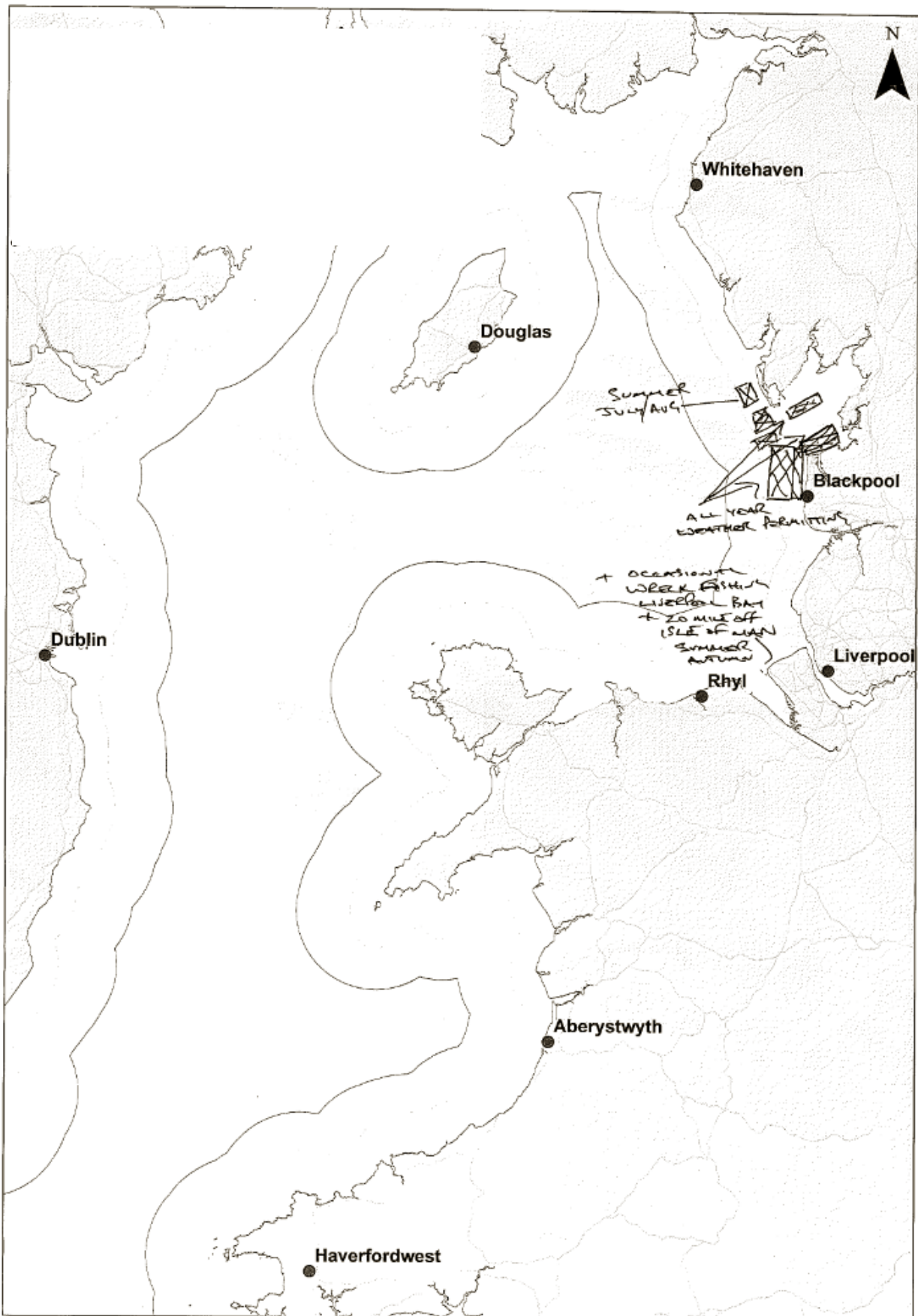
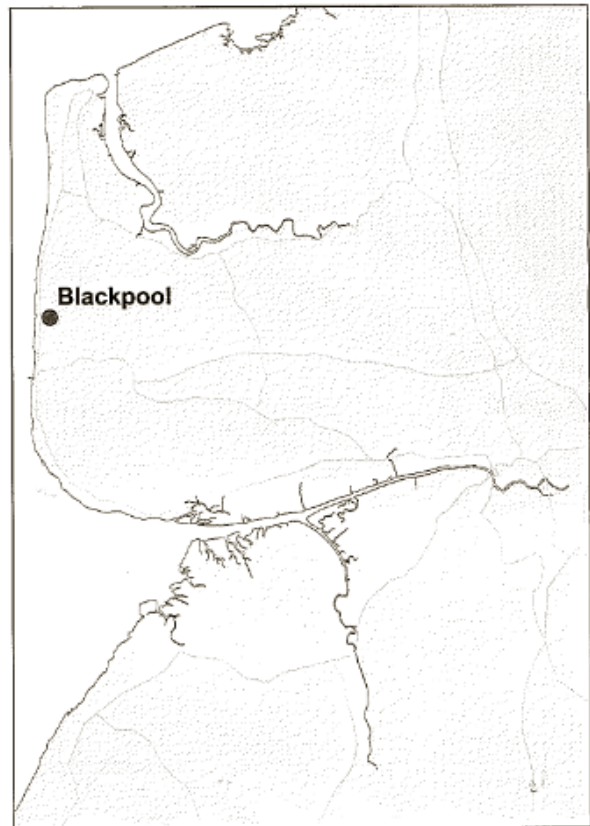
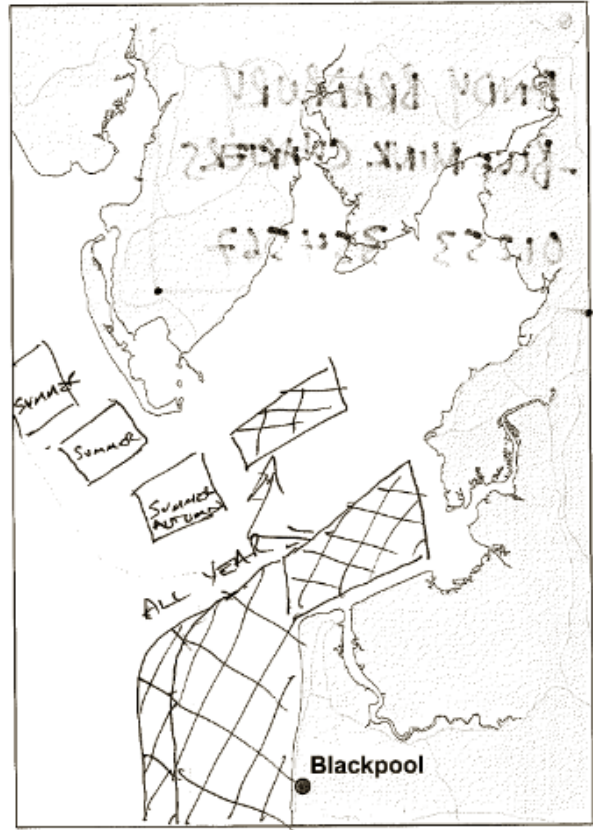
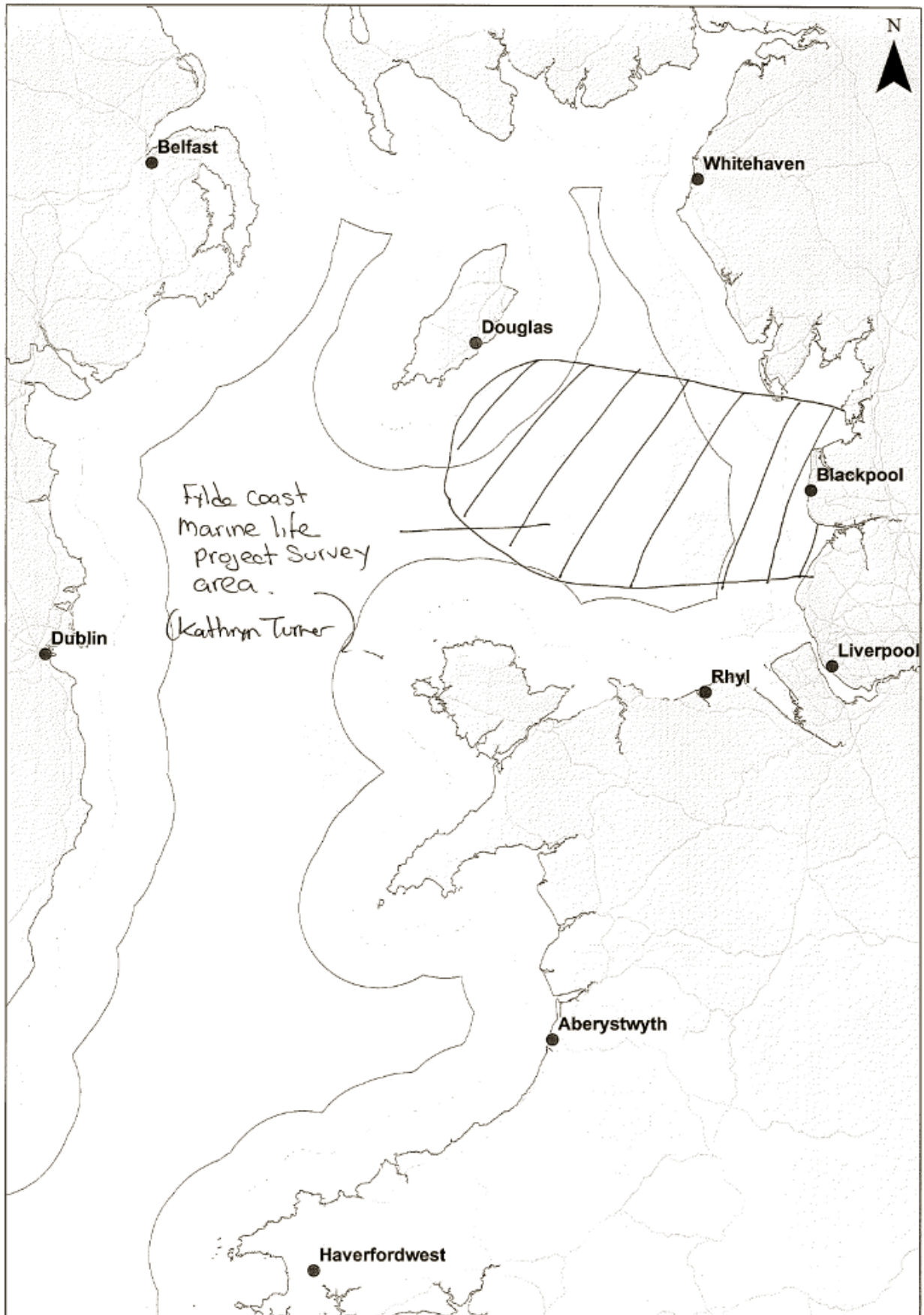


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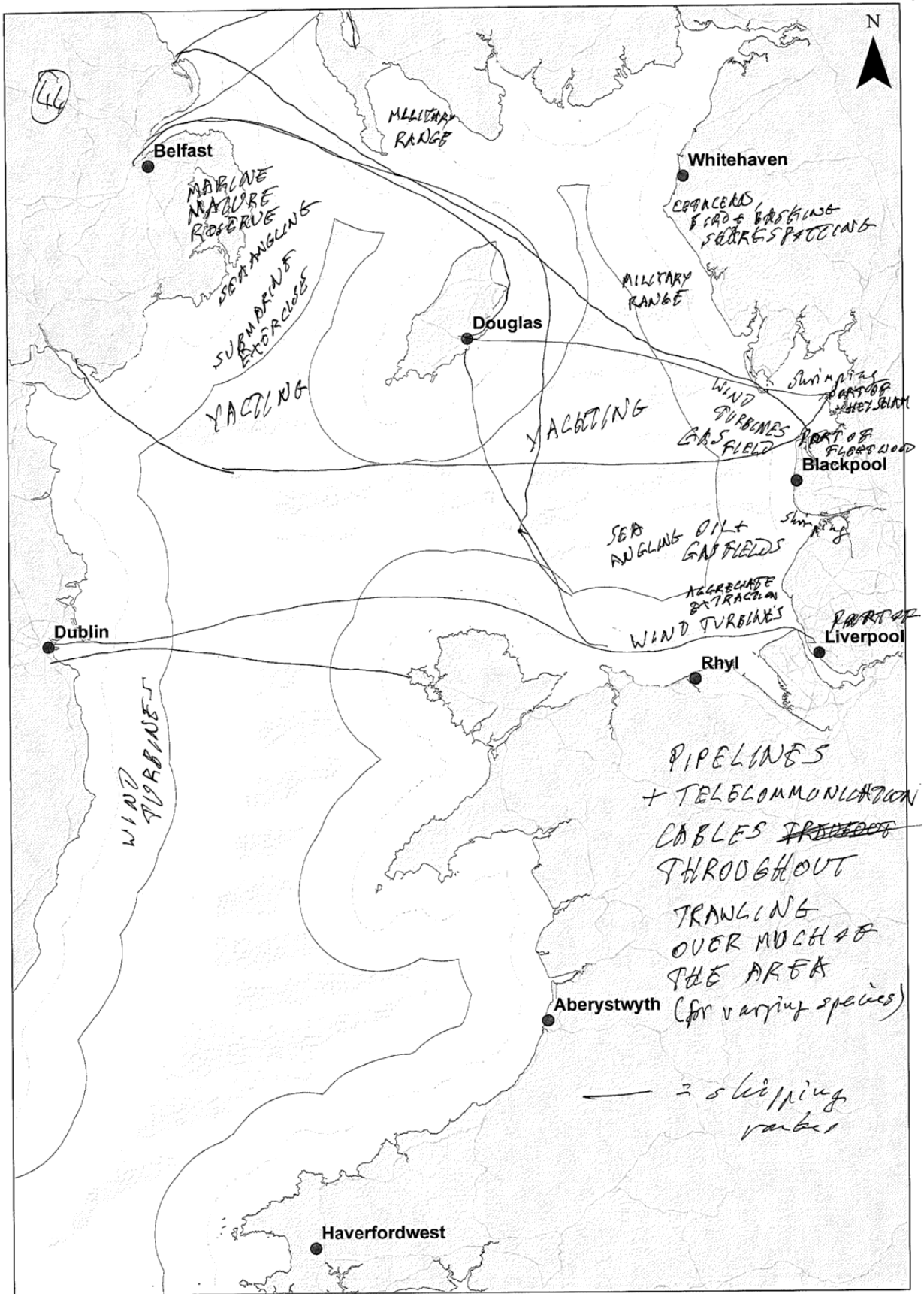


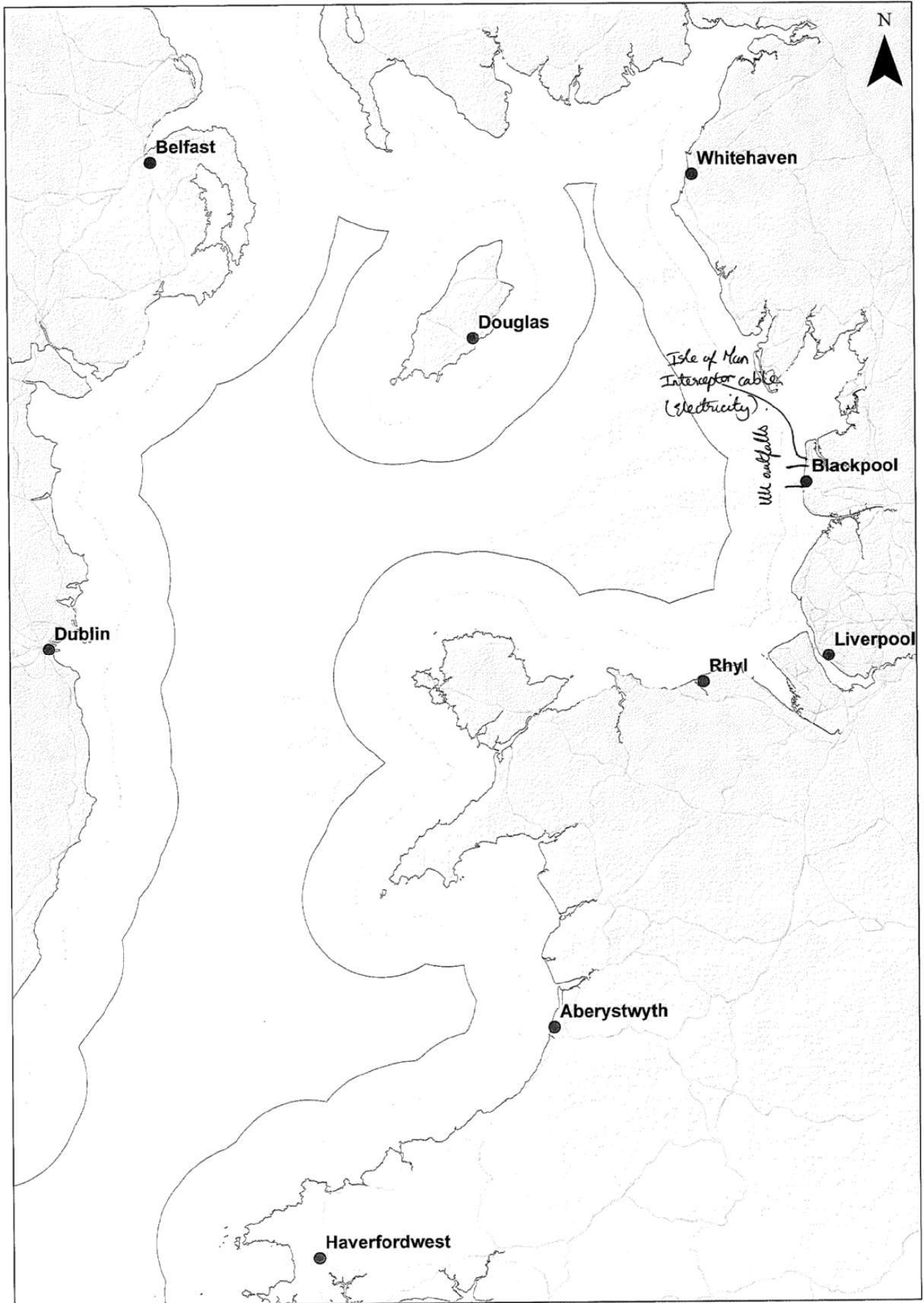


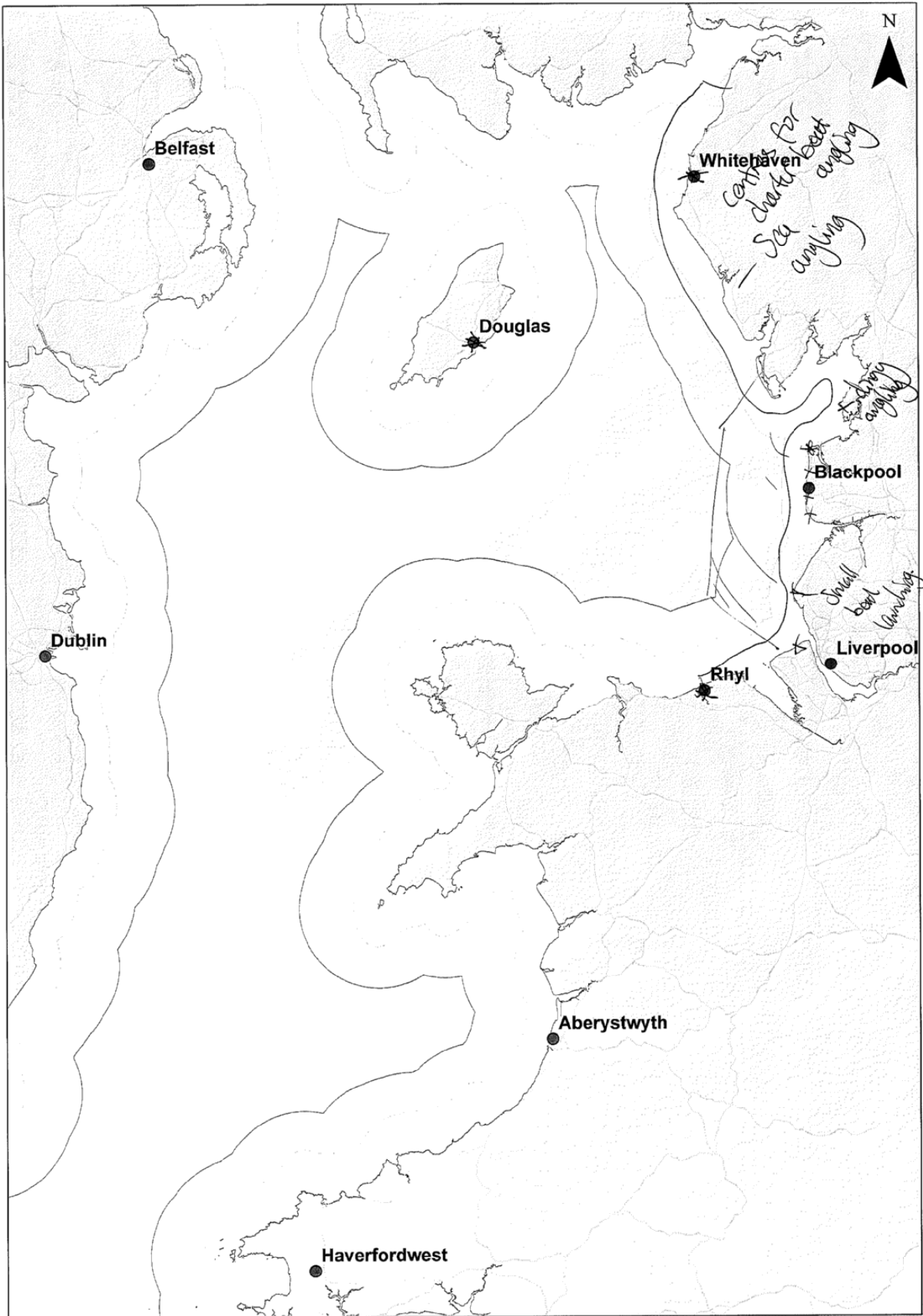
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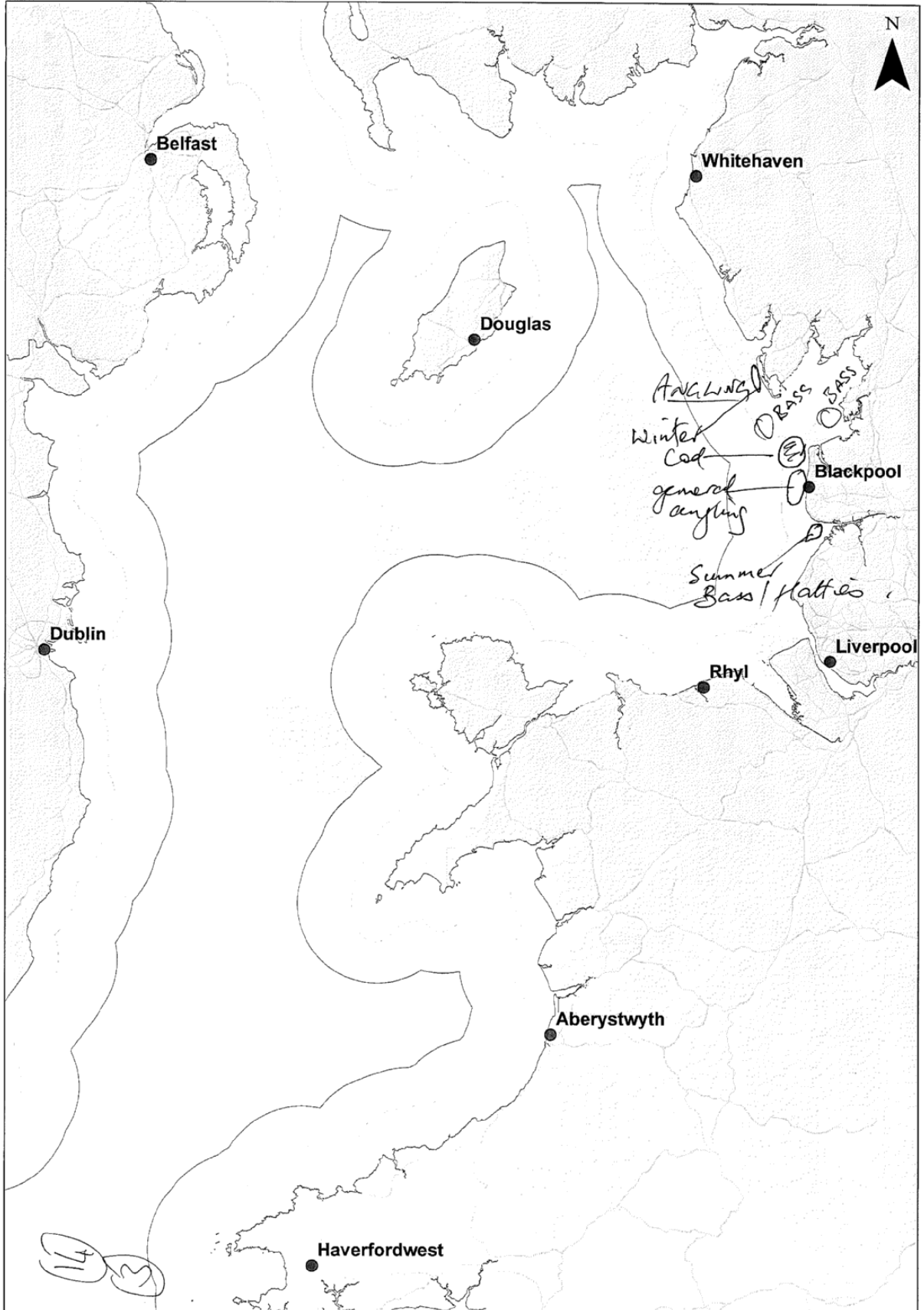












2.3 Learning from success

There are quite a few projects already contributing to the sustainable management and use of the Irish Sea. What can we learn from them for this work?

Name of Project	What can we learn from their work?
The Manx Scallop fishery No Take Zone	'No Take' zones work for the benefit of all, where local stakeholders are willing to accept these.
No Take Zones	Voluntary nature of zone. The evidence of massive recovery of biodiversity and return of locally extinct sea life. Also the massive increase in fish size and stock in and around zone. Highly protected sites work for all.

2.4 Information and questions?

2.4.1 What questions do you have about MCZ and this project?

MCZs - integrated approach?

- To what extent is there cooperation between the different counties bordering the Irish Sea in designing the MCZ network? – When will cooperation start?
- How does the MCZ project link up across the UK – so that it is ecologically coherent on the larger/national scale?
- For English inshore waters, what account is being taken of other planning documents e.g. regional spatial strategy, shoreline management plan, local development framework i.e. the impact on coastal development of MCZs e.g. economic development, flood protection?

Interconnected network of MCZs

- Will the MCZs be part of an interconnected network?

Extent

- How far up river estuaries will MCZs extend – and how far up the beach?
- Will MCZs protect the entire ecosystem within its boundary?

Timescale

- Will MCZs be permanent?
- Can the designations be changed? – Can they become overridden?

JNCC and Natural England preferences

- Can't JNCC and Natural England tell us what their preferred zones would be now?

Implications of MCZs on commercial fishing

- How will the MCZs take into account that fishermen can't completely control the species they catch?
- What will be the details of the restriction in terms of net size, gear etc?
- How will trawling be perceived in the MCZs?
- If certain fishing activities are restricted in certain areas and therefore fishing becomes financially unviable, will fishermen be given time to change industries i.e. what is the timescale?
- Why is there an assumption that MCZs will automatically lead to conflict with business interests e.g. fishermen? – can you designate an MCZ that has no restrictions?

Implications for other uses

- What will be the impact on maintenance dredging for ports?
- What will the potential impact be on round three wind farms?

Powers to restrict activities

- What powers will there be to restrict activities – how detailed will the restrictions be?
- How far can they be fined tuned e.g. restricting certain types of fishing but not others?

Stakeholder Group

- How will the balance of the Stakeholder Group be decided?
- What ecology training will members of the Stakeholder Group receive?

Response to climate change

- What is the scope for MCZs to change in response to the impacts of climate change?

2.4.2 What information do you think is needed to inform the selection of Marine Conservation Zones?

Up to date information

- Up to date information overall.

Protection criteria

- What is actually being protected – or proposed to be protected?
- Will proper scientific evidence be used to identify these areas?
- MCZs should not be based on only what is beneficial to humans but also for biodiversity

Biodiversity

- Need to know what (species and/or habitats) is under threat. UK priority species.
 - How do you prioritise these - natural impact or human impact?
- Need to know what species and habitats they are? What condition are they in, what condition they used to be in? How sensitive they are to other users.
- What their movements are - motile species.
- Collect all relevant info on the status of biodiversity – provide resources to compliment this.
- Environmental factors i.e. sandbanks (seasonal changes)
- The places that will have the biggest impact in maintaining the sea life.
- Information on effects of climate change on habitats and motile species.

Sustainability

- Sustainability on ecosystems, protecting the resource in the long term.
- Have an independent and scientific study of what is sustainable level of fishing for each species in the MCZs area.

Economic assessment of ecosystem

- Need economic assessment of actual value of species – ecosystem processes. Value of this ecosystem as it stays intact.

Fishing

- Information on fishing grounds, where located etc.
- Future fishing grounds.
- Who's doing the conservation for the fishermen and their industry?!
- Economic changes, fishing fleet decreased (fishing effort declined).

Offshore anchorage locations

- Information on offshore anchorages – commercial shipping.

Vessel size and capabilities

- Take account of vessel size and capabilities related to being displaced from MCZs.

Dumping sites for maintenance dredging

- Dumping sites for maintenance dredging.

Tourism information

- Information on tourism – seasonal effects/weather, affects recreational tourism.

Liaison and collaboration

- Continued liaison with regional partners – water, waste, coastal waters, etc.
- Further collaboration between statutory and local bodies to give bigger picture.
- More collaboration with regional partners and governments (national and international).

Stakeholder Group balance

- Make sure everyone is on an equal footing when it comes to Stakeholder Group (membership).

MMO remit

- Will MMO override NE and other environmental agencies – needs clarification?

Process responsive for change

- Make sure current process is agile enough for immediate change.

2.4.3 What information do you have that you could make available if it is needed?

Information you have	Your participant number
Environment	
– Seabird ecology data and some distribution data (there will be gaps in the distribution data due to remoteness of marine environment).	8
– Surveys on marine life on the north western area of Morecambe Bay (of marine life identified).	11
– Information on the ‘state’ of the Irish Sea, from a diver’s perspective (diving for 25 years in the Irish Sea).	26
– Specific information on the sea life at specific sites.	26
– Identify and gather information on cetaceans, birds, fisheries (North Wales and NW sea fisheries data on who’s fishing and where). Archaeology, geology and general marine life (inverts) and pollution levels (water quality) from others.	44
Fishing	
– Fishing effort/catching and landing data in the ISCZ project area	10
– Identification of fishermen and their charts (i.e. their fishing areas)	40
– Lessons learnt from other schemes: Environmentally Responsible Fishing (ERF), a project in the Thames and Hartlepool which recorded everything that was caught in the landings data.	17
– Data from CEFAS and Fisheries Science Partnerships (DEFRA run scheme which runs fisheries related data collection projects).	17
– Collect quantitative data from historic fisheries.	17
– Liaison with the fishing industry directly to understand variability and seasonal species distribution.	21
Sand extraction	
– Information on sand extraction from the south of Blackpool such as the amounts and financial returns and details of the lease.	13
Plans and strategies	
– A reference for the consent authority planning applications within the coastal zone within the Wyre Borough area.	19
– The Ribble Estuary Strategy and Mersey Estuary Strategy	22
– Shoreline Management Plan draft (on website – www.mycoastline.org) for NW England and North Wales (final next spring).	36
Stakeholder involvement	
– Papers on stakeholder involvement on renewable energy in the coastal zone.	28
– Identification of multi-use areas for conservation and industry known as ‘development conservation’.	28
Stakeholders	
– Identification of users within the Ribble Estuary.	28
– Contacts within the Environment Agency i.e. a regional person	33

2.5 The Stakeholder Group

There can only be a limited number of people on the Stakeholder Group. The group needs to be as fair as possible across interests, marine users, and the area. Participants were asked to respond to a questionnaire and comment on the following:

- Draft ideas on the roles, responsibilities and structure of the stakeholder group.
- What they liked about what the draft ideas
- Ideas for how they thought it could be improved.

Please note the results of the questionnaire from all four workshops are being processed separately and will be made available in a separate document as soon as possible

2.6 MCZ and your interests

Organisation	Sector	Would a sea richer in marine life be of benefit to your interests and if so how?	What are the benefits of a network of Marine Conservation Zones to your sector?	What are the challenges of a network of Marine Conservation Zones for your sector?	From your perspective, what would a successful Marine Conservation Zone network be like?
Angling Development Board	England	Yes – more fish to catch would generate more interest in angling.	Help in sustaining suitable habitat for marine plants, animals, fish.		
Blackpool Boat Anglers Club	Sea Angling/Boating	Yes – would increase interest in the sport, aid membership and therefore increase facilities by way of funds and participation.	Hopefully would result in <1> +	Restrictions on fishing hot spots would have negative effect on club and membership.	Not over restrictive, but would increase fish stocks.
Blackpool Council	Local authority	Increased tourism and recreation which may come as a result of richer marine life would be beneficial.	Economic – due to tourism.	Balancing increased tourism/recreation with the protection of sites.	They need to work as a network and not as protected zones in their own right.
Blackpool Council	Tourism	Better view on tourism.	Not sure.	A better public perception of the area.	Pride in the environment of which I work in. A uniform approach around the coast.
Blue Mink Charters	Commercial angling	Yes, more people fishing on trips.	None.	Weather and distances to travel/safety.	On a wind farm.
Darwen Sub Aqua Club	Diving	More enjoyable dives. Leave a richer sea for future generations.	Better diving.	Implementation.	Enable sealife to flourish and commercial fishermen to benefit.
Darwen Sub Aqua Club	Diving (scuba)	Yes: more diversity of marine life and more of it.	Hopefully more places to visit	Still being able to access the sites we already visit.	
Fylde Boat Angling Club	Small boat and shore fishing	Yes	Increase fish stocks.	To pass on info to all sectors.	
Fylde Coast Marine Life Project	Conservation	Yes – I we represent marine life. Richer sea = less pollution, better climate etc.	Networks provide insurance against complete loss.	Un-policed MCZ resulting in habitat destruction and species loss	Maximum protection for the Irish Sea, its species and habitats.
Groundwork	Environment/sustainability	Yes it would be, because it would benefit all (on land, at sea, bird life, health of people – and maintain biodiversity).	Not direct, but improvement on a national scale.	Not closely related (to my sector)	A network that conserves and improves wildlife biodiversity, serves the needs of the fishing industry and sport / recreation.
Lancashire Bio Partnership	Biodiversity conservation	Yes – if achieving conservation actions for priority species and	The possibility to achieve Marine BAP priorities.	Cross-sector dialogue and action to achieve goals and realistic targets	Inclusive, democratic, based on scientific evidence and well sourced

		habitats.		for action.	for monitoring and enforcing of ecologically sound and co-ordinated zones for additional benefits over the wider sea-scape (what is landscape scale thinking on land).
Marine Conservation Society	Irish Sea	A more diverse marine environment would be of interest to all user groups.	They would help to improve overall diversity by providing stepping stones to allow species to move about from isolated areas as at the moment.	Commercial interest.	It should encompass as many different habitats types as possible.
Marinet	Conservation	Yes. Recovery of sites. Long term benefit. Sustainability. Insurance against disasters. Replenishment.	Promotion and maintenance of biodiversity. Replicated habitats.	Monitoring, adapting to changing circumstances.	Would make the entire environment more resilient to natural catastrophe and provide a reservoir of harvested species.
Mersey Basin Campaign/Ribble Coast and Wetlands Regional Park	Conservation/ green tourism	Extension of Campaign to marine environment.	Increased tourism.		Fair; inclusive.
MHFA		Yes	More protection for breeding fish and sea life.	Loss of fishing grounds.	Don't know until in place.
NFFO independent fishermen	Commercial fishing	Yes.	Yet to be discussed.	Yet to be discussed.	Don't know.
Paul Summer	Lytham St Anne's fishermen	Yes more fish.	None.	Loss of livelihood.	Kept to an area with least affect on people.
RSPB	Nature conservation and people	Yes – seabirds and the marine environment is an important issue, especially considering the importance of UK waters for seabirds	Marine protection or safeguard. Enhancing biodiversity. Strategic planning. Co-ordinated planning.	The weight placed on socio-economic factors in determining MCZ location is a potential concern. An important consideration but should be covered in planning management once the site is determined on biological value alone.	Suitable areas of representation – species / habitats covered. Seabirds must be an ecological factor in determining MCZs.
Seafood North West	Fish catching and processing	Yes, if it leads to a more sustainable fishery safeguarding the livelihoods of those involved.	Hopefully the increase in fish and shellfish stocks.	Our views being swamped by the green lobby.	It would accommodate all the aspirations of all the different groups without inflicting hardship on any one sector.
The Wildlife Trust	Nature conservation and	Yes. It would deliver our core	A more sustainably managed Irish	The risk of 'fudging' sustainability by	Core, periphery, general. Delivering

dialogue matters

for Lancashire, Manchester and North Merseyside	environment	objectives on biodiversity and sustainability.	Sea will improve quality of life and restore and enhance European economies.	the need to 'balance' rather than integrate with socio-economic uses which are unsustainable.	maintained recovery of marine ecosystems and associated habitats of flora and fauna.
UCLAN	University	Benefits everyone especially future generations.	Improvements in biodiversity.	Dissemination of information.	Adaptive; multiuse.
West Lancashire Borough Council	Local environment	Yes, future benefit of the Borough's environmental objectives (economic and tourism objectives also).	Securing marine resource for above reasons.	How will it feed into existing documents e.g. LDF, RSS.	Tailored to ensure sustainable for all, e.g. Protects environment from greatest harm but doesn't restrict 'entirely' fishing and tourism. Finding new ways of doing things.
Wildfowl and wetlands Trust	Conservation	Yes. WWT strives to ensure a biodiverse world for the benefit of wildlife and people.	Help to ensure healthy populations of all species and sustainable takes of harvested species.	Meeting the bottom lines (i.e. minimum position/requirements) of all stakeholders. Maintaining the network and ensuring compliance. Monitoring/measuring the effectiveness/benefits. Adaptability.	It would ensure all marine species have secure conservation status, whilst engaging and satisfying other stakeholders.
Wyre Borough Council	Leisure, tourism, health, local authority	Healthy ecosystems will support sustainable coastal community for health and well being, tourism, leisure and fishing.	Communication and sharing of information.	Feeding locally distinctive issues into a huge regional area.	A healthy Irish Sea ecosystem. Greater awareness of marine environment; valuing the marine environment for healthy food production and a place for people and wildlife.
Wyre Borough Council	Local government	Yes – more fish for fishing industry/leisure fishing, more biodiversity attracting tourism, cleaner water for bathers.	Could protect/manager important areas where damaging activities would otherwise take place.	Ensuring that activities that are not harmful are not prevented / disrupted and livelihoods not affected.	Full of biodiversity, providing breeding grounds to support a greatly increased fish populations in adjoining areas.
Wyre Borough Council	Local government	A healthy environment leads to a healthy life! As an interpreter of the natural environment it would add a great deal to my work and enhance visitor experience to NW events etc.		Funding.	

2.7 Speaking the same language

To help people from different sectors and interests understand each other we want to put together a list of relevant words and terms. What should be on the list?

Acronym or word	Meaning
LDF	– Local development framework
RSA's	– Recreational sea anglers
ADB	– Angling Development Board
NACB	– North Atlantic conveyor belt: i.e. the global ocean circulation system (including Irish Sea)
SFL	– Sustainable fishing limits
ICZM	– Integrated Coastal Zone Management
UKBAP	– Biodiversity Action Plan – Process for delivering priority actions for biodiversity conservation nationally and locally in line with international legislation from the CBD
CBD	– Convention on Biological Diversity (at Rio earth summit 1992)

3 The Irish Sea network of Marine Conservation Zones

3.1 What are the benefits of a network of Marine Conservation Zones?

Benefits:

Enables UK to comply with its international obligations.

- Enables UK to comply with its international obligations.

Streamlining spatial planning.

- Streamlining spatial planning.
- Clarity so everyone knows what is going on and where.
 - For planning activities in the future.

Recover and increase biodiversity

- Recover lost biodiversity.
- Helping natural systems recover.
- Maintain biodiversity.
- Increased biodiversity.
- Protect existing marine life.
- Benefits for nature conservation.
- Provide a continued line of protection.

Maintain or restore Natural function

- Allow movement of wildlife from one protection zone to another.
- Adding value and working in conjunction with other MPAs.
- Network has benefits for migratory species.
- Wider network = a wider gene pool for breeding.

Insurance

- A network is an insurance policy for key wildlife/habitat.
- Can improve sustainability and species resilience i.e. ability to withstand shocks e.g. disease, predation, competition.
- An insurance for the future.

Sustainable harvest and overspill

- Sustainably harvested products of the sea, both natural and economic interests.
- Areas from outside of the zone will benefit from overspill.
- Benefit to areas adjacent to the zones – e.g. increased abundance of life in areas around – more amenable and so increase benefits to users.

Potentially increased stocks of commercial species

- Enable commercial fishers to increase catch.
- Potential to improve fish stocks, transmitting to outside the MPA.
- Stock enhancement (if it happens) – windfarms didn't appear to enhance fish stocks here but increased bottom weeds.

Improved water quality

- Improved water quality.

Monitoring and comparisons

- Create a method for monitoring and recording data.
- See what is happening in one and can compare with others and help develop understanding of change.
- Allow better monitoring of changes.
- Can compare with unprotected areas.
- Should be easier to monitor impacts of climate change and other environmental changes as MCZs are a controlled environment.

Preventing and managing damaging activities

- Preventing and managing damaging activities.

Benefits for coastal (human) communities

- Benefits for coastal (human) communities.

Educational value / awareness raising

- Increase awareness of improved natural environments leading to more value (educational).
- Raising awareness of marine environments in the UK – stronger connection with marine environment.
- Education of the public about marine environment – especially people’s local environment.

Increased eco and other tourism

- Might attract eco and other tourism.
- Increase in fishing/tourism identifying opportunities – increasing economic benefits.
- Green tourism opportunities.

Inclusion of shipwrecks in MCZs

- Include shipwrecks in MCZs – habitat value (artificial habitats in the Irish Sea).

Better diving

- Could make diving better.

Create jobs

- Create jobs.

Better policing of international fishers in our waters

- Allow better policing of international fishers in our waters.

Dialogue between users

- Bringing about dialogue between different users – leading to shared information.
- Good way of getting partnerships to communicate.
- Can bring organisations and sectors together to talk and agree and identify similar thoughts and objectives.
- It’s a new process and hopefully a new start towards better dialogue.

Information collation

- Collection of current knowledge.
- Information gathering (i.e. climate change).

Challenges identified during this session:

Issue of different types of protection.

- Issue of different types of protection.

Determine reference points

- See comments on Q2 – need to determine where we are managing to? What is our reference point?

3.2 What are the challenges of a network of Marine Conservation Zones?

Challenges of having a network of MCZ

Links with other conservation designations

- Is it going to link with SSSIs, SACs, Ramsar, SPA?

International co-operation

- Will need a lot of international cooperation – species use different oceans.

Multi- purpose needs

- Dual purpose of conservation and activity.
- Determining management of new MPAs that allow fishing.
- Other issues than just ecological.

Displacement of fishing effort - moving problem

- Displacement of fishing effort. Moving problem rather than addressing?
- Concentrate fishing effort from fishing displacement.

Long-term effects of a changed fishery

- Understanding the long-term effects of a changed fishery (example of mussel and fishing worm abundance).

Threats to livelihoods / activities

- Not putting people out of work.
- For ISCZ to identify MCZs which don’t conflict with their activity and way of life.
- Protection of inshore fishing industry.

Offshore renewable projects

- Could potentially restrict offshore renewable projects.

- Offshore renewable areas can be incorporated into MCZs.

Encouraging non-desirable species

- Will create a better environment for species you don't want to thrive e.g. non-native species that could dominate the ecosystem.
- Predator species can move in.

Climate change

- Climate change – if species live at a certain temperature could move elsewhere – the MCZ is in the wrong place.

Challenges in achieving a network of MCZ

Clarity about MCZ

- Create an understanding of the aim of MCZs – creation of a common understanding.
- We don't know enough about what MCZs are to be able to identify the challenges.
- Specific aims.
- Identification of what exactly will be conserved and what will be allowed and what won't be allowed. Current uncertainty.
- Defining conservation/biodiversity.

Importance of good information

- What is the starting point for data?
- How much confidence can be placed on data given the lack of baseline data?
- Lack of information about the ecology.
- MCZs established on real information not assumed information.
- Need to ensure that current data is interpreted thoroughly and that data collection is ongoing and that its aims are actually being achieved over time. Check our assumptions.
- This project should take advantage of existing studies and data of above designations.
- How to extract all of the information from the stakeholders.
- Ongoing science to understand what happens is not always what we expect.

Dynamic marine system (also seasonal changes)

- Habitats are also changeable in this dynamic system so challenge will be to recognise this in setting MCZ boundaries.
- Information is dynamic – so must be ongoing data collection and management should be adaptive.
- Policy is not adaptive enough for a dynamic environment.
- Seasonable changes need to monitor across seasons.
- Understanding the influence of the North Atlantic conveyor – global circulations – brings temperature conditions here.
- Understanding of constant changes within Morecambe Bay.
- Government agencies making decisions on static science.

Ecological understanding

- Developing decisions based on good science and local understanding.
- Challenge will be to emphasise habitats rather than species (particular).
- Species may have different breeding areas to where they live as adults.
- Some things will cross areas.

Complexity

- Understanding the complexity of the 'place' – stakeholders and geography of different areas varies hugely. This is especially true for the Irish Sea.

Measuring the benefits / disbenefits

- How do you measure the benefits?
- Defining benefits.
- Challenges should really be 'disbenefits'.

Identifying potential sites / controversial sites

- Identifying potential sites based on the existing sea conditions.
- Selecting areas in the first place.
- Getting agreement over controversial sites.

Area under consideration not representative of the entire Irish Sea

- The area under consideration does not reflect the entire Irish Sea adequately.

Monitoring / measuring change

- Use of species as indicators of habitat condition.
- How to measure the change against an activity.
- Understanding whether a change within an MPA would have happened naturally or due to protection.
- Because there are not yet any objectives, you can't monitor if they are being met.

Stakeholder engagement / consensus

- Engaging with community who are despondent with government agencies.
- Getting the views of younger people.
- Lack of capacity to engage in the process (e.g. small organisations have reduced resources).
- Maintaining engagement with people.
- Sustaining interest in the process.
- Tapping into the knowledge and trusting that knowledge of those who use the sea every day i.e. creating a shared trust.
- Will only work when people's interests are valued – a compromise will need to be found.

Taking a long term view

- Benefits will be long term and people do not look at the long term.

Working with other projects

- Must ensure working with other projects to get consistent effort.
- Getting people to work together.
- Need to know what is happening in other regional project areas.
- Getting the devolved administrations working together.

External agreements

- Does this mean that external agreements have already been made? Is this playing field level?

Challenges for management and enforcement

Implementation

- Getting it implemented.

MCZ definition – charting the zones

- Marking them on the sea – need to be on charts.
- Careful definition of the zones.

Policing and enforcement

- Policing and enforcing MCZs.
- Some areas will require far greater policing than other areas – international poaching.
- May have to stop activities, whether or not you know they are negative.
- Can we legally stop an activity?
- How can they be enforced?
- Enforcement – by who?

Possible compensation for livelihoods.

- Possible compensation for livelihoods.
- Who is going to compensate loss of earnings if MCZs come into upper areas of Morecambe Bay?

3.3 What will a network of Marine Conservation Zones need to achieve to be worthwhile?

Marine environment

Government aims

- Users need to know what the government want to achieve.

Meets conservation objectives

- Improvement on current situation with regard to sea life and fish.
- Not just about protecting current but achieves some recovery.
- Increased biodiversity.
- Bring stability to the environment.
- Need increased range and number of species i.e. abundance of everything.
- Species are healthy and sustainable.

- Healthy, sustainable marine environment – people being able to live work and use/play there.
- Healthy ecosystems – water quality, biology, biodiversity, geology.
- Better healthy functioning ecosystem.

Ecological coherence and balance

- Must be ecologically coherent.
- Striking the right balance between species – understanding food webs and the cause and effect.
- Right balance in conservation with what is protected – not just focus on a narrow range of species.

Adaptable network

- Need to consider highly mobile species (adaptable) – needs to be agreeable.
- Needs to achieve a functioning network where zones relate and species can move – not just distinct zones.

Improved fisheries

- Support a sustainable inshore fishery.
- Supports a sustainable fishing industry.

Working together

Stakeholders have real influence

- Action – actually taken on stakeholders' comments.
- People are tired of contributing to consultation but feeling ignored.
- Better consultation.
- Serious dialogue between each of the users.
- Local people involved.

Reaching agreement

- Consensus between users.
- All stakeholders happy.
- Acceptance (broad).
- Cooperation and collaboration.
- Buy-in from stakeholders.

Buy in from other countries

- Join up with political neighbours i.e. collaboration.
- International buy-in must be enforceable.
- Achieve buy-in from other governments.

Wide support and workable for all

- Benefits for all users.
- Needs to be workable with everybody – not just enforcement – relevant people need to be involved.
- Support from people who live inland – not just coastal communities – much of the pollution comes from inland areas, down rivers/estuaries e.g. sewage, fertilisers, domestic septic tank waste, detergents.

Good reporting / feedback system

- Good reporting system that is communicated – what changes/results?

Understanding

Clear definition of ecological guidance

- A clear definition of ecological guidance.

Better understanding of different stakeholder efforts

- Better understanding of the effects from the activities each of us undertake.

Socio-economic considerations

- Socio-economic benefits not just environmental.
- Economic benefit – e.g. tourism, less pollution, incidents to deal with.
- Consider the impact on working people and associations.
- Provide protection for people who MCZ provide for economically.

Good management

Site / ecosystem protection

- Highly protected sites.
- Will have to protect an entire ecosystem.
- MCZ needs to be concrete and not overridden by other needs e.g. renewable energy.

Good management

- Straightforward management systems.

Continuity/ long-term support

- Continuation – not tapering off – ongoing support in the long term.

Mitigation

- Providing mitigation.

Permitted / restricted activities

- A network in which activities should be allowed.

Prevents negative development

- Stops negative development i.e. development that community don't want e.g. wind farms

Potential problems

- Displacement of people can be dangerous – should be taken into consideration with possible displacement.
- This could lead to another problem – additional tourism, dive, rafting pleasure.

3.4 What would happen if there were no Marine Conservation Zones?

No change

- Stays as is – no change.
- No change from the present.
- There will be no difference at all.

Continued biodiversity loss.

- Continued biodiversity loss.
- Greater chance of a loss of biodiversity – an insurance policy.
- Loss of biodiversity.
- Could risk extinction – permanent loss.
- Desert.
- Might get one dominant species.

Current trends continue

- Go on as we are now – current trends continue – some species are increasing and some are being lost now.
- Knock on effects for conservation.

Changes difficult to explain

- Diversity is very seasonal therefore difficult to prove.
- Impossible to say because changes are already happening that are unexplained.

Developments influence change

- Change caused by offshore developments such as wind farms, gas storage.
- Windfarms affect fish stocks – not attracting fish as suggested.

Fish stocks decline / change

- Fish stocks declining.
 - Validity of statement as being relevant to the Irish Sea?
- Are we losing species or reduction fish?
- Trend of getting more species e.g. 40 species in last few months as a result of temperature rise – but losing cod which are going north <9>.
- Grand Banks Cod Project info may be relevant to this debate <40>.

Continued international exploitation

- Continued international exploitation.

Continued failure of UK Government to protect UK habitats and fisheries

- Continued failure of UK Government to protect UK habitats and resulting fisheries.

Loss of jobs and livelihoods

- Loss of jobs, livelihoods due to no biodiversity.
- Could destroy livelihoods and recreation types.

- Loss of potential tourism.

Effects of climate change / pollution

- Decreasing ability to cope with pollution and rising sea temperatures.
- Sea level rise.

Have specific aims.

- Have specific aims.

Management / control of activities

- There are different ways of managing the sea - Stopping discards and bycatch.
- MCZs give control on bad practises, the legislation gives the opportunity.
- Understanding gear types.
- A different system may be introduced which may be more strict.
- Time lag of activities.
- Loss of some activities.

3.5 What are the challenges to identifying and implementing a network of Marine Conservation Zones?

Clear objectives

MCZ objectives

- Are MCZs for particular species or areas of sea so ecology develops as well?
- Are they marine nature reserves?

Information

Scientific evidence / information

- Not enough hard scientific evidence.
- Identifying most relevant data – a lot of monitoring required.
- What sort of baseline monitoring is being done now? Could help identify zones.
- Making sure scientific data is reliable and accurate – we can't guess at this.
- Understanding existing pressures on existing marine life.
- Collecting data/maps.

Practical considerations of zones

Zone location

- At present don't know where to put zones.
- Does it matter where they are?
- Sometimes location will matter other times won't.

Size

- The size of an area to be any use.

Network function

- How far apart do they need to be to function as a network?
- Similar principles to networks on land?
- Will depend on seabed depth and what is adjacent – salinity, temperature?
- Actually producing an ecologically coherent network.

Adaptability to change

- Need to be able to react to changes.
- Adapting to conditions which have been created - inputs which have been created due to the zones
- Alternatives due to climate change – adaptability.
- If make an MCZ what might move in? And alter why you set it up – might have to re-designate.

Protection levels

- Deciding on the level of protection and what will it be – zones within zones?

Monitoring

- Who is going to be monitoring?

Who manages MCZs?

- Who manages MCZs – how are they recommended?

Complexity

- Complexities around designating MCZs offshore.

Time and costs

Costs / funding

- Where's the money coming from?
- Costs – who is going to fund all of this?

Timescale

- Too short a timeline to deliver the project.

Conflicts between the conservation and economy

- Conflicts between the sea, state and the economy of area and livelihoods.

Working together

Stakeholder bias / balance of power

- Some sectors are better able to make decisions (availability and way of working) – biased power.
- The power and influence of big commercial interests e.g. BP and the gas storage proposals at Fleetwood.

Stakeholder participation

- Getting some stakeholders to participate fully and obtaining credible local data with representation from local bodies.
- Very specific data from certain communities.
- Continuing the input from stakeholders.
- Too many interested parties.
- Every stakeholder voice is heard.
- Keeping all stakeholders happy/accommodated for.
- Get on and do it rather than endless conversation.
- Different consensus of opinion.

Public and political awareness / understanding

- Making general public aware.
- Challenge to let people know this has been done – especially if protection and uses are different – can't say these are MCZs which can be used in what way?

Commercial challenges

Lack of space for all interests

- Not enough room for all of the perceived opportunities in the Irish Sea – wind turbines vs. extraction vs. fishing vs. ecosystem.

Human sustainability

- Human sustainability – making and keeping it working.

Commercial acceptance

- Commercial acceptance.

Protecting the fishing industry

- UK self sufficient in fish as food – local production.
- Ensuring people realise and act on the situation of local fishermen.
- Protecting the remaining fishing industry. Making sure the industry remains viable.
- MCZs must take into account that fishing activities are restricted in terms of range.

Population increase

- Population increase will increase demands.

Impact of sea level rise

- Sea level rise will affect sea users.

Links with other policy or drivers

Change of government

- Political priority change – change of government.

National perspective on regional planning

- There has to be a national perspective on regional planning.

Devolution

- Devolution.
- Getting the devolved administrations to work together - knowing what we want from them.

Political pressure

- Ignoring local knowledge because of political pressure.

Tension with other global/political priorities

- Tension with other global/political priorities e.g. human conflict – EU fish zones.

Enforcement

Legislation

- How does it encompass into other laws that already exist?
- International laws too.
- Is it DEFRA who will implement this legislation?
- Need more legislation the marine bill is only enabling – will need statutory instruments.

Enforcement / control

- Enforcement.
- Control nearby activity, enforcement.
- Addressing non-compliance.
- What restrictions will be in place?
- Will depend what you are protecting.
- Enforcement will be a challenge.
- What will penalties for someone who goes against it?

3.6 What suggestions do you have of how these could be overcome?

Information and understanding

Defining MCZs – starting points

- Early definition of what the MCZs are for in the Irish Sea.
- Need to know the starting point (parameters).
- (whole)Irish Sea should be considered one project area.

JNCC and Natural England identify zone locations

- JNCC and Natural England should identify where they would put them if they were making the choice.

Balance between different needs

- Difficult to get the right balance between human needs and conservation.
- Understand that multiple sectors share use of the Irish Sea.
- Developing a shared understanding of objectives as they can often overlap and sometimes be the same thing (even when it's not initially obvious).

Geological considerations

- Geology of the seabed – high scope for movement.

More research / information

- Between understanding of the ecosystem – more research needed – must ensure all existing research is gathered.

Learn from case studies

- Look at how other countries have done networks – learn lessons e.g., Australia Great Barrier Reef – they have zones of core areas
- Scottish have MPAs – St Abb's, also Arran
- Developing a shared understanding of issues in ISCZ workshops and at other times, possibility out in the field (e.g. real case studies).

Public awareness

- Education and information dissemination.
- Allowing the public to see the benefit across different interests.

Time and costs

Long-term funding

- Long term funding – need absolute assurance that this will be provided whatever party in

power – we need political assurance.

Sufficient resources

- The resources need to be sufficient to meet the needs of implementation.

Compensation

- Compensation for anyone who stands to lose out – must be adequate compensation.

Meeting costs

- User pays to recover management costs.
- Tax on a rating system – more damage = more tax.
- Can be achieved through existing licensing systems.

Working together

Stakeholder support

- Many more multi-stakeholder dialogue (face to face time).
- Lots of dialogue between stakeholders.
 - Across sectors and within sectors.
- Continued dialogue.
- An anonymous forum.
- ISCZ meet stakeholders and gather their views/data/maps to better interaction from those unable to attend workshops etc.
- Send out questionnaire before meetings.
- Time of meetings needs to be well in advance.

Learning from each other

- Train stakeholders in the practicalities of other stakeholders – learning from one another.
- Listen to the fishermen.

Transparency

- Transparency in decisions.
- Honest and transparent.
- Notes/minutes from all meetings are circulated to all regardless of attendance to said meetings.

Equitable

- Must be equitable.
- Ensuring equal representation of all sectors so everyone can be heard.
- Difficulty in including all stakeholders.

Implement the plan

- Carry the actual plan through – must get the process right now and actually implement it.

Specific interests

Windfarms

- Some areas are already restricted e.g. windfarms so why not extend these no-go areas rather than have completely new areas?
- But areas around Barrow wind farms are very productive for fish – monitor windfarm area and see.
- What is happening? Is there a baseline for windfarm areas?

Wrecks / artificial reefs

- Combine MCZ with areas with wrecks – because fisheries have to avoid these areas now.
- May depend on wreck – may be very localised and specific species here.
- Create artificial reefs.
- Enhance wreck areas with additional reefs.
- Wrecks a danger to fishing – area on charts.

Fishery protected areas

- Could set up fishery protected areas so that fishing is a protected activity where it is profitable.

Enforcement and management

Must apply to foreign as well as UK users

- Must apply to foreign as well as UK users.

Policing the network

- Police the network properly.

Protection measures / control / sanctions

- Agree a % of the area which will be protected – a relevant representation of species.
- Why protect something which cannot be protected?
- Only have measures which are essential to protect known features – restrictions must apply only to the features that need protection – species, habitats etc.
- Extent of the controls should only be applied to damaging activities.
- Sanctions proportional to non-compliance.
- Fair sanctions based on economic factors.
- Act as a deterrent.

Management

- Managed by resource users.
- Management must be area and activity specific and based on best available information.
- Good to know what the parameters of management were before engagement.

4 Involving people

4.1 Two-way communication

The Regional Stakeholder Group is the forum that will make the recommendations to government about the MCZ network. To help them make good decisions, the local knowledge, know-how and views of a broad range of other stakeholders will be needed. The people who are not on the Regional Stakeholder Group will also want to hear about and be able to comment on draft information, maps and ideas as they develop.

Suggest ideas for how ISCZ can help with two-way communication between the Regional Stakeholder Group and other stakeholders.

Who to communicate with

Identify existing groups and networks

- Find governing body for groups e.g. fishing does and diving does (BSAC); Angling trust (recreational fishing); yachting - RYA
- Through Seafood Northwest – contact local commercial fishery organisation.
- Use of existing networks/clubs/organisations.
- Identification of existing coastal groups to provide feedback to (electronically and physical) meetings.

Identify key people

- Look for key people who will inform other people in their sector.
- Disseminate information to Chief Executive of an organisation (or council), so information can be filtered to the rest of the organisation.

Local government

- Use of strategic partnerships.
- Local authorities can facilitate and contact individuals.
- Recognising political forums and organisations e.g. parish councils and other representation of the community.
- Down to ward level.

Learn from existing projects

Case studies

- A set of case studies to crystallise the issues.
- Could be forecasts rather than actual case studies.

Methods of communication

Site visits

- Site visits.

The MCZ team

- Contact individuals through the MCZ team – find out who do not email/websites.
- MCZ team need to be open and available for two way communication.
- ISCZ team to go to other events – get their faces around.
- Named ISCZ team member as contact for a particular sector/interest.

Use branded goods

- Branded goods – but not if they're too expensive.
- Something people will use.

Local information points

- Angling shops.
- Put notices at harbours and access points, public offices.
- Put information in local libraries – things can be reserved only people who have a password.

Communication and feedback between groups

- Directions on how to communicate a response (i.e. open door invitation).
- Feeding back within sector by holding private smaller informal meetings.

- Cascade information in both directions.

Media

- Exploit the media.
- Local press involved.
- Local newspapers.
- Local radio.
- Local radio and television.
- Publicity – local radio, newspapers etc.

Newsletter mailing

- Newsletters by mail, not online.
- Newsletter (by post if requested).
- Newsletters – general and more specific.
- Regular meetings/monthly newsletters through clubs.

Proactive community

- Interested community need to be proactive in chasing information.

Specialist publications / journals

- Use specialist magazines.
- Dedicated magazine.
- Articles published in journals from website.
- Information in newsletters produced by other organisations or projects.
- Press – fishing journals.
- Use of industry newsletters such as fishing news.

Surgeries / roadshows / public meetings

- Surgeries/roadshows – meet people – one to one contact.
- Public meeting/local meeting.

Targeted approach

- Not a general call for input but a specific question for consideration.
- Targeted questioning for sectors/interest groups.

Through schools / colleges / university

- Include younger generation through schools/colleges.
- Education – university – diverse ideas – include students in messages.

Website / electronic communication

- Website.
- Encourage other organisations to link to our website.
- Could put up transcripts of presentations on website.
- Web page with discussion points on what was talked about at the Stakeholder Group.
- Electronic newsletter – quarterly or when there is a significant development.
- Internet – group sites/blogs – links through the website.
- MCZ/Envirolink website – communicate through that and use links.
- Facebook or something similar for younger people, Youtube could have a video of someone speaking.
- Online: forums, discussion groups, blogs, website, anything!
- Providing comment back to stakeholders (SH Group) through email.
- Email.
- Not emails – danger of email tag.
- A lot of people are not online – especially older people, which means that you miss out on valuable information from older people.
- Remotely through group email and weblinks.

Word of mouth

- Word of mouth – ask people to pass on information.

Practicalities

Regular updates

- Regular updates – happy medium.

Equitable approach

- Equitable access to information and input.

- Not always listening to the noisiest.
- Advocacy process needs to be in place to ensure this.
- Potentially shared membership to ensure adequate coverage issues and users and to spread the responsibility.

The Stakeholder group

- Sharing the terms of reference for stakeholder group to create shared understanding.
- Knowing who is on the Stakeholder Group for your interest - but what if you disagree with your rep?!

4.2 Explore the idea of ‘MCZ groups’.

One suggestion for keeping people involved is to set up ‘MCZ groups’. These groups would be hosted by organisations or forum that focus on an area of the Irish Sea and bring different sectors together (eg coastal, estuary or marine forum or similar)

4.2.1 What do you like about this idea?

Good during identification process

- Good during identification process.

Bringing people together

- Broaden involvement, may help self employed to engage if local and shorter e.g. morning meetings.
- Good as brings people (cross-sector) together.
- Useful to bring smaller sub-regional groups together.
- Offers similar role played by county workshops – brings smaller groups together in a local proximity. These county workshops may be expected to continue now after this first round.
- Multi-group discussion (different interests debating).

Local

- Has to be local geographically.

Information / experience sharing

- Get more specific information.
- Regional people may not have enough detailed knowledge – need local information.
- Gives opportunity of commonality with regard to how is the region being used = better coverage of information.
- Could generate actual useful information to direct policy and location of research and MCZs.
- More sharing of the knowledge and experience – highly valuable.

Fosters mutual understanding

- Communication locally and understand other persons’ point of view – understanding of where people are coming from.
- Sit down and listen to people’s point of view.
- Bring other issues forward and be resolved.

Opportunity to use existing groups

- Opportunity to use existing groups.

Workshops within conferences

- Are there any other conferences you could tag onto and make it a workshop within that?

Seasearch groups focus on different areas

- Seasearch groups focus on different areas.

4.2.2 What are the challenges?

Just another tier

- Is this just another tier in the system – expensive, who hosts?

Practical challenges

- Adds extra work load to existing organisations.
- Could be too formal for some users.

Lack of clarity

- Lack of clarity about what they would talk about.

Need for local MCZ Groups

- Shouldn't need MCZ groups if the members of the stakeholder group are feeding back to the people they represent properly.

Local representation

- Make sure locally represented on the Stakeholder Group.
 - Biased to regionally based bodies.
- Depends on how local you want the groups.
- How local can you go? Get some views – can't be too local.
- Local groups will concentrate on local issues – but this could be how it is facilitated and how it's done – help them focus on whole areas.

Balanced representation in MCZ groups

- Balance between conservation and livelihoods which would be discussed in smaller multi-sectoral groups.
- Misrepresentation of certain people – need for groups that offer an equal voice.
- How do we accommodate all stakeholder interests within the smaller groups?
- Getting the right people – e.g. could have a group lobbying at each MCZ group to try to involve.
- Divers should be present at the conversation.

Group membership / size of groups.

- Be consistent in who is in the group/size of groups.
- Are they to be restricted? Risk of omitting someone's view.
- Group cannot be too small.
- Scale of meeting to be tailored to who the topic affects.

Two way communication

- Need to feed the smaller groups into the main group – address recommendations at regional smaller groups – get more views.

Impartiality of Host forums

- Organisations must be impartial as possible – that won't have an opinion or point of view.
- Must be neutral groups to ensure full representation.
- By using other forums the outputs will be focussed on their agenda.
- Existing groups have a history and are perceived as being good/bad/other.
- Persuading people to attend due to perceived biases of hosting organisations e.g. some people will not attend meetings held/hosted by wildlife trusts.

Conflicts between areas

- Could end up with more conflicts e.g. each area wants something different.
- Louder voices take over control – got to take smaller groups views into consideration.

Funding

- Who's going to be paying for it?
- Sufficient funds to pay for meeting rooms etc. for groups hosting the groups.
- Source more funding to host more meetings.
- Overhead of dealing with outputs from these meetings.
- Is there funding to help people host them? JNCC, NE and DEFRA should be helping.

Meeting dates

- Earliest you know about the meeting the more available you are.
- Times of meetings could be e.g. 6-8pm.
- Meetings at weekend.

Self-employed people / financial factors

- Not going to get self-employed people taking time off.
- Issue of paying/expenses for people who have to give up income.
- Financial factors – cost and loss of income for stakeholders.

Timeframes

- Timeframes.

Meeting location

- Depends on where they are.
- Weather permitting e.g. could be at sea.

Use of technology

- With technology do you need to go to meetings?
- But never the same as face to face.

Minutes

- Access to minutes.
- Not well recorded – lost in translation.

Meeting efficiency

- Meetings need to be as efficient as possible.
- Not vague talking shops.
- Could lead to duplication of effort.

Interest / enthusiasm / commitment / momentum

- Generating interest.
- People may lose interest over time – but deciding where to put MCZs is the topic of discussion and management of MCZs
- Commitment.
- Keeping the momentum going.
- Disillusioned with process if not effective.
- Stakeholder fatigue.
- People not prepared to give up time to go to meetings because of past experience.

Difficult / distant from end product

- Too difficult.
- Too distant from end product.

Chairing

- Could be chaired by Envirolink.
- Need someone to lead/chair the group.

MCZ team involvement

- Good to have MCZ team there – a member there to report back.
- Have one of the MCZ team observing.
- MCZ team more impartial.

Email

- Shared email addresses for all stakeholders.

4.2.3 Suggest organisations or forum that could host an MCZ group.

No consistent groups

- No consistent groups across the whole region.
- No existing fora that provide a cross section of interests and users and do have a strong geographical focus.
- Where no groups there are appropriate venues so option there.

Organisations / forums

- Biodiversity forum.
- Biodiversity Partnership.
- Fylde Civic Awareness Group.
- ISCZ.
- Morecambe Bay Partnership.
- Morecambe Bay Partnership – Susannah Bleakley.
- Northwest Coastal Forum (Caroline Salthouse, based in Wigan and meet 3 or so times a year).
- Northwest Coastal Forum.
- Northwest environment link.
- Sefton Coastal Forum/Partnership.
- Wildlife Trust – covers many local and regional areas.
- Every estuary has a user group who would be keen to receive and share information with their members.

Councils

- Other councils – in the councils interest to progress the project.

- Councils are more independent and no conflict - only seen as part-facilitators.
- Councils can be seen as having a view – councils can minute group.
- Good to see all of the councils working as a team.

Venues

- Blackpool Council – small conference centre.
- Environment Centre at Lancaster University.
- Fylde Angling Club – free premises.
- Morecambe and Heysham Yacht Club to host small meetings (for 40-50 people).
- RSPB office in Lancaster city centre for 8-10 people.
- Solaris Environmental Centre.
- Use of Sea Fisheries Committees venues (for 10-12 people).
- Wildlife Trusts Barn to host meeting between 60-70 people.
- Wyre Borough Council facilities.
- Venues up and down the coast – need a local guide to find them.

Disseminating info

- Use coastal groups to disseminate information.
- Sector representatives to feed back within sectors.

5 Individual Questionnaire

5.1 What do you think about a network of Marine Conservation Zones?

5.1.1 Which did you tick when you came in this morning?

I oppose the idea	I have reservations	I can live with the idea	I support the idea	I strongly support the idea
0	10	2	8	14

5.1.2 In the light of all that you have heard and discussed today, to what extent do you now support the idea of a network of Marine Conservation Zones?

I oppose the idea	I have reservations	I can live with the idea	I support the idea	I strongly support the idea
0	6	3	11	13

5.1.3 What would need to happen to increase your support and move your tick to the right?

More information

- More information.
- More information on the designation criteria and assurance that there will be sufficient funding and enforcement.
- More information on (a) where and (b) limits on use.

Clarity on proposals

- That positive proposals are put forward, then we know what we are encouraging or opposing and attendance of Natural England would have helped.

Ecological understanding for all stakeholders

- I would need to be reassured that ecological and general environmental understanding was shared across stakeholders.

Local authority representation

- Bit concerned that local authorities at a lower level than Counties and Unitaries will not have a voice.

Fair outcome with clear understanding

- Specific outcomes and regulations become clear so can assess impacts and any requirements.
- A fair balanced outcome and a fair representation of stakeholders.
- To see real things happen and be able to follow why.

Realistic / achievable

- Communication of achievable short term and long term goals. Realistic milestones and the willingness and gravitas to carry through the plan to completion.

Highly protected sites

- Highly protected sites. The removal of incidental damage as an acceptable loss inside the zones. Ecological training for all stakeholders.

Fishing activities can continue

- MCZs away from fishing grounds.
- Certainty on being able to carry on fishing activities.

Activity restrictions

- No zones with less than 7m mean low water (no use); no rod and line angling restrictions (ever).
- Obviously the impact on our activity by the areas chosen will temper our view of this proposal.
- The details of the measures allowable for designated areas will have to be sufficiently flexible that they do not prevent non-damaging activities. Zones should not become no-go areas.
- Further detail on designation/potential impact on maintenance dredging activities, port expansion plans and potential round 3 windfarm developments.

Renewable energy – impact on delivery

- Only question is how this will impact in delivery of offshore renewable energy. I'm assuming these schemes will probably be best located outside the areas of search and closer to the coast anyway so unlikely to be too affected. I'm not an expert though!

Socio-economic factors given weight

- To know how much influence/weight will be given to socio-economic factors for selecting areas/boundaries in light that other statutory designated sites are on science only.

Legal protection for the users of the environment.

- Legal protection for the users of the environment.

Nothing

- Nothing

5.2 Staying involved

5.2.1 Please tick one of the following columns and add names where relevant:

Please take me off the mailing list	Keep me informed by email/post	My organisation would like to be actively involved in this and the key contact is.....	I would like to be actively involved on behalf of my organisation. My name is...
0	11	6	17

5.2.2 What help or resources would you like to help you communicate about this with others?

Updates

- Updates as process evolves.
- Continued updates.
- Being kept up to date as process develops should be sufficient. As I understand this, WLBC is likely to support its development although from a planning perspective I am unsure how the 2 will interact at Borough Council level.
- To be informed of developments as they arise.
- To be kept up to date with developments.

Website

- Keep the ISCZ website up to date and comprehensive.
- I would propose a dedicated collaborative website/forum where all interested parties and stakeholders can view/update and exchange information and knowledge. Perhaps a resource from MCZ could be used.
- Websites, blog, newsletter, p****, TV, print of County Powerpoint.

Newsletter

- Newsletter; direct communication with our organisation to ask for an opinion.
- E newsletter to pass on.
- Keeping me informed by email will suffice

Information pack/flyers

- Flyers
- Information/education pack.
- Attendance at events/seminars – speaking etc; leaflets to handout or cheaper – e-flyer; information to use in my email newsletter – updates etc.

Other

- Any news articles that can be used in council newspaper to residents.
- DEFRA should communicate with Environment Agency on how it develops and any outcomes/impacts need to be considered.
- Good long-term fisheries information.
- I will present the proposal at our club monthly meetings to our membership, plus a write-up in our newsletters.
- Not sure.

5.3 MCZ Groups

5.3.1 What do you think of the idea of MCZ Groups?

I oppose the idea	I have reservations	I can live with the idea	I support the idea	I strongly support the idea
0	6	3	12	10

5.3.2 If an MCZ group is set up in your area would you or your organisation want to be involved?

My organisation would like to be actively involved in an MCZ group and the contact is.....	I would like to be actively involved in an MCZ group on behalf of my organisation. My name is...
Blue Mink Charters – Andy Bradbury Marine & Fisheries Agency Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust (probably – please keep informed for now) UK Fishing Forum – Dave Nixon North Western & North Wales SFC Fleetwood & District Angling Club/Fylde Sea Angling Society – Hugh Porter. Blackpool Council – either/both Terry Rogers, Fiona Crayston Associated British Ports – Paul Jervis Lancashire Biodiversity Partnership – perhaps someone from NW Biodiversity Forum or a LBAP manager from NW for BAP aspects. Wildlife Trusts – Dave Dunlop (Lancashire & Merseyside); Kathryn Turner (Irish Sea)	Eddie Graves (Wyre Borough Council) Andrew Gouldstone (RSPB) John Amery (Angling Development Board) Anne Fielding (MARINET) Trevor Owen (Morecambe & Heysham Fishermen’s Association) Richard Langley (fisherman) Pat Booth (Darwen Sub Aqua Club) Ian Dearden (Darwen Sub Aqua Club) Donald McQueen (Groundwork) Peter Merrick (Seafood North West) Ron Crosby (Lancashire Area Group - Marine Conservation Society) Grant Duckworth (Blackpool Boat Angling Club) Gillian Whitfield (West Lancashire Borough Council) Margaret Spillane (MARINET) Anne Fielding (MARINET) Kathryn Turner/new member of staff (Fylde Coast Marine Life Project) Bruce Johnson (University of Central Lancashire)

5.4 Have we missed anyone?

Are there any other individuals, interests or organisations that you think ISCZ need to be communicating with but who you think have been missed out?

- 4NW – Regional Leaders Forum. This is where we take our lead on planning guidance so this could be useful.

- Andy Steel – Sea Anglers Match Federation.
- Blackpool Light Craft Club, Squires Gate – sailing, fishing & jet skiing.
- I've not seen the final attendance list.
- If only 1 Marinet person can attend, can the other please substitute?
- Marine Conservation Society
- NFFO
- Please involve Joyce Lynch – Lancashire County Council and Ribble Coastal & Wetlands Regional Park
- Potential windfarm developers – Rounds 2 and 3 i.e. Dong Energy/Vattenfall/Scottish Power Renewables.
- Strategic Partnerships
- The tractor fishermen from Flookburgh.
- There does seem to be a lack of engagement with the educational community – schools, colleges and universities. Also the research communities.
- United Utilities?

6 Parking Place points or questions

- How are the MCZs going to impact on migratory fisheries which are regulated by the EA?
- MCZs and the potential to influence/impact sea defence works.
- Conwy Bay Victorian Sea Angling Club
- Development of post-designated MCZ groups to continually review data/monitoring (like terrestrial SPA Steering Group).
- (Mean high water – fishers meeting). Which Scottish fishers are coming got Penrith?
- Davy Jones – quadrat surveys data published in a book held in Morecambe Reference Library ("Flora and Fauna of a mussel bed") <4>.
- Is there a requirement for a Stakeholder Group? Can local groups make recommendations?

Annex 1 List of Attendees

Name	Organisation
Alison Boden	Wyre Borough Council
Andrew Gouldstone	RSPB
Andy Bradbury	Blue Mink Charters
Anne Fielding	MARINET
Bruce Johnson	University of Central Lancashire
Dave Nixon	UK Sea Fishing Forum
David Dunlop	Wildlife Trust for Lancashire, Manchester & North Merseyside
David Joyce	Fylde Boat Angling Club
Donald McQueen	Groundwork
Douglas Cooper	Blackpool Council
Eddie Graves	Wyre Borough Council
Emma Garston	Wildlife Trust for Lancashire, Manchester & North Merseyside
Fiona Crayston	Blackpool Council
Gillian Whitfield	West Lancashire Borough Council
Gordon Hathaway	National Association of Boat Angling Clubs
Grant Duckworth	Blackpool Boat Angling Club
Helen Loxam	Lancaster Port Commission
Hugh Porter	Fleetwood & District Angling Club
Ian Dearden	Darwen Sub Aqua Club
J Fowler	Fisherman
John Amery	Angling Development Board
Jonathan Parr	Marine & Fisheries Agency
Kathryn Turner	Fylde Coast Marine Life Project
Keith Williams	GeoLancashire/North West Geodiversity Partnership
Ken Moran	Fleetwood Fish Producers Organisation
Lee Quibell	Environment Agency
Len Blacow	Wyre Borough Council
Lesley Cryer	Mersey Basin Campaign
Margaret Spillane	MARINET
Michael Porter	Fleetwood Inshore Fishermen's Group
Pat Booth	Darwen Sub Aqua Club
Paul Jervis	Associated British Ports
Paul Sumner	Lytham St Anne's Fishermen
Peter Merrick	Seafoods North West
Richard Hearn	Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust
Richard Langley	NFFO
Ron Crosby	Marine Conservation Society – Lancashire Group
Sean Douglas	Marine & Fisheries Agency
Stephen Atkins	North Western & North Wales Sea Fisheries Committee
Steve Brown	North Western & North Wales Sea Fisheries Committee
Suzi Williams	Lancashire & Blackpool Tourist board
Terry Rogers	Blackpool Council
Tim Graham	Lancashire Biodiversity Partnership
Trevor Owen	Morecambe & Heysham Fishermen's' Association/NFFO

Annex 2 Agenda

Irish Sea Conservation Zones - County Workshop

Agenda

For details of topics and questions, please see over the page

9:30 Informal Start

Registration, coffee and tea will be available

Starting activities

- It is 2030 and you are pleased with what you see above or beneath the waves of the Irish Sea. What do you see? Add your thoughts to those of others.
- At this stage, to what extent do you support the idea of a network of Marine Conservation Zones?

10:00 Formal start and welcome

Rowan Byrne of IS CZ

Facilitators introduction:

Diana Pound. **dialogue matters**

Introduction to Irish Sea Conservation Zones: Laura Bates and Emily Hardman of IS CZ

Questions to clarify what you have heard (*What do you mean by...? or Can you please explain...? Please write your question on one of the white cards.*)

11:00 Tea and Coffee

11:15 Developing understanding & commenting on the Stakeholder Group

Visit each of the different topics and have your say
(*See over the page for topics and questions*)

12:15 Lunch

1: 15 The Irish Sea network of Marine Conservation Zones - benefits and challenges

(*See over the page the questions for discussion*)

2:15 Tea and Coffee

2:30 Involving people

(*See over the page the questions for discussion*)

Questionnaire

- What do you now think about a network of Marine Conservation Zones?
- Staying involved
- Have we missed anyone?

Last things – What happens next

- Feedback
- What happens next?

No later than 3:30 Finish

Developing understanding and commenting on the Stakeholder Group

What do you value now about the Irish Sea?

- What do you value most now as it is?
- Where do you value most and why?

Thinking about how things are now

- What are the current trends or changes that need to be taken into account?
- What are the current issues and challenges?
- What are the current uses and activities in the Irish Sea?
- Roughly, where do they take place?

Learning from success

- There are quite a few projects already contributing to the sustainable management and use of the Irish Sea. What can we learn from them for this work?

Information and questions?

- What questions do you have about MCZ and this project?
- What information do you think is needed to inform the selection of Marine Conservation Zones?
- What information do you have that you could make available if it is needed?

The Stakeholder Group

There can only be a limited number of people on the Stakeholder Group. The group needs to be as fair as possible across interests, marine users, and the area. Take a look at draft ideas on the roles, responsibilities and structure of the stakeholder group.

- What do you like about what you see?
- Suggest ideas for how you think it could be improved.

MCZ and your interests

- What are the benefits of Marine Conservation Zones to your sector?
- What are the challenges of Marine Conservation Zones to your sector?
- From your perspective, what would a successful Marine Conservation Zone network be like?

Speaking the same language

- To help people from different sectors and interests understand each other we want to put together a list of relevant words and terms. What should be on the list?

The Irish Sea network of Marine Conservation Zones

- What are the benefits of a network of Marine Conservation Zones?
- What are the challenges of a network of Marine Conservation Zones?
- What will a network of Marine Conservation Zones need to achieve to be worthwhile?
- What would happen if there were no Marine Conservation Zones?
- What are the challenges to identifying and implementing a network of Marine Conservation Zones?
- What suggestions do you have of how these could be overcome?

Involving people

1. Two-way communication

The Regional Stakeholder Group is the forum that will make the recommendations to government about the MCZ network. To help them make good decisions, the local knowledge, know-how and views of a broad range of other stakeholders will be needed. The people who are not on the Regional Stakeholder Group will also want to hear about and be able to comment on draft information, maps and ideas as they develop.

- Suggest ideas for how ISCZ can help with two-way communication between the Regional Stakeholder Group and other stakeholders.

2. Explore the idea of 'MCZ groups'.

One suggestion for keeping people involved is to set up 'MCZ groups'. These groups would be hosted by organisations or forum that focus on an area of the Irish Sea and bring different sectors together (eg coastal, estuary or marine forum or similar)

- What do you like about this idea?
- What are the challenges?
- If you like the idea, suggest organisations or forum that could host an MCZ group.