## **INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING**

## THE INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING (EXAMINATIONS PROCEDURE) RULES 2010

## THE THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM ORDER

Response to further information requested by the ExA (Responses to Action Points from ISH8) submitted on behalf of the Port of London Authority and Estuary Services Limited

Unique Reference Number	EN010084
Document Ref.	PLA 19 / ESL 19
Author	Winckworth Sherwood LLP
Date	29 April 2019

Minerva House 5 Montague Close London SE1 9BB

DX: 156810 London Bridge 6

T 020 7593 5000 F 020 7593 5099 Winckworth Sherwood

> Solicitors and Parliamentary Agents

www.wslaw.co.uk

#	Action	Party	Response	
7	Risk Controls	Port of London Authority	Below is the status of the risk controls adopted by the PLA.	
	Port of London Authority to confirm in regard to the risk controls identified in Table 13 of the Navigation Risk Assessment Addendum: 'Risk Controls identified as part of PLA NRA Working Group 2015 on the Safety of Navigation in the North East Spit Area' which controls (if	y to risk e 13 Risk Risk rt of roup of East	Those risk controls which were identified, but subsequently not taken fo given further consideration following the working group, but were not ac result. The risk controls that were not adopted were deemed not to be cost the time, or not necessary due to the residual risk scores, but were consideration/review. The two final points on the list were identified in the Reference of the group, but did not evolve into specific risk controls during the review. However, the PLA's powers and rules and regulations are subjective.	dopted as a ceffective at kept under the Terms of the course of
	any):		Recommended / Existing Risk Controls	Status
	have been adopted		Additional advice in Admiralty products	In Place
	have been definitively	Consider additional met sensors closer to NE Spit	Not taken forward	
	rejected		Coordination of Pilot cutter operations on VHF Ch 69	In Place
	l		Enhanced Pilotage/PEC navigational guidance/lessons identified	In Place
			ESL/PLA/MPA Pilot cutter scheduling and monitoring process	In Place
			Planning of critical/high risk vessels with ESL/Pilot/VTS	In Place
			Prohibited anchorage area/control of anchorage	In Place
			Provision of charted Pilot boarding grounds to enhance traffic separation	Not taken forward
			Single channel VHF operations	In Place
			Where practicable, prioritise embarking vessels	In Place
			Dedicated VTS Operator	Not adopted
			Use of encounter prediction VTS software	Not

#	Action	Party	Response	
			Precautionary area/exclamation mark	adopted Not
			1 Tecautionally area/exciamation mark	adopted
			Modification of Tongue Anchorage location	Not
				adopted
			Formal charting of Margate Roads Anchorage	Not adopted
			Undertake responsibility to monitor vessels in Tongue and Margate Roads (VTS Anchor Watch)	Not adopted
			Review the current powers available to the PLA in the North East Spit Area and consider whether they are sufficient	Not Assessed
			Identify any new VTS rules or other guidance that may contribute to enhancing the safety of navigation in the North East Spit	Not Assessed
17	Potential Commercial, Employment or Economic Effects  All IPs to present evidence on potential commercial, employment or economic consequences of effects of the proposed development.	All interested parties	238 vessels were served by ESL in the area of the Elbow in 2018.  One third of the boardings and landings took place during or adjacent to pe ESL was operating a restricted service and the Sunk pilot station was either or restricted. The remaining two thirds of vessels using the area of the El have done so as a result either of the sea conditions, or due to traffic conside Operations which took place when the Sunk pilot station was off station or almost certainly took place in the vicinity of the Elbow as a direct result of acconditions which restricted or prohibited ESL's service and the use of the station. If the Elbow had not been available as the reserve option for pilotage it is likely that ESL would not have been able to offer pilotage services at the This would have caused significant disruption to these vessels, which container ships for London Gateway and Port of Tilbury and tankers for Grin Navigator, West Thurrock and Oikos oil terminals. It would also have had a impact to subsequent vessels due at these berths.  If the proposed development goes ahead, the use of the Elbow will be [more restricted or inhibited, which will increase the times that pilotage services are	off station bow would rations.  r restricted dverse sea Sunk pilot e services, nese times. h included rays, Shell, a knock-on

The Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm Order
Port of London Authority and Estuary Services Limited
Response to further information requested by the ExA (Response to Action Points from ISH8)

#	Action	Party	Response
			unavailable and, in turn, decrease the commercial attractiveness of these ports and terminals. The effect of that would be to reduce the employment and economic opportunities offered by the pilotage services, ports and terminals.
			ESL maintains its position that as a result of the SEZ there will be an increase in vessels detouring around the windfarm instead of using the inshore route (when approaching from the south). If a vessel is reluctant to transit the inshore route, it follows that they will also be reluctant to come to the inner boarding position (when approaching from the North/North-East as a result of the detour). ESL and the PLA therefore believe that there will be an increase in traffic at the existing Tongue DWD.
			Currently the Tongue DWD is one of ESL's least frequently used positions (86 vessels in 2018). The reduction in sea room between the Tongue DWD and SEZ (by approx. 0.7nm) would require the Tongue DWD to be relocated (even if there is no increase in usage). In anticipation of the extension progressing North, the potential for an increase in use of the Tongue DWD and the fact that we currently don't have a 'relocated' position for the Thanet North Buoy (and therefore no prediction of its effect on traffic behaviour approaching the Tongue DWD), ESL would suggest a relocated Tongue DWD should be approximately 2.4nm miles North/North-East of its current position. This will keep boarding and landing at a safe distance from the Tongue anchorage and the northern boundary of the extension but will inevitably increase passage time and running costs to ESL and pilotage.

Winckworth Sherwood LLP Solicitors and Parliamentary Agents On behalf of the Port of London Authority and Estuary Services Limited 29 April 2019