Arklow Bank Wind Park 2

Environmental Impact Assessment Report

Volume III, Appendix 25.3: Fisheries Management and Mitigation Strategy

sse Renewables

Revision	Date	Status	Author	Reviewed by	Approved by
1.0	15/05/24	Final (External)	NiMA	GoBe Consultants	Sure Partners Limited

Statement of Authority

Name	Qualifications	Experience
Fiona Nimmo	BSc (Hons) in Marine Biology (First Class Honours) from Newcastle University, 2003. BEng (Hons) in Chemical Engineering (2:1 Hons) from Edinburgh University, 2000.	Fiona has over 15 years experience in commercial fisheries EIAs, including renewable energy developments for offshore wind and tidal developments in waters off Scotland, England, Wales and Ireland. Fiona regularly develops post-consent fisheries liaison and mitigation plans, and commercial fisheries monitoring strategies as required by condition of consent. Fiona is currently providing consultant support to Fisheries Improvement Projects (FIP) for UK wide nephrops and scallop fisheries, including the Irish Sea. This work involves a collaborative approach working with industry associations and organisations, including regular quarterly meetings with the Steering Groups of industry, NGOs and fisheries administrators.

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Glossary

Term	Meaning
Arklow Bank Wind Park 1 (ABWP1)	Arklow Bank Wind Park 1 consists of seven wind turbines, offshore export cable and inter-array cables. Arklow Bank Wind Park 1 has a capacity of 25.2 MW. Arklow Bank Wind Park 1 was constructed in 2003/04 and is operated by GE Energy. It remains the first and only operational offshore wind farm in Ireland.
Arklow Bank Wind Park 2 – Offshore Infrastructure	"The Proposed Development", Arklow Bank Wind Park 2 Offshore Infrastructure: This includes all elements under the existing Maritime Area Consent.
Arklow Bank Wind Park 2 (ABWP2) (the Project)	Arklow Bank Wind Park 2 (ABWP2) (The Project) is the onshore and offshore infrastructure. This EIAR is being prepared for the Offshore Infrastructure. Consents for the Onshore Grid Infrastructure (Planning Reference 310090) and Operations Maintenance Facility (Planning Reference 211316) has been granted on 26 May 2022 and 20 July 2022, respectively. • Arklow Bank Wind Park 2 Offshore Infrastructure: This includes all elements to be consented in accordance with the Maritime Area Consent. This is the subject of this EIAR and will be referred to as 'the Proposed Development' in the EIAR. • Arklow Bank Wind Park 2 Onshore Grid Infrastructure: This relates to the onshore grid infrastructure for which planning permission has been granted. • Arklow Bank Wind Park 2 Operations and Maintenance Facility (OMF): This includes the onshore and nearshore infrastructure at the OMF, for which planning permission has been granted. • Arklow Bank Wind Park 2 EirGrid Upgrade Works: any non-contestable grid upgrade works, consent to be sought and works to be completed by EirGrid.
Array Area	The Array Area is the area within which the Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs), the Offshore Substation Platforms (OSPs), and associated cables (export, inter- array and interconnector cabling) and foundations will be installed.
Cable Corridor and Working Area	The Cable Corridor and Working Area is the area within which export, inter-array and interconnector cabling will be installed. This area will also facilitate vessel jacking operations associated with installation of WTG structures and associated foundations within the Array Area.
Cable protection	External armouring applied to exposed cables or used at cable crossings, typically comprised of rock (berms or bags), ducting (polyurethane, steel, High Density Polyethylene (HDPE), cast iron or plastic) or concrete mattresses.
Competent Authority (CA)	The authority designated as responsible for performing the duties arising from the EIA Directive as amended. For this application, the Competent Authority is An Bord Pleanála (ABP).
Demersal otter trawl	A trawl net that is towed across the seabed rather than through the mid water and is held open laterally by boards or "doors".
Demersal species	Demersal fish are species that live and feed on or near the seabed. Includes species such as haddock, cod, whiting and flatfish.

Term	Meaning
Dredgers	Vessel equipped with dredges for the purpose of catching molluscs that live on or in the seabed (e.g. clams, oysters, scallops, mussels). Dredges are made of a robust steel frame, often with a toothed bar across the lower edge, and a heavily reinforced or chain link bag.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a statutory process by which certain planned Projects must be assessed before a formal decision to proceed can be made. It involves the collection and consideration of environmental information, which fulfils the assessment requirements of the Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council (EIA Directive) and the regulations transposing the EIA Directive (EIA Regulations).
EirGrid	State-owned electric power transmission system operator (TSO) in Ireland and Transmission Asset Owner (TAO) for the Project's transmission assets.
Fisheries Liaison Officer	An individual (or individuals) identified with the responsibility of liaising with the fishing industry to provide all updates related to the Proposed Development. Liaison duties are normally undertaken from an onshore location.
Foundation	The load carrying support structure for the wind turbine generator tower or offshore substation platform topside. The foundation is the part of the structure from the interfacing flange with the turbine tower or topside-foundation interface, down to below seabed. This includes any secondary steel items associated with the structure. For the purposes of the EIAR the term 'foundation' includes the structure from the WTG tower or topside interface down to the lower end of the monopile commonly known as the 'substructure' and encompasses monopiles and transition pieces.
Gill nets	Curtains of netting that hang vertically in the water, either in a fixed position or drifting that trap fish by their gill covers, when they try to swim through the net's meshes.
Landfall	The area in which the offshore export cables make landfall and is the transitional area between the offshore cabling and the onshore cabling.
MAC Area	The area in which the Proposed Development is seeking consent. The MAC Area includes the offshore export Cable Corridors and Array Area.
Maritime Area Consent (MAC)	A consent to occupy a specific part of the maritime area on a non-exclusive basis for the purpose of carrying out a Permitted Maritime Usage strictly in accordance with the conditions attached to the MAC granted on 22 December 2022 with reference number 2022-MAC-002.
Mitigation Measure	Measure which would avoid, reduce, or remediate an impact.
Multi-purpose fishing vessel	Vessels that are equipped or can be readily adapted to work more than one type of fishing gear as the seasons or opportunities change.
Offshore Fisheries Liaison Officer	An individual (or individuals) identified with the responsibility of liaising with the fishing industry at sea to provide live communication on board vessels associated with the Proposed Development. Liaison duties are undertaken while at sea.
Pelagic species	Pelagic fish are species which live and feed within the water column. Includes species such as herring, sprat and mackerel.

Term	Meaning
Pelagic trawl	An otter or pair trawl that is towed in mid water.
Permitted Maritime Usage	The construction and operation of an offshore windfarm and associated infrastructure (including decommissioning and other works required on foot of any permission for such offshore windfarm).
Pots	A general term to describe traps used to catch crabs, lobster, larger species of prawns (e.g. *Nephrops*) and some molluscs (e.g. whelks and octopus).
Rehabilitation Schedule	The Rehabilitation Schedule sets out how SPL will, before the expiration of the MAC, rehabilitate the consent area and any other part of the maritime area adversely affected by the Proposed Development.
Scour protection	A solution for preventing scour around subsea structures, typically comprised of rock or concrete mattresses.
Seine	A trawl-shaped net with extended wing ends each side of the net mouth. It is set in the middle of a long rope that is shot in a wide circle. When the two ends of the rope are hauled, they gradually draw the ropes and wing ends together and herd the fish towards the net and the cod-end.
Shellfish	For the purposes of this assessment, shellfish is considered a generic term to define molluscs and crustaceans; fish with a hard outer case or shell.
Static gear	Any form of fishing gear that operates without being towed or moved through the water (i.e. pots, long lines, set nets, traps).
The Application	The full set of documents that will be submitted to An Bord Pleanála in support of the consent.
The Developer	Sure Partners Ltd.
The Proposed Development	All components of ABWP2 together. That is the Offshore Infrastructure, Onshore Grid Infrastructure, Operations and Maintenance Facility and EirGrid Upgrade Works.
The Proposed Development	Arklow Bank Wind Park 2 Offshore Infrastructure: This includes all elements to be consented in accordance with the Maritime Area Consent and comprises the development proposed in this application to An Bord Pleanála. This is the subject of this EIAR.
Vessel monitoring system	A vessel monitoring system is a form of satellite tracking system using transmitters on board fishing vessels.

Acronyms

Term	Meaning
ABWP1	Arklow Bank Wind Park 1
ABWP2	Arklow Bank Wind Park 2
AIS	Automatic Identification System
BAS	Burial Assessment Study
CaP	Cable Plan
CBRA	Cable Burial Risk Assessment
CIL	Commissioners of Irish Lights
CMS	Construction Method Statement
COLREGS	International Rules of the Road Rules of Collision Prevention at Sea
CoP	Construction Programme
DP	Decommissioning Programme
DRM	Dispute Resolution Mechanism
DS	Design Statement
ERCoP	Emergency Response Cooperation Plan
ECoW	Environmental Clerk of Works
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIAR	Environmental Impact Assessment Report
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EU	European Union
FMMS	Fisheries Management and Mitigation Strategy
FIRs	Fishing Industry Representatives
FLO	Fisheries Liaison Officer
FLOWW	Fishing Liaison with Offshore Wind and Wet Renewables Group
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation
GPS	Global Positioning System
IAA	The Irish Aviation Authority
IALA	International Association of Lighthouse Authorities (IALA)
ICES	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
IFPO	Irish Fish Producers Organisation
IMO	International Maritime Organisation
IOM	Isle of Man
ISEFPO	Irish South and East Fish Producer's Organisation
LMP	Lighting and Marking Plan

MSP	Marine Survey Office
NMPF	National Marine Planning Framework
NSP	Navigational Safety Plan
NtM	Notice to Mariners
OFLO	Offshore Fisheries Liaison Officer
OMP	Operation and Maintenance Programme
ORE	Offshore Renewable Energy
OSP	Offshore Substation Platforms
SOLAS	Safety of Life at Sea
UK	United Kingdom
VHF	Very High Frequency
VMP	Vessel Management Plan
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System
WTG	Wind Turbine Generators

Units

Unit	Description
km	Kilometres
m	Metres
t	Tonne

1 Introduction

1.1.1.1 This Fisheries Management and Mitigation Strategy (FMMS) has been prepared by NiMa Consultants Ltd. (NiMa) to support the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) for Arklow Bank Wind Park 2 (ABWP2) Offshore Infrastructure (the Proposed Development).

1.1.1.2 ABWP2 personnel, contractors and sub-contractors involved in the project are required to comply with this FMMS.

1.2 Scope and Objectives of this FMMS

1.2.1.1 The National Marine Planning Framework (NMPF) (Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, 2021) provides specific policies for fisheries in the context of marine developments. Where significant adverse impact on access for existing fishing activities occurs, it must be demonstrated that proposals will (in order of preference) avoid, minimise or mitigate such impacts (Fisheries Policy 1). In addition, where significant impacts are identified, a Fisheries Management and Mitigation Strategy (FMMS) should be prepared (Fisheries Policy 2).

1.2.1.2 In addition, of relevance to commercial fisheries, is the NMPF (Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, 2021) Co-existence policy 1: Proposals should demonstrate that they have considered how to optimise the use of space, including through consideration of opportunities for co-existence and co-operation with other activities, enhancing other activities where appropriate. If proposals cannot avoid significant adverse impacts (including displacement) on other activities they must, in order of preference: a) minimise significant adverse impacts, b) mitigate significant adverse impacts, or c) if it is not possible to mitigate significant adverse impacts, proposals should set out the reasons for proceeding.

1.2.1.3 Of particular relevance to aquaculture is the NMPF (Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, 2021) Aquaculture Policy 2, which states that non-aquaculture proposals in aquaculture production areas (i.e. licensed aquaculture sites) must demonstrate consideration of, and compatibility with, aquaculture production. Where compatibility is not possible, proposals must demonstrate that they will, in order of preference: avoid; minimise; mitigate significant adverse impacts on aquaculture. Furthermore, if it is not possible to mitigate significant adverse impacts upon aquaculture, proposals should set out the reasons for proceeding.

1.2.1.4 The Proposed Development is not located in an aquaculture production area and is 5.3 km away from the nearest licenced aquaculture production site.

1.2.1.5 As detailed within Volume II, Chapter 14: Commercial Fisheries and Aquaculture, significant impacts were initially identified for commercial fisheries (specifically the Irish potting fleet) as a result of the Proposed Development, requiring additional mitigation to reduce the residual impacts to not significant in EIA terms. This FMMS has been prepared to address the specific requirements of the NMPF.

1.2.1.6 The overall aim and objective of the FMMS is to provide details on Sure Partners Limited's (the Developer) approach to fisheries liaison and mitigation for the Proposed Development, including proposed measures to facilitate co-existence between the Proposed Development and commercial fishing and to minimise potential impacts.

1.2.1.7 In line with the requirements of the NMPF, industry standards and good practice (as detailed in Section 1.3), this FMMS has the following key primary functions:

- To ensure that appropriate liaison channels with the fishing industry are established and that effective liaison is maintained throughout the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning phases of the project; and
- To define appropriate management and mitigation measures to minimise potential impacts on fishing activities and facilitate co-existence throughout the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning of the project.

1.3 Relevant Guidance

1.3.1.1 This FMMS has been developed in accordance with the following guidance:

- Seafood / Offshore Renewable Energy (ORE) Engagement in Ireland – A Summary Guide (Seafood/ORE Working Group, 2023).

1.3.1.2 In preparation of this FMMS, other internationally relevant guidance has also been considered, including:

- Fisheries Liaison with Offshore Wind and Wet Renewables group (FLOWW) Recommendations for Fisheries Liaison: Best Practice guidance for offshore renewable developers (FLOWW, 2014);
- FLOWW Best Practice Guidance for Offshore Renewables Developments: Recommendations for Fisheries Disruption Settlements and Community Funds (FLOWW, 2015).
- Draft Marine Scotland Guidance on preparing a Fisheries Management and Mitigation Strategy (2020) and
- Guidelines for Mitigating Impacts to Commercial and Recreational Fisheries (Draft) prepared by the United States Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (2022).

1.4 FMMS Audience

1.4.1.1 It is the Developer's responsibility to ensure the implementation of this FMMS. Implementation of the FMMS will be monitored by: the Developer's appointed Contractors; the Environmental Manager / Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) for the Proposed Development; and the Developer's appointed company Fisheries Liaison Officer (FLO) that operates on behalf of the company; and Offshore FLO (OFLO) (if required). Copies of the FMMS will be held in the following locations:

- The Developer's head office;
- At the premises of any Contractor (as appropriate), including the ECoW for the Proposed Development, acting on behalf of the Developer; and
- Aboard any vessel engaged in activities associated with the Proposed Development.

1.5 Consents and Other Plans

1.5.1 Consents

1.5.1.1 The Proposed Development will be subject to the consents shown in Table 25.3.1. The table will be updated once further consents are granted.

Table 25.3.1 Proposed Development Consents

Licence	Legislation	Provider	Date Issued
Maritime Area Consent	Maritime Area Planning Act 2021	Minister for the Environment, Climate and Communications	23 December 2022

1.5.2 Linkages with Other Consents Plans

1.5.2.1 This FMMS sets out specific procedures relating to mitigation of effects on commercial fisheries. It will form part of a suite of approved documents that will provide the framework for the management of the construction, commissioning, operation, maintenance and

decommissioning of the Proposed Development. These other Consent Plans are referred to in Table 25.3.2 indicating the relevant linkages with this FMMS.

Table 25.3.2 FMMS linkages with other plans and documents

Plan/Document	Linkage with the FMMS
Construction Programme as set out in Section 4.4.5 of Volume II, Chapter 4: Description of Development	Outlines the proposed construction programme for ABWP2. Provides details on the timing and sequencing of construction works. Of relevance to the FMMS, it confirms when offshore works will commence and cease.
Construction Methodology as set out in Section 4.4.2 of Volume II, Chapter 4: Description of Development	The construction methodology provides information on the construction procedures and good working practices proposed for the construction phase of ABWP2. This includes the offshore export cable installation process.
Environmental Management Plan (EMP) including environmental monitoring (Volume III, Appendix 25.1: Environmental Management Plan)	Outlines the Developer's approach to environmental management during construction of the Proposed Development and includes a complete register of the mitigation, management and monitoring commitments made in the EIAR. Of relevance to the FMMS, it confirms the role of the Fisheries Liaison Officer within the wider Proposed Development team and sets out procedures for reporting of dropped objects and pollution response procedures.
Vessel Management Plan (VMP), Volume III, Appendix 25.7.	Provides information on indicative transit routes to and from construction/ operational ports and the Proposed Development.
Operation and Maintenance Activities Methodology as set out in Section 4.5.4 of Volume II, Chapter 4: Description of Development. Decomissioning and Rehabilitation methods are set out in Volume III, Appendix 4.1 Rehabilitation Schedule.	Provides information on the maintenance procedure, including timing of maintenance activities and Rehabilitation Schedule.
Advisory Safety Zones and Layout, Lighting and Marking as set out in the Emergency response Cooperation Plan (ERCoP) and Lighting and Marking Plan (Volume III, Appendices 25.5 and 25.6 respectively)	Provides information on the approach to ensuring the safety of vessels (including fishing vessels) during construction and operation including details of temporary construction and decommissioning lighting and marking.
A Cable Burial Risk Assessment will be produced preconstruction	The aim of the CBRA is to undertake a risk assessment in order to determine suitable burial depths for a cable along the entire route to protect the cable from third party and natural hazards. This includes identifying all hazards to the cable and carrying out a risk assessment to make recommendations on the burial depth required along the length of the cable to ensure that the risk to the cable is within acceptable limits. The CBRA includes an assessment of seabed conditions (based on available survey data) and an assessment of shipping, fishing, dredging, military activities etc. Burial requirements are normally driven by the risk from fishing gear and vessel anchors, as well as the seabed conditions along the cable route (which affects the anchor and fishing gear penetration depths). This process will be informed by a Burial Assessment Study (BAS) which looks at the different installation methodologies available (Volume II, Chapter 4 Description of Development) and provides recommendations as to the suitability of each option based on the seabed conditions. The BAS also identifies areas where burial may not be feasible and additional protection (e.g. rock placement) may be required. This will feed into the CBRA to provide cable protection requirements (burial and external protection).
Indicative cable layouts are provided in the following Planning Drawings submitted with the	Indicative cable layouts are provided on the Planning Drawings submitted with the Application.

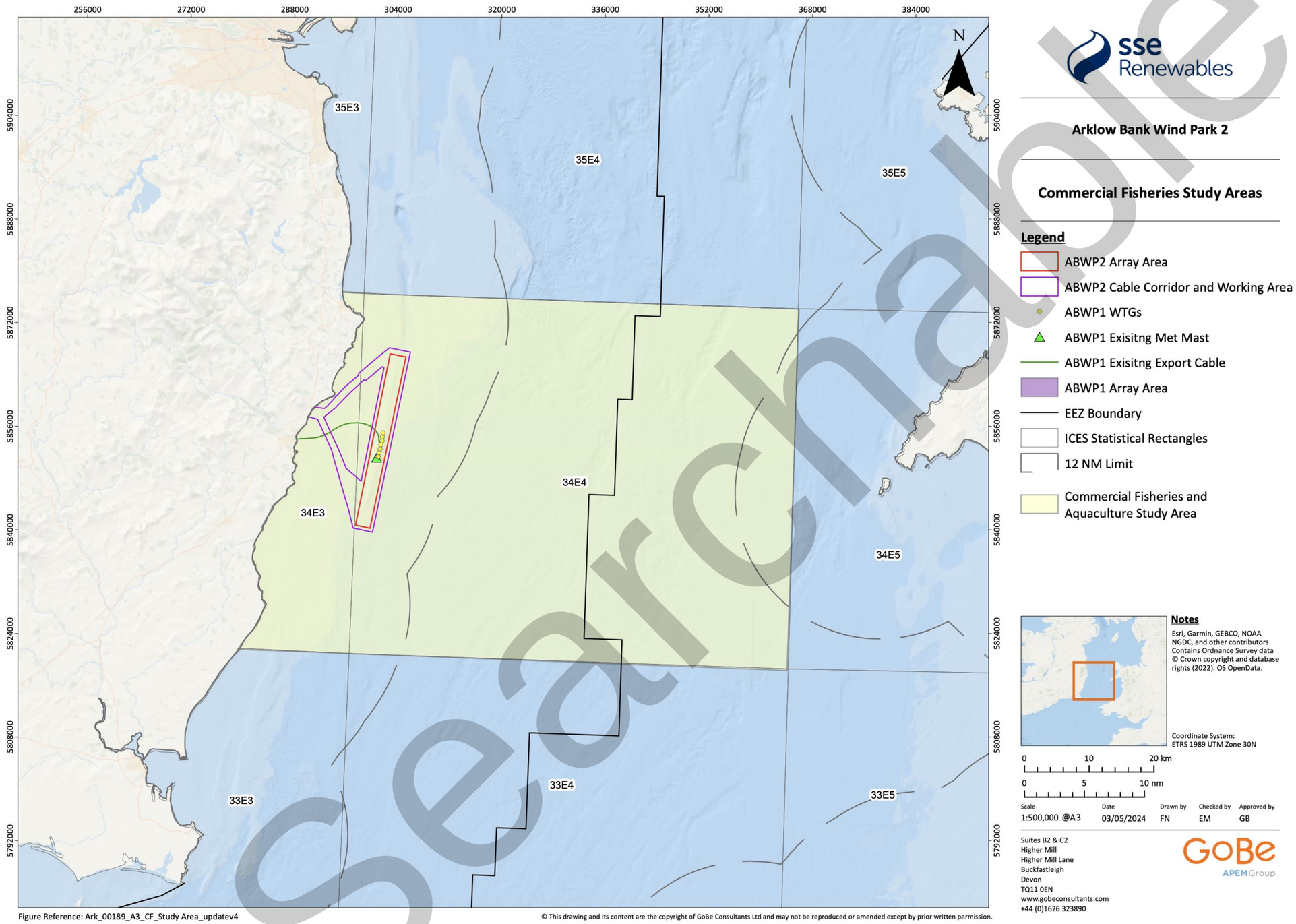
2 Proposed Development Description

2.1 The Proposed Development

2.1.1.1 The Proposed Development is an offshore wind farm development situated on and around Arklow Bank in the Irish Sea, approximately 6 to 15 km to the east of Arklow in County Wicklow. It will comprise 47 or 56 wind turbine generators (WTGs) and associated foundations, two offshore substation platforms (OSPs), a Cable Corridor and Working Area, in which the offshore export cables will be located which will go to a landfall location approximately 4.5 km to the north of Arklow at Johnstown North, and a network of inter-array cabling and interconnector cables. The Array Area (the area in which the wind turbines, inter-array cables, interconnector cables and OSPs will be located) covers 63.4 km^2 (a rectangular block approximately 27 km long and 2.5 km wide).

2.1.1.2 The Proposed Development is located in International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) Division 7a (Irish Sea). The Commercial Fisheries and Aquaculture Study Area has been defined with reference to the ICES rectangles within which the Proposed Development is located. As shown in Figure 25.3.1, these are as follows:

- ICES Rectangle 34E3: nearshore rectangle within which the majority of the Cable Corridor and Working Area are located;
- ICES Rectangle 34E4: rectangle within which the Array Area and a small section of the Cable Corridor and Working Area are located.



sse Renewables

Arklow Bank Wind Park 2

Commercial Fisheries Study Areas

Legend

- ABWP2 Array Area
- ABWP2 Cable Corridor and Working Area
- ABWP1 WTGs
- ABWP1 Exisitng Met Mast
- ABWP1 Exisitng Export Cable
- ABWP1 Array Area
- EEZ Boundary
- ICES Statistical Rectangles
- 12 NM Limit
- Commercial Fisheries and Aquaculture Study Area

Notes

Esri, Garmin, GEBCO, NOAA NGDC, and other contributors Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database rights (2022). OS OpenData.

Coordinate System: ETRS 1989 UTM Zone 30N

0 10 20 km

0 5 10 nm

Scale	Date	Drawn by	Checked by	Approved by
1:500,000 @A3	03/05/2024	FN	EM	GB

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GoBe APEM Group

Figure Reference: Ark_00189_A3_CF_Study Area_updatev4

Figure 25.3.1 The Proposed Development and Commercial Fisheries Study Area

2.2 Construction Works

2.2.1 Timing of Construction works

2.2.1.1 It is currently anticipated that the offshore construction works will be carried out year-round and around the clock (i.e. 24 hours working, 7 days a week). Information and updates on construction activities will be promulgated through local NtMs and continuing liaison through the FLO and OFLO.

2.3 Key commercial fisheries

2.3.1.1 A Commercial Fisheries and Aquaculture Technical Report (Volume III, Appendix 14.1) has been prepared and covers the Proposed Development and study area illustrated in Figure 25.3.1, in order to characterise the active fisheries and understand trends in activity from 2016 to 2022. The appraisal has been based on both publicly available data sets and specific data requests including inshore mapping, vessel monitoring system data and landing statistics.

2.3.1.2 The commercial fisheries characterisation has identified the following key fisheries:

- Irish potting vessels targeting whelk;
- Irish potting vessels targeting brown crab and lobster;
- Irish scallop dredgers targeting king scallop;
- Irish dredgers harvesting mussel seed;
- Irish pelagic trawlers targeting sprat and herring;
- Irish and other EU beam trawlers targeting plaice, sole and mixed demersal species; and
- Irish demersal otter trawlers targeting *Nephrops*, haddock and mixed demersal species.

2.3.1.3 Unless otherwise specified, the measures proposed in this FMMS apply to all the fisheries identified above. Where specific measures have been proposed in relation to specific fisheries, this is clearly noted within this FMMS.

3 Fisheries Liaison Strategy

3.1 Principles of Liaison

3.1.1.1 The implementation of appropriate communication and information transfer strategies is of key importance to assist in minimising interference and facilitating effective co-existence with the fishing industry.

3.1.1.2 The principles of liaison are that:

- The Developer will undertake regular and routine communications via NtMs to provide reasonable time (covering adverse weather etc.) to enable operational fishing business decisions to be made;
- Continued engagement, constructive communication and proactive dialogue between the fishers, their representatives and other fisheries stakeholders and the Developer is desired and is advantageous to all parties; and
- All communications will be made in a factual and accurate basis, in order to prevent unnecessary escalation of issues.

3.1.2 Seafood / ORE Working Group Guidance

3.1.2.1 The Developer commits to following the Seafood / Offshore Renewable Energy (ORE) Working Group Summary guidance (Seafood/ORE Working Group, 2023), including the principles for engagement presented in Figure 25.3.2.

3.1.2.2 The Developer commits to effective engagement built upon mutual respect, best endeavours to reach agreement and recognition of the importance of the seafood/fisheries sector.

Figure 25.3.2 Principles of engagement (Seafood / ORE Working Group, 2023)

3.2 Liaison Roles and Responsibilities

3.2.1.1 The following section outlines the relevant roles and responsibilities of the team and the linkage between specific roles and fisheries consultees. A team organogram is provided in Figure 25.3.3.

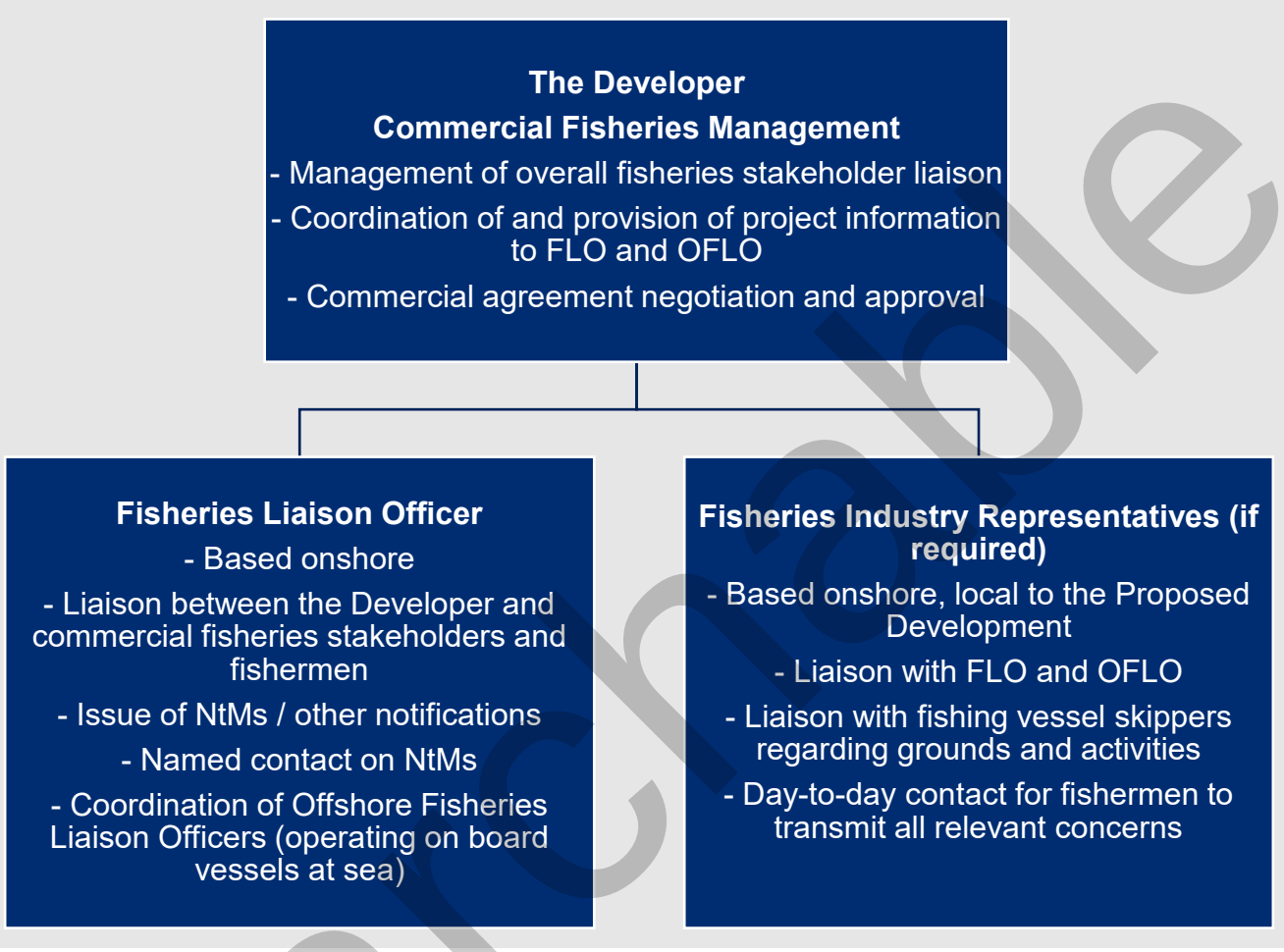

Figure 25.3.3 Team organogram and consultation links to fisheries consultees

3.2.2 The Developer

3.2.2.1 The responsibilities of the Developer in relation to this FMMS are:

- Progress the construction of the Proposed Development with the least disturbance practicable to the local fishing activities;
- Maintain the employment of a FLO and OFLO (as required) throughout the lifetime of the Proposed Development; and
- Aid in the prevention of conflict through the timely provision of information to the FLO, and the fishing industry, including in relation to WTG and OSPs installation plans, cable laying plans, the type and location of cable protection measures where this may be required, and the timing of construction works.

3.2.3 Fisheries Liaison Officer (FLO)

3.2.3.1 The FLO will work on behalf of the company and be shore based with the following key responsibilities:

- Provide advice to the Developer on fisheries liaison throughout the construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of the Proposed Development;
- Communicate with the fishing industry, any contractors or sub-contractors, other developers and other users of the sea through appropriate channels;

- Provide information relating to the safe operation of fishing activity throughout the construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of the Proposed Development;
- Develop and maintain a strong positive working relationship with the local fishing industry;
- Have and maintain a strong knowledge of the fishing industry local to the Proposed Development;
- Understand the interactions likely to occur between the local fishing industry and the Proposed Development, and any potential impacts on the fishing industry during construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of the Proposed Development;
- Ensure that information is made available and circulated in a timely manner to minimise interference with fishing operations and other users of the sea; and
- Maintain availability to receive and respond to fisheries stakeholders and client enquiries, including resolution of fisheries related issues as they arise.

3.2.3.2 In line with the above responsibilities, the main duties of the FLO are to:

- Maintain the fisheries stakeholder database that contains information on fishing vessel operations (e.g. vessel name, registration and port base, skipper and crew details etc.) within and around the Proposed Development;
- Organise, prepare updates and attend fisheries meetings, local fisheries stakeholder events and meetings with regulators, as required;
- Prepare and distribute the required information and notices of all activities associated with the Proposed Development which could affect fishing stakeholders;
- Instruct contractors on the fishing activities in the areas of work and provide details on the fishing activities and gear types that may be present, any relevant sensitivities and channels and contact details for communicating with the fishing vessels at sea;
- Manage and coordinate OFLOs (if required) that are supporting surveys and works at sea, including liaising on any fisheries issues at sea;
- Communicate details of any dropped objects to the fishing industry. Dropped objects should be reported to stakeholders within 24 hours of the event occurring (or as soon as possible);
- Communicate details of exposed cables and any other safety hazards to the fishing industry;
- Coordinate the activities and responsibilities of the Onshore FIRs (if required);
- Provide monthly reporting to the Developer's ECoW during the construction phase of the Proposed Development.

3.2.4 Offshore Fisheries Liaison Officer (OFLO)

3.2.4.1 As required, an OFLO will be employed by the Developer and/or Developer's Contractors and will be stationed on a survey/works/guard vessel to act as the point of communication with fishers at sea, directly and through consultation with the FLO. The OFLO will request fishers at sea to keep works locations and transit routes free from gear / not trawl across the area and risk themselves or the works.

3.2.4.2 The primary responsibilities of the OFLOs are to:

- Maintain regular contact with the FLO and the Developer's personnel, contractors and sub-contractors, as required, concerning marine traffic and fishing vessel activity in the vicinity of the Proposed Development;
- Maintain watch for marine traffic and fishing vessel activity during marine operations and maintain regular contact with guard vessels and support vessels;
- Communicate with the vessel master in respect of providing any relevant information on fishing vessels, and, when the Proposed Development-related vessel is not engaged in marine operations, work with the vessel master to avoid, where reasonably practicable, any fishing vessels actively engaged in fishing operations;
- Liaise with any fishers who may have static gear deployed in the vicinity of the Proposed Development or along vessel transit routes;
- Provide the required support to the FLO in the handling of any claims by fishers who may have static gear deployed in the vicinity of the Proposed Development;

- Work with the vessel master to ensure adherence with relevant aspects of the FMMS;
- Develop and provide training for all vessel personnel to include induction and training for staff with specific fisheries liaison responsibilities;
- Record details of any fishing activity in and around the Proposed Development (including fishing vessels, gear and communications with fishers) and of any events of infringement or movement or damage to static gear;
- Provide daily update reports via email to the FLO; and
- Attend meetings, when required, with the Developer's personnel and the FLO.

3.2.5 Fisheries Industry Representative

3.2.5.1 To further aid the establishment of effective communication channels and to benefit from extensive local knowledge, an FIR may be employed. The Developer will commit to providing an FIR if this is a requirement of, and in accordance with, any associated industry guidance and/or regulatory conditions. The roles and responsibilities of FIR and FLO can be very similar, and in the case of the Proposed Development (with exception to the above commitment) will delivered by one individual.

3.2.6 Marine Coordinator

3.2.6.1 The Marine Coordinator coordinates all marine operations during construction; including monitoring and managing all construction vessel activity.

3.2.6.2 The Marine Coordinator will operate 24/7. Further details on the Marine Coordinator are provided in Volume III, Appendix 25.1: Environmental Management Plan.

3.2.7 Liaison Scenarios

3.2.7.1 Example liaison scenarios are presented in Figure 25.3.4. It is understood that alternative or more specific scenarios may occur, but the principles remain that a fisheries stakeholder or fishers currently onshore and wishing to communicate with the Developer should contact the relevant FLO where they are offshore and working in the vicinity of the Proposed Development with a more immediate issue or concern, they should contact the FLO and/or the OFLO.

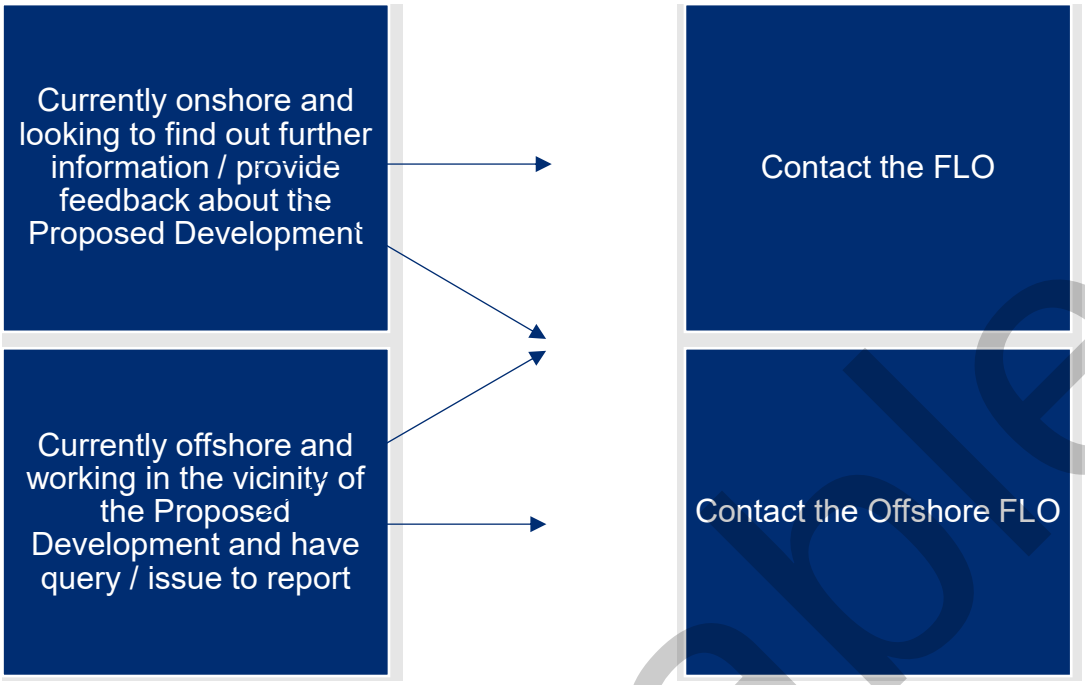

Figure 25.3.4 Fisheries contacts in example scenarios

3.3 Information Dissemination

3.3.1.1 Information regarding pre-construction, construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning works will be circulated to fisheries stakeholders with a view to minimising interference and facilitating effective co-existence.

3.3.1.2 The proposed schedule for dissemination of information to the fishing industry is outlined in Table 25.3.3.

Table 25.3.3 Scheduling of Liaison and Information Dissemination

Activity	Means of dissemination	Timing and frequency	Responsible
Pre-construction surveys (e.g. geophysical survey)	NtMs Fisheries Liaison Officer Offshore Fisheries Liaison Officer	Issued prior to survey mobilisation, as required during survey, and upon completion of survey. Dropped Objects reporting as required. Provision of information to fishing vessels at sea as required.	FLO
Pre-construction activities (e.g. dropped object notification and recovery, seabed preparation and boulder clearance)	NtMs Fisheries Liaison Officer Offshore Fisheries Liaison Officer	Issued prior to activity mobilisation, as required during activity, and upon completion of activity. Dropped Objects reporting as required. Provision of information to fishing vessels at sea as required.	Marine Coordinator or FLO
Construction activities (e.g. cable placement and burial)	NtMs Notices of Operations / Vessel Reports Fisheries Liaison Officer Offshore Fisheries Liaison Officer	Issued prior to activity mobilisation, as required during activity, and upon completion of activity. Notice and information will aim to be provided not less than 30 days prior for individual construction vessels mobilisations (where feasible)	Marine Coordinator or FLO

Activity	Means of dissemination	Timing and frequency	Responsible
		Weekly construction status updates. Dropped Objects reporting as required. Provision of information to fishing vessels at sea as required.	
Post-construction surveys (e.g. geophysical survey)	NtMs Survey report issued as relevant Fisheries Liaison Officer Offshore Fisheries Liaison Officer	Issued prior to survey mobilisation, as required during survey, and upon completion of survey. Dropped Objects reporting as required. Survey report issued as relevant. Provision of information to fishing vessels at sea as required.	FLO
Operation and Maintenance activities (e.g. scheduled or unscheduled maintenance)	NtMs Fisheries Liaison Officer Offshore Fisheries Liaison Officer	Issued prior to activity mobilisation, as required during activity, and upon completion of activity. Dropped Objects reporting as required. Provision of information to fishing vessels at sea as required.	FLO
Proposed Development updates	Circulated by email or in hard copy.	Provided bi-annually or as required.	FLO
Unscheduled liaison	Email, phone, in person.	Ad hoc / continual basis.	FLO
Decommissioning activities (e.g. removal of infrastructure)	NtMs Fisheries Liaison Officer Offshore Fisheries Liaison Officer	Issued prior to activity mobilisation, as required during activity, and upon completion of activity. Notice and information will aim to be provided not less than 30 days prior for individual decommissioning vessels mobilisations (where feasible) Weekly decommissioning status updates. Dropped Objects reporting as required. Provision of information to fishing vessels at sea as required.	Marine Coordinator or FLO

4 Fisheries Mitigation Strategy

4.1 Principles of Mitigation

4.1.1.1 In line with best practice guidance (Seafood/ORE, 2023; FLOWW, 2014 and 2015), together with SSE Renewables' co-existence strategy (SSE Renewables, 2023), the Developer commits to the following principles of mitigation:

- The Developer will minimise the size and duration of advisory safety zones and advisory clearance distances during surveys and other works where safe and practicable to do so;
- The Developer will provide local fisheries stakeholders with procedures for registering disruption payment claims for loss of/damage to fishing gear in association with surveys and construction activities of the Proposed Development;
- Safe working practices underpinned by appropriate safety management systems are expected from all vessels undertaking operations related to the Proposed Development. Vessels employed by the Developer will only undertake activities prescribed in their line of work; and
- Vessels involved in the construction, and operation and maintenance and decommissioning of the Proposed Development, including guard vessels and survey vessels, will be provided with the relevant lines of communication (as outlined within this document) to minimise interaction with fishing vessels undertaking their normal activities.

4.1.2 Factored in Measures

4.1.2.1 Factored in measures as documented in Volume II, Chapter 14: Commercial Fisheries and Aquaculture, which are committed to by the Developer and will be implemented in full, are provided in Table 25.3.4.

Table 25.3.4 Factored in measures relevant to commercial fisheries

Factored in measures	Justification
Fisheries liaison	Appointment of a FLO and use of OFLOs as required to enable ongoing liaison with fishing fleets to be maintained.
	Timely and efficient posting of NtMs and navigational warnings as appropriate. This includes the creation of database to use as a mailing list for promulgation of information advising on the nature, timing and location of activities, and the circulation of information.
	Adherence to appropriate guidance with regards to fisheries liaison and mitigation procedures in the event of interactions between the proposed development and fishing activities, (i.e. FLOWW guidance or Irish equivalent when developed).
Cable burial	Cables will be buried where possible and protected where not possible. The location of areas of cable protection (if cable protection is required) will be communicated to the fishing industry.
Scour protection	Scour protection to be employed around seabed infrastructure where there is the potential risk for significant scour to develop.
Additional mitigation where identified necessary	Implementation of cooperation payments where the relocation of static gear is required, as appropriate, and following an evidence-based approach.
Advisory safety zones and clearance distances	Advisory Safety Zones (500 m) to be put in place for construction, maintenance and decommissioning works, and for pre commissioning works (50 m).
	Advisory clearance distances. Use of 'rolling'/temporary 500 m advisory clearance distances around installation/maintenance vessels.
Environmental Management Plan	Development of and implementation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP). This will include mitigation/monitoring measures and commitments made within the EIAR, including but not limited to chemical usage, invasive and non-native species, pollution prevention and waste management.

Factored in measures	Justification
Construction Methodology	Construction methods implemented as set out in Volume II, Chapter 4 Description of Development, including cable laying plan, cable laying techniques and cable burial depths (within the options of those assessed in the EIAR).
	Implementation of a buoyed construction, maintenance and decommissioning area around the Array Area during the appropriate phases
Operational and Maintenance Activities Methodology	Charting of all structures associated with the Proposed Development on relevant nautical and electronic charts.
Gear loss	Development of a procedure for claim for loss or damage to fishing gear.
Fisheries Management and Mitigation Strategy	Adherence to a FMMS. The FMMS (this document) sets out the means of ongoing fisheries liaison through construction and operation and maintenance (O&M) and decommissioning phases of the proposed development and detail any mitigation measures of relevance to commercial fisheries to be put in place.
Vessel Management Plan and procedures for project vessels	Adherence to a Vessel Management Plan (VMP). The VMP will confirm the types and numbers of vessels that will be engaged on the proposed development, and consider vessel coordination including indicative transit route planning (Marine Coordination).
	All contractors undertaking works wil be contractually obliged to ensure compliance with standard offshore policies, including those that prohibit the discarding of objects or materials overboard and that require the rapid recovery of accidentally dropped objects where feasible.
	Issue of a Code of Conduct to all project vessel operators to advise on how to avoid impacts on marine megafauna and interference with fishing activities.
	Compliance of all project vessels with Irish marine regulations including the holding of correct certification as required by the Marine Survey Office (MSO)), and international maritime regulations as adopted by the relevant flag state including the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea (COLREGs) (IMO, 1974) and the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) (IMO, 1974).
Lighting and Marking Plan	Adherence to a Lighting and Marking Plan (LMP). The LMP will confirm compliance with legal requirements with regards to shipping, navigation and aviation marking and lighting, including recommendations and guidelines of IALA in consultation with the Commissioners of Irish Lights (CIL).
	The operator of the Proposed Development will issue, as necessary, requests to the IAA to submit Aeronautical Information Circulars in the event of any failure of aviation lighting. Any light which fails shall be repaired or replaced as soon as is reasonably practicable. An alerting system for light failure will be put in place, such as remote monitoring or other suitable methods.
	Navigational aids and marine charting to ensure other marine users are aware of the location of the Proposed Development.
	Adherence with the provisions of the International Regulations for the Prevention of Collision at Sea (COLREGs) for all contracted vessels, including the display of appropriate lights and shapes such as when vessels are restricted in their ability to manoeuvre.
Rehabilitation Schedule (Volume III, Appendix 4.1)	Adherence to a Rehabilitation Schedule which outlines measures for the decommissioning of the Proposed Development.

4.1.2.2 Additional mitigation listed in the Volume II, Chapter 14: Commercial Fisheries and Aquaculture specific to commercial fisheries relates to:

- An evidence-based cooperation payment policy for the Irish potting fleet.

4.2 Co-existence Strategy

4.2.1 Principles of Co-existence

4.2.1.1 The Developer is committed to following the SSE Renewables Principles for Co-Existence with Commercial Fisheries (SSER, 2023). SSER's ambition is "*to work collaboratively with the fishing industry on the development of our assets so both our sectors can positively co-exist in a busy marine environment*", with core principles focused on communication, collaboration and co-existence (Figure 25.3.5).

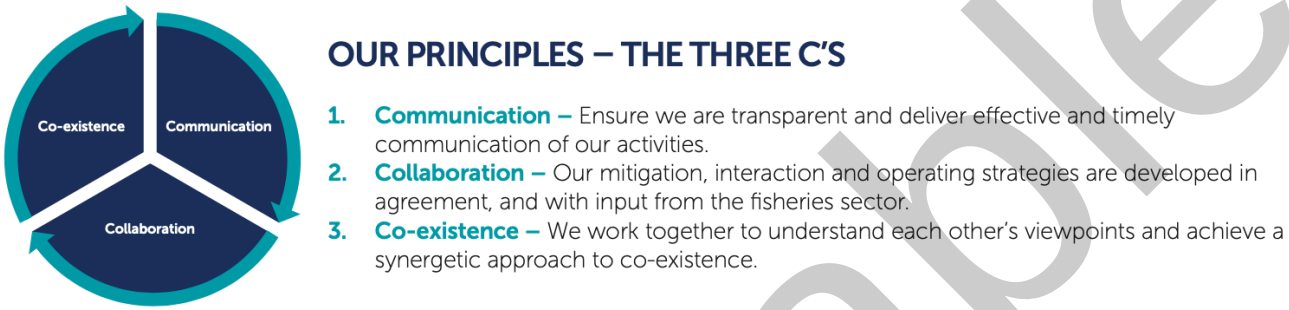

Figure 25.3.5 SSE Renewables Principles of Co-existence

4.2.2 Cable Burial

4.2.2.1 The Construction Methodology as set out in Section 4.4.2 of Volume II, Chapter 4: Description of Development provides additional detail on cable installation, and confirms target cable burial, and protection measures where target burial cannot be achieved. The Operation and Maintenance Activities Methodology as set out in Section 4.5.4 of Volume II, Chapter 4: Description of Development sets out an approach to surveys of cables and any protection during the operational life of the Proposed Development.

4.2.2.2 The Construction Methodology and Operation and Maintenance Activities Methodology includes the following:

a) The vessel types used in the Proposed Development activity;
b) The location of the export cable route and all other project related infrastructure;
c) The duration and timings of the Proposed Development activity;
d) The cable laying techniques, including measures to maximise the likelihood of achieving target burial and measures to bury cables where target burial has not initially been achieved;
e) Measures to ensure the remediation, where practicable, of any seabed obstacles created during construction;
f) Technical specification of cables, including a desk based assessment of attenuation of electromagnetic field strengths and shielding;
g) A cable burial risk assessment, to ascertain burial depths and where necessary alternative protection measures, and a mechanism for risk-based approach to protection measures where target burial has not been achieved;
h) Survey methods and timescales for monitoring of cables through their operational life, including inspection, and post-lay; and
i) Measures to address and report any exposure of cables or risk to users of the sea from cables.

4.2.3 Safe Passing Distances and Guard Vessels

4.2.3.1 The Developer advises that advisory safety zones (500 m) be put in place for construction and maintenance works, and for pre commissioning works (50 m); and advise the use of 'rolling'/temporary 500 m advisory clearance distances around installation/maintenance vessels.

4.2.3.2 Provision of guard vessels will be the responsibility of the Developer and/or Developer's Contractors during construction activities, as appropriate. The guard vessels will support the FLO and/or OFLO (if required) in monitoring fishing activity and communicating with fishing vessels.

4.2.4 Safety of Navigation

4.2.4.1 The procedures relating to safety of navigation is set out in a Lighting and Marking Plan (LMP) and Vessel Management Plan (VMP).

4.2.4.2 The LMP and VMP are intended to ensure that the vessel operations are managed in such a way as to mitigate the navigational risk to other legitimate users of the sea.

4.2.4.3 The LMP and VMP set out requirements related to:

- Navigational safety measures;
- Information on indicative transit routes to and from construction/operational ports;
- Vessel movements, anchorage areas, potential sheltering arrangements and marine coordination measures;
- Construction advisory safety zones and advisory clearance distances and use of guard vessels;
- Notices to other marine users, including Notice to Mariners (NtM) (noting that the Developer will liaise with the Department of Transport who may issue the NtM via their website as Marine Notices) and Radio Navigation Warnings as appropriate; and
- Emergency response and coordination arrangements.

4.2.4.4 All Contractors will be required to comply with the approved LMP and VMP.

4.2.4.5 The Developer will consult with commercial fisheries stakeholders on indicative transit routes and any potential shelter areas and will advise contractor vessels of any concerns raised and the importance of adhering to the Code of Good Practice defined for contractor vessels, below. The Marine Coordinator will monitor construction vessel locations and will advise vessels on use of transit routes and shelter areas.

4.2.4.6 In line with consent requirements and as confirmed in the LMP and VMP, all installed infrastructure will be marked on Admiralty Charts.

4.2.5 Dropped Objects

4.2.5.1 The requirements relating to dropped objects is set out in Volume III, Appendix 25.1: Environmental Management Plan (EMP). All Contractors will be required to comply with the approved EMP.

4.2.6 Code of Good Practice for all Vessels

4.2.6.1 When the Developer appoints Contractors, these will be contractually required to follow a code of good practice in order to ensure external communication is accurate and to aid co-existence with the fishing industry. This will include the following considerations:

- Ensure that any debris related to the Proposed Development accidently dropped during construction and maintenance activities is removed if practical, feasible and safe to do so, as is feasible, and reported as stated within the EMP;
- Ensure all vessels under contract for the Proposed Development adhere to COLREGS and SOLAS requirements;
- Ensure all vessels under contract for the Proposed Development do not engage in any commercial or recreational fishing activities whatsoever;
- All vessels under contract for the Proposed Development will maintain polite, proactive and professional communications with fishing vessels during offshore operations;
- All vessels under contract for the Proposed Development will monitor at all times the required VHF channels so as to receive communications directly from fishing vessels;

- All vessels contracted to undertake work associated with the Proposed Development will have undertaken appropriate risk assessments in respect of potential interactions with commercial fishing vessels and their gears;
- For vessels using anchored positioning, Contractors will be obliged wherever possible to adopt anchor release procedures to minimise the size of anchor mounds and where necessary undertake remedial actions to level any significant anchor mounds;
- All vessels contracted by the Developer will have on board fishing liaison/interaction manuals;
- Where appropriate (i.e., when it is reasonable to expect that fishing vessels and or fishing gear may be present), suitably qualified and certified OFLOs will be on board certain vessels associated with the Proposed Development; and
- Vessels transiting to the Proposed Development shall follow transit routes as defined in the VMP (Volume III, Appendix 25.7: Vessel Management Plan) where and when safe and practical to do so.

4.2.7 Procedures in Relation to Gear Fastening or Loss

4.2.7.1 As per the Seafish *et al.* 2016 guidance on reducing the risks while fishing:

"*In the interests of fishing safety and to prevent damage to subsea structures, fishers are advised to exercise caution when fishing in the vicinity of subsea cables and renewable energy structures. If it is suspected that gear has snagged a subsea cable, DO NOT endanger vessel and crew by attempting to recover gear. If gear is snagged and it is thought prudent to slip or cut the fishing gear in an attempt to clear a subsea structure, the gear should always be lowered to the seabed first. To slip or cut anything bearing excessive weight should never be attempted*."

4.2.7.2 The following procedure replicates that which has been in place in respect of the UK offshore oil & gas industry and describes the steps that should be undertaken in the event of fishing gear becoming fastened within the Proposed Development:

- If the fastened gear is not easily retrieved, fishers should not apply excessive winch, line or net hauler loads or engine powers in attempts to retrieve fastened gear.
- Fishing vessel should advise the coastguard or the Marine Coordinator, giving an accurate position of the vessel and/or lost gear.
- If the coastguard or the Marine Coordinator, confirms that the vessel is in the immediate vicinity of a cable, serious consideration will be given to the slipping of the gear and buoying and recording its position.
- After buoying off the gear, the position should be confirmed with the coastguard or the FLO.
- On no account should skippers grapple in an attempt to recover fishing gear lost or cut away in the vicinity of the export cables.
- Claims for loss of gear should be made as soon as possible but within 5 days at the latest. Full particulars of the incident should be given and full details recorded in the vessel's official log, date and exact time, the vessel's position (VMS if suitable), depth of water and a description of the cable or infrastructure if sighted.
- A claim procedure should be followed for compensation for damage or loss of fishing gear, loss of fishing time, or damage to vessel by offshore renewable activity (see below steps and Annex A for claim procedure).

4.2.7.3 The following steps should be followed for making a claim for damage or loss of fishing gear (SSER, 2023):

1) All details of the incident should be recorded in the vessels' logbook as soon as the situation is made safe. Date, time and location of the occurrence and description of the gear lost, or the damage sustained.
2) A record of the vessel position/course for 12 hours before and 12 hours after working the damaged or lost gear.
3) Provide time stamped photographs of damaged gear if possible.
4) Upon return to port the skipper should report the incident to the FLO.
5) The FLO should be notified of any claim relating to the incident as soon as possible but within 5 days at the latest.

4.3 Co-operation Payment Strategy

4.3.1.1 A co-operation payment strategy has been committed by the Developer to mitigate impacts to the Irish potting fleet. This section is therefore of relevance to the Irish potting vessels operating across the Proposed Development.

4.3.2 Process

4.3.2.1 A flow chart of how a claim is to be made from start to finish is provided in Figure 25.3.6.

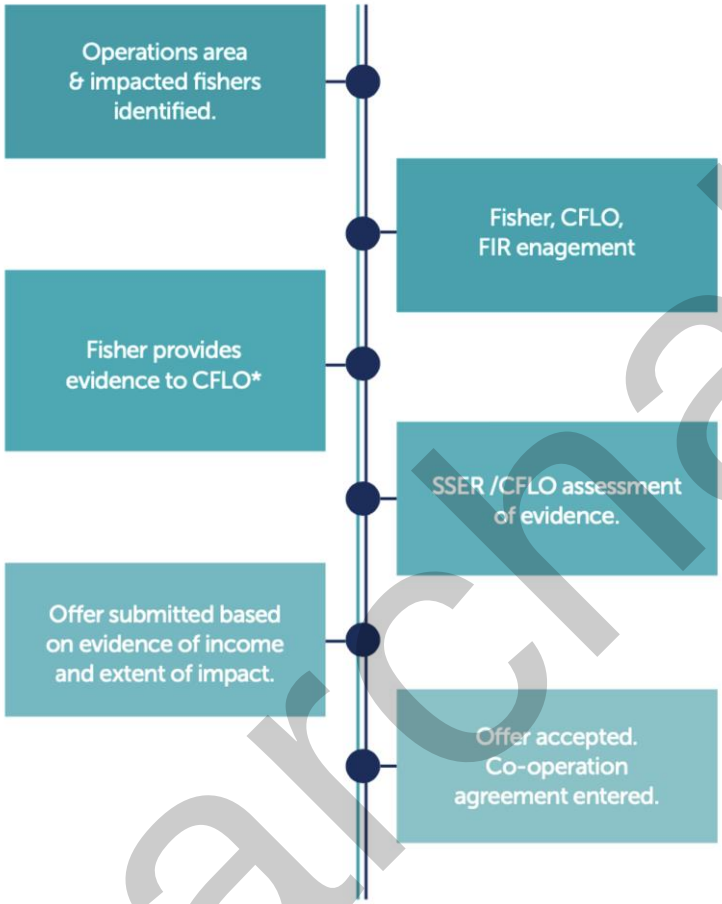

Figure 25.3.6 Co-operation payment strategy process (SSER, 2023) [*details of evidence provided below]

4.3.3 Evidence base

4.3.3.1 The following documentation and data are required to form an evidence base to support any claim for disruption payment. The purpose of the evidence base is to document active fishing across the area of works and demonstrate the level of economic loss that is expected over the period of works.

- Sales notes/ factory landings data to support three years of annual accounts (i.e. to ensure their earnings are all from fishing).
- Copy of their Sea Fishing Boat Licence.
- Copy of vessel registration or the project takes responsibility to confirm same from the Fishing Register.
- Copy of valid MSO safety certificate or their code of practice.

- Access to view vessels VMS/AIS as a priority, with access to plotter data provided by the fisherman or the FLO showing historic use of the area (minimum of 3 years) and/or a completed data release form to access AIS/VMS data.
- Completed Subject Access Form providing live weight landings data and value.
- ICES rectangle in which fishing activity took place.
- Proof of areas within ICES rectangles where fishing took place, including; plotter data; log books; co-ordinates of gear location; VMS data (>12m vessels); AIS data (where available).

All evidence will be treated in the strictest confidence under the relevant GDPR procedures.

4.3.3.2 There is some flexibility in the level of evidence provided, depending on what is available to the claimant. If the claimant believes they will suffer loss, but do not have all aspects required under the evidence base, the FLO can provide advice more tailored to the claimant's specific circumstances in order to assist the claimant in submitting a claim.

4.3.4 Dispute resolution

4.3.4.1 The Developer will offer support and guidance to all claimants throughout the process where necessary and will do everything possible to reach a fair agreement. In the instance that fair agreement is not reached, the Developer commits to following Guidance on Dispute Resolution developed by the Seafood / ORE Working Group (2024). This includes use of the Dispute Resolution Mechanism (DRM) defined by the Seafood / ORE Working Group (2024) as a voluntary mediation process, which offers a timely and cost effective means of resolving disputes. The DRM involves a number of steps to reach resolution, including a mediation process and the appointed of an impartial and neutral mediator.

4.4 Cumulative Mitigation Strategy

4.4.1.1 The Developer is an active member of the Seafood / ORE Working Group and is committed to continued participation on this group. The Developer commits to liaising with other Phase One Projects in the continued development of appropriate mitigation for cumulative effect of displacement on the Irish potting fleet. This is in response to multiple construction phases of multiple projects potentially causing displacement that may not be attributable to any specific project due to the distribution of the whelk potting fishery across multiple projects, including the Cable Corridor and Working Area of the Proposed Development. The Developer reiterates that the overall contribution of the Proposed Development to the cumulative effect of displacement is low.

4.4.1.2 The Developer commits to joint development of approaches to mitigating the cumulative effects of displacement, delivered through the Seafood / ORE Working Group. The Developer commits to implementing guidance developed by the Seafood / ORE Working Group, including in relation to cumulative displacement.

4.5 References

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Annex A: Fishing Gear Claim Form

FISHING GEAR **CLAIM FORM**

In line with best practice, we request that claims are submitted within 30 days of the occurrence.

Details of Vessel and Claimant

Name, letters, type, length and description of vessel	
Home port	
Fishing Association (if applicable)	
Name of owner/skipper (required)	
Address	
Telephone	
Email	
VAT registration number	

Details of Claim Lost or Damaged Gear

Date and time of incident	
Location of incident (If possible, please provide chart/image.)	Latitude: Longitude:
Water Depth	
Conditions	Weather: Sea: Visibility:
Description of incident and supporting evidence (Incidents will be investigated on a case by case basis. Claims will be considered only where evidence to support consultation of Cable Awareness Charts on board the vessel concerned, together with evidence that the vessel complied with recommended procedures during the incident. Vessel position data e.g. plotter and AIS should be supplied (where available) with the claim, demonstrating vessel position/ track 12 hours prior to and 12 hours after the incident.)	
Has fishing gear been damaged or lost? (Any claims for loss of earnings while waiting for replacement gear will need to be supported.)	
What attempts were made to recover gear?	

Particulars of Claim
a) Fishing gear description

Item	Type	Manufacturer	Age of Gear	Quantity	Cost

b) Other costs relating to the claim

Estimated loss of fishing time	
Estimated catch loss	
Evidence of loss will be required to be produced (e.g. past catches, regular tows etc.)	
Estimated savings during loss of fishing time (e.g. fuel, landing fees)	
Any other losses incurred (please specify)	
Total value of claim A + B (£)	

Declaration
I DECLARE THAT THE ABOVE STATEMENT AND FACTS SUPPLIED ARE TRUE.

Signature of Claimant	
Date of Claim	

This completed form should be passed to the Company Fishing Liaison Officer for validation. Information provided in this form is used purely for the purposes of processing this claim.

For information on how we collect and process your data, please see our privacy notice and renewables policy at **www.sserenewables.com**.