Sea Scotland 2018

Empowerment in marine stewardship:

Emerging opportunities for citizens and communities in Scotland

20-21st June 2018, Kinghorn, Fife

Conference Report

Sea Scotland 2018 focused on the role of communities and young people in decision making for our seas. Taking place amidst a changing policy landscape, the conference was well received, drawing together a broad spectrum of Scotland's marine community and providing a platform for youth views on the marine environment. This summary report captures a two-day programme of presentations, plenary discussions and workshops at Sea Scotland 2018. A full delegate pack containing speaker biographies and workshop outlines as well as reports from each workshop are available to download on the conference website.

Summary Outcomes

❖ **The changing policy landscape across Scotland offers opportunities for the empowerment of local communities and citizens in management of our seas.** Recent and emerging legislation is motivating much of this change, and the Scottish Government is inviting public input to the Local Governance Review examining fundamental issues around the role of communities in decision making. Making sense of how they all fit together is challenging but important for the public and professionals.

❖ **Young people care and we need to do more to connect people of all ages with the sea & help them to take part in decision making** – making it easy for people to access the beach, mainstreaming marine science into the school curriculum and using technology are important steps.

❖ **There is an appetite for local implementation of the National Marine Plan policies** to bring life to community participation and empowerment, but communities need support to do it. Progressing with Regional Marine Planning across Scotland is expected to provide an important framework for local involvement in marine matters.

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❖ **The Crown Estate Scotland's [Asset Management Pilot Scheme](#)** is promoting the testing of new local ownership models for certain assets, and will provide critical learning.

❖ **There are many examples of projects** being driven by coastal community groups **in Scotland that we can learn from and need to support,** such as the St. Abbs Marine Reserve.

❖ **Not all voices feel as though they are being heard**, we need to be serious about how local democracy works and use advanced methods of engagement to ensure people are represented. **There are tools out there… let's use them.**

❖ **Be creative!** Scotland's coastline and communities are varied - approaches to engagement may need to vary by place, size and scale. We can do more to join the dots between citizen science projects and policy making, and involve local communities in marine decision making.

❖ **Trust is key** to successful stakeholder engagement, built through good relationships. The process is as important as the outcome.

❖ **New approaches are needed to capture social and environmental benefits** in decision making and how these are balanced with economic gain, for example in projects developed under the Crown Estate Scotland pilot scheme.

Conference Background

Our annual Sea Scotland conference brings together key actors and facilitates debate on critical issues facing the marine environment in Scotland, to support progressive marine policy and management. It is co-ordinated by a Steering Group of representatives of Scottish Environment LINK, Ocean Dialogues Ltd., Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH), and the Universities of Aberdeen and Edinburgh. The inaugural Sea Scotland conference, held in [June 2016,](#) focused on the development of marine planning in Scotland. This was followed by a [one day event in 2017](#) that considered the implications of constitutional change ('Brexit') on environmental policy in the marine area. The Sea Scotland conference series received support from a [Parliamentary Motion](#) in recognition of the contribution the conference makes to Scotland's marine community.

At Sea Scotland 2018, we focussed on the de-centralisation of governance, and the empowerment and engagement of the public in management of marine resources. Opportunities exist through the devolution of the [management of Crown Estate assets](#) in Scotland, the development of [Regional Marine Plans](#), and provisions proposed in the recent Islands (Scotland) Act 2018. These were considered against the broader backdrop of the [Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act](#) 2015 and Scottish Government's Planning Bill and Local Governance Review.

The conference invited delegates to consider key policy changes and supported proactive discussion on the potential opportunities and challenges for the role of citizens and young people in marine governance. The Sea Scotland Steering Group worked with Young Scot representatives as part of the Year of Young People (2018) to organise the event and provide a platform for youth views on the marine environment, its development and governance. A youth survey was circulated prior to the event and key messages from the survey results are available [here](#).

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The event was well attended, with representatives from Scotland's marine community, including academics, representatives from industry and community groups, youth, marine planners and conservation bodies along with national government, regulatory authorities and local councils.

Day 1 Session Summaries

The first day provided an opportunity to hear from invited speakers on the changes to local governance, and share their reflections on the emerging opportunities and challenges for local governance.

Keynote Speakers

Roseanna Cunningham (Cabinet Secretary Environment, Climate Change and Land Reform)
"We all share a responsibility to ensure the continued protection of our marine environment, balancing that with sustainable marine activity and industries, & supporting vibrant communities".

Roseanna provided an opening address for delegates that recognised Scotland's shared seas as one of the world's richest, productive and biologically diverse marine environments. Reaffirming the Scottish Government's commitment to meeting national and international obligations to protect and enhance Scotland's seas, Roseanna highlighted the development of a network of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) as a key element to protect our amazing seas for future generations to enjoy. She also announced the launch of Crown Estate Scotland's Local Asset Management Pilots Scheme, and a recently enforced ban on the manufacture and sale of plastic microbeads in rinse-off personal care products, to help tackle marine plastic pollution.

Alastair McIntosh (Writer, Academic, Activist)
"The sea serves us… that can only continue in a healthy way if we serve the sea, and its communities"

Alastair, who was at the forefront of Scottish land reform and the Isle of Eigg community buy out, took delegates on a stirring journey to consider the connections between Sea, Soul & Society in his talk 'Growing Up and Growing Back a Marine Community'. His reflections on the profound interconnection between Scotland's people across generations and the sea noted the importance of the Community Empowerment Act and recognised that this must lead to better community integration, cohesion and stability. He also pointed to the intergenerational connection of older people passing on their knowledge to the younger, who in turn would work to connect communities. Alastair talked of the (sectoral) "colonisation of our marine spaces" and asked how the benefits from the fisheries and energy industries can return to communities. Alastair pointed to the profound connection to one another and to the earth as the heart of what it means to be a community, and the most important driver of marine empowerment and growing back our maritime communities.

Watch Alastair's speech here.

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Session 1: How is the policy context changing in relation to empowerment and ownership in Scotland?

This first session considered the policy changes in relation to de-centralisation and localisation in Scotland, seeking to promote synergies between policy areas, and reflect on progress so far for the effective stewardship of our seas. Three speakers were invited to outline how current and developing policies can provide opportunities for participation, followed by plenary discussion. The session was chaired by Anne-Michelle Slater, Senior Lecturer in Planning Law at the University of Aberdeen.

Graham Black - Director of Marine Scotland

Graham began by reflecting that empowerment and engagement are woven throughout the integrated management which Marine Scotland are delivering for our seas, citing regional marine planning, Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and the development of sectoral planning for offshore wind as examples. Graham noted that Scotland's 'natural capital' would be the source of prosperity for Scotland's future, and hoped that the recent momentum on marine litter would help kick-start better involvement of young people in marine decision making.

Graham highlighted regional marine planning as a mechanism for developing local approaches to marine governance. He noted that the phased approach to developing marine plans across regions owing to ongoing challenges in resourcing, coupled with the diversity of approaches being taken reflecting Scotland's diverse coastline, were enabling learning by doing and could result in a more refined marine planning process. Graham mentioned that funding that could be expected from the UK Government in lieu of the EU post-Brexit could be used to fund marine priorities, including local management models.

He shared several challenges in localisation of management for delegates to consider, including a) the potential conflict between national and local priorities and how to reconcile these; b) the complexity of engagement and how to engage effectively but still make progress; c) what to do when something goes wrong, who is accountable; d) what is the impact of local decision making on economy, will this impact on national economic growth?

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Alasdair McKinlay - Head of the Community Planning and Empowerment Unit, Scottish Government

With a 20 year background in public service reform and having worked specifically on the Community Empowerment Bill, Alasdair set out the on-going Local Governance Review about the future of democracy in Scotland. He encouraged delegates to join the conversation, by not only responding to the consultation, but also by getting together with friends and neighbours to discuss these opportunities in a local context. Alasdair prompted delegates to consider the extent to which communities gaining more control would be beneficial, how this could work in practice and what we need to know to move ahead. He noted that the process is open-ended, with the Scottish Government looking for views and ideas on how this should be addressed, whether adjusting the current system, or more radical reform. Alasdair referred to the recent Community Land Conference as an inspiring example of what communities are about and how they are striving to improve people's lives locally.

Simon Hodge - Chief Executive of Crown Estate Scotland

As the new Chief Executive of Crown Estate Scotland, Simon Hodge outlined the progress of the Crown Estate Scotland Bill which is progressing through Parliament, and the launch of the Crown Estate Scotland Local Asset Management Pilots Scheme. The Crown Estate Scotland, he noted, are keen to learn how local management can increase the benefits of fragile communities, and the Scheme presents an opportunity for involvement in the management of assets.

Simon explained that the Crown Estate Scotland are still exploring their new role and that lessons learned through the Scheme will inform how ministers move forward with further devolution of assets in Scotland. The scheme considers the transfer of management from the national to the local level. Ownership and revenue would return to the Crown Estate Scotland while spending and investment strategies are being considered.

Simon outlined Crown Estate Scotland's intention to integrate social and ecological benefits into their decision-making. Simon recognised the significant level of responsibility that the Crown Estate Scotland has for the environmental sustainability of the estate as a public landowner.

Panel Session – Key points:

Funding and resource challenges. Considering the challenges of funding local management schemes and community groups, delegates suggested a more direct relationship between Crown Estate Scotland and the Coastal Communities Fund. It was proposed that revenue generated from marine assets could be re-invested into engagement and management, though this was noted to likely be limited after other costs are covered. We should examine ways to reinvest industry revenue from marine resource use more widely into communities and marine planning processes. All were also encouraged to consider the prospect of future funding models for communities (post-Brexit) more generally, and whether these should follow the format of the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) or adopt a different approach.

Perceptions of stewardship. Delegates discussed how differences in marine and seabed 'ownership' influences our mentality towards stewardship, and considered it would be worthwhile looking into this in more detail.

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Economic, environmental and social considerations of the Crown Estate Scotland Pilot Scheme. The challenges and potential methods to capture the benefits of leasing the seabed beyond economic return were discussed, including social health, wellbeing, and natural capital. The evidence base on the benefits of crown assets should perhaps be widened with clearly defined types of benefits – e.g. access for anglers, societal benefits of aquaculture or offshore windfarms. In particular, delegates felt that more guidance was needed on the concept of 'Best Value' to ensure a balance between local benefits and a financial contribution for the Scottish Government to carry out public good.

Session 2: What could these changes mean in practice? Aspirations, opportunities and challenges

The second session provided an opportunity for delegates to react to and reflect on the changes highlighted in the first plenary session. An informal panel of representatives from communities, industry, education, NGOs, planning and islands, provided their reactions to Session 1, prompting wider discussion among delegates. This session was chaired by Chris Cutts from the Forth Estuary Forum.

Alex Kinninmonth: RSPB Scotland
Key message: We are progressing on paper… it's up to us to make it move forward

Alex represented RSPB, as a 'community of interest' of people who care about wildlife and wild places, as well as being part of 'communities of place', and are a key stakeholder in regional marine planning. RSPB worked with Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI) around 15 years ago and identified the problems of public detachment from decision making at sea, which have not yet been addressed. Alex noted that the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 has made progress in setting out power for decision making at the regional level, but implementation is limited. Recognising the huge opportunities for progress with the new changes, such as the Islands (Scotland) Act 2018 and Crown Estate Scotland devolution, Alex reminded that we should not overlook the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 and continue to promote it as a means to improve local engagement and empowerment in marine planning and management.

Kerri Whiteside: Fauna and Flora International
Key message: We are not seeing true community empowerment in action yet

Fauna and Flora International (FFI) support 12 community associations in Scotland, aiming to address local conservation challenges and look after coastal biodiversity. The groups are connected through the Coastal Communities Network website, but are not a legal entity. Although the groups have a local focus, they are also pushing for national shifts. Kerri highlighted that while 'Community Empowerment' is easy to say, what it means in practice is difficult to define.

Kerri invited delegates to consider that the difficulties of local empowerment can be overwhelming, including the challenges of being a representative body relying largely on volunteer time, ensuring sustainable finance, shifting traditional power bases, combined with challenges of achieving conservation and biodiversity gains. Kerri noted that progress is being made, but reminded that we need get community empowerment right from the start, cautioning that promising and principled language is easier than turning the ethos into investment to enable community representation. Kerri was wary of complex legislation that might not result in benefits on the ground, suggesting that we should make sure that it is easy for communities to be represented.

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Iain Maddox: Chair, North and East Coast Regional Inshore Fisheries Group

Key message: The National Marine Plan provides a framework we should be using, moving from reactive to proactive, to achieve goals

The North and East Coast Regional Inshore Fisheries Group is a non-statutory body which gives Scottish fishermen a voice at a national level. Iain explained that the Group's 'working the problem' approach to decision making has enabled them to elicit collective views, ensure representation and result in effective decision making. By focusing on an agreed common goal for the group, developing methods for reaching consensus and encouraging counter-proposals to promote fair and inclusive discussion, he explained that the method allowed the group to arrive at a consensus across 25 actors and was a useful, if sometimes challenging, way to elicit collective views and ensure representation.

Iain highlighted that challenges include recruiting and retaining young people and new entrants into the inshore fishing industry, although he thought that things are changing slightly. He considered that the promise of empowerment may be a distraction from being an effective Regional Inshore Fisheries Group. Iain reflected that the Group needs time to mature to become a voice in wider marine management, such as the development of fisheries management plans and input to regional marine plans. Iain mentioned that the National Marine Plan was used as an important guiding reference for the Group, and noted that the Crown Estate Scotland Pilot could have significant impact on the implementation of their fisheries management plan.

James Green: Orkney Islands Council

Key message: Land and sea are equal on islands… in some ways it is easier to involve the community… education is vital

James highlighted the difference between mainland communities and islands, where people experience the sea day to day, and the land and sea are equally important to the community. This and the closer relationships between public authorities and local people can make it easier to engage stakeholders. He also noted the challenges islands face, including: depopulation, the distance to the 'centre' of government, costs of public services and construction, and ability to influence national planning.

Orkney Islands Council have been engaged in the development of the Islands Bill, which responded to the "Our Islands Our Future" campaign to empower island communities. This builds on a long history of empowerment of Orkney and Shetland, with existing council Acts giving power to derive revenue from local resources. The Islands (Scotland) Act 2018 extends the potential for licensing powers and enables an island-specific approach to developing a Marine Planning Partnership, through a single partner and using existing democratic processes. He also mentioned that Orkney Islands Council are currently establishing the governance arrangements to establish how wider stakeholders will be involved in the Marine Planning Partnership, including communities. James explained that when the regional assessment is developed they intend to work with local schools to inform young people of the issues but also the career opportunities in maritime areas.

James noted that Orkney Islands Council are developing an application to the Crown Estate Scotland pilot scheme which will relate to regional marine planning, as they felt that the current seabed leasing and licensing system currently provides little say for local people. James noted that there is excitement that there may be opportunity to change and it's up to the local level to rise to the challenge and set out how it can work.

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Sarah Russell: St. Abbs and Eyemouth Voluntary Marine Reserve (VMR)

Key message: Funding is essential to help bring the community on board and keep things moving and volunteers need feedback

The Voluntary Marine Reserve is a community organisation set up in 1984 by a group of locals that use the coastal waters and were concerned about the potential for detrimental effect of local conflicts on their waters. Sarah explained that the locals reacted to something that they had observed, and came together as a diverse group to discuss the problem and established a voluntary code of conduct to address the issue. This early example of innovation in local management that could be enabled across other communities has led to positive changes in the community and is largely considered an effective example of a bottom-up process. Access to funding is an ongoing challenge to sustain an organisation to enable action.

Sarah discussed the Reserve's intention to bring the community back on board and mentioned the momentum provided by social media and programmes, such as the BBC Blue Planet 2 series, to inspire young people to take an interest in the seas around them. Whatever the scale of the community, Sarah pointed out that there is an opportunity to get involved with citizen science projects, which can feed into management, and help to give ownership over what happens in marine environment. However, Sarah flagged the importance of providing feedback to volunteers to ensure they feel recognition for their contribution, can see the value of their work and encourage them to return.

Sinead Sheridan: Clyde Marine Planning Partnership (CMPP)

Key message: Generally [the outreach projects found that] young people want greater access to the marine environment and access to decision making

Sinead's role in the Clyde Marine Planning Partnership involves empowering local communities in the Clyde in developing a regional marine plan, by informing people about the process and how to engage. Sinead reflected on two engagement projects they have undertaken - Public Dialogue and a schools project – noting that though successful, they still had challenges in ensuring broad representation. The Clyde Marine Planning Partnership aims to continue informing people of the issues, strengthening connection to the sea, ocean literacy, to empower people to be part of the process.

Reflecting on the Public Dialogue project that involved two workshops in Greenock and Tarbert Sinead noted that although participants in Greenock didn't initially recognise their connection to the sea, these were drawn out over the course of the dialogue. Through the process, improving ocean literacy was identified as a key step for improving public engagement in more formal processes. The visual and tactile approach to the schools project, where three schools developed a vision for the Clyde and investigated the practical challenges of Marine Spatial Planning using a role play board game, provided an engaging approach to elicit views from the children.

Panel Session – Key Points:

There are difficulties in engaging different communities with different dynamics and sizes, particularly in the same process. For example it was considered challenging to get a representative sample of whole area in the Clyde regional marine plan with urban and rural conurbations and a large area, compared to regional planning in islands.

Technology has a role to play in helping to engage people in the marine environment. The use of Virtual Reality technology to show the underwater world in visitor centres on and inland was provided as an example. Online tools were also mentioned as a way to help engage a wider audience, allowing

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people to access documentation and have conversations online to reduce the need for participants to travel.

Providing feedback to communities following their involvement to recognise their contribution is vital to encourage continued engagement. Feedback could be provided by documenting responses and demonstrating how plans were adjusted accordingly or summaries of data collection (e.g. after beach cleans and other citizen science projects).

Involving children in decision making was considered an important aspect of engagement. This could be through working with parents and schools to promote and support engagement with the coast and seas, as well as addressing infrastructure to enable children to have easy access to the coast. We should consider how to more closely **match policy to activities that engage and excite communities** and young people such as rock pooling, beach cleaning and coastal citizen science projects.

Existing voluntary **Coastal Partnerships were raised as an important starting point for engaging a wide base** of interested stakeholders in regional marine plans. The Partnerships have been involving a wide group of stakeholders for decades across changing policy landscapes.

The conditions which enable local governance to emerge and succeed should be given more consideration. This could include identifying any necessary pre-conditions, and considering whether there are examples of informal arrangements having led to formal agreements.

Participation and engagement processes should be carefully structured to avoid amplifying existing power dynamics. The opinions of people who live and work at the coast matter, and it is important to enable individuals across the community to take part in decision making, by going out into the community. Suggested activities included conversations in schools and at the pierside, to talk about local issues and the bigger picture, before moving onto debate at more formal meetings.

Our Blue Planet

Later that evening, Sarah Conner (Assistant Producer at BBC Blue Planet 2) took delegates beneath the waves and behind the scenes of the magical underwater series that inspired hearts and minds, including insights into quick thinking for DIY camera equipment! The series, Sarah explained, had aimed to raise awareness about the diverse challenges that our oceans are facing, with each episode focused on a different challenge through the lens of dynamic ocean wanderers – such as Percy the Tusk Fish. Considering the impact of the series, watched by millions, Sarah noted the significance of linking the ocean conservation challenges highlighted in each episode with work already underway to help resolve the issues. For example, Sarah reflected that the public outcry regarding marine plastic pollution that followed the series was facilitated both by the tangible nature of the problem and years of work already being carried out by conservation organisations.

Day 2: Summary of Workshops

On Day 2 delegates took part in one of three workshops designed to:

1. Consider how to inspire and involve communities and young people to take part in marine decision making,
2. Examine approaches to stakeholder engagement, and
3. Inform the Crown Estate Scotland's Asset Management Pilot Scheme.

Split over a morning and afternoon session in two parts, each workshop provided delegates an opportunity to explore one theme in depth and share their own insight. Detailed workshop summaries can be accessed via the conference website.

Workshop 1: Getting communities on board: Tapping into an Invaluable Source of Knowledge, Skills and Inspiring Stories.

This workshop was delivered by Mario Ray, St. Abbs and Eyemouth Voluntary Marine Reserve. A detailed summary of Workshop 1 can be accessed here.

In this workshop, participants considered how to tap into the knowledge and experience of communities to encourage their engagement in the management of Scotland's coastline and seas. Participants came together in a fishbowl exercise to discuss their experiences of different methods and tools to involve people in decision making, considering both their benefits and challenges. The challenges in defining a community, of who should be involved in a process, and how to ensure a balance of interests and power in localised decision making were highlighted. Recommendations for future engagement projects included being creative and using alternative methods to draw people in, for example using the arts, tapping into the interests of a community and being clear and concise.

In the second half of the session, participants considered how to inspire future generations. Reflecting on their own experiences with the coast, participants explored potential methods and avenues to inspire more people and future generations in our seas. Providing people with an opportunity to go to the beach was considered vital, along with making use of technology, and mainstreaming marine science into education were suggested.

Workshop 2: Getting involved: approaches to constructive dialogue

This workshop was delivered by Esther Brooker, WWF Scotland and Emilie Devenport, Scottish Environment LINK. A detailed summary of Workshop 2 can be accessed here.

This workshop invited delegates to explore and think creatively about methods for engaging stakeholders, sharing knowledge and experiences to identify good practice in stakeholder engagement and their application to marine decision making in Scotland. Two short case studies – the CORPORATES project, and the Empowerment Framework Dialogue Matters – were presented, as well as an in-depth talk by Dr Gill Ainsworth on the application of the Community Voice method to explore non-monetary values of ecosystem services in the Celtic Seas (view her presentation here). Including stakeholders early on in the process to identify win-wins, shared goals, build trust among participants were important elements of a successful process and would ultimately maximise benefits for all participants. Many participants felt that the current decision making processes in Scotland need to adapt to incorporate emerging research and existing tools to enable greater stakeholder empowerment, and reach out to a wider audience.

Delegates were then invited to design an engagement process to resolve a conflict around swimming with dolphin tourism in Hawaii. Key considerations from delegates included identifying a shared vision, creating opportunities for social contact, careful process design, facilitating understanding and accessibility of scientific findings to engage the widest range of stakeholders possible. Above all, delegates considered that authorities should be prepared to keep an open mind throughout the process.

Workshop 3: Getting the balance right: exploring integration of local and national stewardship through the Crown Estate Asset Management Pilot Scheme

This workshop was delivered by Lucy Greenhill, Ocean Dialogues Ltd. and Sarah Brown, C2W Consulting. A detailed summary of Workshop 3 can be accessed here.

The workshop provided an opportunity for conference delegates to consider the Crown Estate Scotland Asset Management Pilot Scheme, announced on the first day of the conference, in further detail. Participants considered potential management scenarios and identified that clarification of how the scheme would fit with existing mechanisms, particularly marine planning, was needed to avoid confusion and duplication. Among the opportunities presented through the pilot scheme, participants considered that management fees from running projects could be used to support community engagement in planning processes and the challenges of accounting for social and ecological benefits.

In groups, participants considered how 'success' would be measured in local management schemes. Participants suggested that a baseline should be established and identify areas for improvement that can be used to develop indicators of success or failure. Both quantitative and qualitative information should be gathered, through a transparent process that involves local communities.

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Outdoor sessions

During a break from workshop discussions, delegates hit the beach for part of day 2, taking part in either a marine mammal watch over the Firth of Forth, facilitated by Whale and Dolphin Conservation's Shorewatch programme, or a beach clean-up and litter survey to help #stoptheplastictide organised by the Marine Conservation Society. Although on first glance the beach looked relatively clean, 23 people collected exactly 800 litter items weighing 4.2 kilograms, including 130 plastic-stemmed cotton bud sticks, in less than half an hour.

Left: Delegates watch out for whales and dolphins with Whale and Dolphin Conservation.
Right: Delegates watch as the litter they have collected with MCS is weighed.

Over lunch, Scottish fiddler Thoren Ferguson and the 'Il Mare' violin. Thoren treated us to sea shanties & jigs played on this special violin, crafted by master violin-maker Steve Burnett from driftwood washed up on Gullane beach to be a voice 'from the Sea, for the Sea' in association with the Marine Conservation Society.

Above: Thoren Ferguson playing Il Mare, looking out over the Firth of Forth.

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Next steps…

Sea Scotland 2018 was a success in many ways and has received a majority of overwhelmingly positive feedback, who particularly enjoyed the inspirational views, speakers and opportunities to network. Based on the outcomes of the conference and delegate feedback, the Sea Scotland Steering Group are organising another conference in 2019.

Thank you for your participation and we look forward to seeing you in June 2019!

The Sea Scotland 2018 Steering Group

	Sea Scotland 2018 Steering Group
Esther Brooker	WWF Scotland
Emilie Devenport	Scottish Environment LINK
Sarah Dolman	Whale and Dolphin Conservation
Calum Duncan	Marine Conservation Society
Lucy Greenhill	Ocean Dialogues Ltd.
Alex Kinninmonth	RSPB Scotland
Chris Leakey	Scottish Natural Heritage
Beth Scott	University of Aberdeen
Meriwether Wilson	University of Edinburgh

Sea Scotland 2018 was kindly sponsored by the following organisations:

"We are at a unique stage in our history, never have we had such an awareness of what we are doing to our planet, and never before have we had the power to do something about that… The future of humanity, and indeed all life on earth, now depends on us".

Sir David Attenborough
BBC Blue Planet 2

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