean and median spending under each of the categories was as follows:

Table A23.2: Wildfowling – max, mean and median spend per trip (£)

	Max (£)	Mean (£)	Median (£)
Petrol/diesel/LPG	500	42	18
Bus/train fares	130	26	0
Car parking	5	2	0
Overnight accommodation	1000	125	50
Eating out	300	37	20
Food and groceries	100	24	10
Entrance to local visitor attractions	0	0	0
Mooring or transit fees	0	0	0
Hire of equipment	0	0	0
Maps/guidebooks/leaflets	250	32	2
Gifts/souvenirs	100	19	0
Other	100	24	20
TOTAL	1700	148	43

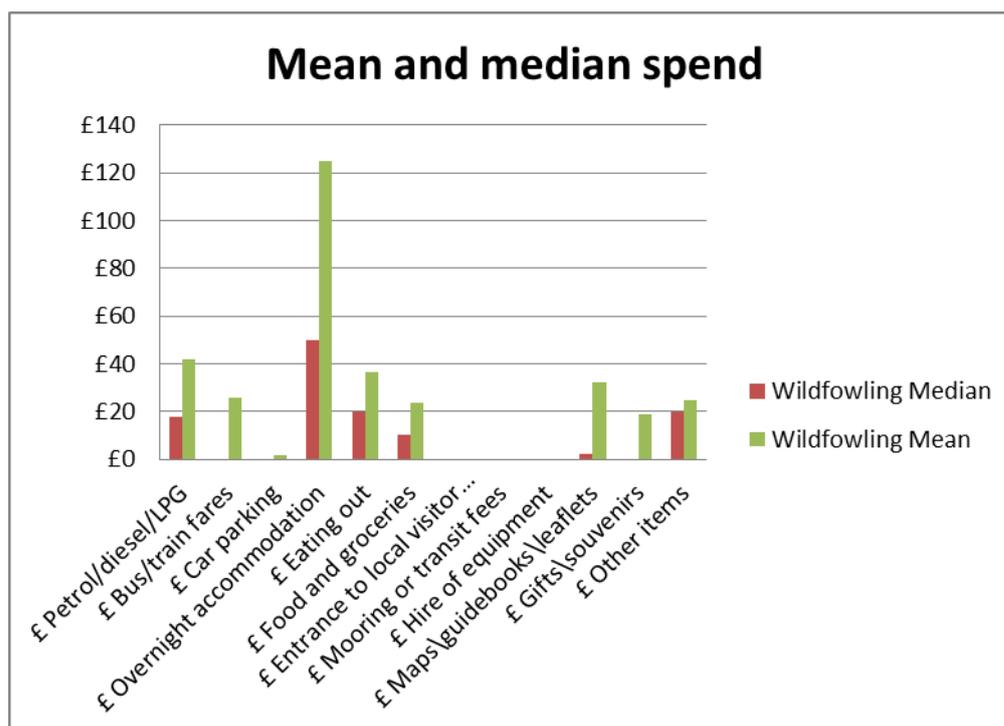


Figure A23.12: Other – wildfowling – mean and median spend per day

Spend per year by category

23. Respondents were also asked to record their annual spending on angling from the shore. **Table A23.3** shows the maximum, mean and median annual spend for a number of categories. The range of spending was high so the median spend figure has been taken to provide an overall value for this activity. This suggests that the median figure for spending was £480. These figures exclude the 5 respondents who provided no information on their spending.
24. Maximum, mean and median spending under each of the categories was as follows:

Table A23. 3: Wildfowling – max, mean and median spend per year (£)

	Max (£)	Mean (£)	Median (£)
Equipment	2000	429	225
Storage	0	0	0
Memberships	750	145	100
Insurance	800	99	60
TOTAL	2825	602	480

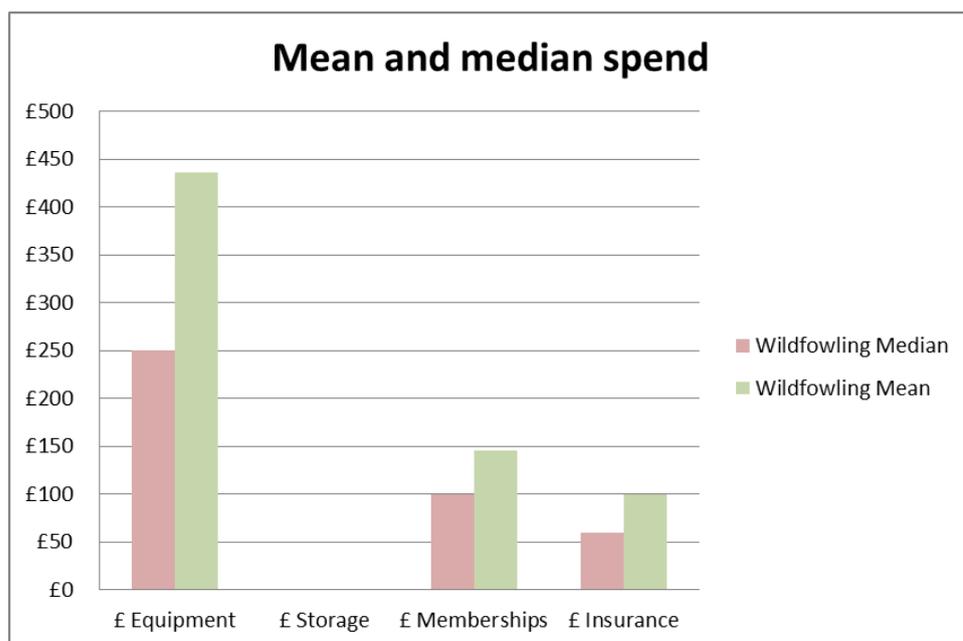


Figure A23.13: Other – wildfowling – mean and median spend per year

Clubs and codes of conduct

25. Respondents were asked about their membership of clubs and their awareness of codes of conduct.

Club membership

26. Almost all respondents were members of national or local organisations. Examples include British Association for Shooting and Conservation, the Scottish Gamekeepers Association and the Ythan Estuary Wildfowling.

Table A23.4: Other - wildfowling – membership of local and national organisations

	Do you belong to any clubs, associations or governing bodies relating to coastal recreation?
Local organisation	18
National organisation	33
None	3
Grand Total	54

Awareness of codes of conduct

27. Wildfowling had a high level of awareness of the Scottish Outdoor Access Code and the Scottish Marine Wildlife Watching Code.

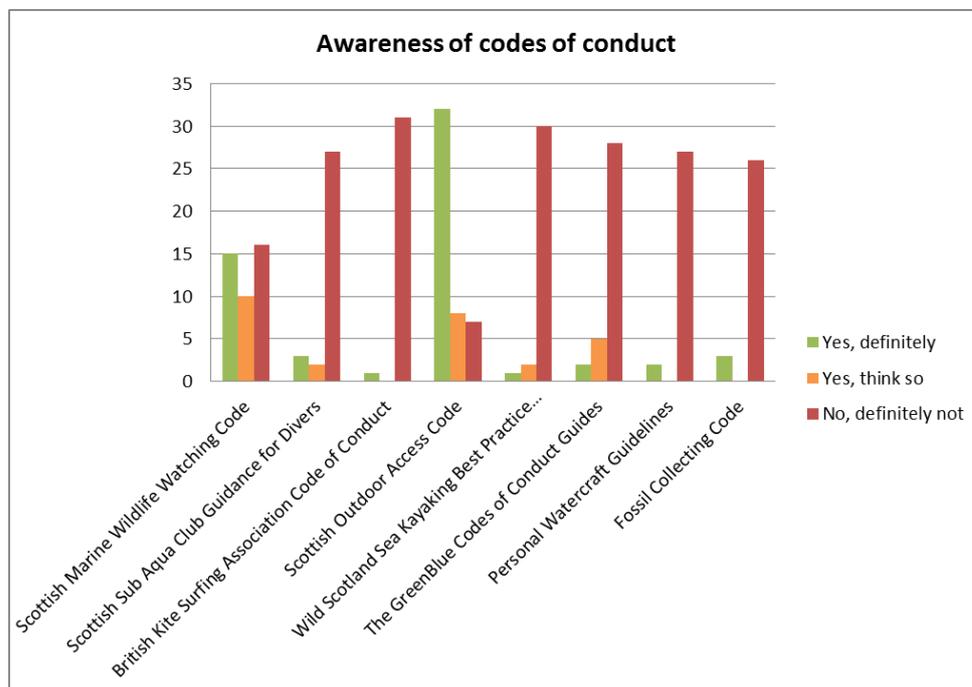


Figure A23.14: Other – wildfowling – codes of conduct

28. Other codes of conduct referred to include the British Association for Shooting and Conservation (BASC) codes of conduct for wildfowling and gun safety, Montrose Basin Local Nature Reserve Guidelines for Wildfowling and the John Muir Country Park Bylaws.

Socio-economic profile

Age and gender

29. **Figure A23.15** shows the age and gender profile of those who identified wildfowling as one of their most important activities. This confirms the dominance of men, particularly in the 45 to 65 age group.

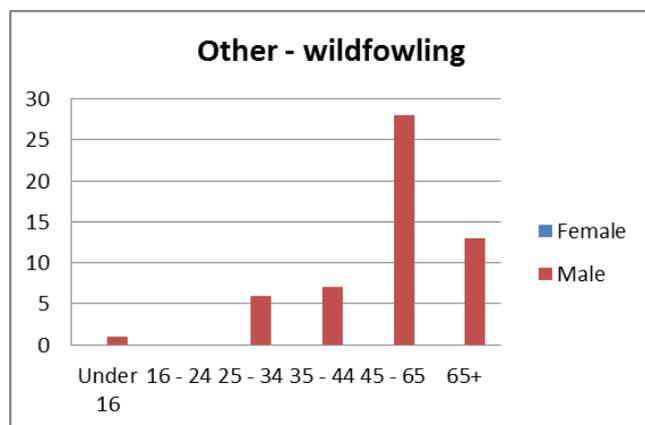


Figure A23.15: Age and gender profile of all participating in other – wildfowling

Household income

30. Analysis of respondents' household income suggests around 50% of people who had been wildfowling have incomes of £26,000 or more. This is lower than for the survey sample as a whole, but indicates incomes higher than the Scottish household average (2014) of around £23,000.

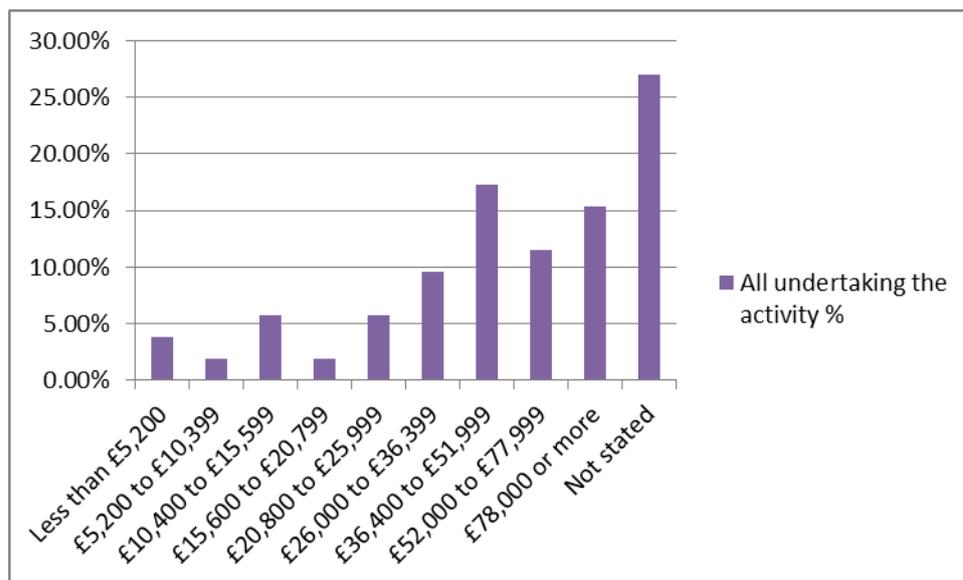


Figure A23.16: Other – wildfowling – household income