

THE LAGGAN & SORN DISTRICT SALMON FISHERY BOARD

MANAGEMENT REPORT AND REVIEW 1st April 2019 – 31st March 2020



Sea Pool, River Laggan

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LAGGAN & SORN DISTRICT SALMON FISHERY BOARD

ANNUAL MEETING OF QUALIFIED PROPRIETORS

MONDAY 31 AUGUST, 2020

AT 10.00AM

METHOD OF CONVENING TO BE DETERMINED

AGENDA

1. Introduction by the Convenor.
2. Apologies for absence.
3. Declaration of Financial Interests
4. Minutes of Meeting held on 26th August 2019.
5. Matters arising:-
Fishery Management Plan/Pressures Tool
6. Annual Report
7. Accounts:-
 - (i) Approval of Accounts to 31st March 2019.
 - (ii) Review of Draft Accounts to 31st March 2020.
 - (iii) Determination of Fishery Assessment.
8. Any Other Business.
9. Date and Time of next Meeting(s).

LAGGAN & SORN DISTRICT SALMON FISHERY BOARD

ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING

MONDAY 31 AUGUST, 2020

FOLLOWING THE ANNUAL MEETING OF QUALIFIED PROPRIETORS (WHICH COMMENCES AT 10AM)

METHOD OF CONVENING TO BE DETERMINED

AGENDA

1. Annual Report and Accounts for y/e 31st March 2020.
2. Any Other Business.

LAGGAN & SORN DISTRICT SALMON FISHERY BOARD**MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING
OF QUALIFIED PROPRIETORS****26 AUGUST 2019****AT 10AM****GAELIC COLLEGE, BOWMORE, ISLE OF ISLAY**

1 PRESENT

Mr Malcolm Younger (Convenor) – Ardtalla
Lord Margadale - Islay
Mr Shamus Jennings – Laggan
Mr Niall Coltart

2 IN ATTENDANCE

Mr David Gillies - Dunlossit
Mr Declan Morrison – Islay
Mr Roderick Styles (Clerk to the Board)

3 APOLOGIES

Ms Leoni Schroder – Dunlossit

4. INTRODUCTION BY THE CONVENOR

The Convenor welcomed all present. The Clerk raised and asked to be recorded with regret the passing of Mr Bruno Schroder

5. DECLARATION OF FINANCIAL INTERESTS

It was established that there were no conflicts of interest in respect of financial interests of Board Members and the Board's activities.

6. MINUTES OF THE BOARD MEETING HELD ON 27 AUGUST 2018

These were approved, subject to minor typographical corrections.

7. MATTERS ARISING FROM PREVIOUS MINUTES & RELEVANT TO THIS YEAR

The Clerk advised that SG had still not produced a template for a Fishery Management Plan. However, if one was produced then a considerable amount of information on the biology of the fishery under the control of the Board would have to be produced. The Clerk Convenor advised that there had been contact from Argyle Fishery Trust to each of Laggan, Islay and Dunlossit for permission to carry

out electrofishing survey. It was agreed that there would be no harm in permitting this in order to have base line electrofishing statistics for the future.

8. ANNUAL REPORT

The Clerk drew attention to the updated elements of the Report relating to activities over the course of the previous year and to the Catch Statistic Returns. There was no comment on its terms.

9. ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

- (i) Approval of accounts to 31 March 2018 – this was confirmed and the Convenor signed off on them.
- (ii) Review of draft Accounts to 31 March 2019 - these were considered and deemed to be satisfactory. They were considered to be approved subject to the outcome of the Annual Public Meeting to follow on from this Board Meeting.
- (iii) Determination of Fishery Assessment – having regard to the previous financial year, the draft Budget produced and likely expenditure to arise for the following year, it was agreed to reduce the rate in the pound at the previous year's rate of £0.18.
- (iv) It was agreed to cancel the Fish Legal membership

10. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

None.

11. DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING

It was agreed that the next meeting would take place on Monday, 31 August 2019 at 10am at the Gaelic College.

There being no other business the Convenor closed the meeting.

LAGGAN & SORN DISTRICT SALMON FISHERY BOARD

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING

26 AUGUST 2019

AT 10AM

GAELIC COLLEGE, BOWMORE, ISLE OF ISLAY

1 1 PRESENT

Mr Malcolm Younger (Convenor) – Ardtalla
Lord Margadale - Islay
Mr Shamus Jennings – Laggan
Mr Niall Coltart

3 IN ATTENDANCE

Mr David Gillies - Dunlossit
Mr Declan Morrison – Islay
Mr Roderick Styles (Clerk to the Board)

3 APOLOGIES

Ms Leoni Schroder – Dunlossit

(i) There being no members of the public in attendance the meeting opened up, it was observed that the Annual Report and Accounts had been considered at the Annual Meeting of the Qualified Proprietors with a recommendation for acceptance. In the absence of any contrary motion the Annual Report and Accounts were referred to, approved and accepted

(ii) Any Other Business – there being no other business, the meeting closed.

Annual Report

Introduction

1. Constitution and Area

The Board for the year comprised:-

Convener	Malcolm Younger (Ardtalla Estate)
Lower Proprietors	Shamus Jennings (Laggan Properties Ltd) Lord Margadale (The Islay Estates Company)
Upper Proprietors	Bruno Schroder (Dunlossit Estates)
Upper Co-optees	Niall Colthard
Lower Cooptees	There are no tenant netmen

Its main areas of jurisdiction comprise the rivers, burns, watercourses and tidal areas of the Island of Islay.

2. Research and Improvement

In 2001 the Board, instructed that research reports be prepared by Argyll Fisheries Trust on the Juvenile fish populations of the Rivers Laggan and Sorn. As a result of the preparation of that Report the Board agreed to organise with fishery proprietors a scheme of habitat enhancement operations.

3. Staff

The Board employs a Clerk to deal with the administration of the Board's affairs.

4. Objectives

The Board is constituted under the Salmon Fisheries Legislation commencing in the 1860s as subsequently amended and presently stated in the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 2003 as amended. The Board is empowered under fisheries legislation to do such Acts as is considers expedient for the protection, enhancement and conservation of stocks of salmon and sea trout and the general protection and enhancement of the island fishery itself.

The Board's principal objectives are therefore to preserve, protect and enhance stocks of migratory salmonids in the Islay catchment and to preserve, protect and enhance the fishery.

The Board's principal objectives as set out above have been significantly widened as a result of the Water Framework Directive, also as a consequence of initiatives and consultations organised by the Scottish Government and in respect of initiatives relating to integrated Catchment management.

5. How the Board Works

The Board is constituted by voluntary non-remunerated members and meets once a year at what was the Annual General Meeting and which is now the Annual Meeting of Qualified Proprietors and Annual Public Meeting, at which meetings, the proprietors meet for the purposes of considering the business of the previous year, plans for the forthcoming year and the audited Accounts.

The Board is in the course of undertaking its duty to deal with good governance requirements of the new legislation, but is limited in its ability to do so because of the very small size of its jurisdiction combined with the very limited availability of an economic salmon and sea trout fishery and its limited fund raising capabilities.

6. Funding

The Board under its legislative powers derives its income each year from all proprietors of Salmon fishings on the Island. All assessments are based on rateable value as originally calculated by the Local Authority Assessors for the respective beats and a sum determined by the Board is levied against all salmon fishing proprietors to meet the assessment needed to fund the Board.

7. Constitutional Evolution

The Board has for many years comprised a Convener and representatives of lower and upper proprietors.

As a consequence of the new legislation, the public have access to Board meetings.

8. Fishing Methods

One method of salmon and sea trout fishing is operated in the Islay Catchment, being rod and line in the rivers and sea. The current season for salmon and sea trout in any given year extends from 25th February to 31st October.

Most of the angling is concentrated on the River Laggan and to a lesser extent on the River Sorn, both being of a spate river nature. However, salmon and sea trout are taken in other smaller burns. Sea trout fishing is also exercised in Gruiniart Bay, Lochindaal and on the east coast of the island.

9. Salmon and Sea Trout Populations

Both salmon and sea trout are anadromous fish - that is to say they spawn and undergo their early lives in freshwater but experience most of their growth at sea. In Scotland, a period of sea growth is prerequisite for the attainment of sexual maturity in hen salmon, but not for cocks, a proportion of which first contribute to the spawning act as mature parr. The dynamics of sea trout populations are more complex in that both sexes may attain sexual maturity while in fresh water. However, this tendency to early maturation is much more strongly developed in cock trout.

Rod and line fisheries for salmon are based upon the interception of sea run adults returning to spawn. The interception usually takes place in rivers of origin but a few fish, especially those entering fresh water many months before spawning, may be caught during the course of temporary excursions into non-native rivers. Exploratory behaviour of this sort is seen to a greater extent in sea trout that may also use non-native fresh and estuarine waters for feeding and over wintering purposes. However, as with salmon, the abundance and timing of spawning migration are the primary factors that determine the availability of sea trout to the fisheries.

The seasonal characteristics of the fisheries vary but the first sea trout and salmon running the rivers can be expected in early June with runs building up through July and August, with later running fish

showing in September and October. There is increasing genetic evidence that the homing behaviour leads to a degree of reproductive isolation among various main groups of fish that may therefore be regarded, for management purposes, as separate self-sustaining populations. Within each population, it is generally found that the higher the sea age the earlier the seasonal date of river entry by Salmon.

10. Marine Pressures/International Impact

It has been known for many years that long-term changes take place in the numbers and seasonal availability of salmon. When such changes take place, their effects tend to be widely felt and there is increasing evidence that alterations in marine climate may lie behind them. The slower fish grow, the more vulnerable they remain. Similarly, the faster fish grow, especially in the spring, the earlier they are likely to mature and return. Because different populations of salmon appear to migrate to different parts of the North Atlantic, the effects of changes in marine climate may differ among the various groups of fish. The result for the fisherman may be a radical alteration, lasting for much of his fishing lifetime, in the numbers and seasonal distribution of the resource available to him. Growth and survival opportunities for salmon are currently poor for much of the North Atlantic. This conclusion is especially true in the North West Atlantic where many of the older sea springers complete their growth cycles.

Current insights into the likely causes of both short and long term changes in the abundance and structure of Atlantic salmon resources are largely based on the work of British, Norwegian and North American scientists as discussed at the regular meetings of the ICES (International Council for the Exploration of the Sea) Working Group on Atlantic Salmon.

In addition to changes in marine climate, the Working Group has recently drawn attention to other factors such as predation by seals and the side effects of marine fisheries for other species. So far as Islay is concerned, the key requirements during the current lean period are to ensure that smolt production is not limited by lack of spawning adults. The risk of such limitation is greatest for the populations of early running salmon that currently spawn mainly in the upper catchment of the river.

11. Angling Availability

The public can easily gain access to most beats of the River Laggan at a reasonable price.

12. Water Quality and Riparian Habitat

Clean and well-oxygenated water is obviously of paramount importance in safe guarding fish stocks of all kinds. There is little by way of arable agriculture undertaken on the Island and no industry other than Forestry, the Whisky distillery business and renewable energy schemes that would have an adverse impact upon fisheries on the Island. The quality and quantity of water in the rivers and burns sustaining Salmonid populations on the island is believed to be very good.

13. Fish Access

Access to spawning areas is of paramount importance for salmon and sea trout to complete their life cycle successfully. There are few obstructions to fish passage on the rivers Laggan and Sorn. The Board has initiated management operations including removal of difficult obstructions such as log jams over the course of the year to try to improve smolt output. During the course of 2013 the Board supported an initiative by the proprietor of the Lower Laggan to stabilise and reinstate bankside revetment so as to preserve the spawning potential of the affected section of the River

14. Riparian Habitat Assessment and Management

Management of the riparian zone is an area of interest that has developed rapidly during the last decade. Pioneering work on the Tweed has illustrated the advantage of reinstating bankside vegetation and improving in-stream cover for fish. In addition there is clear evidence that a well vegetated and maintained riparian zone offers considerable advantages in terms of shading, a source of food production and habitat for salmonids. There are also additional benefits to the watercourse such as improved bank stability and more varied habitat for other wildlife.

To this end habitat enhancement work is conducted throughout the Laggan catchment. The habitat enhancement work is of long term benefit and the river is unlikely to see the benefit of this initiative in the short term.

15. Juvenile Salmon and Trout Populations

In 2001 the Board commissioned Argyll Fisheries Trust to produce reports on juvenile populations of salmon and brown trout on each of Rivers Laggan and Sorn. The aims of this initiative were to determine the distribution and density of juvenile salmon and trout within these rivers, and use this data to estimate smolt output, monitor changes in fish populations and identify weak areas of the catchment in terms of low juvenile densities. The report showed that in general juvenile salmon and trout are well distributed throughout the catchment and often present in high densities.

16. Stocking

Stocking of juvenile salmon into the River Laggan took place many years ago. The practice is no longer undertaken, in line with modern scientific and biological opinion on the lack of effectiveness of and possible damage to the indigenous salmon stocks.

17. Exploitation

Early work by Shearer (1988) suggested that in summer between 5% and 8% of the returning adult salmon are captured by anglers. However, because early running spring salmon remain in the river for longer they may be subjected to higher levels of exploitation. There is some limited evidence from radio tracking (Laughton, 1991b) and mark recapture studies (Davidson, Cove, Milner and Purvis, 1996) to support this suggestion.

There is increasing interest in Catch and Release as a conservation policy for salmon stocks. Although concerns have been raised that this is damaging to the fish and may compromise survival, a number of studies have proved that if fish are handled carefully they have a high rate of survival.

The Board keeps under regular review and actively supports and encourages an evolving policy on catch and release.

18. Salmonid Stocks

Juvenile Stocks Past surveys show that in general stocks of juvenile salmonids are at a satisfactory level in a majority of the Laggan system. There are, however, some tributaries in which numbers are well below optimum levels. Monitoring will help to determine which of these tributaries require habitat enhancement measures before their potential can be realised.

Spring Fish The Island fisheries do not have a run of spring fish (those fish available to be caught from the opening of the season to 31st May).

Grilse and Autumn Fish The availability of grilse and summer salmon plays an important part in providing fishing for anglers who fish the Laggan and Sorn. The rivers hold the most adult fish during the months of August, September and October.

Sea Trout The Island has no fish farms close to its coasts, although concern has been expressed about applications by the Fish Farming Industry to attempt to locate salmon rearing farms in east island coastal waters. The last application met with substantial opposition from the islanders.

In the recent past planning consent was applied for in respect of the development of a fish farm in Colonsay coastal waters. The Board objected to the application, given the relatively close proximity of the proposed site to Islay and the concerns about an explosion of sea louse populations associated with such developments, which are recognised to have a severely adverse impact upon sea trout populations. The Board continues to be vigilant in respect of such applications.

Decreasing numbers of Sea trout has been experienced throughout Britain and Southern Ireland. Whilst this doesn't seem to have been as big a problem on Islay, the Board has sought to encourage a policy amongst proprietors, anglers and nets men of return of sea trout and limiting the numbers taken to two per rod per day.

The Board will continue to monitor the position.

19. Renewable Energy Schemes

Renewable energy projects are becoming more prevalent on the Island. Small watercourses are the subject of micro-hydro proposals. As regards wind and tidal energy proposals are forwarded from the planning authority for comment from the Board. Whilst these renewable energy proposals are branded as "green" the Board is aware of the potential for associated large scale construction works to create adverse impacts in the aquatic environment and it continues to monitor any proposals.

20. Forestry

The Board has been consulted by the Forestry Commission and private Forestry interests regarding forest plans that might impact upon rivers and burns on the island. Forest design plans indicate the management actions such as harvesting, replanting and the time scales when these operations are likely to occur. The Board responds when appropriate on issues that could potentially influence fish or the habitat in which they reside.

21. Illegal Fishing

The Board employs no Bailiffs but enjoys the support of Estate proprietors and their gamekeepers and ghillies throughout the island. Poaching is rare.

22. Conservation Policies

Catch and Release The Board has prepared an Angling Code and has recommended to all proprietors and anglers that they adopt catch and release of fish. The Board recognises the contribution that catch and release can make to conserving

salmon and sea trout stocks and encourages this practice. The Board has also requested that all proprietors seek to impose a restriction upon the taking of, the numbers and size of sea trout caught and retained during any one day by anyone fishing for them suggesting that a maximum of two (2) sea trout may be caught and retained per day.

Habitat The Board attaches much emphasis to Habitat Enhancement. Naturally produced fish have been shown to be much hardier than those produced in a hatchery.

23. Legislation and Its Development

The Board responds through Fishery Management Services to all consultations in relation to fisheries management and is attempting to comply with the recently enacted Freshwater Fisheries & Aquaculture Act. However the Board is of the view that little cognisance was taken by Government of the ability and resources of small Boards to be able to comply with the new legislation.

In October 2014 The Wild Fisheries Review (WFR) Report was published. Scottish Government (SG) thereafter published its response to WFR and developed from it their proposed policy on Wild Fisheries Reform. After much consideration, combined with the outcome of the European Referendum and having become appraised of the likely cost to SG of implementing completely its WFR proposals SG decided to drop large parts of its proposed reforms, leaving District Salmon Fishery Boards to continue to manage salmon fisheries within their jurisdictions. Certain parts of WFR will be applied, including what had for the last few years been thought to be the requirement of each DSFB to implement a Fishery Management Plan based upon a nationwide SG approved template. The idea of a templated Fishery Management Plan has been abandoned and in its place as from winter 2019 there now falls upon Fishery Boards the requirement to identify factors that will bring pressure to bear upon the salmon fisheries within their jurisdiction and populate and produce documentation which will create a "Pressures Tool" to provide a basis for focussed fishery management. The Board is undertaking investigation as to what will be involved with this process.

During the winter of 2015/16 SG imposed regulation on all salmon fisheries throughout Scotland by applying a three tier categorisation to each Scottish watercourse known to contain populations of salmon. As of the commencement of season 2018, the Island of Islay has been classified as a category 3 fishery, meaning that a total season long catch and release policy for salmon has been imposed for the foreseeable future. The classification has been based largely on catch statistic returns over recent years and its basis has been much criticised because of the unscientific, largely arbitrary way in which it has been applied. It does however allow SG to demonstrate to EU Government that SG, which was in breach of treaty obligations because of the lack of a Wild Fisheries Policy is now in a position to impose Wild Fisheries Policy control in Scotland. The basis of categorisation remains under annual review

The Board will keep itself informed and seek to make representations through Fishery Management Services, the successor to ASFB.

24. Fishery Management Plan

The Board in response to the demands of modern fishery management had requested Messrs C.K.D Galbraith, Land Agents to produce a scoping report in connection with the formation of a Fishery Management Plan. It is now apparent that SG wish to impose a nationwide template based Fishery Management Plan for all salmon fisheries under Fishery Board management. The Board will address itself to the implications of what will be involved when the format of the template is settled.

Laggan & Sorn District Salmon Fishery Board Policy Statement

Introduction

The numbers of salmon and sea trout available for exploitation on the Island of Islay is, broadly speaking, a product of the numbers of smolts produced by the rivers and burns and the number of adult salmon and sea trout that return to them. An upper limit on smolt production is set by the availability of spawning and nursery habitat. Whether or not that limit is attained depends upon the adequacy of egg deposition for each of the main populations of salmon that use the rivers and burns on Islay.

The broad objectives are to ensure that smolt production is maximised by focusing exploitation on the most robust populations, for Islay summer and autumn running salmon and grilse, and by taking all practicable steps to improve adult access and the quality of juvenile habitats.

In this section the Board outlines its current policy on a number of key areas and issues. The Board also works to a flexible Fishery Management Plan which outlines the Boards intentions for the foreseeable future.

General Policy and Future Management

The Board will: -

- Continue to protect, conserve and enhance all stocks of salmon and sea trout on Islay,
- Continue to monitor and encourage stock components,
- Remain accountable to Proprietors and ensure that resources are properly applied such that the most efficient and economically beneficial application of the funds, raised by Proprietors through assessments, is achieved, and
- Continue to liaise with and inform Proprietors, their agents and anglers on the work of the Board and operate in an open and transparent manner in accordance with the law.

Enforcement

The Board will: -

- Continue to liaise with proprietors, their game keepers, ghillies and the police to curtail unlawful fishing methods and activities,
- Maintain vigilance in respect of both rivers and coast,
- Promote the prosecution of those breaching salmon fisheries legislation.

Monitoring

The Board will, in liaison with other relevant bodies, continue to monitor and influence:-

- The riverine and related environment,
- Water volume and quality,
- Juvenile stocks,
- Smolt production, and
- Numbers of returning adult fish

and utilise information arising from all of the above towards the better management of the salmon and sea trout stocks.

Research

The Board will continue and increase where possible its commitment to obtaining research data to improve the management of the river and its salmon and sea trout stocks. Key areas include:-

- Improving data on spawning escapement through catch data,
- Maintaining and improving data on juvenile salmonid distribution and density,
- Further developing instream and bankside habitat surveys and establishing where improvements, if any, can be made,
- Monitoring the benefits, or otherwise, of habitat enhancement for salmonid stocks,
- Examining current data with respect to any available historical information and catchment land use data using latest available techniques.
- Continuing to promote the work of the Board,
- Providing when required contributions to and liaison with other fisheries research bodies including, but not limited to, Scottish Fisheries Co-ordination Centre, the Freshwater Fisheries Laboratory and the Marine Laboratory Aberdeen, Environment Agency, SEPA and SNH.

Stock Enhancement

The Board will: -

- Encourage natural spawning where possible but keep under review the circumstances in which stock enhancement might be required in areas where stocks of fish are seriously depleted.

Sea trout and Salmon

The Board will: -

- Encourage proprietors to act responsibly over fishing methods and effort, and
- Encourage fishers to return fish to the river where possible and appropriate.
- Encourage fishers to return sea trout of appropriate classification

Predators

The Board will: -

- Encourage the disturbance of all avian sawbill predators by all legal means.
- Encourage the trapping of mink and other riverside predators where lawfully possible and demonstrated to be damaging salmonid stocks, and
- Resist the re-introduction of the beaver (although it is not a direct predator on salmon) due to its potential harmful effects on riparian habitat.

Transfers of fish and fish disease

The Board will: -

- Maintain vigilance in the unlawful transfer of fish and/or fish diseases both to salmon and sea trout and continue to monitor and operate surveillance in this regard paying particular attention to keeping Proprietors advised of the information passed to it on best practice for the prevention of outbreak of Gyrodactylus Salaris.

Habitat Management

The Board will: -

- Encourage appropriate instream and bankside management,
- Encourage the adoption of beneficial land management practices, and
- Encourage liaison with and among relevant proprietors and other bodies such as, but not limited to, SNH, FWAG, SEPA, Forestry Commission and Planning Authorities.

River Engineering Works

The Board will: -

- provide guidance and assistance to those wishing to undertake such works enabling repairs to take place, and seek to restrict improvement works without prior consultation and assessment, and
- Provide an Advisory Service to Proprietors.

Abstraction

The Board will: -

- Continue to monitor the amount of abstraction from rivers and burns, and
- Monitor the use of water for agricultural irrigation purposes.

Catchment Land Use

The Board will: -

- Liaise with the all relevant bodies over land within the catchment and encourage moves towards integrated catchment management,
- Provide an advisory service preventing irresponsible land use developments which may adversely affect salmonid populations, and/or their habitats, and
- Seek to inform proprietors, where salmon or sea trout angling may not be a priority, of the importance of maintaining upper tributaries and spawning areas in good condition.

Level of Angling Exploitation

The Board will: -

- Monitor levels of fish returning to the river systems and encourage proprietors to utilise common sense and sensitivity in the levels of exploitation exercised by fishers at any time and from time to time,
- Encourage proprietors to ensure that the level of fishing effort is reasonable, and take other appropriate steps to protect, conserve and enhance the stocks of fish and to give publicity thereto through the publication and review of its Angling Code and by other appropriate methods.

Catch and Release

The Board will: -

- In addition to the general policy of restraint and already advocated encourage, where fish are cleanly caught, the return of salmon and hen fish in the autumn and sea trout through the publication and review of its Angling Code and by other appropriate methods.

Netting

The Board will: -

- Continue to take an interest in the level of high seas exploitation to support bodies such as, but not limited to:-
 - Fishery Management Services
 - North Atlantic Salmon Fund (UK)
 - Atlantic Salmon Trust
 - North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organisation (NASCO)

in their endeavours to restrict and where possible remove interceptory high seas fishing.

Nature Conservation

The Board will: -

- Liaise with proprietors and bodies such as, but not limited to, SNH, RSPB and SEPA in maintaining the high quality of the natural environment and safeguard the outstanding natural heritage features within the Island.

Liaison with neighbouring Boards

The Board will: -

- When necessary liaise and encourage the promotion of good relations with other neighbouring Boards.
- Continue surveillance and enforcement activities in liaison with neighbouring Boards.

European Directives

The Board will: -

- Consult with SNH and other bodies and will liaise closely with proprietors in promotion of the salmon and sea trout interests covered by the Habitat and Species Directive, and
- Review its potential responsibilities and the advantages to be gained from the Water Framework Directive.

U.K. and Scottish Legislation

The Board Will: -

- Continue to monitor the promotion and development of draft legislation which is likely to have an effect, whether direct or indirect, upon the promotion of the interests of salmon and sea trout, the fisheries related thereto and the sustainable exploitation of the fishing resource within the Catchment.
- Continue to consult with the proprietors in connection with the drafting of responses germane to the interests of proprietors in relation to the promotion of relevant draft legislation by the Scottish, U.K. and European Parliaments.

APPENDIX 1

LAGGAN & SORN DISTRICT SALMON FISHERY BOARD**2019 CATCH RETURNS****(1) SALMON**

ESTATE	KILLED	RETURNED	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE RETURNED
LAGGAN	0	85	85	100
DUNLOSSIT	0	29	29	100
ISLAY ESTATES	0	9	9	100
ARDTALLA	0	0	0	100
TOTALS	0	123	123	100

(2) SEA TROUT

ESTATE	KILLED	RETURNED	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE RETURNED
LAGGAN	0	26	26	100
DUNLOSSIT	0	25	25	100
ISLAY ESTATES	0	22	22	100
ARDTALLA	0	3	3	100
TOTALS	0	76	76	100

LAGGAN AND SORN DISTRICT SALMON FISHERY BOARD

Consolidated Catch Returns for All Fisheries (2010 - 2019 Seasons)

SALMON / GRILSE												
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	TOTAL	10 YEAR AVERAGE
Laggan	93	137	100	96	29	24	71	81	85	85	801	80.1
Dunlossit	49	38	23	20	2	9	27	41	9	29	247	24.7
Islay Estates	24	45	40	43	12	6	19	23	9	9	232	23.2
Ardtalla	0	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	0.7
Total	166	222	166	160	32	40	117	145	103	123	1287	
SEA TROUT												
ESTATE NAME	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	TOTAL	10 YEAR AVERAGE
Laggan	53	129	106	71	81	183	161	144	101	26	1055	10.5
Dunlossit	0	10	3	3	4	6	9	6	16	25	82	8.2
Islay Estates	7	17	21	41	4	4	11	14	25	22	166	16.6
Ardtalla	11	18	28	12	14	14	10	0	18	3	128	12.8
Total	71	174	158	127	103	207	191	164	160	76	1431	

APPENDIX 2**ATTENDEES AT BOARD MEETINGS**

The Board held the Annual Meeting of Qualified Proprietors and The Annual Public Meeting on Monday 26th August 2019

Convenor:- Malcolm Younger (Ardtalla Estate and Laggan Estate)

Upper Proprietors:- Shamus Jennigs

Lower Proprietors:- Lord Margadale (Islay Estates Ltd.)

In attendance:-

Roderick Styles (Clerk to the Board)

David Gillies (Dunlossit)

Declan Morrison

APPENDIX 3**Register of Complaints**

The Board keeps a Register of Complaints in accordance with the requirements of recent legislation.

There were no complaints lodged with the Board for the period 1.4.19 to 31.03.20.