

Marine Scotland

Clyde 2020 Summit: April 2014
Annex A - Vision Workshops



marinescotland

Clyde 2020 Summit, 23rd April 2014

Annex A - Vision Workshops

Workshop Flip Chart Notes

Session 1 – 11.45-12.45



Vision A – Wellington

Motivation

- Protection of the industry (fishing)
- Healthy ecosystem requires stakeholder working together
- Conservation and optimal use of marine space for people, plants and animals.
- Resident on the Clyde and socio-economic – betterment of the Clyde.
- Health of ecosystems = health of community.
- Protect industry and communities that depend upon it (fishing)
- Sustainability – sea – coast – land
- Fish diversity, improvements in fish stocks (angling)
- Socio-economic, stakeholder engagement, communities
- Help cab sec and deliver on his plans for 2020 – broker stakeholder positions and set objectives, vision and milestones.
- Commonality between stakeholders/sectors
- Restore = productive part of the ecosystem i.e. a sea full of whiting doesn't work!
 - Step by step progress
 - Long term plans to achieve vision
 - Varied, NOT restore
- The vision isn't the be all and end all. The ecosystem is in the balance and it might not be the one we want.
- Vision needs actions – a new balance for ALL stakeholders
- Restore not possible – change, move from A to B but what is B?
- Is everyone on board?
- Need targets
- Clyde Sea Area – where fishing is welcomed
 - Demonstrating sustainable fisheries
 - Not in for short term gain – long term management
 - Management of whole ecosystem (management for what? What is 'B'?)
 - The changes that man has made over time – need study?
- Need to get sectoral objectives and how this will impact the ecosystem (possible conflict)
- All interest bound to a shared vision.
- What is protection of the (fishing) industry?
 - More resilient = more diverse
 - White fish that can be fished for

- All stakeholders with an interest, not just fishing. Circle - White fish – nephrops – anglers – tourism – white fish. All taken from the same spot. Dependency on each other.

Agreed Aspects of a Vision

- “Agree how the ‘human ecosystem’ will work together to take forward joint actions.”
- “Local governance with statutory teeth with all stakeholders. NB emphasis on supporting industry whilst getting from A to B.”

Other aspects

- “A Clyde Sea that sustains a diversity of livelihoods based on a diverse and resilient ecosystem.”
- “Management for sustainable uses (plural) including fisheries, commercial and recreational and leisure (e.g. diving and sailing) and a healthy ecosystem in its own right. Non-use value.”
- “Management of ALL influencing factors.”
- “Action plan/programme to achieve an agreed vision from all sectoral interests.”
- “More and better quality. Defined plan. Clear Objectives. Commitment to plan. Funding to deliver plan.”
- “Diverse fishery, healthy ecosystem, knowledge, (improved) sustainable.”
- “Healthy ecosystem for sustainable use.”

Vision B – Victoria

Timeline – realistic achievements and managing expectations for 2020, as only 6 years away and will need longer to achieve real difference.

Vision

- Need better science to inform the vision. Biomass in the Clyde is good and improving, but need more understanding of where the fish go, what happens to them (i.e. why are there no bigger fish, are they dying/migrating)? Need more information to inform change and improvement efforts.
- Are the right questions being asked?
- Cod Recovery Plan 2000 promised significant improvements within 3 years, that 14 years later have still not been achieved. Need to answer ‘why are these changes to fish stocks/species diversity happening?’.

Science

- What is different about this strategy compared to all the other past/present strategies that cover the Clyde?
- Unsure that further scientific study is the way to go.
- Science needs to underpin arguments for the approach you take, but needs pragmatic intermediate actions.
- Resources need to be better focussed to answer questions rather than look for additional research funding. E.g. pooling of resources, better working between partners to coordinate research to deliver multiple results.

- Who asks the questions that science is trying to answer? Is there a difference between resource funders interests and stakeholder interests in the Clyde? Is there a disconnection between the science community and the users of the Clyde that would benefit everyone to bridge?

Partnership working

- To use resources more efficiently
- Ensure focus of efforts and co-ordination to avoid duplication
- Sharing of data/information
- Keep realistic
- Reduce mis-understanding and mis-communication

Group Themes

- Realistic (timeframes, impacts on population and industry in Clyde)
- Evidence base for decision making
- Questions being asked are the right ones

Resourcing and working properly together (e.g. steering group to coordinate efforts, inform process and source joint funding)

What motivates you to be here?

- Outcome of a policy initiative
- Conservation
- Population needs to increase (A+B especially)
- Sustainable tourism
- Marine transport links
- Jobs
- Commercial fisheries –sustainable and economically viable
- Management plans with clear objectives
- Working in partnership
- Achieving ‘Good Environmental Status’
- Functioning ecosystem
- Recreation (including fishing)
- Impacts of changes in environment on biodiversity

What elements might be included in Clyde 2020 vision?

- Sustainable
- Economically viable
- Fishing industry and science partnerships monitoring stocks
- Sustainable industries
- Pragmatic
- Healthy seas
- Profitable
- Understanding/evidence base

- Community benefit
- Coherent
- Monitoring
- Sustainable, profitable fishing fleet. Sustainable rural economies.
- Develop realistic timescale to achieve final goals post 2020. With perhaps deliverable initiatives/projects by 2020 – not expect too much too soon.
- Ensure people work together positively to deliver successful outcomes in relation to sustainability, healthy ecosystem etc. etc.
- Increase in tourism related activities to maximise Clyde as an asset
- Diversity of species and habitats
- Vibrancy – seas, business, communities.
- Recreational opportunities.
- Jobs to address population decline
- Healthy ecosystem to support recreational sea angling and tourism. Initiatives to achieve more and bigger fish in the Clyde. Co-operation amongst all stakeholders.
- Local, national and global promotion of the Clyde.
- Climate change adaptation.
- Integration – joined up thinking across land and sea area and between policy areas.
- Different levels of ecosystem – rock pools to estuary wide.
- Ecological protection
- Bear in mind – consequences – positive/negative, intended/unintended, opportunities/challenges.
- Jobs – commercial fishing (trawling, static), recreational fishing
- Partnership
- Clear definition of what type of ecosystem we want to achieve
- Fuller understanding of all components of Clyde ecosystem
- A management group of stakeholders and a scientific trust
- An initial management plan.

Session 2 – 1330-1430

Vision A, Wellington

Motivation

- Sustainable ecosystem, litter issues, sustainable tourism – learning / understanding issues / networking
- Seeing diverse activities back in the Clyde – idea of research projects
- Research/education/learning
- Communities being part of stakeholder group – start of some decisions being made
- Co-author so interested in what is being said. Clyde is a model systems – a happy, prosperous Clyde.
- Education/learning, public participation
- See better management, healthier seas. Practical measures to enhance Scotland's seas – Clyde is a good starting point.
- Economics of the Clyde Sea – live on the banks of the Clyde.
- Creeling/Government has moved forward with policy and interested to hear how to it will progress.
- All going in the same direction – target, goal to aim for.
- Brining everyone together
- GES – take action – do we have time to change anything before 2020?
- SSMEI vision is a good vision.
 - “The Firth of Clyde will have a healthy marine and coastal environment, rich in biodiversity and natural resources. This will enhance quality of life for local communities and contribute to a diverse and sustainable economy for West of Scotland.”
- Why do we want a healthy Clyde? Lochhead statement better, strong link between human population and ecosystem.
 - Diverse ecosystem = healthy ecosystem.
- Vision needs to be for the population – healthy for the people.
- What is the value we place on the ecosystems – everyone has different ideas of what is important.
- We need to value the environment, it gets traded down.
- Needs restoration in the vision.

What actions? What time-line? Steps?

- Need to get urgency into the statement
- Status quo is not acceptable so how do we get to 'B'. Enhancement of human population.
- Needs to be time limited.
- Vision is = we want something to change (action/policy)
- Clyde as a model system – understanding of the science within the Clyde that can help make information management decisions.

Actions

Post-it 1

- Research into maerl dead or alive to 1nm starting summer 2014
- Ban plastic bags by Jan 2015 (combined with Scottish education)
- Political will to monitor inshore destructive trawling/dredging. Pings on all boats
- NI nephrops boats – reach consensus
- Clout of MS compliance to remove licences at first infringement
- Renew licence authority re creels etc.

Post-it 2

- Transition to a Clyde-tailored sustainable fishing model that protects 30% of the seabed (and 100% of the rare/threatened/declining features).

Post-it 3

- To actively engage with the general public (and in particular young people), raising the profile of the diverse and complex Clyde marine and coastal environments and threats and management challenges.

Post-it 4

- Regulation of fisheries based on science
 - Holistic, ecosystems approach, valuing natural capital. Supporting, regulating, provisioning, cultural.
- Long term educational strategy to “eradicate” litter – cultural shift required in Scotland.
- Incentivise diversification between fisheries, of fishing method, into tourism.

Post-it 5

- Clyde research station
- Ecosystem assessment/review
- Economics assessment
- Public outreach

Post-it 6

- Political action that isn't watered down to the level that it doesn't offend anyone and doesn't achieve anything. Without closing down all economic activity. People have to be able to make a living in, on and around the Clyde.

Post-it 7

Vision

- The Scottish Government commits to managing the Clyde Ecosystem to maximise the well-being of all stakeholders by ensuring that the Clyde ecosystem is healthy, rich in biodiversity and protected.

Post-it 8

Actions

- Willingness of parties to 'shift positions' to facilitate some change.
- Willingness of Government to take bold decisions affecting other parts of Scotland in order to project the Clyde as a great example of what can be achieved.
- Outreach to Clyde communities to help them see benefits and be proud of their area.

Post-it 9

- Political will to make decisions
- Government commit to manage Clyde for all sectors and public benefit.
- Government legislate 3 mile limit on all mobile, fishing and creel limits within 3 miles.
- Government commit to bring in legislation before end of 2014.
- Inclusive and transparent fishery management.

Vision B – Victoria

Group agreed

- that there had been improvements in the Clyde over the last 20-30 years. Drivers for change being more to do with changes in the economy/industry of the area, rather than as the result of concerted environmental efforts.
- That there is a need for shared understanding of terminology used, including works like 'sustainability' (for who/which users)
- Short and long term needs of stakeholders have to be balanced, and shouldn't 'sustainable' be a given by now?
- There is a need to understand the timeline/life cycle of species within the Clyde (past and present) as actions/plans will vary in relation to the lifespan of each species.

Elements in the 2020 vision

- Valued and appreciated (marine environment)
- Awareness raising of Clyde with public (education)
- Sense of ownership and pride to be developed (Pride in the Clyde), including social history, understanding how it is used economically and for/by industry
- Therefore communication is important for shared understanding of the Clyde
- Concerns re political representation will be weighted towards fisheries
- If no 'ownership' from public and stakeholders, strategy will fall short

What can we change by 2020

- Education of public and stakeholders, including valuation by public, so a 'selling' job for 2020.
- Reasonable dates for recovery of fish stock (based on life cycle of each species)
- Legal and regulatory drivers
- Stocks of fish may be impacted by effects outwith the Clyde and will need to look at how these might also be tackled

Relevance of vision

- Collaboration vs isolation
- Greater diversity, productivity of fish industry
- Consideration and involvement of all stakeholders, including those outwith the Clyde
- Capturing knowledge of 'on the ground' stakeholders

Other themes

- Stakeholders connectivity. Fatigue on marine planning consultation. MPA no 'visioning' therefore no buy-in.
- Need to steward the process to deliver any measureable changes

Ecosystem health

- Danger of focussing on one area – have to take multifaceted approach to a complex system and the vision must acknowledge that.
- To increase stock, need habitats for each species
- 'no-take' areas discussed re pro/con of approach

Wider economic base

- Not just focussed on fishing industry
- Look to include livelihood from other industries e.g. tourism and recreation
- 'Optimise' rather than 'maximise'

Evidence based decision making

- Economics drives decisions more than science
- Assess risks of unsustainable management approaches/practices (e.g. Ecosystem Services Approach)

Key words

- Sustainability
- Time
- Stewardship
- Integration
- Recognition of complexity
- Education/understanding

What motivates you to be here?

- Sustainability – environment and industry
- Interest in the Clyde marine environment
- Making a difference
- Stewardship
- Connectivity – to outwith the Clyde
- Whole environment/area of the Clyde

- Protect and rebuild natural capital of the Clyde
- Commercial fishing
- Discrimination – avoiding (between sectors)
- Increase diversity within the Clyde

What elements should be included in Clyde 2020 vision?

- Recognition of commercial fishing activity (sustainable)
- More ecosystem services
- A resilient, bio-diverse ecosystem delivering significant societal benefits managed by engaged, well-educated individuals and institutions.
- Stakeholder engagement equality
- Biodiversity
- Increased employment
- Education/ understanding
- High biodiversity
- Public (community) ownership and understanding of the Clyde ecosystem
- Sustainable economic development
- Not just fishing when thinking of jobs
- Valued and enjoyed by more people
- Stewardship
- Demonstrable positive local impact
- Increase biodiversity, support local communities, harmonise sharing industries – need not to have to protect.
- Sustainability
- Proper management of the sea
- Recognition of complexity
- Recovery of white fish/fin fish stocks
- TIME
- Integration
- Managing the Clyde in a way which meets the needs of people now and indefinitely into the future.
- Shared understanding
- Evidence based decision making.

Session 3 – 1500-1600

Vision A – Wellington Room

Motivation

- Figure out why the Clyde is where it is. What are the most answerable questions?
- Better management (fisheries) bigger, better fish
- Recreational fishing – improvements needed.
- Action – control on fishing practices in the Clyde
- Understand the concerns of the stakeholders to help research.
- Hope that things change. Understanding of what the fishermen do.
- Leave the sea in a better state than when we started.
- Learning/understanding
- Understand stakeholder need. Socio-economic implications, promoting sustainability (fishery)
- What sort of management measures can be used to restore the Clyde?
- Loves the sea
- Prosperity of people/safety on the water/stakeholders engagement. Thriving environmentally and economically.
- Healthy productive Clyde, specifically Arran. Community management.
- Get the 'people' understanding the complex issues of the Clyde. Better understanding of key stakeholder needs – to pass on the knowledge.

Are the vision statements good enough?

- Aims and objectives are needed
- More prescriptive – e.g. white fishery again, progressively ban all nephrops trawling to recover fish population. Then management of new system would possibly have more employment (opportunities for) more people.
 - Or – keep status quo
 - Or – only creel for nephrops
 - Or – zonation of the sea for different sectors
 - Look at the benefits, pros and cons/economic/environment
- Question – who can determine what should be done, who dictates which actions should be taken?
- People more important than fishermen in the Clyde area – enhanced social fabric.
- Vision needs to be forward looking – need buy-in from all stakeholders.
- Need plausible scenarios that can happen in the Clyde to have a frank discussion about where it should go. Looking at the pros and cons.
- Who should be putting the scenarios together? More diverse fisheries making the system more resilient to change. Providing for a range of stakeholders. Everyone is going to take a hit.
- Vision needs to go beyond 2020
- Development of a consensus on how we achieve the vision
- Vision – objectives – measures – monitoring (more detail needed!)

- Need action

Objectives of the Vision

- Staged reduction of human pressure. Spatial, temporal, capacity
- No more dredge damage of fragile seabed (not for shipping)
- A healthy sustainable science based fishery for all fishermen
- White fish, prawn, pelagic, static, which should be optimum?
- Determine the balance of aspirational fishing activity in the Clyde
- Vision – beneath the general laudable motherhood and apple pie heading we need something specific to aim to e.g. maximum ecological diversity based on best available . New non-rep protected areas as controls.
- Creation of properly managed MPAs in the Clyde
- Objective – short term – create a full understanding of what has caused all change in the Clyde. Look at the cumulative impacts and nutrients, fishing, pollution, shipping.
- A meaningful plan put in place for the benefit of all those who reside around the Clyde.
- Evidence based management based on outcomes.
- Urgent management measures towards creating a more diverse and productive ecosystem.
- More and bigger fish as a part of a balanced ecosystem. Stop/limit destructive practices with a matter of urgency.
- Vision – “to maximise the ecosystem service provision from the Clyde.” Objective, “to identify and protect key sensitive areas for commercial species from disturbance.”
- Working together to an agreed future and actions.

Agreement – need scenario planning based on best available evidence to help take action.

Vision B – Victoria

The group felt:

- That there was a fair amount of commonality between the group re comments of the elements of the ‘vision’
- That meetings like this are not common, though becoming more so, and many of the group knew each other.
- There needs to be consistent and collaborative, meaningful, interaction between Clyde stakeholders
- That there was plenty of experience of development plans being put together and then no action being taken, along with no engagement/momentum from government
- That there needs to be meaningful collaboration between national and local government, and national/regional stakeholders.
- That there needs to be support and resources to deliver vision in a way that considers the various groups that need to be involved (including their resources and limitation)
- That there may be ‘losers’ in the process (e.g. smaller/less resourced stakeholders without the time/funding to attend meetings or be involved)

- That there was a risk of domination by single/few groups who have the time/resources to engage with the process, which will be influenced by structures of engagement that will need careful consideration to avoid favouring or disadvantaging particular groups/interests.
- Need for education of stakeholders, as specialist interests. Balance of local lay people vs National specialists making decisions that impact on local interests.
- Governance of any groups will be important

As “2020” refers to a target to have something in place:

- Research – trials on the ground to ID workable/sustainable solutions
- Education could be a reasonable target that could be delivered in timeframe, including raising awareness, curriculum for excellence, re-engaging with coastal communities and communities beyond stakeholders.

Science

- Easy to focus on one topic (e.g. fisheries) not wider assessment of what is going on. Until picture is understood, cannot manage systems and change in desired direction.
- Monitoring of changes and resulting impacts
- Need to do research/monitoring but also need to get things delivered on the ground
- Engagement with wider stakeholders and community consultation/involvement in science and research projects being undertaken.
- Better collaboration between academics and practical on-the-ground projects.

Key words

- (Empowered) Governance
- Responsible use of science
- Education
- Action focused.

What motivates you to be here?

- Representing coastal communities. Jobs, recreation, environment.
- Maintaining multiple uses of Clyde system
- Marine planning – education
- Viable sustainable fisheries
- Potential source of renewable energy
- Best interests of communities out with the Clyde
- Hear views of wide range of stakeholders
- Recovery of ecosystem as a ‘means to an end’ for delivering social and economic benefits.
- Collaborative environmental improvements.

What elements should be included in Clyde 2020?

Post-it 1

- In which local communities are fully engaged

- Show improvements in ecosystem health
- Supports a wide range of sustainable human activities

Post-it 2

- Collaborative
- Diverse
- Sustainable growth (added value)

Post-it 3

- Environmental/ecosystem recovery
- Productive, diverse fishery (and more sustainable)
- Open to public participation (accountability structures in place)
- Fair, open, accessible stewardship of a public resource
- Connecting Clyde fish with local consumers of Clyde fish.

Post-it 4

- Productive
- Multi resource marine environment
- People
- Economic
- Sustainable

Post-it 5

- Economically sustainable
- Diverse, well maintained fishery
- Diverse industries and economies

Post-it 6

- Appropriate governance

Post-it 7

- Sustainable development of both ecosystem and socio-economics

Post-it 8

- The Clyde can be a beacon of sound environmental management, marine planning and active industries.

Post-it 9

- Healthy environment

Post-it 10

- Know where your fish comes from

- Healthy fishery, healthy economy

Post-it 11

- All sectors co-habiting the marine space and utilising the marine resource.

Post-it 12

- Resilience of the fishery
- Economic benefits
- Big fish

Post-it 13

- Promotes good governance over marine resources (?)

Post-it 14

- Diversity –biologically
- Diversity –of beneficiaries in communities
- Equity – fair distribution of benefits for all stakeholders

Post-it 15

- Promotes/fosters sustainable marine livelihoods and viable/vibrant coastal communities

Others

- Sustainable healthy economy
- Viable society
- Applies sound science responsibly
- Economically sustainable
- Promotes good governance over marine resources