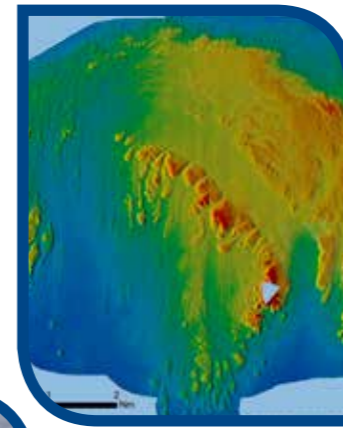


MARINE SCOTLAND IS PART OF THE SCOTTISH GOVERNMENT AND IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MANAGING SCOTLAND'S MARINE AND FRESHWATER ENVIRONMENT.

Created in April 2009 Marine Scotland has three parts:

- **Marine Scotland Compliance**  
(formerly the Scottish Fisheries Protection Agency)
- **Marine Scotland Science**  
(formerly The Fisheries Research Services)
- **Marine Scotland Policy**  
(formerly The Marine Group from the Scottish Government)



These three areas are all working together to:

**CHAMPION** Scotland's interests to ensure a sustainable future for those who make a living from the sea.

**ENGAGE** with all who have an interest in the future of Scotland's Seas

**PROTECT** Scotland's marine environment

**RESEARCH and MONITOR** Scotland's seas to provide evidence to support sound decision making

**ADVOCATE** using Scotland's marine environment sustainably





# MARINE SCOTLAND'S NETWORK OF OFFICES



## Key to map

- Marine Scotland HQ
- Marine Scotland Science
- Science marine offices
- Compliance head of coastal operations
- Compliance marine offices
- ✈ Surveillance aircraft base
- Compliance vessels base

# HISTORY OF FISHERIES PROTECTION IN SCOTLAND

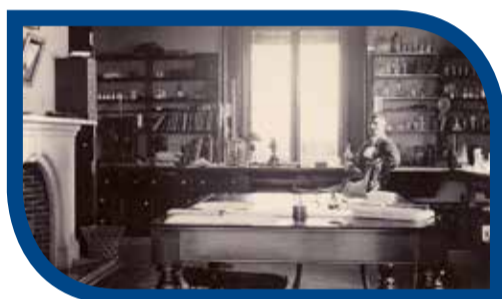
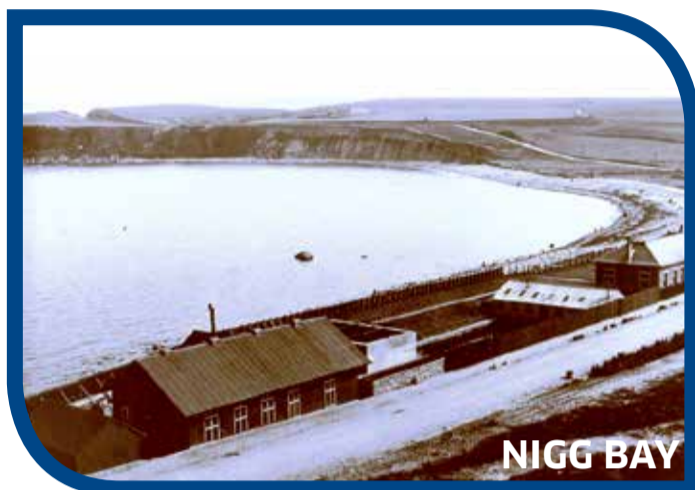
The British Parliament has legislated for the protection and control of fisheries in the waters around the United Kingdom since the early 19th century.

- 1775:** The Highland Society of London was created, designed to champion growth in Scotland's Highlands. This was supported by a newly created House of Commons Fisheries Committee created who were particularly supportive of Scottish fisheries and encouraged the building of fishing villages and harbours
- 1786:** The British Society for Extending the Fisheries and Improving the Sea Coast of this Kingdom created. This was re-named the British Fisheries Society in 1857.
- 1882:** The Fishery Board for Scotland established for the purposes of protecting sea fisheries in the waters around Scotland and land based inspection of landed catches.
- 1889:** Board of Agriculture created by the Board of Agriculture Act 1889.
- 1893:** The British Fisheries Society is ceases to operate.
- 1903:** Board of Agriculture becomes the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.
- 1919:** Board of Agriculture and Fisheries becomes the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.
- 1939:** Fishery Board for Scotland's responsibilities transferred to the Secretary of State for Scotland under the remit of the Home Department.
- 1955:** Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries becomes Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF).
- 1960:** Reorganisation of Whitehall Government departments created the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland (DAFS).
- 1991:** Scottish Fisheries Protection Agency (SFPA) created as part of the Initiative to devolve specific activities from central Government. Headed by a Chief Executives accountable to Ministers.
- 1999:** Following devolution in Scotland, control of the SFPA transferred to the Scottish Executive Environment and Rural Affairs Department (SEERAD)
- 2007:** The Scottish Executive is renamed The Scottish Government and the Scottish Executive Environment and Rural Affairs Department (SEERAD) becomes the Directorate of Enterprise, Environment and Digital.
- 2009:** Marine Scotland is created, pulling together the collective skills and responsibilities of the SFPA, Fisheries Research Services (FRS) and the Scottish Government's Marine Group.
- 2013:** Marine Scotland Compliance now has 18 area offices located all around Scotland, including a Headquarters in Edinburgh. They also have two planes and three protection vessels - the MPV *Hirta*, the MPV *Jura* and the MPV *Minna*.



# HISTORY OF FISHERIES SCIENCE AND RESEARCH IN SCOTLAND

Fisheries research in Scotland dates from the late 1800s and the creation of the Fishery Board for Scotland. It was recognised that there was a need for properly organised fisheries research at a time when there was a large scale drift-net fishery for herring, and trawl fisheries were developing.



SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE  
Environment and Rural Affairs Department

- 1882:** The **Fishery Board for Scotland** established for the purposes of protecting sea fisheries in the waters around Scotland and land-based inspection of landed catches. The need for a dedicated laboratory to concentrate fully on the science behind Scotland's fishery resources is recognised.
- 1898:** Small laboratory and hatchery built at the **Bay of Nigg, near Aberdeen**.
- 1923:** Due to growth and expansion, staff and equipment relocated to premises previously built for the admiralty to house trainee boy riveters and wrens at **Wood Street, Torry, Aberdeen**.
- 1929:** The **Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR)** set up a research station in Torry to carry out research in to fish handling, storing and preservation.
- 1939:** Fishery Board's responsibilities transferred to the Secretary of State for Scotland under the remit of the **Home and Health Department**.
- 1948:** The **Brown Trout Laboratory** created at Faskally, Pitlochry (now the **Freshwater Laboratory**).
- 1954:** Further expansion sees the **South Block** (which faces onto Victoria Road), housing the reception area, additional offices, laboratories, and a marine aquarium in the basement.
- 1960:** Reorganisation of Whitehall Government departments created the **Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland (DAFS)**.
- Early 1960s:** Library block built.
- 1965:** Responsibility for Torry Research Station transferred from DSIR to the Ministry of Technology (MoT).
- 1969:** East block and the largest building on the site was built
- 1972:** A specialised aquarium for fish behaviour research - was completed.

- 1972:** Torry Research Station transferred moved from the DTI to the **Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF)**.
- 1989:** In response to the rise of Scotland's fish farming industry, accommodation for research on fish cultivation and fish health was expanded with the acquisition of the former **Institute of Marine Biochemistry** on St Fittick's Road, Torry, Aberdeen.
- 1991:** **Fisheries Research Service (FRS)** created as part of the Initiative to devolve specific activities from central Government. Headed by a Chief Executives accountable to Ministers.
- 1999:** Following devolution in Scotland, control of the FRS transferred to the **Scottish Executive Environment and Rural Affairs Department (SEERAD)**
- 2007:** The Scottish Executive is renamed **The Scottish Government** and the Scottish Executive Environment and Rural Affairs Department (SEERAD) becomes the **Directorate of Enterprise, Environment and Digital**.
- 2009:** **Marine Scotland** is created, pulling together the collective skills and responsibilities of the **Fisheries Research Services (FRS)**, **Scottish Fisheries Protection Agency (SPPA)** and the **Scottish Government's Marine Group**.
- 2010:** A new state-of-art laboratory and aquarium facility named **Ellis Building** was opened.
- 2013:** **Marine Scotland Science** now has a **Marine Laboratory** in Aberdeen, a **Freshwater Laboratory** in Faskally, Pitlochry and two outstations in Montrose and Shieldaig. It also has three research vessels - the **MRV Scotia**, the **MRV Alba na Mara** and the **MRV Temora**.

# HISTORY OF GOVERNMENT AND FISHERIES

Policy is a difficult thing to explain, but can be described as a set of ideas and proposals for action, which the government then discuss and agree.

In Scotland, because of devolution, the Scottish Parliament can make decisions on issues that are “Devolved”. Other decisions still have to be taken by Whitehall in London (these are called “Reserved” issues). The history of Marine Scotland policy is really the history of how the Government has looked after fisheries in Scotland.

- 1775:** The Highland Society of London was created, designed to champion growth in Scotland’s Highlands. This was supported by a newly created House of Common’s Fisheries Committee, who were particularly supportive of Scottish fisheries and encouraged the building of fishing villages and harbours.
- 1786:** The British Society for Extending the Fisheries and Improving the Sea Coast of this Kingdom created. This was re-named the British Fisheries Society in 1857.
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- 2009:** Marine Scotland is created, pulling together the collective skills and responsibilities of the Fisheries Research Services (FRS), Scottish Fisheries Protection Agency (SFPA) and the Scottish Government’s Marine Group. This new part of the Scottish Government is responsible for managing Scotland’s marine and freshwater environment.





# ROLE OF COMPLIANCE



The Scottish Government  
Riaghaltas na h-Alba



## Background

The role of Marine Scotland Compliance (MSC) is to ensure compliance with international, EU and UK legislation and regulations in the marine environment around Scotland out to 200 miles (and beyond when required).

## What we do

We gather information, monitor activity and present cases of non-compliance for censure or prosecution, where necessary.

The areas covered under the legislation include:

- marine nature conservation
- fisheries patrol
- marine planning

## Patrol capabilities

MSC operates three patrol vessels: MPV *Jura*, MPV *Minna* and MPV *Hirta*, and two Cessna F406 aircraft for surveillance missions. The vessels are double-crewed work a three week patrol cycle and have a typical complement of 15-17 crew.

The aircraft and vessels are tasked by the Marine Monitoring Centre (MMC), and deployed according to operational requirements. During their patrols they gather information and monitor activity, as well as routinely boarding and inspecting the catches and fishing gear of the fishing fleet at sea.

## Compliance operations

The Marine Monitoring Centre (MMC) receives, evaluates and distributes information and intelligence from MS Compliance assets, other EU member states, 3rd countries, the public and industry.

## Vessel Monitoring System

Using the satellite-based Vessel Monitoring System (VMS), MSC monitor the activity of over 430 Scottish fishing vessels, some of which operate as far away as the Indian Ocean. They also monitors all non-Scottish fishing vessels in Scotland's waters, in near real-time, for compliance with regulations.

The MMC sets the operational priorities for MSC, following an analysis of all available intelligence and statistical information within MS, and tasks both sea and air assets in response to those priorities.

## Typical priorities include:

- Real Time Closures Scheme - Cod
- Prevention/detection of under-recording of catches
- Prevention/detection of misreporting of catch area
- Compliance with technical measures - for example mesh sizes of nets



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# ROLE OF SCIENCE IN MARINE SCOTLAND



The Scottish Government  
Riaghaltas na h-Alba



Marine Scotland Science has two principal laboratories, the Marine Laboratory in Aberdeen, and the Freshwater Laboratory near Pitlochry, plus an economic and statistics unit based in Victoria Quay in Edinburgh.

## Purpose

### Marine Scotland Science

- conducts research, monitoring and surveillance
- performs regulatory and enforcement activities
- represents the Scottish Government at national and international meetings
- communicates with its stakeholders

## Areas of science

Marine Scotland Science includes 6 science programmes:

- Marine Renewable Energy
- Marine Spatial Planning
- Marine Status & Trends
- Sustainable Fisheries
- Aquaculture & Fish Health
- Freshwater Fisheries

## Working partnerships

Marine Scotland Science works closely with the Scottish fishing and fish farming industries, as well as wild fish interests. Collaborative initiatives include the Scottish Fisheries Inshore Advisory Group, the Industry/Science Partnership, the Scottish Scallop Advisory Committee, the Aquaculture Health Joint Working Group and the Scottish Fisheries Co-ordination Centre.

Marine Scotland Science is a partner in the Marine Alliance for Science and Technology for Scotland (MASTS) and enjoys close links with universities and other national and international scientific institutions through a range of collaborative research projects and studentships.

Marine Scotland Science is also active in international fora including the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), the OSPAR Commission, International Maritime Organisation (IMO), and the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organisation (NASCO).

## Research facilities and services

Shore-based activities at the Marine Laboratory are conducted in well-equipped laboratories and aquaria. Sea-going investigations are conducted aboard the research vessels MRV *Scotia* (68 m) and MRV *Alba na Mara* (27 m), and from other vessels as required. Freshwater research is based in a modern facility on the banks of Loch Faskally near Pitlochry. Marine Scotland Science has further field stations located at Montrose, Deeside and at Shildaig on the west coast of Scotland.

The results of our scientific research are published in peer-reviewed journals, in several in-house publication series and in a comprehensive range of Topic Sheets. In addition, an independent Science Advisory Board ensures that the science undertaken by Marine Scotland is objective and relevant.



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# FISHERIES



The Scottish  
Government  
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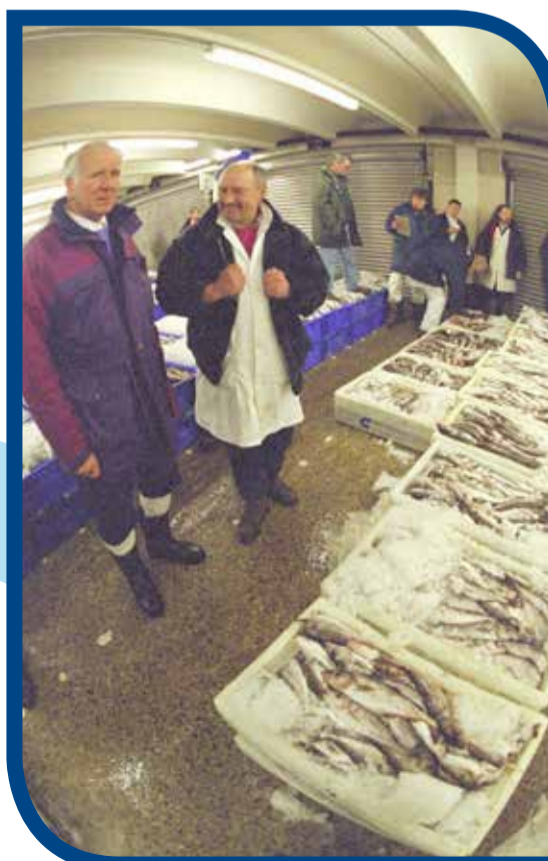
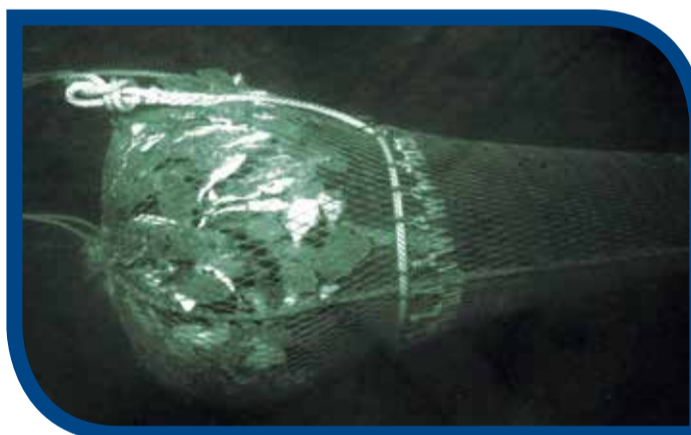
Scotland is among the largest sea fishing nations in Europe with Scottish fishing vessels landing around two thirds of the total fish caught in the UK.

Marine Scotland is responsible for managing the sustainability of the fish stocks and negotiating quotas with other countries in the European Union, as well as working with the European Commission to negotiate fishing opportunities with non-EU countries such as Norway, Iceland, Russia and Faroes.

The organisation is also responsible for managing all inshore fisheries within the 12 mile nautical limit that are not regulated by the EU, such as scallops and lobsters.

We work closely with scientists and the fishermen to ensure we have the best available data to inform our management. We undertake regular surveys, often in conjunction with other countries to ensure that the stocks are being sustainably managed.

Marine Scotland is also responsible for controlling the activities of fishing vessels and fishing effort (days spent at sea) in the North Sea and the West of Scotland, both ensuring our own boats are abiding by Scottish and EU regulations and ensuring vessels from other countries follow our rules.



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# COUNTING FISH



## So how many fish are there in the sea in Scotland?

No-one knows exactly because fish move around a lot - and they live underwater - which makes them difficult to see and even more difficult to count. Have you ever tried to count how many seagulls there are flying around the harbour? It's very tricky too, so you have to estimate how many fish there are.

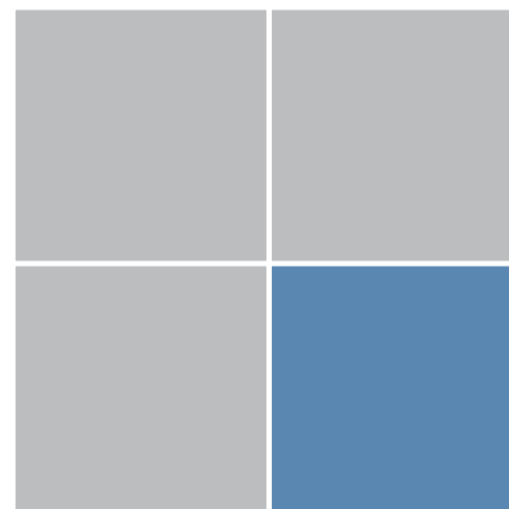
Scientists already know which kinds of fish you would expect to find in different parts of the sea. Some fish like being where it's very cold and very deep. Other fish prefer being in shallower water that's a bit warmer. But to actually work out how many of each kind of fish there are, Marine Scotland scientists use lots of different methods. One of the main ways is by going out to sea on our ship, the MRV *Scotia*. Once they're at sea, the scientists:

- Pick an area of the sea they want to look at
- Drop a net in to the sea and catch some fish, then
- Separate the fish into different types and then add up the numbers of all the fish of the same type

Once they've worked out how many fish there are in one little area, they can work out how many fish there are in the much bigger area.

So let's say the *Scotia's* net fishes in one-quarter of the area, and catches 10 cod. It would then be reasonable to estimate that there might be around 40 cod (4 times 10) in the whole area.

Scientists can do the same sort of thing with fish that comes from fishing boats, and when everything is put together they are able to say (roughly) how many fish of different types there are in the sea.



# ICES REGIONS AND STATISTICAL SQUARES

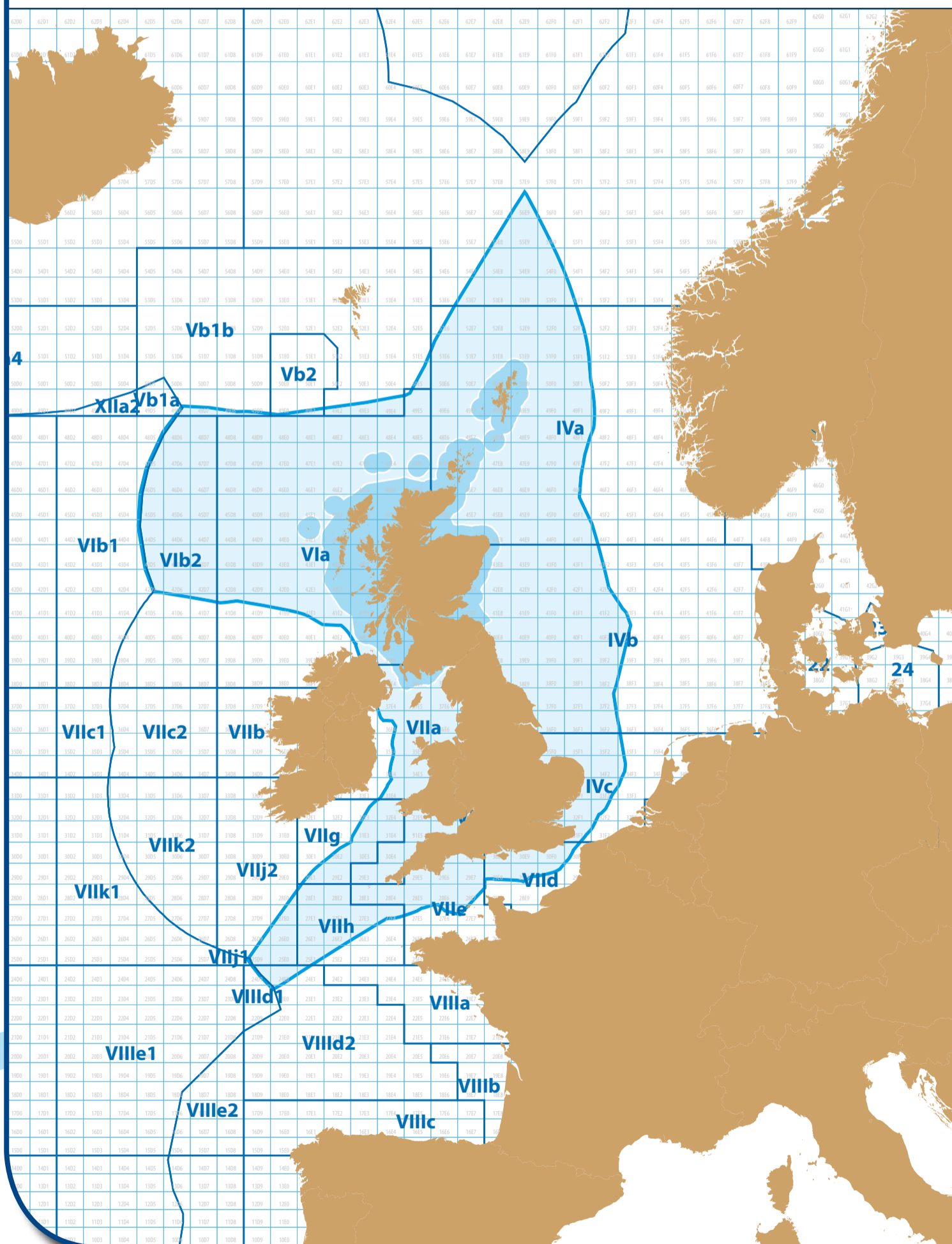


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The Statistical Regions and Rectangles that you see on this map have been designed to help make managing sea areas easier.

**International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) is an organisation that is:**

- international and responsible for coordinating marine science and marine scientific advice in the North Atlantic, Nordic Seas and Baltic.
- designed to take politics and national interest out of marine science and advice.
- inter-governmental, with a similar legal status as the World Health Organisation, the International Oceanographic Commission, etc.
- funded mainly by national Government subscriptions (20 national Governments have signed up).
- responsible for providing scientific advice about managing fish stocks to the EU.





# AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT



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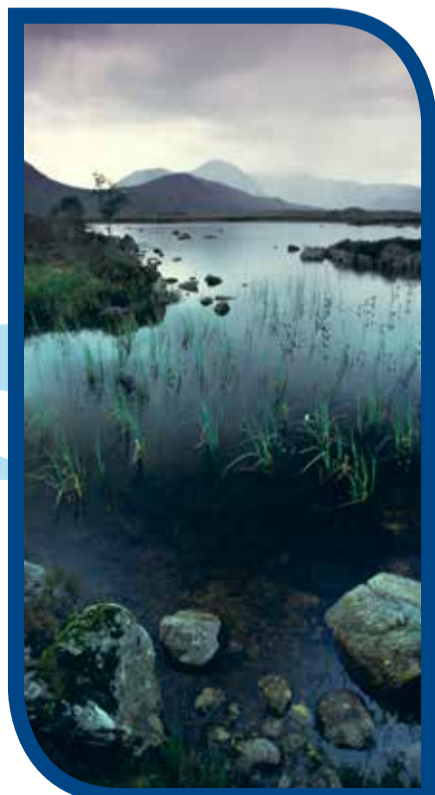


The Scottish aquatic environment is among the most diverse in the world supporting over 6,500 complex and 40,000 single cell species of plants and animals in inshore waters alone. This incredible environment includes rivers, lochs, estuaries, coastal waters and offshore waters and is home to many distinctive habitats and iconic species such as basking sharks, over twenty species of marine mammals and internationally important bird populations.

Although each environment is different, they are biologically linked and Marine Scotland recognises that it is vital to protect marine biodiversity and these ecosystems.

Its role is to ensure that the natural environment, and the diversity of industries which depend upon it is safeguarded for the future. Protection or management can take many forms including marine protected areas, legal protection for species, voluntary agreements and environmental assessment of the implications of developments. Marine Scotland also undertakes work to assess the quality of the aquatic environment, understand the effects of both natural and human activities and research to improve knowledge on the potential environmental impacts of marine renewables.

This summer, there will be a big consultation that will ask lots of questions about how we manage Scotland's seas in the future - including the Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) network.



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## AQUACULTURE & FISH HEALTH

The aim of the programme is to support the Scottish Government's vision of a sustainable, growing and diverse aquaculture industry. This is achieved through the provision of regulation and scientific advice underpinned by research which safeguards the high health status of farmed and wild fish and shellfish stocks in Scotland.



### Key Objectives:

- Regulating and working in partnership with stakeholders in the production of safe food from all aquaculture and also wild shellfish
- Provide a scientific and economic understanding of the basis for management of disease prevention, controls and eradication
- Provide Scotland's Fish Health Inspectorate who provide fish health surveillance and para-veterinary services for the Scottish Government
- Provide Scotland's National Reference Laboratory for the diagnosis of fish and shellfish diseases
- Prevent the introduction and spread of fish and shellfish diseases in Scotland



## SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES



The activities of the Sustainable Fisheries programme fall into three general areas:

- Assessment of the state of fish stocks around Scotland. This involves collecting length and age information on fish and shellfish from commercial catches and research vessel surveys and using this material in mathematical models to investigate abundance and population dynamics.
- Provision of advice on the sustainable exploitation of stocks and on measures (including catch controls, fishing gear designs and spatial management) which deliver economically viable fisheries and healthy environments.
- Working in partnership with industry and disseminating information to stakeholders and the public.

## MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING

Scotland is moving towards using Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) to minimise conflicts between users of marine space and ensure that marine ecosystems are adequately protected. A National Marine Plan will be

consulted on in 2012 which will provide a framework for MSP in Scotland.

*The MSP science programme helps provide the evidence base for future marine plans by:*

- Providing spatial data on key human activities (such as fishing) in the sea
- Mapping the seabed, priority habitats and species to help inform appropriate siting of renewable energy installations and a network of marine protected areas (MPAs)
- Conducting research on the environmental, social and economic impacts of planning decisions (e.g. designating MPAs)
- Analysis of spatial data on environmental sensitivities and human uses of the sea to aid the development of sectoral plans for renewable energy and aquaculture





## FRESHWATER FISHERIES

Centred at Pitlochry, with out-stations at Montrose and Shieldaig, the Freshwater Fisheries science programme is responsible for providing scientific information and advice to support the management of freshwater fisheries, including specific components of marine and freshwater environments on which they depend.



### Assessing:

- Salmon and sea trout stocks and their conservation status

### Assessing and advising on the management response to possible impacts of:

- Aquaculture
- Marine Renewable Energy
- Predators (eg seals), parasites (eg sea lice) and competitors (eg signal crayfish)
- Environmental change (thermal and chemical)
- Aquaculture
- Freshwater hydro electricity generation



## MARINE STATUS & TRENDS

The activities of the Marine Status and Trends Programme fall into the general areas of:

- Monitoring the cleanliness, health and biodiversity of Scotland's Seas
- Assessing the status of our seas using targets such as Good Environmental Status and a range of ecological indicators
- Advising government and stakeholders on environmental aspects of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive, the Water Framework Directive, marine planning and the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010, climate change, hazardous substances and the impact of offshore oil and gas exploitation
- Responding to pollution incidents, and harmful algal blooms, by providing at-sea sampling, analytical testing, fish taint analysis and dispersion modelling
- Research into the structure and function of our marine ecosystems, and to develop new techniques to monitor, assess and advise on the health of our marine environment



## MARINE RENEWABLE ENERGY

The Marine Renewables Energy Programme (MREP) provides the supporting scientific advice and research to support policy and licensing teams.

### MREP activities include:

- Advising on scoping, environmental assessment and management of renewables developments
- Seabed habitat mapping
- The assessment of research needs and priorities to meet policy aims
- Managing external and internal research and development projects
- Participating in relevant national and international groups

In addition, MREP are developing tools for marine renewables developments, including capacity assessment:

- to assess environmental interactions of renewables developments, particularly with key receptors such as marine mammals, birds, habitats and fish
- to appraise socio-economic impacts of marine renewables, particularly interactions with other uses of the sea.

## MARINE ANALYTICAL UNIT

The Marine Analytical Unit (MAU) has the important task of providing the economic and statistical evidence base to support Marine Scotland in its mission. The team has expertise in many areas including economics, statistics and operational research.

The MAU is in the unique position of working across each of the six science programmes. They cover areas of work such as:

- *The Economic Assessment of Short Term Options for Offshore Wind Energy in Scottish Territorial Waters: Costs and Benefits to Other Marine Users and Interests*
- *Marine Strategy Framework Directive: Designing Business As Usual Projections of the Marine Environment*
- *Catch quota trials: Economic implications of the Scottish Sea Fisheries Statistics Bulletin*



# AQUACULTURE AND RECREATIONAL FISHERIES



## Aquaculture

Scotland has an international reputation as the home of a prosperous, high quality aquaculture sector. It provides secure and quality employment in the rural and coastal communities of the Highlands and Islands and the farming or culturing of fish, molluscs, crustaceans and algae is our most valuable food export worth over £600 million.

The main types of Scottish aquaculture are:

- Finfish in cages, pens, raceways or tanks
- Shellfish on the seabed, on trestles, or suspended on ropes or nets

and although production is dominated by Atlantic salmon, we also farm rainbow trout, halibut, blue mussel, pacific oyster, native oyster, king and queen scallop.

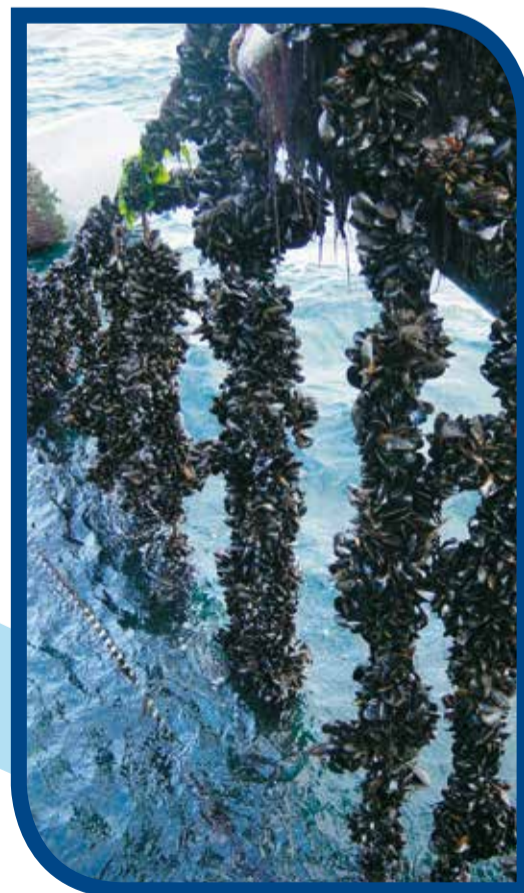
Building on the Aquaculture & Fisheries (Scotland) Bill which was recently passed by Scottish Parliament, there are ambitious targets to grow marine finfish production sustainably to 210,000

tonnes (159,269 T in 2011) and shellfish production – especially mussels – to 13,000 tonnes (6525 T in 2012) by 2020.

## Salmon & Recreational Fisheries

Scotland's freshwater fish populations are of international natural heritage value. They are the basis for fisheries of global renown. Our river systems support one of the largest and most diverse Atlantic salmon resources in Europe and there are also many fisheries for brown trout. In addition, coarse fish species, such as pike and perch, provide sport for an increasing number of coarse angling enthusiasts. There are also now many put-and-take fisheries for Rainbow trout.

The role of Marine Scotland's Salmon and Recreational Fisheries Team is to protect and promote sustainable Scottish salmon and freshwater fisheries for the benefit of the people of Scotland.





# MARINE PLANNING



The Scottish  
Government  
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In Scotland, the coasts and seas provide food, energy sources (wind, wave and tidal power, minerals and fossil fuels), routes and harbours for shipping, opportunities for tourism and recreational opportunities and sites of cultural and historical interest. They also contain distinctive and important habitats and support a diverse range of species which we need to protect, conserve and enhance. These all need to be managed effectively.

The introduction of the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 introduced better management of the competing

demands on marine resources and Marine Scotland is involved at various levels:

- A national level, by creating Scotland's first National Marine Plan
- A regional level, by creating Scottish Marine Regions
- More widely, by working with a range of others within the UK and Europe

This summer, there will be a big consultation that will ask questions about how we manage Scotland's seas in the future.



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# MARINE RENEWABLE ENERGY

[WWW.SCOTLAND.GOV.UK/MARINEENERGY](http://WWW.SCOTLAND.GOV.UK/MARINEENERGY)



## One Stop Shop for Marine Licensing in Scotland

Marine Scotland Licensing Operations Team (MS LOT) are a dedicated team who deal with all marine licensing – including Marine Energy. Their role is to ensure that developments taken forward to consent have been properly assessed, balancing benefits against potential impacts.

### s36 Consents

- **Wind developments:** Robin Rigg has been consented, built and monitored, reports on MSI; Aberdeen Bay demonstrator site has been consented.
- **Tidal development:** Sound of Islay has been consented, with construction due to start in 2015.
- **Wave developments:** Billia Croo in Orkney.
- **Small scale marine licenses:** All projects at EMEC have wave and tidal marine licenses.
- **Currently** considering 8 further applications for consent.
- APL Lewis 40MW wave
- Methil Scottish Enterprise 7MW demonstrator

## Marine Scotland Planning & Policy

*Marine Scotland* has taken forward a range of initiatives to deliver on Scottish Ministers commitments on marine renewables including developing marine planning and a more efficient and streamlined licensing and consenting process. The policies and priorities for sustainable development within the marine environment will be set out in National, Regional and Sectoral Marine Plans.

*The National Marine Plan* will provide a strategic framework for decision making in the marine environment and regional marine plans will allow more local ownership and decision making about the specific issues within a smaller area. Sectoral Marine Plans provide a framework for the sustainable development of commercial scale offshore renewable energy developments in Scotland's marine environment, extending to 200 nautical miles from shore.

*Sectoral Marine Plans* are being developed to ensure that Offshore Renewable Energy sources – wave, tidal and offshore wind – make a full contribution to meeting our ambitious targets and will be adopted into the statutory National and Regional Marine Plans.





# MARINE RENEWABLE ENERGY

[WWW.SCOTLAND.GOV.UK/MARINEENERGY](http://WWW.SCOTLAND.GOV.UK/MARINEENERGY)

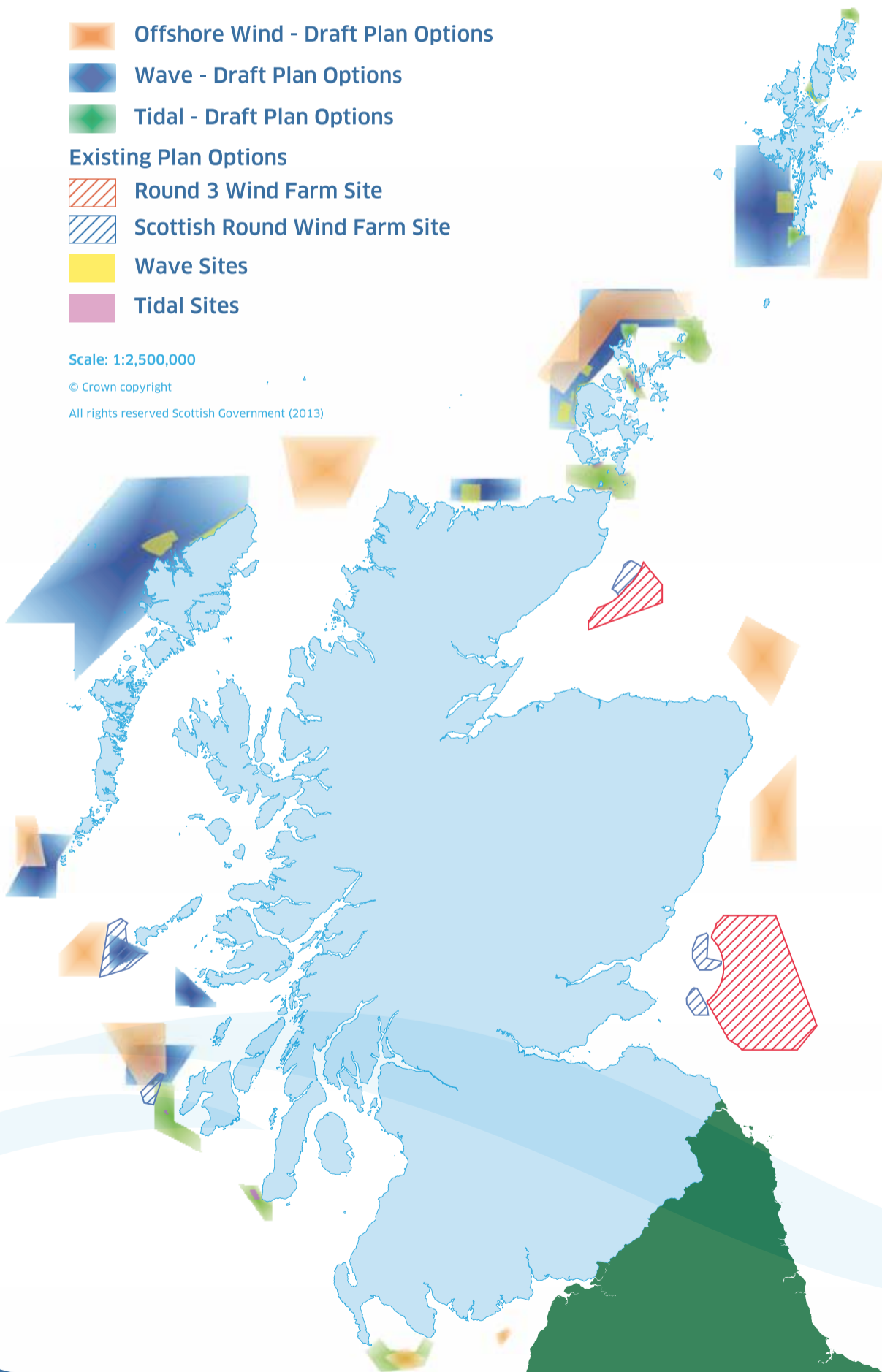


- Offshore Wind - Draft Plan Options
- Wave - Draft Plan Options
- Tidal - Draft Plan Options
- Existing Plan Options**
  - Round 3 Wind Farm Site
  - Scottish Round Wind Farm Site
  - Wave Sites
  - Tidal Sites

Scale: 1:2,500,000

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## DATA, ATLAS AND MSI

**SCOTLAND'S MARINE ATLAS** - Information for the National Marine Plan is an assessment of the condition of Scotland's seas, based on scientific evidence from data and analysis, supported by expert judgement.

All of the data sets that were used in the Atlas are now being updated and added to National Marine Plan interactive (NMPi) and in turn, both are complemented by Marine Scotland Interactive (MSi), which presents different data in various formats, such as images and video.

[www.scotland.gov.uk/marineatlas](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/marineatlas)

### National Marine Plan Interactive

*National Marine Plan interactive (NMPi)* is an online, interactive tool that allows you to view different types of information about lots of different marine activities such as fisheries, aquaculture, renewable energy, shipping, oil and gas, leisure and recreation as well the locations of a broad range of habitats and species and marine monitoring data. Registered users can create maps for printing, develop maintain their own data layers and download data.

[www.scotland.gov.uk/nmpi](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/nmpi)



### Marine Scotland Interactive

*Marine Scotland Interactive (MSi)* has lots of complex data and images of the marine environment that are available to download for free.

And there aren't just images - there are maps, video clips and other information that you can download, play with and change.

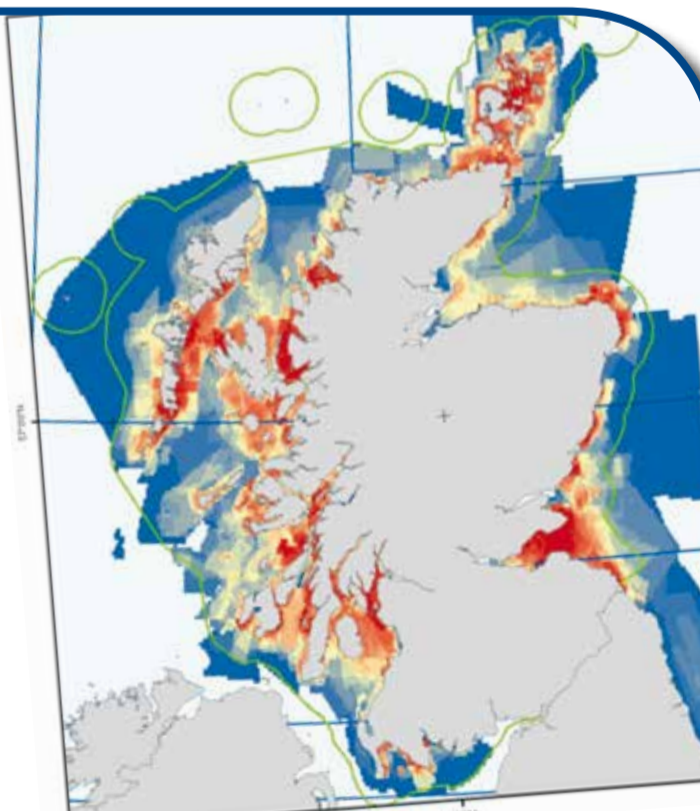
[www.scotland.gov.uk/marinescotlandinteractive](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/marinescotlandinteractive)



### SCOTMAP

Knowing where smaller (<15 m) vessels fish and understanding how important these areas are to fishermen and the industry is critical for Marine Planning.

- Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS) provide information on larger (>15 m) vessels, but for small vessels, Marine Scotland undertook an extensive survey of skippers to gather information on fishing areas.
- Marine Scotland interviewed >1000 skippers during 2011-12. The data have now been analysed and provisional maps are available for checking and validation.
- This information has now been analysed and provisional maps have been done to show the results.



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# EMERGENCY RESPONSE



Marine pollution can be caused by oil and other hazardous substances which originate from things like spills from ships and leaks from oil and gas installations, including pipelines.

The Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA), an Executive Agency of the Department for Transport (DfT), has overall responsibility for the maintenance and implementation of the **UK National Contingency Plan for Marine Pollution from Shipping and Offshore Installations (NCP)**. This Plan is designed to help ensure a quick and effective response to marine pollution incidents and because the plan

also covers offshore installations (such as oil rigs) it also involves the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC).

Action to prevent pollution is a reserved function of the UK Government and controlled by international agreements. However Marine Scotland are closely involved when their areas are, or are at risk of, being affected. The DAs are responsible for protecting the marine environment and the life that it supports, e.g. fisheries, in waters adjacent to their coasts and are concerned with potential adverse effects on coastal areas.







The Scottish Government  
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