



FISHING
STRATEGIC WORKSHOP
Wednesday 23rd July 2008

WORKSHOP REPORT

DRAFT

Preface

The Conservation and Biodiversity workshop was held on 23rd July 2008 at Glasgow Caledonian University CPD Centre. The workshop was facilitated by Michael Graham of Michael Graham Consultancy and recorded by Pamela Thomson of Glasgow Caledonian University. Contact details are below.

The workshop was tasked with informing the development of the Firth of Clyde Marine Spatial Plan through the identification of drivers for the fishing sector and the strategic vision of those representing the sector.

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1. Executive Summary

The objectives of the Fishing Sector workshop are to identify the strategic objectives of the Fishing Sector within the Firth of Clyde and consider how the Firth of Clyde Marine Spatial Plan (FoCMSP) can assist in delivering these in response to the Firth of Clyde Marine Spatial Plan vision statement:

“the Firth of Clyde will have a healthy marine and coastal environment rich in biodiversity and natural resources. This will enhance the quality of life for local communities and contribute to a diverse and sustainable economy for the West of Scotland”

This workshop identified important issues for the Fishing Sector, drivers of success, a vision for the Fishing Sector and strategic options recommended by the Sector representatives for consideration and inclusion in the Marine Spatial Plan.

Discussion highlighted that communication and motivation will be vital for success of a voluntary plan. Fishermen need to see and be aware of the benefits of the Marine Spatial Plan.

The workshop concluded the marine spatial plan must deal with both spatial and temporal implications. The workshop also concluded that the plan needs to inform the fisheries management plan.

The most critical issues for the fishing sector were recorded as:

- interaction between fishing & other activities especially tourism and aquaculture
- being informed by specific data
- develop an industry which offers reasonable employment to local people
- marine protected areas
- people understand the marine bill
- to preserve & enhance, if possible, the ecological status, condition and biodiversity of the marine environment
- being consistent with safety legislation & regulations

The most significant driver for success for the Fishing Sector is that there is clear demonstration that the plan is positively supporting of fishing rather than controlling.

The Fishing Sector has a vision of a plan

To demonstrate clear support for fishing industry

To give certainty for the fishing industry for the future &

To establish a basis for a flourishing marine economy in the Firth of Clyde

A plan which clearly demonstrates our (Fishing Sector) aspirations to Protect and Preserve the maritime communities of the Firth of Clyde and associated lifestyles and

A plan which clearly demonstrates support which will enable us to achieve this aspiration

Seven strategic options were recommended by the workshop. There is a need to commission data gathering generally and a need for data gathering to evaluate the options.

2. Introduction

The fishing strategic workshop was held with the primary aim of informing the Strategy for the Firth of Clyde Marine Spatial Plan (FoCMSP). The workshop comprised representatives of those organisations having a valid input to the sector. The specific workshop objectives were:

- ❖ To identify the strategic objectives of the Fishing Sector within the Firth of Clyde and consider how the FoCMSP can assist in delivering these
- ❖ Determine a vision for the Fishing Sector
- ❖ Identify the key internal and external drivers that are likely to affect the sector particularly over the coming five years.
- ❖ Establish the strategic position of the sector.
- ❖ Develop strategic options for the sector.

The geographic extent of the Firth of Clyde Marine Spatial Plan is defined in the workshop briefing paper at Appendix 3. The FoCMSP encompasses all the marine or tidal extents within the Firth of Clyde, from the tidal weir at Glasgow Green to the heads of Loch Long and Loch Fine. The seaward boundary is from the tip of the Mull of Kintyre across to Finnarts Point, north of Loch Ryan.

3. Issues Analysis

The Fishing Sector issues were summarised by the team by brainstorming and recording on post-it notes displayed on a 'working wall.' The team categorised the issues under issue headers that derived from an analysis of the documentation to date supplemented to check that all important aspects of the Fishing Sector had been considered. The seven most important issues to individuals were highlighted by "spending" black dots as appropriate. These black dots highlighted the issues which individual considered most important for a successful FoCMSP. The three issues considered most critical to the Fishing Sector were then highlighted by red dots. The table below summarises all issues and their importance and critical weighting.

ISSUES ANALYSIS SUMMARY			
	Heading	Black	Red
	Organisation		
	Mutual support between the MSP and		
	Stakeholder		
	Mechanisms to support fish industry in its totality	1	
	Constructive involvement and teamwork	1	
	Co-existence of energy renewables & fishing	1	
	Context		
	Gear conflict issues within industry	1	
	Environment (need to take it more seriously)		
	Culture		
	Individual development with crew & ancilliary shore staff		
	Need to encourage local employment		
	Develop industry which offers reasonable employment to local people	3	1
	Make industry attractive to school leavers/local people		
	Coexistence of recreational tourism & fishing in the Clyde	2	2
	Legal/Legislation		
	Fishermen need to see and be aware of the benefits of the Marine Spatial planning	1	
	Be aware of loop holes and pitfalls		
	Appropriate governance (national, devolved & local MSP)	3	
	Currently communication is weak – people do not understand the implications of the marine bill		
	People not understanding the marine bill		2

	Capacity (resources/space)		
	Aquaculture		1
	Need specific data on how fishing affects or does not affect the sea bed	3	3
	Environmental issues		1
	Infrastructure requirements - Ice especially	1	
	We do not know what is damaging the sea bed, no recorded data		
	Destruction of marine habitat, huge public concern (recreational divers)		
	Conflicts with other developments & activities (ie including aquaculture, wind farms)	1	
	Over fishing (minimum landing size)	1	
	Recreational divers plundering stocks and selling without licences		
	Interaction between fishing and other activities	3	3
	Gear limits and creel numbers	1	
	To determine and encourage the establishment of relevant infrastructure and industry support		
	Encourage and supervise the continuing voluntary management of marine resources	1	
	Community/Politics/Local Planning		
	Foreign employees		
	Lack of return in fishing reinforces breakdown in rural social fabric		
	Interaction between IFG & Marine Planning	2	2
	"Sustainable seas for All" Marine bill consultation		
	Where appropriate to intervene with understanding to resolve conflicting activities		
	Finance		
	Ownership/investment		
	Fuel	1	
	Shape economy to spend money locally		
	Need resources to enforce conditions on Section 34 and other consents		
	Time		
	Action and process asap		
	Constraints		
	Marine protected areas	3	2
	Possibility of restricted licensing		
	Pollution & oil spills		

	Safety		
	Safety	3	1
	Accident records		
	Hidden accidents		
	Marine litter	1	
	Gear conflict	2	
	Communicating safety with foreign workers		
	Conflict with wind farm marine safety zones as an example		
	Defence activity		
	Restrict access to people who have not had training (ie speed limits)		
	Change Management		
	Local stock management (IFG)	1	
	Other		
	To preserve and enhance if possible, the ecological status of the marine environment	1	

Commentary on Issues analysis

The workshop reviewed and summarised the most critical issue for the fishing sector

Discussion highlighted that communication and motivation will be vital for success of a voluntary plan. Fishermen need to see and be aware of the benefits of the Marine Spatial planning.

The workshop suggested that the plan should promote activity to

- encourage code of conduct for recreational divers
- develop recommendation for scope for gathering data to assess environmental impact of fishing
- establish good mechanism for communication
- restrict access to people who have not had training (ie speed limits)

The workshop discussed the core question: “What is marine spatial planning?” and concluded there are some fundamental differences between the marine situation and the terrestrial situation. On land a plan is typically two dimensional – a map showing land designation, whereas for the marine environment the plan is four dimensional. Designations may vary with depth and vary with time of day or season.

The marine spatial plan must therefore deal with both spatial and temporal implications. The workshop also concluded that our FoCMSP needs to and will inform the fisheries management plan.

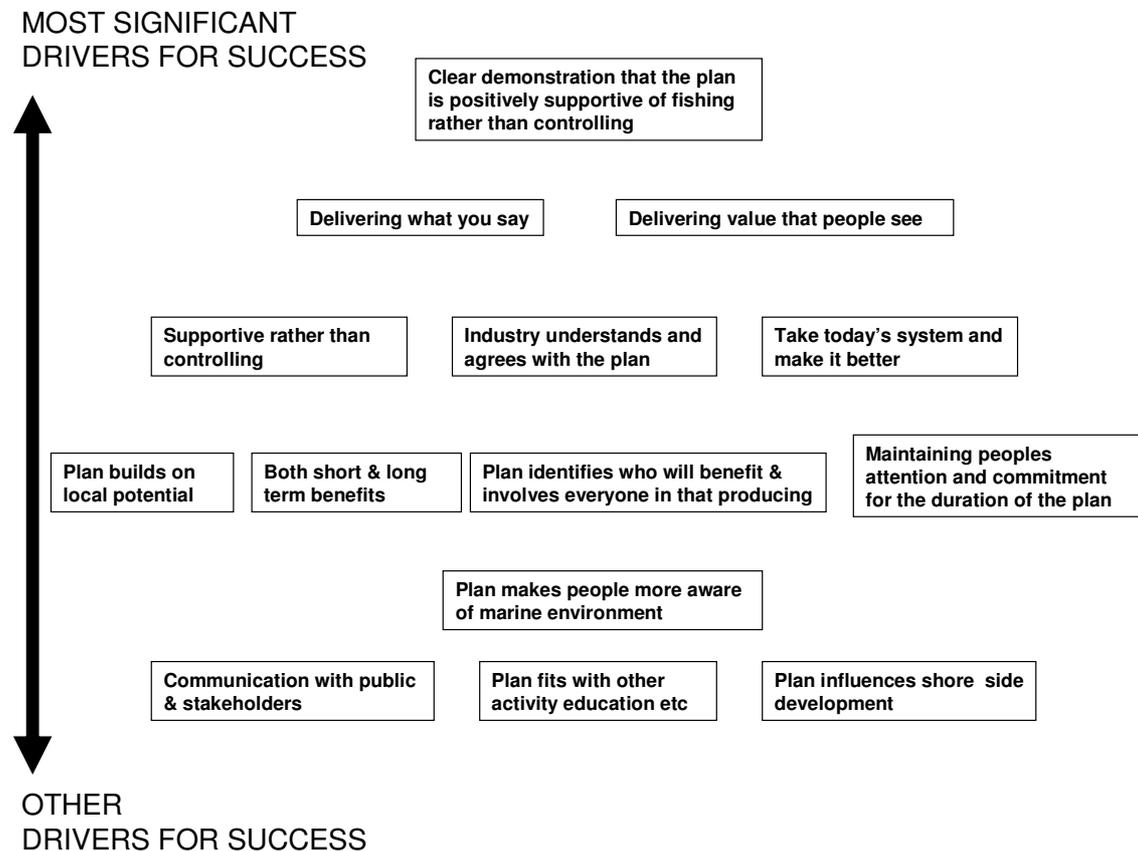
The workshop heard the plan would initially be voluntary and questioned how will the plan work? The fishing sector will need to be convinced of the benefits of the plan.

The most critical issues for the fishing sector were recorded as:

- interaction between fishing & other activities especially tourism and aquaculture
- being informed by specific data
- develop an industry which offers reasonable employment to local people
- marine protected areas
- people understand the marine bill
- to preserve & enhance, if possible, the ecological status, condition and biodiversity of the marine environment
- being consistent with safety legislation & regulations

4. Key Drivers

The workshop discussed the question: "What will control the success of the plan?" and identified a hierarchy of drivers.



The most significant driver for success for the Fishing Sector is that there is clear demonstration that the plan is positively supporting of fishing rather than controlling.

Discussion noted that there are some changes in thinking which this hierarchy might introduce. The fishing industry currently focuses very much on short terms thinking whereas the driver is both short and long term benefits.

Discussion also highlighted the importance of the fit between the plan and other activities and the way in which the plan can support other economic and social initiatives. Examples of changes in education were discussed. In the past Tarbert High School used to run nautical studies as part of normal secondary education but this is no longer the case. The way in which the plan can release and enhance the potential of local employees will be significant.

The key drivers for success ere summarised as:

- Taking action
- Delivering what you say
- Good communications with public and stakeholders

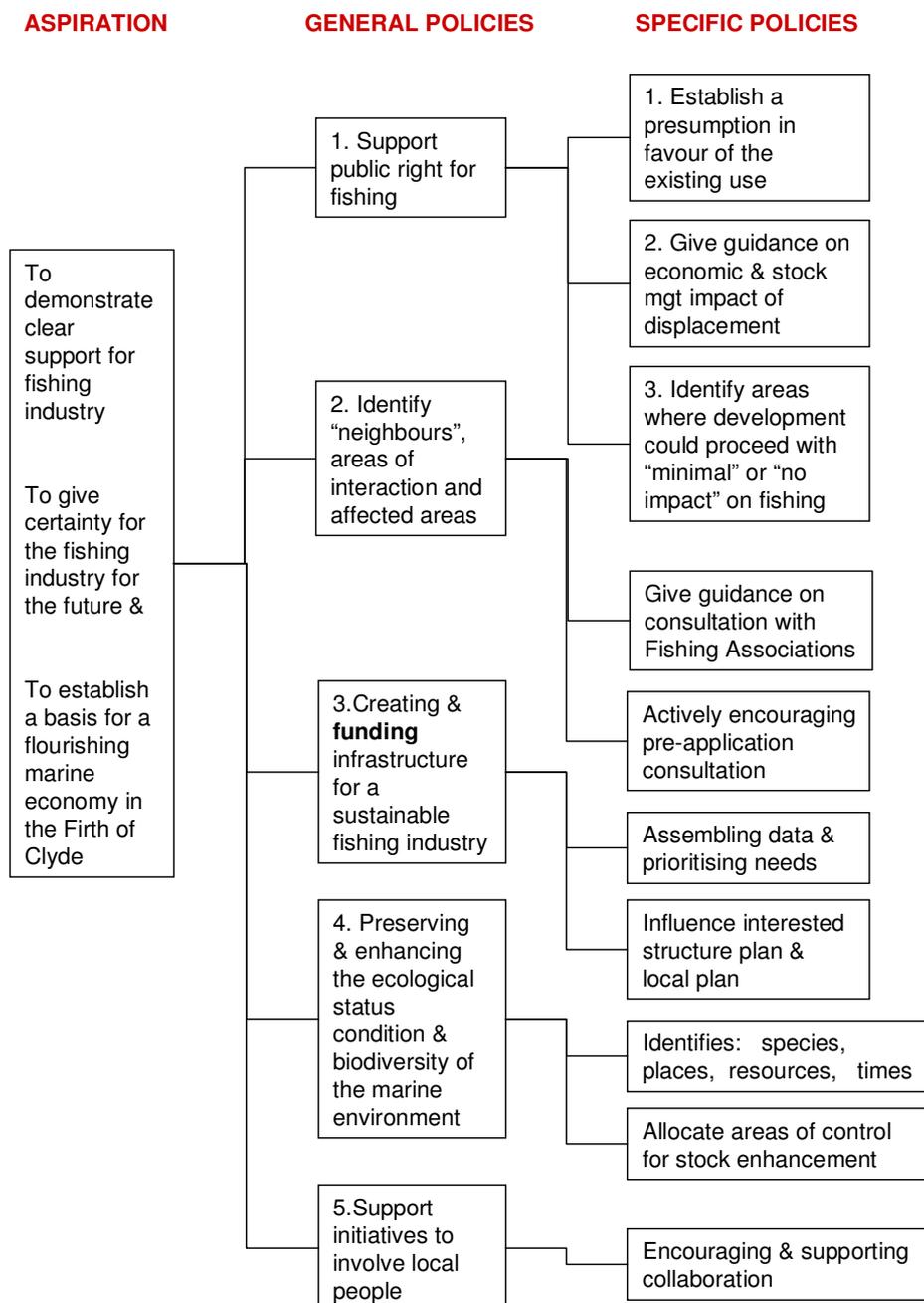
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July 2008

- Industry must understand and agree with the plan and then move to the actions
- Involvement and contribution (the plan needs to add value to present activity, and benefits need to be realised)
- Plan influences shore side developments
- maintaining peoples attention and commitment for the duration of the plan
- delivering tangible benefits and keeping interest
- taking today's system and making it better
- delivering both short and long term benefits
- releasing and enhancing the potential of local employees
- fitting with other activity – education etc
- making people more aware of marine environment
- Clearly demonstrating that the plan is positively supportive of fishing rather than controlling

5. Function Vision Diagram

The workshop created a vision for a plan that would address the needs of the fishing Sector. The representatives discussed aspirations and goals and drew out policy areas which would need to be addressed to fulfil those goals. The workshop also identified some guidance for those who would detail the spatial data and policies within the plan.

A vision for the fishing sector is illustrated below:



The workshop concluded that the ultimate plan would be a success if a 'press release' could eventually be issued by the Fishing Sector which says something like:

This plan clearly demonstrates our aspirations to Protect and Preserve the maritime communities of the Firth of Clyde and associated lifestyles. And the plan clearly demonstrates support which will enable us to achieve this aspiration

6. Strategic Options

1. Support to IFG; ie determine minimum size
2. Commission data gathering
 - scientific data on how fishing affects the seabed
 - wide evaluation of ecology and fishing's impact on fisheries
3. On infrastructure needs
 - Ice supplies
 - Focus on outer firth
 - Boat yards (more repair and maintenance facilities)
 - Mechanic training in Kintyre
 - Establishing businesses in boatyards
 - Training facility for both fishing & leisure
 - Co-operative development
 - Road (poor maintenance A82, A83)
 - Co-operative development (social enterprises)
4. Piers & Harbours
 - Dredging at Girvan
 - Building new sheds at Troon (net mending sheds & fishmarket)
 - Carradale (needs a rebuild and better road) Leisure development in addition to fishing
 - Campbelltown (major maintenance)
 - Tarbert – slipping facilities
5. A training centre to cover a wide range of skills – general maritime college
6. Map existing uses and previous uses
7. Document existing working agreements/practices for managing conflict

APPENDIX 1 – List of attendees

Name	Organisation	Email address
Dick James	Northern Ireland fish producers association (NIFF)	nifpo@btconnect.com
Patrick Stewart	Clyde Fishermens Association	plms@clydefish.org
Bill Ellis	Scottish Government Inshore Fishing Groups	Bill.ellis@scotland.qsi.gov.uk
Hector Stewart	Scottish Creelers & Divers (Chair-SCAD)	
Alistair Sinclair	Scottish Creelers & Divers (Secretary-SCAD)	ats1@btopenworld.com
John Donnelly	SSMEI Clyde Pilot	

Facilitator: Michael Graham
Reporter: Pamela Thomson

APPENDIX 2 – Agenda

SECTORAL SUB GROUP WORKSHOPS FISHING July 2008

AGENDA



9.45	Arrival and Coffee
10.00	Introductions Opening remarks – John Eddie Donnelly Project Officer Issues Analysis Brainstorming of issues & sorting under headings
11.00	Coffee Evaluating issues and identifying drivers Sector orientated functional vision statement
12.30	Lunch Diagrammatic representation of sector orientated functional vision statement Formalise strategic options
14.30	Tea Confirm success criteria for sector Measures of success taking account of: ▪ Factors conducive to enhancing vision ▪ Factors likely to compromise vision Action plan for developing strategic options
16:30	End

APPENDIX 3 - Background Paper Circulated Prior to the Workshop

SSMEI Clyde Pilot

Background Paper

Fishing Strategic Workshop

1 Introduction

This is one of a number of workshops being organised for the key sectors within the Firth of Clyde. This workshop will consider how marine planning can assist the Fishing sector develop sustainably within the Firth of Clyde. The aim of the workshop is to identify a number of strategic options that can be developed into policies for the Firth of Clyde Marine Spatial Plan (FoCMSP).

2 Background

Scottish Sustainable Marine Environment Initiative

The Scottish Executive instigated the Scottish Sustainable Marine Environment Initiative (SSMEI) in November 2002. The SSMEI is intended to inform future Scottish Government policy with respect to management of the marine environment. The Clyde Pilot is one of these schemes, with the others being located in the Shetland Isles, Berwickshire Coast and the Sound of Mull.

SSMEI Clyde Pilot

The SSMEI Clyde Pilot is tasked with the development and delivery of more integrated and sustainable management of the marine and coastal areas of the Firth of Clyde through an effective and integrated stakeholder-regulator partnership. It aims to achieve this through the creation of a Marine Spatial Plan, together with improved decision support mechanisms and integrated decision making. These will be underpinned by the application of an ecosystem based approach to sustainable development.

Firth of Clyde Marine Spatial Plan

The FoCMSP will establish an overarching policy framework to guide the sustainable development of activity within the Firth of Clyde. It is intended to streamline the development applications process encouraging investment and sustainable development. It will be strategic in nature and in this respect may be likened to a terrestrial structure plan.

Vision

The FoCMSP will support the delivery of the following 20-year sustainable vision for the Firth of Clyde:

"The Firth of Clyde will have a healthy marine and coastal environment, rich in biodiversity and natural resources. This will enhance the quality of life for local communities and contribute to a diverse and sustainable economy for the West of Scotland"

High Level Aims

In the context of this long-term vision, the FoCMSP's high-level aims are:

- Social: Maintaining the well being and cultural diversity of coastal communities.
- Economic: Providing a framework that supports current economic activity, opportunities for growth and attracts investment.
- Environmental: Maintaining and enhancing the biodiversity, landscape and seascape of the Firth of Clyde, by protecting and improving its natural resources.

Sectoral Plans

An important aspect of the FoCMSP is the integrated management of future sectoral developments. Through the development of Sectoral Plans a better understanding of the cross-sectoral and intra-sectoral measures needed to enable businesses operating in the Firth of Clyde to develop sustainably will be achieved.

These strategic forward plans will be fed into the development of FoCMSP. They will be formed through identifying the key drivers that are likely to affect the sectors, both externally and internally which will enable the strategic position of the sector to be recognised.

Location

The SSMEI Clyde Pilot and the FoCMSP encompasses all the marine or tidal extents within the Firth of Clyde, from the tidal weir at Glasgow Green, to the heads of Loch Long and Loch Fyne. The seaward boundary is from the tip of the Mull of Kintyre across to Finnarts Point, north of Loch Ryan. The project area includes at least 620 miles of coastline and a surface water area of some 3,650 km².



1 Strategic Sectoral Planning Workshops

These workshops are strategic in nature. The aim of this workshop is to identify the strategic objectives of the Fishing sector within the Firth of Clyde and consider how the FoCMSP can assist in delivering these.

Workshop Objectives:

1. Determine where each sector wants to go (their 20 year vision)
2. Identify the key internal and external drivers that are likely to affect the sectors, particularly over the coming 5 years
3. Establish the strategic position of the sector
4. Develop strategic options for each sector

Preparation

We ask that you read the [Environment Baseline: Issues by Sectors](#), [Sectoral Interaction Survey Summary](#) and [Socio Economic Review Extract](#). These are a starting point of what we have identified as key issues that can be addressed by the FoCMSP. Please consider what issues of a strategic nature you wish to raise.

Outputs

It should be noted that the outputs of the workshops must be considered in terms of the existing legislative and regulatory mechanisms and frameworks, or within what might be a realistic expectation of the legislative framework over the next 5 years. However, this does not preclude the potential for voluntary approaches to be utilised in the delivery of any strategy.

The output of the workshop will be the development of strategic options that respond to issues and requirement highlighted during the workshop process. These will then be used in the development of the policies, proposals and targets in the FoCMSP.