

## Headlines from the Angling Interests Workshop Saturday 12<sup>th</sup> May, 2012



Anglers have a key role in helping to deliver the Water Framework Directive (WFD). 17 individuals representing 10 angling clubs across the Ribble Catchment attended the workshop.

Key datasets for the Ribble Catchment were presented as evidence outlining the reasons for failure under WFD. Of the 74 river waterbodies in the Ribble Catchment, 51 are classified as in moderate or poor status. This is due to a range of issues including pollution (diffuse and point source), barriers, invasive species, flow, etc.

Priority areas for improvements were identified during the workshop including:

- addressing upland grips to reduce erosion and flood risk
- habitat improvements including fencing, tree planting and tackling invasive species
- practical advisory visits re: habitat improvements and river surveys
- addressing club member apathy and ensuring sufficient manpower to be able to undertake improvements.

A key message from this part of the workshop was the importance of anglers and landowners working together.

Opportunities for working together to deliver improvements were also identified including:

- Helping to secure landowner permission to undertake improvements
- Undertaking habitat surveys and clubs developing their own action plans
- Canvassing club members to see what skills are available within clubs to support improvements
- Access to technical skills including CAD, wed design, topographical surveys within clubs that again could support practical improvements
- Involvement of local people in practical action days
- Pollution spotting and reporting

Ribble Life, the WFD pilot represents a real opportunity for anglers to get involved and have their say. The Catchment Action Plan being developed for the Ribble was demonstrated during the workshop.

**NEXT STEPS:** There will be a follow up meeting to look at how angling clubs can carry out surveys and produce individual club action plans. To find out more please contact [ribblelife@ribbletrust.com](mailto:ribblelife@ribbletrust.com)

## SUMMARY REPORT

### Angling Interests Workshop Saturday 12<sup>th</sup> May, 2012



## 1. Introduction

An Angling Interests workshop was convened as part of the Ribble Life catchment pilot because anglers are a key stakeholder group within the Ribble Catchment and therefore have a key role in helping to deliver the Water Framework Directive (WFD). The aim of the workshop was to bring together those with angling interests in the Ribble Catchment to understand priority areas for physical improvements and explore ways of working together to deliver these.

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#### 1.1. Consultation aims:

- To develop a shared understanding of the priority areas for improving and managing the water environment of the Ribble Catchment from an angling perspective
- To identify what angling interests groups and individuals can do to bring about improvements to the water environment of the Ribble Catchment
- To explore the constraints in delivering improvements to the water environment of the Ribble Catchment
- To consider and agree what activities angling interests groups and individuals can undertake to further deliver improvements to the water environment of the Ribble Catchment
- To agree on recommendations that will go forward to the catchment action plan

## 2. Format of the Workshop

The angling interests workshop was held as an informal engagement event on 12<sup>th</sup> May 2012. Invitations had been sent via email and/or letter to the Chairman and/or Secretary of the various angling clubs within the Ribble Catchment. The Ribble Fisheries Consultative Association (RFCA) also sent the invite out to clubs on its mailing list, on behalf of Ribble Life.

The workshop was attended by 17 individuals who represented up to 10 different angling organisations across the Ribble Catchment. For a list of attendees, see Appendix 1.

## **Introduction by Philip Lord, Chairman, Ribble Rivers Trust**

Philip Lord welcomed everyone to the workshop. He explained that he was the Chairman of the Ribble Rivers Trust who works to protect, conserve and enhance rivers of the Ribble catchment. He hoped that the day would be informative for all those present. He also introduced Dr. Kyle Young who acted as Chair for the workshop.

## **Message from Dr. Kyle Young**

Kyle Young opened with a welcome and expressed his thanks to the Ribble Rivers Trust for inviting him back to the Ribble and to chair the workshop. He outlined the workshop agenda and set the scope for discussion on what anglers can do to improve the ecology of the Ribble Catchment.

**Presentation abstracts and pdfs of slides of the individual speakers are available by clicking on the title name below. For paper copies, please contact [ribblelife@ribbletrust.com](mailto:ribblelife@ribbletrust.com)**

## **SESSION 1: [Setting the Scene \(Evidence and data\)](#)**



Jack Spees presented the key datasets for the Ribble catchment outlining the reasons for failure under the Water Framework Directive (WFD). The WFD is a piece of European legislation on improving the water environment using set guidelines. Across England and Wales there are 11 River Basin Districts (RBDs). These are large water management areas which cover several catchments. The Ribble catchment is included in the North West RBD. The catchment is subsequently divided into small management units called waterbodies. A waterbody is the basic unit of surface water management and is an entire (or part) stream, river or canal, lake or reservoir, or estuary.

Of the 74 river waterbodies in the Ribble catchment, 51 are classified as in moderate or poor status. An introduction to the Ribble Life pilot and the Water Framework Directive explaining why parts of the Ribble Catchment are classed as failing in terms of water quality was followed by a more detailed look at the evidence and data available and highlighted the main issues within the Ribble Catchment.

## Questions, Answers and Comments to Session 1

*Q: Why is the data presented based on 2009 data? How can we move forward with data 3 years out of date? We need to be provided with the most current data.*

A: This is exactly the type of question and issue we need to feed back as part of the Ribble Life pilot process. In order to deliver a catchment plan for the Ribble, and one in which all stakeholders can contribute, we need to be able to access and be provided with the most current data available for the catchment. That said, the status of waterbodies in 2015 will be judged against that listed in 2009 RBMP as per the legislation.

*Q: Can you give examples of point source pollution?*

A: Point source pollution includes discharges from sewage works and leaking slurry tanks. A way to remember what point source pollution is that you can point to where the pollution came from. Conversely, diffuse pollution is really just lots and lots of point sources...a poaching area, a farm track, a highway drain...all combine to create 'diffuse pollution'.

“The criteria for failure re: WFD classification should take account of ‘local’ knowledge about a particular waterbody. The WFD is a monster but basically it is about time and money being spent on improving rivers. The data can always be scrutinised but generally the issues surrounding failing waterbodies are the 4 Cs: cows (livestock), chemicals, concrete and canalisation.”

## SESSION 2: Identifying priority areas for improvements

Working in groups of 6, participants identified what the priority areas are for the catchment and in relation to their own angling club.

***A key message from this part of the workshop was the importance of anglers and landowners working together.***



The individual groups identified similar issues across different parts of the catchment dependant on where they and their club are based but essentially all agreed that the same issues and problems existed on every stretch of river.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The priority issues identified are generally consistent with the WFD data.



Group	ISSUES	PRIORITIES
1	Upland grips, fencing for farmers, barriers, habitat issues including invasive species, point source pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upland grips to reduce erosion and flood risk and links to habitat improvements</li> <li>• Diffuse pollution: Fencing should be a standard part of grant payment schemes to farmers. Single Farm Payment Scheme should include a letter as standard about good practice re: slurry spreading adjacent to small streams and advice as to timings of when to spread. Lobbying land agents to impose good management practices to their tenants.</li> <li>• Barriers</li> <li>• Habitat improvements including invasives treatment by clubs.</li> <li>• Point source pollution: sewage works, monitoring and reporting pollution incidents</li> </ul>
2	Diffuse and point source pollution, invasive species, physical habitat including bank erosion, people, litter, poaching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diffuse pollution and issues associated with urban areas (litter)</li> <li>• Litter picks</li> <li>• Habitat improvements</li> <li>• Clearing house and contacts for poaching information</li> </ul>
3	Invasive species, point and diffuse pollution, changes to habitat, physical modifications, livestock poaching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bailiffs involvement in controlling invasive species</li> <li>• Practical advisory visits re: habitat improvements and river surveys</li> <li>• Clean up days</li> </ul>
4	Point and diffuse pollution, motivation of own club members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Point and diffuse pollution</li> <li>• Relationship with landowners</li> <li>• Addressing club member apathy and ensuring sufficient manpower to be able to undertake improvements</li> </ul>

**Table 1: Priority areas for improvements**

### Other suggestions/comments

- To encourage riparian owners to accept that up to 20% of annual rent of fishing rights should go towards ongoing maintenance of the area including habitat improvements, such as fencing and tree planting to prevent loss of land from bankside erosion, sheep falling in the river, etc.
- Angling clubs to undertake walkover habitat surveys of their beats and identify potential improvement projects and start to walk the small tributaries around their fishing.
- We need access to professional contractors who have the necessary equipment and machinery to be able to undertake physical work. This obviously costs money.

### Case Study

**Colne Water Anglers** has been granted a lease by Pendle Borough Council as the riparian owner of the stretch of river that the club fishes. The terms of the lease agreement indicate that the funds that the club would have paid for rental of the rights to fish the river are spent on the watercourse instead in terms of ongoing maintenance and upkeep including habitat improvements.

## SESSION 3: Practical works to improve habitats

### [Dr. Kyle Young, WFD Advisor for the Environment Agency, Wales](#)

Kyle as former Fisheries Technical Specialist for the Environment Agency and the Ribble catchment gave a presentation on monitoring the status and restoration of river ecosystems and salmonid populations.

He emphasised why surveying is so important and gave his thanks to anglers for their catch data, stressing that this is often the most valuable monitoring tool available for salmon and sea trout management and informs an annual report produced by the Environment Agency (EA).

Evidence was presented to support a number of measures and options for habitat improvements along rivers including:

- removal of weirs, restoring riparian zones, large woody debris and blocking upland grips or land drains on upland peat moorland areas.

Kyle ended by highlighting the importance of focusing on the processes not endpoints, and the emphasis on the physical not biological elements of rivers and streams, and ultimately concentrating our efforts on getting things connected naturally.

### [Tim Jacklin, Conservation Officer for the Wild Trout Trust](#)

Tim gave an introduction to the Wild Trout Trust (WTT), an organisation dedicated to the conservation of wild trout. Their catchphrase is maximum delivery, minimum bureaucracy. Largely working at a reach scale with angling clubs and landowners, the WTT provides advisory visits and reports on habitat improvements as well as helping to prepare a project proposal (including details on consents). This is often followed by a practical visit to undertake the work and help demonstrate various techniques.

Tim provided an overview of some of the techniques for reconnecting habitats with case study examples, including the removal of barriers to fish passage, restoring marginal habitats and incorporating large woody debris.

### [Jack Spees, Director, Ribble Rivers Trust](#)

Jack presented a detailed look at physical barriers including weirs, culverts and dams within the Ribble catchment and why they present a problem in terms of the movement of all in river species, as well as increasing erosion, impoundment of gravel and potential increase in flood risk and impact on water quality.

He showed the primary barriers within the Ribble catchment that have been identified by RRT, showing a total of 791km of river network above a barrier. According to EA data, there are 650 points or barriers (including natural waterfalls), etc within the Ribble catchment.



Some of these barriers are passable at the right flows at the right times so are less of a priority but ultimately, affect the movement of in river species within the catchment and fragment the habitat.

The Trust is working on developing a model or method to be able to prioritise these barriers for removal or fish easements, based on a number of parameters including length of river not accessible to in river species and water quality indicators. Jack asked for help in doing this, including support to identify landowners to obtain relevant permission to be able to access land, help to assess how passable different barriers are to different species and other factors including height of weir, etc.

Jack also suggested ideas for involvement by local angling clubs in helping to reconnect and restore local river habitats, including clubs conducting habitat surveys and producing improvement action plans.

Out of the presentations a priority process can be described as follows:



## **SESSION 4: Getting involved and working together**

Following the presentations and working in groups of 6, participants explored opportunities for getting involved and some of the constraints that exist in terms of making and delivering improvements to their local river and watercourses.

Many of the solutions identified are applicable to all barriers and/or constraints identified for the potential opportunities for getting involved and working together.

### **Addressing club member apathy**

The issue of apathy from club members and an unwillingness to take part in any practical improvement activities beyond the usual suspects was a recurring theme in the workshop. Participants agreed it was a universal problem for angling clubs. The group as a whole discussed some actual and potential solutions that are being used by some clubs present including:

- Provision of a guest ticket as an incentive if attending a working party (Withnall Anglers). Member takes responsibility for the guest. Has encouraged an uptake in membership in some instances. Another suggestion was clubs could provide inter-club guest tickets.
- Include attendance at one practical working day per year as a compulsory part of membership to a club
- Encourage involvement of local sports, college and community groups in helping out with practical working days on an annual basis

One of the main barriers to these solutions was health and safety.

Opportunities	Barriers and/or constraints	Potential Solutions
Helping to secure landowner permission to undertake improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relationship with individual landowners varies between clubs, and depends on whether dealing with tenant or landowner directly</li> <li>Restrictive byelaws (e.g. Blackburn w. Darwen BC have a byelaw that public open space cannot be leased for fishing)</li> <li>Conservation designations can restrict actions (e.g. SSSIs)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify which clubs have good relationships with local landowners</li> <li>Work with local organisations including RTs and WTT</li> <li>Raise awareness of issues with local authorities and politicians through <u>'Ribble Life'</u></li> </ul>
Undertaking surveys including habitat and fish and inverts sampling Each club to develop its own 'blue sky' plan for what it wants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training needed for people to undertake surveys</li> <li>A lot of work to organise</li> <li>Need guidance/visit consultation</li> <li>Information feeding out from individuals and committees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop standard surveying method (questionnaire sheet/tick box) and guidance to undertake habitat surveys and associated Club Action Plans (see Yorkshire Dales Rivers Trust and WTT Upland Manual for examples)</li> <li>Discussions with Chairman and Club Secretary on how to take idea of a survey or improvement plan forward</li> <li>Provide training via a workshop or evening meeting (do by club or individual?)</li> </ul>
Canvass club members to see what skills are available within individual clubs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apathy from club members</li> <li>Time constraints on club members</li> <li>Lack of volunteers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Offer incentives in exchange for getting involved including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ guest tickets</li> <li>✓ vouchers for kit from a local tackle shop</li> <li>✓ opportunity to fish neighbouring waters or at prime times (e.g. Prince Albert)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Access to technical skills including CAD, web design, topographical surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Time</li> <li>Knowing what skills are actually within clubs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Central information hub where info and ideas can be exchanged by clubs (Ribble Life) Stainforth Anglers have occupations on membership applications</li> <li>Use students/trainees, e.g. sports degree students 60hrs/year volunteering</li> </ul>
Involvement of local people in practical action days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apathy</li> <li>Lack of young people involved in fishing</li> <li>Health &amp; Safety</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forge links with local people near fishing beats</li> <li>Raise awareness through schools and local press</li> </ul>
Pollution spotting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Confidentiality - not upsetting farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support from RFCA</li> </ul>

**Table 2: Opportunities for working together to deliver improvements**



## SESSION 5: The role of the Ribble Fisheries Consultative Association (RFCA)

David Hinks, Chairman of the RFCA asked anglers to get involved and put forward their views on the priorities for the Ribble under the WFD and the Ribble Catchment pilot 'Ribble Life,' as this is a major opportunity to do so and as one of the major stakeholders.

He stressed the importance of anglers and their role in ensuring the Ribble is well looked after. *"There are a lot of interested groups out there that are interested in the Ribble who want to use it but not necessarily look after it."*



Figure 1: David Hinks presenting

He also gave an overview of the role of the RFCA and what it does; essentially to protect the interests of angling and to protect the environment of the Ribble catchment. They act as a representative on the NW Fisheries Consultative Council, working with partners like the EA and RRT, and the local Police through various poaching initiatives to essentially look after the waters of the Ribble catchment.

## SESSION 6: A Catchment Action Plan for the Ribble

Participants of the workshop had the opportunity to view the proposed catchment action plan that is being developed for the Ribble Catchment. A practical demonstration of the interactive action plan linked to the Ribble Life website was preceded by a demonstration of some of the current evidence and data that is available for the catchment, and looking to be included (subject to data protection and licensing issues) on the website as a central repository or storage point for information on the Ribble Catchment.

Datasets presented included location of invasive species, otter spraints, electrofishing sites and results, environmental stewardship, etc and data from a national EA project; Keeping Rivers Cool which is looking to increase riparian shading and ensure trout and salmon are more resilient to climate change and provides an opportunity for anglers to improve their waters.

*Q: Can the KRC project be used to take more weirs out?*

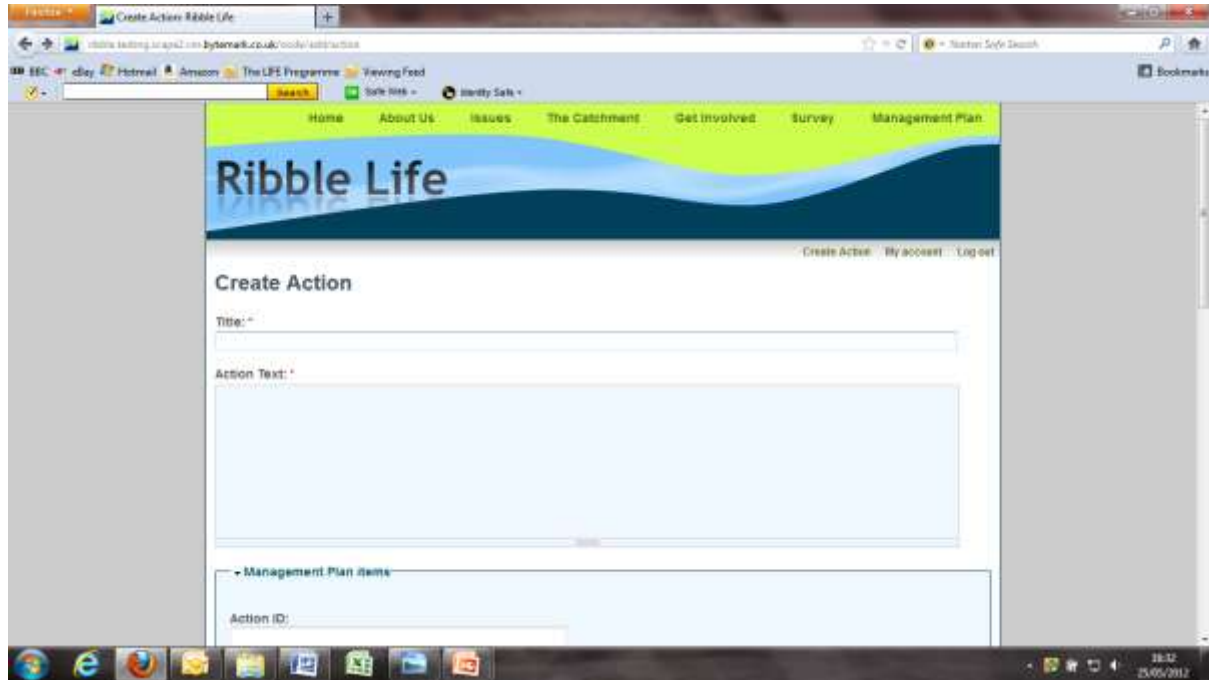
*A: No, the project is for tree planting to encourage riparian shading. It is a good example of how we can work together. We (RRT) were given a deadline to get a list of projects to the EA nationally. What is useful about this is, if we can develop groups and links with yourselves, when we get a call like this I can say, I know, Staincliffe have a bit here, I'll ring Staincliffe, do you know the farmer, can you go and have a word with him? It is important to note the money can only be spent on non-main river where the planting of trees is likely to have a significant impact and provide riparian shading.*

# Ribble Life

Screen shots of the Ribble Life website and example of the Catchment Action Plan as shown below:



# Ribble Life



The catchment action plan will be password protected and users will be assigned a log-in user name and password. The plan is currently a prototype but will become an interactive document where organisations, including angling clubs can record actions for what they are doing in terms of helping to manage and maintain the Ribble catchment.

An example was given of Mitre Angling Club including an action that their club holds at least 2 clean ups per year. The club would be responsible for updating progress on this via the website and the idea is to have an interactive map linked to the actions so this can be displayed geographically. It will also include the option of uploading photos to the plan as and when appropriate.

The importance of ensuring the interactive action plan was kept up to date was stressed in order to ensure its ongoing effectiveness. There was a suggestion to incorporate individual action plans for angling clubs or angling owned fisheries plans which could be included in the catchment action plan, with the option to filter by theme (fisheries) or club.

Comments were invited on the interactive action plan and were as follows:

*“The easier it is to use the more chance it will get used. It does need to work when you first put it up (on the website). If it means a delay, delay, but when you put it up it wants to be as fully actionable as possible because if people try it and find it doesn't, they will not try it again.”*

*“I think the most important thing is simplicity of use when it is up, even if it means knocking some things off. The fishing fraternity, certainly the one I know, is not a young community, it is not IT savvy. I know we have an awful lot of members who wouldn't have a clue how to start going through that site. I'm sure it's a great thing and I'm sure once we do get used to using it, I'm sure it will be marvellous in the*

*longer term and this is the future. I know it's going to be great. The only issue I can see with it is its complexity of use for a lot of anglers."*

There could be an option to have a simple view and an advanced view as a possible solution to this.

*"One of the problems with communications, we've got a lot of club members who are not even on email."*

*"It's going to be up to the clubs to actually get their committees to do this."*

*"Is it possible on the site, that you could do it through volunteer or club specific? e.g. Mid Ribble, can you go on the site and see – what is the Mid Ribble club doing and that might help and prompt people to go and look at it. That might tempt people to use it."*

*"Would it be possible to put some poaching stuff on and have this as another theme?" "Can you put things on here that you would like to see rather than are actually about to be implemented?"*

Yes and yes – this is the purpose of the interactive map. It can be aspirational as well as actual.

*"Who is going to monitor all of this? I'm just conscious about the fact that you've got a lot of users of it, everybody putting in their own bits and pieces and normally when you go on some of these websites and you have an open forum, it can be subject to quite a lot of abuse and misuse."*

The log-ins will be given to specific people so there shouldn't be anyone who is able to input that hasn't been vetted. That said, there are problems and there will still need to be checking. Essentially, the EA, ourselves or a volunteer would have to take on this. We hope that the initial vetting will reduce the amount that needs checking.

We don't want to tell you about your rivers, we want you to tell us. It's not just anglers; it's anyone with an interest. On the Ribble Life website, the interactive map takes you through to specific catchments and provides details of what is happening. We'd like you guys to help us populate this or send us stuff that we can populate onto it. We'll be putting our stuff on there so you can see what we're up to but we really do want your input into it. It's not our website and catchment action plan, it's all of ours.



## QUESTIONS & ANSWERS TO THE PANEL

**NB: All questions refer to how the idea for individual club action plans is going to be taken forward and guidance for clubs on undertaking habitat improvement surveys.**

*Q. How do you see it going forward from today? Do you see us organising a meeting to try and find out how we're going to get the volunteers (to undertake walkover surveys with a view to developing individual fisheries action plans for clubs)?*

A. You tell us, is that what you want? It's not for us to decide.  
(The response was marginally yes).

*Q. How are we going to map it, be it through individuals or clubs? I certainly think we need guidance on the parameters for how we assess when we're out walking, how do we measure the height of a weir, how we measure lack of cover, how we measure lack of substrate, how we deal with that. If we're not all singing from the same hymn sheet then we could get to similar stretches assessed totally differently.*

A. This is the start of the process. We will be taking the information away from today and we will look to reconvene another workshop focusing on undertaking habitat surveys and producing individual club action plans.

*Q. If we have this as a single item agenda it will tell us how many clubs are interested in developing this and taking it forward.*

A. Yorkshire Dales Rivers Trust and Carmarthenshire Rivers Trust have good examples of walkover surveys and tick sheets.

## CLOSING REMARKS AND COMMENTS

Kyle Young thanked everyone for attending and their contributions to the day. One of the things that is great about British angling and the Ribble in particular, is the history of ownership of fishing. Anglers feel a sense of commitment, ownership and involvement. It is always wonderful to see people come out and passionately care about their river and for that we should be proud. Today is a demonstration of this ongoing commitment. We must seize the next 10 years before WFD runs out, this is a great opportunity.

## NEXT STEPS

- We will look to hold a follow up workshop based on the comments from the day, and in particular focusing on how local angling clubs can undertake habitat surveys and produce individual club action plans.
- In the meantime, if anyone has any further comments or suggestions they would like to make then please get in touch via [ribblelife@ribbletrust.com](mailto:ribblelife@ribbletrust.com)
- We will be using our mailing list and the website [www.ribblelife.org](http://www.ribblelife.org) to keep you updated on progress over the coming months re: Ribble Life and the Catchment Action Plan.

## Appendix 1: Workshop Attendees

### Attendees

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
1.	B Thomas	Bowland Game Fishing Association (BGFA)
2.	P Entwistle	Clitheroe Anglers Association
3.	D Jackson	Clitheroe Anglers Association
4.	P N West	Colne Water Angling Club
5.	G Counsell	Colne Water Angling Club
6.	E Kay	Dunsop Fishing Club
7.	A J Billington	Mitre Angling Club
8.	R Stringman	Mitre Angling Club
9.	I Spencer	Mitre Angling Club
10.	A Haworth	Mitre Angling Club
11.	G Hinks	RFCA Poaching Burnley Officer
12.	D Wilmot	Ribblesdale Angling Association
13.	R W Garnett	Settle Anglers
14.	G Barry	Staincliffe Angling Club
15.	T Pip	Staincliffe Angling Club
16.	D Cox	Withnell Angling Club
17.	A Hoole	Withnell Angling Club

The following people and/or organisations were invited but were either unavailable on the date and/or sent apologies, did not reply or declined the invitation:

<b>Organisation (if applicable)</b>
Accrington & District Fishing Club
Barrowford Angling Association
Bradford City Angling Association
British Disabled Angling Association
Burnley & Pendle Angling Association
Castle Cement Angling Association
Edisford Hall Fishing Syndicate
Lancs Fly Fishing Association
Long Preston Anglers
Loud and Hodder Consultative
Manchester Angling Association
Marsden Star Angling Association
Mid Ribble Angling Society
Myerscough College
Norbreck Anglers
Prince Albert Angling Association
Ribchester & District Angling Club (RADAC)
Southport & District Angling Association
St. Helens Angling Association
Warrington Anglers
Whitewell Fishing Association
Wigan & District Angling Association
Yorkshire Fly Fishers Club

## Key Presenters

Name	Organisation
Dr. K Young	Environment Agency Wales (CHAIR)
T Jacklin	The Wild Trout Trust
J Spees	Ribble Rivers Trust
D Hinks	Ribble Fisheries Consultative Association (RFCA)

## APPENDIX 2: Workshop Feedback

WORKSHOP FEEDBACK	Yes	No
1. Have you found the workshop useful?	16	1
2. Have you heard what you thought you were going to hear? <i>One participant commented that he wasn't sure what to expect but that there was a wider range of topics covered than expected.</i>	13	3
3. Have you had the opportunity to contribute?	16	1

### Any other suggestions or comments?

When you give us any paperwork can you not go into the science of it? Make it for people who are non-scientists. Keep it clear, relevant, logical and brief.