Appendix 21
Sea angling from the shore
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Table A21.1: Summary of sample confidence levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Responses</th>
<th>Spatial data</th>
<th>Questionnaire data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;30</td>
<td>Very low sample – interpret spatial data with great care</td>
<td>Very low sample – do not analyse questionnaire results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 – 60</td>
<td>Low sample – interpret spatial data with caution</td>
<td>Low sample – analyse questionnaire results with caution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 –100</td>
<td>Medium sample – good spatial data</td>
<td>Medium sample – analyse questionnaire results with care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;100</td>
<td>Robust sample</td>
<td>Robust sample</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table summarises the confidence that can be placed in spatial data and questionnaire data as a result of the corresponding sample sizes. This is described in more detail below.

Definition
1. This category focused solely on recreational sea angling from the shoreline. Angling from boats is included in a separate category.

Sample sizes
2. The survey collected information on participation in recreation and tourism activities in two ways. Firstly, survey respondents were asked to list all the activities they had undertaken during the previous 12 months, completing a map for each. Secondly, they were asked to identify the one or two activities that they considered most important. They were asked a series of questions relating to their participation in these activities.
3. A total of 367 people provided spatial information on angling from the shore, representing around 16% of the total sample. An additional 17 clubs provided spatial information on sea angling from the shore. 105 people identified angling from the shore as one of their most important activities, representing around 5% of the total sample. These are good samples meaning that confidence in the analysis of responses is high. This does not mean the data are fully comprehensive, particularly in parts of Scotland where the host population and visitors are relatively low.
4. Around 28% of those who provided spatial data on angling from the shore identified it as one of their most important activities.
5. Based on the sample of people who provided spatial information, around 40% of respondents lived within a mile of the Scottish coastline, 18% between one and five miles and 27% more than five miles. The remaining 14% of respondents came from outside Scotland.
Spatial data

6. People completing the survey identified 3261 areas they had been angling from the shore. This information has been used to generate a heat map showing the concentration of activity around the Scottish coast (see Map A21.1). Map A21.2 shows the spatial information provided by club survey responses. The maps show a spread of activity around the coastline, with key concentrations along the Lothian, Fife, Angus and Aberdeenshire coasts in the east and Inverclyde, Ayrshire and Dumfries and Galloway coasts in the west. These maps are available on Marine Scotland’s National Marine Plan Interactive (NMPi) website (https://marinescotland.atkinsgeospatial.com/nmpi/).

7. Figure A21.1 shows the percentage distribution of angling from the shore across Marine Regions. The greatest concentration of activity was in the Clyde, Forth and Tay and Solway Marine Regions.
Map A21.1: Sea angling from the shore (367 individual responses)
Map A21.2: Sea angling from the shore (17 club responses)
Trip planning

8. Respondents were asked about the factors influencing their decision on where to go angling from the shore, and about the sources of information they used to make that decision.

Factors influencing decisions on where to go

9. The most important factors influencing decisions on where to go angling from the shore include the suitability of the location for fishing, recommendations from others, the possibility of seeing wildlife and the presence of attractive scenery. Least important factors are the range of other things to do and the presence cultural or historic heritage.

Figure A21.2: Sea angling from the shore – factors influencing where to go

Sources of information

10. The most important sources of information were people’s own knowledge of the Scottish coastline, recommendations from friends and family. Clubs and websites were of medium importance, with guidebooks and magazines of lower importance.
Characteristics of trip to the coast

Transport to start point

11. Car is by far the most common mode of transport to the start of people's visit to the coast, with around 80% of respondents indicating they always travel that way, and a further 20% indicating they sometimes go by car. Around 60% of people indicate that they always or sometimes walk, while 40% sometimes use a ferry as part of their journey. Small numbers travel by bike, bus or train.
Monthly profile of activity

12. Sea angling from the shore is less seasonal than many other marine and coastal activities (including angling from a boat), with participation continuing at a relatively high level throughout the year. The survey indicates that around 40% of respondents go fishing at least once a week during the winter months. This increases to around 70% during July and August.

![Seasonality - Sea-angling from the shore](image)

Figure A21.5: Sea angling from the shore - seasonality

Trip length

13. People angling from the shore made an average of around 7 day trips, 1.8 short breaks and 1 longer break per year. This represents a larger number of day trips but slightly fewer short and longer breaks than the average for the survey sample as a whole.

![Type and length of trip](image)

Figure A21.6: Sea angling from the shore – type and length of trip
14. The sample of 104 respondents accounts for a minimum of around 663 day trips, 170 short breaks and 110 longer breaks.

![Figure A21.7: Sea angling from the shore – number of trips](image)

**Accommodation used**

15. People provided information on the types of accommodation they typically use. Respondents angling from the shore used a broad range of accommodation types with hotel, friends and family, caravans and camping being the most common.

![Figure A21.8: Sea angling from the shore – accommodation](image)
Improvements to make trip more enjoyable

16. The most common area for improvement cited by people angling from the shore was parking and access followed by online information and transport.

Figure A21.9: Sea angling from the shore – improvements

Party

17. Respondents were asked a number of questions about the people they are normally with when undertaking their chosen recreation or tourism activity.

Who was with you?

18. Figure A21.10 suggests that people angling from the shore are more likely to be with their partner/family or alone and less likely to be with friends than the survey sample as a whole. People were least frequently part of an organised trip.

Figure A21.10: Sea angling from the shore – party
Age groups and gender composition of party

19. Respondents were also asked about the age and gender composition of their party. Figure A21.11 shows the party size for people angling from the shore tends to be very similar to survey sample as a whole. However, parties are more likely to include men between the ages of 16 and 65 than other activities.

![Average party composition and size*](image)

**Figure A21.11: Sea angling from the shore – party composition**

Spending

20. People completing the survey were asked to provide information on how much they spent during their last angling visit to the coast, and how much they typically spend each year.

**Spend per day during visit by category**

21. Table A21.2 shows the maximum, mean and median daily spending against a series of headings. This analysis suggests a median spend of around £60 per day during trips to the coast involving angling from the shore.

22. These figures exclude the 3 respondents who provided no information on their spending, but include the 5 respondent who stated that they spent nothing during their trip.

23. Maximum, mean and median spending under each of the categories was as follows:

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* respondents were asked whether there were 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 or more people in each age/gender category. For the purposes of analysis, returns of ‘5 or more’ have been taken to be ‘5’. As a result, the estimate of average party size is likely to be an underestimate.
Table A21.2: Sea angling from the shore – max, mean and median spend per trip (£)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Max (£)</th>
<th>Mean (£)</th>
<th>Median (£)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Petrol/diesel/LPG</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus/train fares</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car parking</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overnight accommodation</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eating out</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and groceries</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entrance to local visitor attractions</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mooring or transit fees</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hire of equipment</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maps/guidebooks/leaflets</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gifts/souvenirs</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>600</strong></td>
<td><strong>91</strong></td>
<td><strong>60</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure A21.12: Sea angling from the shore – mean and median spend per day
Spend per year by category

24. Respondents were also asked to record their annual spending on angling from the shore. **Table A21.3** Shows the maximum, mean and median annual spend for a number of categories. The range of spending was high so the median spend figure has been taken to provide an overall value for this activity. This suggests that the median figure for spending was £300. These figures exclude the 7 respondents who provided no information on their spending.

25. Maximum, mean and median spending under each of the categories was as follows:

**Table A21. 3: Sea angling from the shore – max, mean and median spend per year (£)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Max (£)</th>
<th>Mean (£)</th>
<th>Median (£)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memberships</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>3490</td>
<td>589</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure A21.13: Sea angling from the shore – mean and median spend per year**
Clubs and codes of conduct

26. Respondents were asked about their membership of clubs and their awareness of codes of conduct.

**Club membership**

27. Of the 98 people who answered this question, just over half were a member of a local or national organisation. Listed organisations included the Scottish Federation of Sea Anglers, the Scottish Sea Angling Conservation Network and the Silver Lure Sea Angling Club.

**Table A21.4: Sea angling from the shore – membership of local or national organisations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Do you belong to any clubs, associations or governing bodies relating to coastal recreation?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local organisation</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National organisation</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>98</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Awareness of codes of conduct**

Figure A21.14: Sea angling from the shore – codes of conduct

Socio-economic profile
Age and gender

29. Figure A21.15 shows the age and gender profile of all those who indicated that they had been angling from the shore during the past 12 months. This is as distinct from those who included angling from the shore as one of their most important activities. Comparison with the whole survey sample suggests respondents were more likely to be male and with a higher proportion within the 45 to 65 age category.

30. Figure A21.16 shows the age and gender profile of those who identified angling from the shore as one of their most important activities. This confirms the dominance of men, particularly in the 45 to 65 age group.

Figure A21.15: Age and gender profile of all participating in sea angling from the shore

Figure A21.16: Age and gender profile of respondents identifying sea angling from the shore as a main activity
Household income

31. Analysis of respondents’ household income suggests around half of people who have been sea angling from the shore have incomes of £26,000 or more. This is significantly lower than for the survey sample as a whole, but indicates incomes higher than the Scottish household average (2014) of around £23,000.

Figure A21. 17: Sea angling from the shore – household income

Business survey findings

32. 39 of the 279 respondents in the business survey stated that their business serves sea angling from the shore. Figure A21.18 shows the distribution of the businesses across Marine Regions. This survey is based on a small sample and the results should, therefore, be treated with caution.

Figure A21.18: Distribution of the businesses across Marine Regions
33. Business respondents were asked to indicate the kinds of services they provide. Figure A21.19 shows the services provided by businesses serving sea angling from the shore.

Figure A21.19: Services provided by businesses serving sea angling from the shore