

Hornsea Project Three
Offshore Wind Farm



Hornsea Project Three Offshore Wind Farm

Appendix 36 to Deadline I submission – Fisheries Coexistence and Liaison Plan

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Glossary

Term	Definition
Cooperative Maritime Etaploise (C.M.E.) Producer Organisation	A French producer organization representing 45% of French landings, representing 44 active vessels including their owners, skippers, crew and ancillary services.
CRPMEM Nord	One of 14 French regional committees for marine fisheries and marine farming which manages licensing of commercial fishing.
Danmarks Fiskeriforening	Danish Fishermen's Association
Eastern Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority (IFCA)	A UK authority that license, regulate and plan commercial fisheries activities in the seas around England, with jurisdiction from 0 to 6 NM. The Eastern IFCA, which is one of ten regional IFCAs, has boundaries from Haile Sand Fort in the north to Felixstowe in the south, and encompasses the counties of Lincolnshire, Norfolk and Suffolk.
Fisheries Industry Representative (FIR)	An individual(s) who acts as a central point of contact within the fishing community and represents an unbiased view of fishing industry activity in the region within which the Hornsea Three array area and offshore cable corridor are located.
Fisheries Liaison Office (FLO)	An individual(s) appointed by Hornsea Three to act as primary point of contact for the fishing industry when direct communication with the developer is required.
Fleet	A physical group of vessels sharing similar characteristics (e.g. nationality).
From Nord	A French non-cooperative producer organization, legally in the form of an association, representing 40% of all French quotas (on average across all species) and specifically 61% of sole <i>Solea solea</i> quota.
Marine Management Organisation	A UK government department that license, regulate and plan commercial fisheries activities in the seas around England, with jurisdiction from 0 to 12 NM.
National Federation of Fishermen's Organisations	A UK organisation comprised of members from Producers' Organisations, fishermen's groups and individuals, representing fishermen in England, Wales, Northern Ireland and the Channel Islands.

Acronyms

Acronym	Description
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
DCO	Development Consent Order
FCLP	Fisheries Coexistence and Liaison Plan
FIR	Fishing Industry Representative
FLO	Fisheries Liaison Officer
HAZOP	Hazard and Operability
IFCA	Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authorities
KISCA	Kingfisher Information Service - Cable Awareness
MCA	Maritime and Coastguard Agency
MHWS	Mean High Water Springs
MMO	Marine Management Organisation
MSAR	Monthly Shellfish Activity Return
NFFO	National Federation of Fishermen's Organisations
NNIFA	North Norfolk Independent Fishermen's Association
NNFS	North Norfolk Fishermen's Society
NtM	Notice to Mariners
UK	United Kingdom
WDFA	Wells and District Fishermen's Association

Units

Unit	Description
km	kilometres
km ²	square kilometres

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1.1 Ørsted Hornsea Project Three (UK) Ltd., on behalf of Ørsted Power (UK) Ltd., is promoting the development of the Hornsea Project Three Offshore Wind Farm (hereafter referred to as Hornsea Three). Hornsea Three is a proposed offshore wind farm located in the southern North Sea.
- 1.1.1.2 RPS was commissioned to prepare an Outline Fisheries Coexistence and Liaison Plan (hereafter referred to as the Outline FCLP) for the offshore elements of Hornsea Three (seaward of Mean High Water Springs (MHWS)), describing the approach to liaison and consultation with the fishing industry throughout the lifetime of Hornsea Three (i.e. during the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning phases). Hornsea Three believes that the fishing industry and offshore wind farm developments can successfully co-exist. Coexistence will require open and continuous communication between Hornsea Three and the fishing industry.
- 1.1.1.3 This document is provided as part of the application to the Secretary of State for Development Consent.

1.2 Hornsea Three

- 1.2.1.1 Hornsea Three will include all associated offshore infrastructure. The key offshore components of Hornsea Three include:
- Turbines;
 - Turbine foundations;
 - Array cables;
 - Offshore substation(s), and platform(s);
 - Offshore accommodation platform(s); and
 - Offshore export cable(s);
- 1.2.1.2 The Hornsea Three array area (i.e. the area in which the turbines are located) is approximately 696 km², and is located approximately 121 km northeast of the Norfolk coast and 160 km east of the Yorkshire coast (Figure 1.1). The Hornsea Three array area lies to the east of Hornsea Project One and Hornsea Project Two offshore wind farms.
- 1.2.1.3 The Hornsea Three offshore cable corridor extends from the Norfolk coast, offshore in a north-easterly direction to the western and southern boundary of the Hornsea Three array area (Figure 1.1). The Hornsea Three offshore cable corridor is approximately 163 km in length. Hornsea Three has a different onshore and offshore cable corridor, as well as grid connection, to Hornsea Project One and Hornsea Project Two (see Figure 1.1).

- 1.2.1.4 Offshore construction work is proposed to commence in 2022. Hornsea Three could be built in a single phase of construction or up to two phases, over up to eight years. Where a two phase construction is undertaken, a gap of up to three years could occur between an activity finishing in the first phase and starting in the second phase of construction.
- 1.2.1.5 During construction and decommissioning, Hornsea Three will apply for a 500 m safety zone around infrastructure that is under construction. Safety zones of 50 m will be sought for incomplete structures at which construction activity may be temporarily paused (and therefore the 500 m safety zone has lapsed) such as installed monopiles without transition pieces or where construction works are completed but Hornsea Three has not yet been commissioned.
- 1.2.1.6 During operation, Hornsea Three may apply for a 500 m safety zone around manned infrastructure (such as offshore accommodation platforms) in order to ensure the safety of the individuals aboard. Hornsea Three may also apply for 500 m safety zones for infrastructure undergoing major maintenance (for example a blade replacement).

1.3 Purpose and application of the Outline Fisheries Coexistence and Liaison Plan

- 1.3.1.1 This Outline FCLP sets out how cooperation and effective communication between Hornsea Three and the relevant southern North Sea commercial fishing interests will occur. The aim of the Outline FCLP is to support coexistence of commercial fisheries operating within and around Hornsea Three during the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning phases. The Outline FCLP has therefore been developed to present Hornsea Three's approach to liaison and consultation with the fishing industry.
- 1.3.1.2 The Outline FCLP encompasses the wide range of development options under consideration for Hornsea Three for inclusion in the Development Consent Order (DCO) to allow post-consent flexibility in the final project design. This document is a 'living' document that will be monitored and updated throughout the post-consent process, as required, to ensure that the approach to liaison and consultation with the fishing industry is appropriate to the final project design.
- 1.3.1.3 Following the principles established in the outline FCLP, a detailed FCLP will be prepared. The detailed FCLP will be developed during the detailed design stage (post consent) and will reflect the relevant aspects of Hornsea Three that have the potential to interact with fishing interests and the specific control measures required to mitigate construction impacts. The detailed FCLP will be agreed with the Marine Management Organisation (MMO).

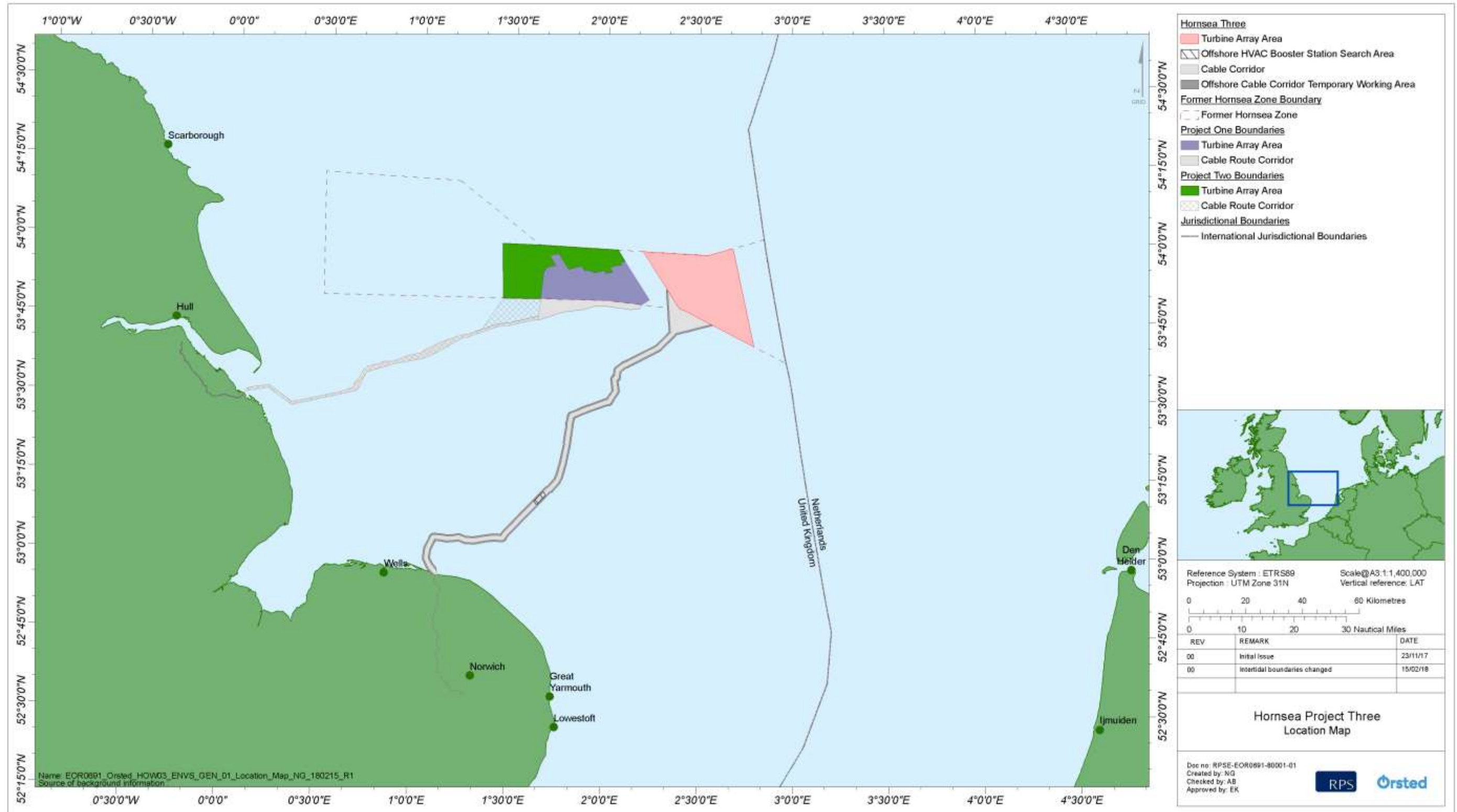


Figure 1.1: Location of the Hornsea Three offshore wind farm project within the former Hornsea Zone.

1.3.1.4 Provision will be made for the FCLP to be revised as appropriate should elements of the project change (within the maximum design scenario) prior to, and during construction, or if there are changes to the information regarding relevant fishing activities. Any revisions during this stage will be prepared by the Fisheries Liaison Officer (FLO) and submitted to Hornsea Three who will ensure they are submitted to, and approved by, the MMO.

1.4 Approval of Outline Fisheries Coexistence and Liaison Plan

1.4.1.1 Prior to offshore construction commencing, this Outline FCLP will be finalised and submitted to the MMO for approval.

1.5 Consultation undertaken by Hornsea Three to date

1.5.1.1 Hornsea Three has engaged as part of pre-application consultation with local fishermen that may be affected by the construction, and operation and maintenance of Hornsea Three. This included, but was not limited to:

- Community consultation events along the Hornsea Three onshore cable corridor (i.e. within Norfolk);
- Meetings with key commercial fisheries stakeholders, including Hazard and Operability (HAZOP) workshop;
- Appointment of a FLO used for previous local wind farm projects where existing good relationships have been cultivated;
- Ongoing updates disseminated to the fishing industry via Notice to Mariners (NtMs) as relevant; and
- Appointment of Offshore Fishing Industry Representatives aboard survey vessels engaged in surveys for Hornsea Three.

1.5.1.2 Volume 2, chapter 6: Commercial Fisheries summarises the key issues raised during the pre-application consultation with regards to commercial fisheries. This includes consultation with the National Federation of Fishermen's Organisation (NFFO) on 8 February 2017 where emphasis was placed on the development of a fisheries coexistence plan.

1.5.1.3 Further information on the consultation activities undertaken for Hornsea Three can be found in the Consultation Report (document reference number A5.1) that accompanies the application for Development Consent.

2. Principles and Implementation of the Outline Coexistence and Liaison Plan

2.1 Principles of the Outline Fisheries Coexistence and Liaison Plan

2.1.1.1 The Outline FCLP is based on the following guidance and experience:

- FLOWW Best Practice Guidance for Offshore Renewable Developments: Recommendations for Fisheries Liaison (FLOWW, 2014);
- FLOWW Best Practice Guidance for Offshore Renewables Developments: Recommendations for Fisheries Disruption Settlements and Community Funds (FLOWW, 2015); and
- Existing knowledge of the area via direct liaison with individual fishermen, vessel owners and landing agents, the MMO, the NFFO and Eastern Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority (EIFCA).

2.1.1.2 In line with the FLOWW (2014) Best Practice Guidance for Offshore Renewables Developments: Recommendations for Fisheries Liaison, the principles of this Outline FCLP are that:

- Hornsea Three will undertake regular and routine communications via Notices to Mariners to provide reasonable time (covering adverse weather etc.) to enable operational fishing business decisions to be made;
- Hornsea Three will minimise the size and duration of advisory safety distances during surveys and other works where safe and practicable to do so;
- Safe working practices underpinned by appropriate safety management systems are expected from all vessels undertaking operations related to Hornsea Three. Vessels employed by Hornsea Three will only undertake activities prescribed in their line of work;
- Hornsea Three will provide local fisheries stakeholders with procedures for registering compensation claims for loss of/damage to fishing gear in association with surveys, construction activities and during the operational phase of Hornsea Three;
- Continued engagement and constructive communication between the local fishermen and Hornsea Three is desired and is advantageous to all parties; and
- Vessels involved in the construction, and operation and maintenance of Hornsea Three, 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.

2.1.1.3 As part of the project design process, a number of designed-in measures have been proposed by Hornsea Three to reduce the potential for impacts on commercial fisheries. As there is a commitment to implementing these measures, they are considered inherently part of the design of Hornsea Three. These measures are considered standard industry practice for this type of development and include the following:

- Provision of advance warning and accurate location details of phased construction operations and associated advisory distances;
- On-going liaison with all fishing fleets (including regular NtMs);
- Appropriate marine coordination to ensure risks associated with construction vessels are minimised;
- Use of guard vessels, where appropriate;
- Regular NtMs used to request mariners maintain an advisory safe passing distance (up to 1,000 m) from construction vessels and its attendant anchor spread and/or anchor handling tugs;
- Ensure that partially constructed turbines are marked correctly with temporary Aids to Navigation;

- Extensive promulgation of information to ensure vessels do not pass in close proximity to construction activities by taking them into consideration during passage planning;
 - Early involvement of the FLO in the process of drafting the cable specification and installation plan to ensure concerns of the fishing industry are considered with respect to cable installation. This will take into account the safe passage and operation of fishing operations within the site and along the cable export route so that such risks are minimised or reasonably mitigated;
 - A post construction survey to detect any construction debris and subsequent removal where necessary and/or possible;
 - Communication of post construction survey results to the fishing industry via the FLO;
 - Communication of details of any dropped objects to the fishing industry via the FLO;
 - Communication of details of any other safety hazards to the fishing industry via the FLO;
 - Establishment of standard protocols for information dissemination including format of data to ensure it is compatible with existing warning systems used by the fishing industry, e.g. Fish Safe system;
 - Application for and use of the following safety zones:
 - 500 m safety zones around infrastructure under construction or decommissioning activities or undergoing major maintenance;
 - 50 m safety zones around incomplete structures at which construction/decommissioning activity may be temporarily paused (and therefore the 500 m safety zone has lapsed);
 - 500 m safety zones around manned platforms during operational phase;
 - 1,000 m advisory safe passing distances around vessels undertaking construction or decommissioning activities or undertaking major maintenance activities.
 - Provision of advance warning and accurate location details of maintenance operations and associated advisory safety zones;
 - Adequate navigational markers including lighting, as directed by Trinity House Lighthouse Service (THLS);
 - Notification of all offshore and seabed structures (locations of cables to be disseminated via Kingfisher Information Service - Cable Awareness (KISCA) Charts);
 - Early communication of any incidents to the fishing sector;
 - Location of cable protection provided via NtMs;
 - Removal of floating turbines from the design envelope; and
 - Preparation of a Decommissioning Programme.
- 2.1.1.4 In addition to the above measures, Hornsea Three has committed to layout principles for the final design of the Hornsea Three array area. This includes spacing between neighbouring turbines no less than 1,000 m and single line of orientation (rows).

2.2 Implementing the principles of the Outline Fisheries Coexistence and Liaison Plan

- 2.2.1.1 To reduce disruption to local fishermen, liaison will continue to take place between Hornsea Three (either directly through the FLO or via the Onshore Fishing Industry Representative (FIR)) local fisheries stakeholders (including NFFO), the MMO and EIFCA. Regular communication will also be maintained through the use of NtMs. Timely and efficient communication between fishermen and Hornsea Three is vital to maintaining an ongoing effective working relationship.
- 2.2.1.2 As per the FLOWW guidance (FLOWW, 2014), the main channel of communication between fishermen and Hornsea Three will be the FLO. Working with the Onshore FIR, the FLO will update individual fishermen via emails or letters and through NtMs, Kingfisher Bulletins and other navigational warnings covering offshore activities. Should any queries or concerns be raised, fishermen are requested, in the first instance, to contact the Onshore FIR. The Onshore FIR, in turn, will contact the FLO if required.
- 2.2.1.3 Where works are required to take place in proximity to fixed fishing gear, Hornsea Three work vessels will remain within their specified work areas and fishermen will not deploy their gear within areas where works are scheduled to occur. Where works are due to occur within areas with fixed fishing gear, the FLO will communicate with the relevant fishermen 14 days prior to any activity (see Table 4.1).
- 2.2.1.4 Details of proposed construction and maintenance activities will be supplied to the MMO and the Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA). The UK Hydrographic Office will be informed of the progress and on completion of the construction of Hornsea Three.

3. Outline Coexistence Plan

3.1 Coexistence strategy

3.1.1.1 Hornsea Three regards coexistence as the continuation of both Hornsea Three and fishing industry activities within and around the Hornsea Three array area and along the offshore cable corridor. Hornsea Three believes that offshore wind farms and the fishing industry can co-exist successfully. Hornsea Three has not applied for restrictions on fishing activity within the Hornsea Three array area other than for specific safety zones during the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning phases. During construction and decommissioning, restrictions will be limited to 500 m safety zones around infrastructure that is under construction/being decommissioned. Safety zones of 50 m will be sought for incomplete structures at which construction or decommissioning activity may be temporarily paused (and therefore the 500 m safety zone has lapsed). Depending on the type of work being undertaken, 1,000 m advisory safe passing distances may be placed around vessels undertaking construction or decommissioning activities or undertaking major maintenance activities. During operation, Hornsea Three may apply for a 500 m safety zone around manned infrastructure in order to ensure the safety of individuals aboard and 500 m safety zones for infrastructure undergoing major maintenance may also be applied for.

3.1.1.2 A successful coexistence strategy will require open and continuous communication between Hornsea Three and the fishing industry as outlined in section 4 below. This section of the Outline FCLP (i.e. the Coexistence Plan) will be drafted once the final details of construction are known and in consultation with the relevant statutory bodies and fisheries stakeholders.

3.1.1.3 The Coexistence Plan will include, but will not be limited to:

- A commitment to continuing consultation and liaison with the aim of assisting fishermen wherever possible to safely resume their fishing activities during the construction phase and within the operational Hornsea Three array area and along the offshore cable corridor;
- The designed-in measures that have been proposed to reduce the potential for impacts on commercial fisheries (see paragraph 2.1.1.3);
- Updating the Fisheries Liaison Strategy outlined in section 4;
- Maintaining a FLO as the main point of contact for Hornsea Three throughout the project, as well as engaging an Onshore FIR;
- Promotion of productive coexistence through the early provision of construction and cable laying plans to fisheries stakeholders, including the use of cable protection measures where required;
- Consideration of the use of guard vessels outside of safety zones based on risk assessments;
- Code of conduct for vessels undertaking project related activities and for guard vessels;
- Code of conduct for fishing vessels actively fishing within Hornsea Three array area;
- Emergency response procedures;
- Conflict avoidance policy;

- Incident management and reporting procedures;
- Risk assessment and risk management policies;
- Compensation evaluation methodologies and qualification criteria; and
- Fishing gear interaction response procedures.

3.2 Compensation strategy

3.2.1 Introduction

3.2.1.1 Hornsea Three intends to promote co-existence wherever possible during all phases of the development and have undertaken various mitigation strategies to minimise the overall impact to the fishing industry. Hornsea Three will bury cables wherever feasible, and where this is not feasible, remedial cable protection will be made 'over-fishable' where possible. Hornsea Three are also committing to post installation surveys to detect any construction debris and subsequent removal where necessary and possible.

3.2.2 Compensation

3.2.2.1 The UK potting fleet is the only fishery that has been assessed as having the potential to sustain a moderate adverse impact (i.e. significant in EIA terms) during the construction phase. Prior to construction and following completion of the final design phase, Hornsea Three will review the potential impacts of construction on an individual basis for affected UK potting vessels, liaising directly with fishing groups or individuals to establish an evidence-based approach to agree further mitigation or, where appropriate, compensation to offset loss of income where significant effects are identified.

3.2.2.2 As per the FLOWW (2014) guidance, if co-existence is not possible, mitigation for disruption and displacement of fishing during construction is considered in the first instance, with commercial compensation only being used as a last resort when there are significant residual impacts that cannot otherwise be mitigated. However, compensation should only be paid on the basis of factually accurate and justifiable claims. There is therefore an obligation upon affected fishermen to provide evidence to corroborate any claims (FLOWW, 2014).

3.2.3 Quantifying loss and disturbance

3.2.3.1 At present, there is no accepted standard methodology for quantifying loss or disturbance to commercial fishing activity which may occur from offshore construction activities. However, Hornsea Three have committed to follow standard procedures as outlined in the Fisheries Liaison with Offshore Wind and Wet Renewables Group (FLOWW) guidance (2014) which provides guidelines for mitigation and co-existence, the FLOWW guidance (2015) which provides guidance for disruption settlements and Seafish (2012) which provides an overview of methodologies for financial and economic impact assessments. As recognised in FLOWW Best Practice Guidance for Offshore Renewables Developments: "Commercial compensation should only be used as a last resort when there are significant residual impacts that cannot otherwise be mitigated. Compensation should only be paid on the basis of factually accurate and justifiable claims. There is therefore an obligation upon affected fishermen to provide evidence (such as three years' worth of catch records and VMS data) to corroborate any such claims".

3.2.3.2 The process for identifying the legitimate recipients and values to be paid shall be evidence based utilising information such as those outlined in the FLOWW (2015) guidance (where these are applicable) including, but not limited to:

- Copy of certificate of British Registry for each vessel for which a claim is being made;
- Copy of a valid MCA certification;
- Copy of the relevant vessel fishing licenses and entitlements for each vessel for which a claim is being made;
- Sight of vessels fishing charts and GPS plotter records to provide clear evidence of potential disruption in the area of the operations. In the absence of these, independent evidence would be required from a reputable third party e.g. EIFCA and MMO;
- Evidence of sales notes for a specified time period;
- Assessment of fishing patterns and records, including accounts for the appropriate period prior to the time of the onset of construction;
- Written agreement for Hornsea Three to obtain vessel specific data and information in written, electronic or verbal form from the MMO and EIFCA;
- MMO fisheries statistics;
- Monthly Shellfish Activity Returns (MSARs);
- Written agreement for vessels to be inspected by representatives of Hornsea Three and gain sight of on-board GPS plotter records;
- If requested, to allow Hornsea Three observers on-board the vessel when undertaking representative fishing trips within the export cable corridor;
- Verification from MMO district fisheries officers and EIFCA officers that claimants have a legitimate history of regularly deploying fishing gears within the export cable corridor; and
- All static fishing gears located within export cable works area and adjacent waters should be clearly marked with the vessels Port, Letters & Numbers (PLN) in line with relevant EIFCA Byelaws and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 404/2011.

3.2.3.3 Currently there is no guidance on the timeframe for undertaking the assessment to confirm legitimate recipients and values and to provide a final decision to recipients. A procedure for undertaking this process will be set out in the detailed FCLP and agreed with the MMO.

3.2.3.4 In accordance with the FLOWW (2015) guidance if a mutually agreed settlement is not reached then both parties should seek to undertake Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR). The ADR will need to be undertaken by a third party mutually agreed to by both sides of the dispute.

4. Outline Fisheries Liaison Strategy

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1.1 Hornsea Three has actively engaged all relevant stakeholders during the pre-application phase in accordance with the principles outlined in section 2 above. Future fisheries liaison will also continue under these principles.

4.2 Roles and Responsibilities

4.2.1.1 The following sections outline the relevant roles and responsibilities of Hornsea Three, the FLO and Onshore FIR.

4.2.2 Hornsea Three

4.2.2.1 The responsibilities of Hornsea Three in relation to this Outline FCLP are:

- Progress the construction of Hornsea Three with the least disturbance practicable to the local fishing activities;
- Maintain the employment of a FLO throughout the lifetime of Hornsea Three;
- Aid in the prevention of conflict through the timely provision of information to the FLO, Onshore FIR and fishermen; and
- Provide a detailed level of information to the fishing community in relation to construction plans and the timing of construction works at least 14 days before work commences (see Table 4.1).

4.2.3 Fishing Liaison Officer (FLO)

4.2.3.1 The responsibilities of the FLO are to:

- Communicate with the fishing industry, government agencies and other developers and stakeholders through appropriate channels;
- 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 Hornsea Three; and
- Understand the interactions likely to occur between the local fishing industry and Hornsea Three, and any potential impacts on the fishing industry during construction.

4.2.3.2 To this end, the FLO's duties are therefore 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 Hornsea Three;
- In instances where several fishermen are represented by a group it may be agreed that communication will come via a nominated representative rather than individual vessel owners;

- Prepare and distribute (via the Onshore FIR) the required information and notices of all Hornsea Three activities which could affect fishing stakeholders 14 days prior to any activity (see Table 4.1), including:
 - Description and schedule of the works to be undertaken;
 - Details of the vessels to be involved including contact information;
 - Locations and timings of any advisory safety distances in place around work vessels;
 - Advise fishermen of any changes in project design, scheduling, policies or relevant legislation; and
 - Assess the need for and to organise guard vessels and scout vessels.
- 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 fishermen's sensitivities and channels and contact details for communicating with the fishing vessels at sea;
- Early involvement in the process of drafting the cable specification and installation plan to ensure concerns of the fishing industry are considered with respect to cable installation. This will take into account the safe passage and operation of fishing operations within the site and along the cable export route so that such risks are minimised or reasonably mitigated;
- Establish standard protocols for information dissemination including format of data to ensure it is compatible with existing warning systems used by the fishing industry, e.g. Fish Safe system;
- Communicate post construction survey results to the fishing industry;
- Communicate details of any dropped objects to the fishing industry;
- Communicate details of any other safety hazards to the fishing industry; and
- Coordinate the activities and responsibilities of the Onshore FIR.

- Assist in the distribution of notices and relevant project information to local fisheries stakeholders and;
- Regularly update the contacts database.

4.2.3.3 It is noted that where relevant the Onshore FIR will assist with the scope of work outlined for the FLO.

4.2.3.4 Hornsea Three recognises the knowledge local fishermen have of other fishing vessel owners and fishing practices within the local area and where appropriate local fishermen may be utilised as Onshore FIRs.

4.2.4 Onshore Fishing Industry Representative (FIR)

4.2.4.1 To further aid the establishment of effective communication channels and to benefit from extensive local knowledge, one or more FIR(s) will be employed. The primary responsibilities of the role are:

- Liaise with fishing skippers with the objective to provide details of fishing activities in the area and particular sensitivities;
- Be the day-to-day point of contact for fishermen to transmit all their relevant concerns in relation to activities associated with the project to Hornsea Three;
- Log all concerns raised by the fishermen, including date, individual and details related to the type, nature and location of the concern;
- Assist Hornsea Three representatives to identify areas of concern or conflict at an early stage so that as far as is possible appropriate measures can be implemented to address these;

4.3 Information distribution

4.3.1.1 Hornsea Three will disseminate information to the fishing community via the FLO and appointed onshore FIR. Notices and information for fishermen (including survey and construction schedules, notification of any major maintenance activity, notices and activity specific information) will be distributed to all relevant fisheries interests.

4.3.2 Information distribution strategy

4.3.2.1 Table 4.1 provides an outline schedule for the distribution of information during the construction, and operation and maintenance of Hornsea Three. The schedule will be updated and modified as Hornsea Three progresses through each phase of the project and the timings are confirmed.

Table 4.1: Timeframes for liaising with individual fishing stakeholders and the distribution of information.

Point of contact or information type	Detail
Information type	
Pre- and post-construction surveys	Notices and information regarding surveys distributed to the fishing community and bulletins such as Kingfisher not less than 14 days prior to survey mobilisation.
Pre-construction and construction activities	Notices and information regarding pre-construction (e.g. seabed clearance) and construction activities distributed not less than six weeks prior to the commencement of specific construction phases. Notice and information distribution not less than 14 days for individual construction vessels mobilisations.
Post construction surveys	A post construction survey to detect any construction debris and subsequent removal where necessary and/or possible. Notices and information regarding surveys and activities distributed to the fishing community and bulletins such as Kingfisher not less than 14 days prior to survey mobilisation. A report on the findings of the survey will be provided to relevant fisheries stakeholders no later than one month after completion of the analysis of the survey data.
Notice to Mariners	The Hornsea Three project proposes to issue a weekly Status Report (including information found within NtMs) during the construction phase to reduce the number of emails that individuals receive and to provide one simple overview. As and when required additional notices will be distributed. For example, an additional notice would be sent if there is a significant change to the proposed weekly operations following the weekly Status Report, or in the event of an unplanned event that may have implications for fishing vessels and/or their activities/operations. Depending on the success of the weekly Status Report during construction, this format may continue during the operational phase of Hornsea Three.
Contact with individual fishing stakeholders	
NFFO and where appropriate regional associations (e.g. North Norfolk Independent Fishermen's Association (NNIFA), Wells and District Fishermen's Association (WDFFA) and North Norfolk Fishermen's Society (NNFS))	Consultation meetings as required throughout early design phase, pre-construction, construction phase, post construction and operational phase.
EIFCA and MMO district fisheries office	Consultation meetings as required throughout the pre-construction and construction phases. Consultation meetings once a year for the operational phase.
All stakeholders	Bi – annual project update circulated by e-mail or hard copy.
Unscheduled liaison	Additional unscheduled liaison and consultation will be undertaken by either the FLO or the FIR as required to address issues or fishermen's concerns as they arise.

5. References

FLOWW (2014) Best Practice Guidance for Offshore Renewable Developments: Recommendations for Fisheries Liaison. Fisheries Liaison with Offshore Wind and Wet Renewables Group (FLOWW). Available online: <https://www.thecrownstate.co.uk/media/501902/floww-best-practice-guidance-disruption-settlements-and-community-funds.pdf> [Accessed on 9 January 2018]

FLOWW (2015) FLOWW Best Practice Guidance for Offshore Renewables Developments: Recommendations for Fisheries Disruption Settlements and Community Funds Fisheries Liaison with Offshore Wind and Wet Renewables Group (FLOWW).. Available online: <http://www.thecrownstate.co.uk/media/501902/floww-best-practice-guidance-disruption-settlements-and-community-funds.pdf> [Accessed on 12 February 2018]

Seafish (2012) Best Practice Guidance for Fishing Industry Financial and Economic Impact Assessments. Available online: <http://www.seafish.org/media/634910/ukfen%20ia%20best%20practice%20guidance.pdf> [Accessed on 28 February 2018]