

Rampion 2 Wind Farm

Statement of Common Ground – Sussex Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority

August 2024

Rev D

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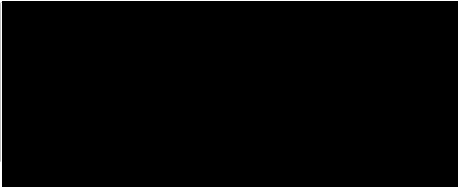
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Contents

1.	Introduction	1
1.1	Background	1
1.2	Approach to SoCG	1
1.3	The Proposed Development	2
2.	Sussex Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority’s Remit	4
2.1	Introduction	4
2.2	Consultation Summary	4
3.	Agreement/Disagreement Log	6
4.	References	16

Tables

Table 2-1	Consultation and Correspondence undertaken with SIFCA pre-application	5
Table 3-1	Position status key	6
Table 3-2	Status of discussions related to Fish and Shellfish Ecology.	7
Table 3-3	Status of discussions related to Development Consent Order and Securing Mechanisms	14
Table 3-4	Status of discussions related to Principle of the Proposed Development	15

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 This Statement of Common Ground (SoCG) has been prepared between Rampion Extension Development Ltd (RED) (hereafter referred to as ‘the Applicant’) and Sussex Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority (SxIFCA) to set out the areas of agreement and disagreement between the two parties in relation to the proposed Development Consent Order (DCO) application for the Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm (hereafter referred to as “Rampion 2” or “the Proposed Development”).
- 1.1.2 The Applicant established an intention to undertake a SoCG between the Applicant and SxIFCA during the pre-application stages of the DCO, and this was then set out within the Rule 6 letter issued by the Examining Authority on 14th December 2023 **[PD-006]**.
- 1.1.3 This SoCG is intended to cover all topics where agreement is sought between the Applicant and SxIFCA and covers the topics split by discipline as detailed in the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) for Rampion 2:
- Development Consent Order and Securing Mechanisms:
 - Principle of Development;
 - Offshore aspects of the Application
 - ▶ Fish and shellfish ecology.
 - ▶ Commercial Fisheries
- 1.1.4 This SoCG has been prepared in accordance with the *‘Planning Act 2008: Guidance for examination of applications for development consent’* (Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), 2015 (hereby referred to as ‘DCLG guidance’).
- 1.1.5 Following detailed discussions undertaken through pre-application consultation, the Applicant and SxIFCA have sought to progress a SoCG.
- 1.1.6 It is the intention that this document provides the Planning Inspectorate with a clear overview of the level of common ground between both parties. This document will facilitate further discussions between the Applicant and SxIFCA and will be updated as discussions progress during the Examination.

1.2 Approach to SoCG

- 1.2.1 This SoCG has been developed during the pre-examination phase of the Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm. SxIFCA issued their relevant representations **[RR-380]** which covers the topics and points of discussion. The SoCG makes reference to other submission documents that set out, in greater detail, the discussions that have taken place between SxIFCA and the Applicant. These documents are:

- **Evidence Plan [APP-243 to APP-253]**; and
- The ‘Consultation’ section included within relevant chapters of the **Environmental Statement [APP-042 to APP-072]**.

1.2.2 The SoCG is structured as follows:

- **Section 1: Introduction:** Outlining the background to the development of the SoCG;
- **Section 2: SxIFCA’s role with respect to the SoCG:** Describing the main areas of discussion within the SoCG and a summary of consultation to date;
- **Section 3: Agreement/Disagreement Log:** A record of the positions of the Applicant alongside those of SxIFCA as related to the topics of discussion and the status of agreement on those positions.

1.3 The Proposed Development

1.3.1 The Applicant is developing the Rampion 2 located adjacent to the existing Rampion Offshore Wind Farm Project (‘Rampion 1’) in the English Channel.

1.3.2 Rampion 2 will be located between 13km and 26km from the Sussex Coast in the English Channel and the offshore array area will occupy an area of approximately 160km².

1.3.3 The key offshore elements of the Proposed Development will be as follows:

- up to 90 offshore wind turbine generators (WTGs) and associated foundations;
- blade tip of the WTGs will be up to 325m above Lowest Astronomical Tide (LAT) and will have a 22m minimum air gap above Mean High Water Springs (MHWS);
- inter-array cables connecting the WTGs to up to three offshore substations;
- up to two offshore interconnector export cables between the offshore substations;
- up to four offshore export cables each in its own trench, will be buried under the seabed within the final cable corridor; and
- the export cable circuits will be High Voltage Alternating Current (HVAC), with a voltage of up to 275kV.

1.3.4 The key onshore elements of the Proposed Development will be as follows:

- a single landfall site near Climping, Arun District, connecting offshore and onshore cables using Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) installation techniques;
- buried onshore cables in a single corridor for the maximum route length of up to 38.8km using:
 - trenching and backfilling installation techniques; and
 - trenchless and open cut crossings.

- a new onshore substation, proposed near Cowfold, Horsham District, which will connect to an extension to the existing National Grid Bolney substation, Mid Sussex, via buried onshore cables; and
- extension to and additional infrastructure at the existing National Grid Bolney substation, Mid Sussex District to connect Rampion 2 to the national grid electrical network.

1.3.5 A full description of the Proposed Development is provided in **Chapter 4: The Proposed Development, Volume 2 of the Environmental Statement (ES) [APP-045]**.

2. Sussex Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority's Remit

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The SxIFCA is one of ten Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authorities, and their district extends from Chichester Harbour in the West to Rye Harbour in the East. This district covers the combined areas of the relevant councils as well as the West Sussex and East Sussex coastline out to six nautical miles from the baselines. The role of the IFCA is to “*lead, champion and manage a sustainable marine environment and inshore fisheries, by successfully securing the right balance between social, environmental and economic benefits to ensure healthy seas, sustainable fisheries and a viable industry*”.
- 2.1.2 The proposed location for the Rampion 2 development is located in the SxIFCA district. Therefore, given the potential impacts upon inshore fisheries and habitats, the Applicant considers it is appropriate for the SxIFCA to be consulted on this development.
- 2.1.3 The SoCG covers topics of the DCO application of relevance to Sussex Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority, comprising:
- Development Consent Order and Securing Mechanisms:
 - Offshore aspects of the Application
 - ▶ Fish and shellfish ecology;
 - ▶ Commercial Fisheries.

2.2 Consultation Summary

- 2.2.1 **Table 2-1** in this section briefly summarises the consultation that the Applicant has undertaken with SxIFCA including both statutory and non-statutory engagement during the pre-application and post-application phases.
- 2.2.2 The Applicant and SxIFCA have agreed that the submitted SOCG at Deadline 5 is up to date. While the status of matters has been finalised as far as possible, some of the SOCG still report matters as being in the process of discussion. With relevant materials being submitted into Examination at Deadline 5 these need to be considered to close matters and enable the final SOCG to be submitted at Deadline 6.

Table 2-1 Consultation and Correspondence undertaken with SXIFCA pre-application

Date and type	Description of consultation
17/09/2020 Expert Topic Group (ETG)	Rampion 2 Expert Topic Group Meeting - Fish and Shellfish Ecology methodology.
24/03/2021 Expert Topic Group (ETG)	Rampion 2 Expert Topic Group Meeting - Fish and Shellfish Ecology methodology.
03/11/2021 Expert Topic Group (ETG)	Rampion 2 Expert Topic Group Meeting - Fish and Shellfish Ecology methodology.
24/02/2022 Expert Topic Group (ETG)	Underwater Noise Mitigation Targeted Meeting
12/09/2022 Expert Topic Group (ETC)	Underwater Noise Black Bream Survey Queries Meeting
30/03/2023 Expert Topic Group (ETC)	Underwater Noise and Impacts on Fish Receptors
19/02/2024 SoCG Review	Rampion 2 SoCG Page Turn Review with SxIFCA- Draft Revision A
02/07/24 SoCG Review	Rampion 2 SoCG Page Turn Review with SxIFCA- Draft Revision B

3. Agreement/Disagreement Log

- 3.1.1 The following sections of this SoCG set out the level of agreement between the Applicant and SxIFCA for each relevant component of the Application identified in paragraph 2.1.3. The tables below detail the positions of the Applicant alongside those of SxIFCA and whether the matter is agreed or not agreed.
- 3.1.2 In order to easily identify whether a matter is 'agreed', 'not agreed' or an 'ongoing point of discussion', the agreements log in the tables below are colour coded to represent the status of the position according to the criteria in **Table 3-1** below.

Table 3-1 Position status key

Position Status	Colour Code
The matter is considered to be agreed between the parties	Agreed
The matter is not agreed between the parties, however the outcome of the approach taken by either the Applicant or SxIFCA is not considered to result in a material outcome on the assessment conclusions.	Not agreed- No material impact
The matter is not agreed between the parties and the outcome of the approach taken by either the Applicant or SxIFCA is considered to result in a materially different outcome on the assessment conclusions.	Not agreed- material impact

- 3.1.3 The overview of the status of discussion on all of the themes presented in the Agreement/Disagreement log has been reported throughout the Examination via the Statement of Commonality. The opening position of the stakeholder is reported against the evolving position of the Applicant. Where agreement is reached- this indicates that the stakeholder and Applicant mutually support the position stated by the Applicant. The date of agreement is noted and the 'Record of Progress' section of the SOCG tables captures how the issue reached the final 'position status' (key for this is found in Table 3-1 above).

Table 3-2 Status of discussions related to Fish and Shellfish Ecology.

Reference Number	Point of Discussion	SxIFCA's Position	Applicant's Position	Current Status	Date of Agreement	Record of Progress
SIFCA01	Fish and Shellfish	Agreement of study area and data gathered for the baseline is considered acceptable for assessment.	The study area defined for the assessment is appropriate for the impacts, pathways and receptors considered and the data collated to characterise the baseline environment area is appropriate for the purposes of EIA.	Agreed	17/09/2020	Page Turn Meeting (19/02/24): SxIFCA agreed with this response
SIFCA02	Fish and Shellfish	No further site-specific fish and shellfish surveys studies required now as consensus has been reached and Sussex IFCA defer to other statutory authorities.	The fish and shellfish baseline has been appropriately informed by existing data, obviating the need for any additional site-specific fish and shellfish surveys.	Agreed	24/03/2021	Page Turn Meeting (19/02/24): SxIFCA agreed with this response
SIFCA03	Fish and Shellfish	Seabass have now been included in the UWN assessment in the Fish and Shellfish ecology ES chapter.	Following consultation, seabass have been specifically noted as relevant receptors within the Rampion 2 ES.	Agreed	03/11/2021	Page Turn Meeting (19/02/24): SxIFCA agreed with this response
SIFCA04	Baseline Data	Chapter 8: Fish and Shellfish Ecology Through the ETG process, Sussex IFCA stressed that site-specific fish and shellfish surveys were considered more appropriate than solely relying on desk-based studies to inform the baseline assessment. Sussex IFCA remain concerned about the lack of up-to-date site-based survey data and the age of the baseline datasets utilised.	<p>During the Benthic Ecology and Fish Ecology ETG Meeting, 24/03/21, Sussex IFCA stressed that site-specific fish and shellfish surveys were considered more appropriate than solely relying on desk-based studies to inform the baseline, but ultimately deferred to their statutory authority colleagues on this matter (MMO and Cefas). Agreement of no additional fish and shellfish surveys required for the Proposed Development was confirmed with these bodies, as set out within the agreement logs of the Evidence Plan [APP-243]; agreement reached with MMO (30/11/20); Cefas (21/10/20); and Sussex IFCA (24/03/21). Natural England defer to MMO and Cefas on this.</p> <p>As part of the EPP, these agreements identified that adequate information had been provided for the baseline characterisation, and with the exception of black seabream (Natural England ETG response 27/11/20), further fish and shellfish surveys were not considered necessary for the assessment. Site specific geophysical surveys were conducted across the entire proposed DCO Order Limits in 2020, with benthic surveys including drop-down video (DDV) conducted in 2021, which allows the</p>	Not agreed-not material	19/02/2024	Deadline 2: Applicants Response to Non-Prescribed Consultees Written Representations [REP2-030] . SxIFCA reiterated their position that fish surveys are required. SxIFCA noted that required fish surveys as part of any monitoring requirement are yet to be fully discussed and agreed. Bespoke liaison with statutory authorities and wider ETG participants is required. The Applicant maintained its position that historic desk studies, survey data drawn from the aggregates industry surveys and site-specific geophysical survey data, have been appropriately used to describe a suitably contemporary baseline characterisation to inform the assessment undertaken in

Reference Number	Point of Discussion	SxIFCA's Position	Applicant's Position	Current Status	Date of Agreement	Record of Progress
			<p>consideration of likely distribution of black seabream nests, and nesting habitat potential outside the Kingmere Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) based on seabed characteristics (Section 8.6, paragraph 8.6.82 to 8.6.84 of Chapter 8: Fish and Shellfish Ecology [APP-049]).</p> <p>The site-specific surveys complement long term black seabream nest distribution data collected within the export cable corridor, Kingmere MCZ and the nearfield Zone of Influence (ZOI) to inform licensing decisions for the aggregate industry, black seabream catch and release data, and regional geological data, the composite of which is described in Chapter 8: Fish and Shellfish Ecology [APP-049] and completes a comprehensive baseline characterisation fit for the purposes of EIA. Furthermore, the Applicant has committed to undertaking pre-construction geophysical surveys (sidescan or Multi-Beam Echo Sounder) and DDV surveys, to inform appropriate mitigation for sensitive features (such as micrositing).</p>			<p>Chapter 8: Fish and shellfish ecology, Volume 2 of the Environmental Statement (ES) [APP-049].</p> <p>The Applicant also detailed the pre-construction Site specific geophysical surveys and DDV surveys that were undertaken to allows the consideration of likely distribution of black seabream nests, and nesting habitat potential outside the Kingmere Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ). The Applicant also detailed the agreements from statutory authorities that no site-specific fish surveys (with the exception of black seabream) were required.</p> <p>Sussex IFCA Relevant Representations [RR-380]. Through the ETG process Sussex IFCA stressed that site-specific fish and shellfish surveys were considered more appropriate than solely relying on desk-based studies to inform the baseline assessment. Sussex IFCA remain concerned about the lack of up-to-date site-based survey data and the age of the baseline datasets utilised. Deadline 1: Applicants Response to Relevant Representations [REP1-017]. Applicant provided written response to the Sussex IFCA, detailing the commitment to pre and post construction surveys, and the agreement from statutory authorities that no site-specific fish surveys (with the</p>

Reference Number	Point of Discussion	SxIFCA's Position	Applicant's Position	Current Status	Date of Agreement	Record of Progress
						<p>exception of black seabream) were required.</p> <p>Page Turn Meeting (19/02/24): SxIFCA reiterated that they still remain concerned about the site-specific surveys and desk-based data.</p> <p>Expert Topic Group meeting (24/03/21): Sussex IFCA confirmed they are of the opinion that site-specific fish and shellfish surveys would be more appropriate. But stated that on reviewing responses from other statutory authorities they will defer to them. SxIFCA confirmed no further studies required now as consensus has been reached.</p>
SIFCA05	Fish and Shellfish-Black Seabream	Sussex IFCA have had serious concerns regarding the likelihood of significant impacts to black seabream during the construction, operation, and maintenance of Rampion 2. The proposed mitigation from sedimentation and noise generation has alleviated some of these concerns however, pre-construction site-specific surveys are needed to inform micro-siting of all elements of construction to minimise the environmental impact. The Authority would also welcome clarity around how the Applicant will be held accountable on any commitments made at this stage in the process.	The Applicant reassures the Sussex IFCA that multiple measures to mitigate against significant impacts to black seabream have been proposed during the nesting period. These include the use of noise abatement technology, seasonal piling restrictions and zoning of piling activities. Furthermore, to mitigate against impacts to black bream outside of the nesting period, the Applicant has committed to the use of DBBC throughout the piling campaign (C-265). These measures are detailed in full in the In Principle Sensitive Features Mitigation Plan [REP4-053] . Additional work has also been undertaken by the Applicant, to provide a comparison of the environmental conditions at the Proposed Development with other projects where Noise Abatement Systems (NAS) have been deployed. The outputs of this work are detailed in Information to support efficacy of noise mitigation / abatement techniques with respect to site conditions at Rampion 2 Offshore Windfarm [REP4-067] and have been used to inform the mitigation proposed in the In Principle Sensitive Features Mitigation Plan [REP4-053] .	Not Agreed-Material Impact	30/07/24	Deadline 4: The Applicant has committed to the use of DBBC throughout the piling campaign (C-265). Additional work has been undertaken to provide a comparison of the environmental conditions at the Proposed Development with other projects where Noise Abatement Systems (NAS) have been deployed. The outputs of this work are detailed in Information to support efficacy of noise mitigation / abatement techniques with respect to site conditions at Rampion 2 Offshore Windfarm [REP4-067] . These outputs of this work have been used to inform the mitigation measures detailed in the In Principle Sensitive Features Mitigation Plan [REP4-053] . This report

Reference Number	Point of Discussion	SxIFCA's Position	Applicant's Position	Current Status	Date of Agreement	Record of Progress
		<p>The Authority has concerns about the impact of underwater noise in relation to disturbance of black seabream and would like to see a commitment to noise abatement technology during the nesting season. The threshold for disturbance of breeding black seabream is unknown, therefore we suggest a baseline of background noise occurring during a successful nesting season is used to inform a suitable target for noise abatement mitigation to achieve.</p>	<p>In addition, the Applicant has committed to a seasonal restriction on export cable corridor activities during the black bream nesting period (March to July (C-273), and to develop a cable routing design to microsite around areas considered to support nesting seabream where possible (C-269) (as detailed in the In Principle Sensitive Features Mitigation Plan [REP4-053]). The Applicant will also undertake pre-construction surveys to determine the location and extent of any chalk habitat, stony reef, peat and clay exposures, and potential <i>Sabelaria spinulosa</i> reef within areas of the Proposed Development to inform the proposed micro-siting exercise (detailed further in Offshore In Principle Monitoring Plan [REP4-056]). The pre-construction surveys and subsequent micro-siting design process, in addition to commitments made, are secured within the DCO, the Applicant will therefore be accountable for such through the consent.</p> <p>Lastly the Applicant has undertaken site specific ambient noise surveys, to inform a suitable target for noise abatement mitigation to achieve. These are detailed further in Appendix 8.4: Black Seabream Underwater Noise Technical Note and Survey Results, Revision A, Volume 4 [PEPD-023]. Through these measures, the Applicant is confident that there will be no population level effects on black seabream.</p>			<p>has been produced by the Institute of Technical and Applied Physics who have considerable experience monitoring noise abatement measures in Germany, which has had a defined limit value for impulsive underwater noise since 2011.</p> <p>Deadline 2: Applicants Response to Non-Prescribed Consultees Written Representations [REP2-030]. Sussex IFCA maintain position that there are serious concerns regarding black seabream, and request clarity around how the Applicant will be held accountable on any commitments made at this stage in the process. Applicant maintains position that with proposed mitigation implemented there will be no hindrance to the conservation objectives of the Kingmere MCZ. Applicant states that as commitments are secured in the DCO, the Applicant will be held accountable for such through the consent.</p> <p>Deadline 1. Applicants Response to Relevant Representations [REP1-017]. Applicant provided written response to the Sussex IFCA, detailing the proposed mitigation measures, pre- and post-construction surveys, and details of the ambient noise monitoring. Applicant maintained position that with these in place there will be no hindrance to the Conservation</p>

Reference Number	Point of Discussion	SxIFCA's Position	Applicant's Position	Current Status	Date of Agreement	Record of Progress
						Objectives of the Kingmere MCZ. Sussex IFCA Relevant Representations [RR-380]. Sussex IFCA have had serious concerns regarding the likelihood of significant impacts to black seabream during the construction, operation, and maintenance of Rampion 2
SIFCA06	Fish and Shellfish-Herring	<p>The impacts from underwater noise to herring is still a serious concern to Sussex IFCA. Herring are deemed highly sensitive, due to a combination of their restricted habitat requirements (they spawn directly onto the seabed) and their sensitivity to underwater sound over large distances. The Authority recommends a seasonal piling restriction to limit disturbance to spawning populations during the spawning season (November-January) or methods such as bubble curtains.</p> <p>The Authority welcomes the opportunity to submit further comments during the examination of the application and wishes to support RWE in determining the scope of the conditional mitigation, the temporal and spatial restrictions together with monitoring</p>	<p>The Applicant maintains their position, that there will be no population level effects on spawning herring, as there is no overlap with the spawning ground spawning ground of piling noise at a level that will disturb spawning adults (185dB SELcum) at the recognised spawning ground and no overlap of noise at injurious levels (210dB SELcum) intersecting areas of high larval abundances. On this basis, there is no requirement for a seasonal restriction on piling at Rampion 2 for the protection of herring.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, the Applicant has committed to the use of DBBC throughout the piling campaign. The implementation of this mitigation will further reduce the impact ranges of underwater noise (including behavioural effect ranges) to sensitive features such as herring.</p> <p>Commitment C-265 has been updated accordingly to reflect this proposed mitigation. The mitigated impact ranges, afforded by the implementation of DBBC throughout the piling campaign, have been presented relative to the herring spawning grounds and areas of high densities of eggs and larvae, in Further information for Action Points 38 and 39 – Underwater Noise [REP1-020] (updated at Deadline 5)).</p> <p>This is an ongoing point of discussion.</p>	SxIFCA deferring to MMO	30/07/24	<p>30/07/24: SxIFCA have decided to defer and will align with the Marine Management Organisation position.</p> <p>Deadline 4: The Applicant maintains their position, that there will be no population level effects on spawning herring, as there is no overlap of noise contours with the spawning ground. Notwithstanding this, the Applicant has committed to the use of DBBC throughout the piling campaign. The implementation of this mitigation will further reduce the impact ranges of underwater noise (including behavioural effect ranges) to sensitive features such as herring. The mitigated impact ranges from the use of DBBC are presented in the In Principle Sensitive Features Mitigation Plan [REP4-053].</p> <p>Deadline 4: Applicant provided revised heatmaps in response to feedback received from</p>

Reference Number	Point of Discussion	SxIFCA's Position	Applicant's Position	Current Status	Date of Agreement	Record of Progress
		requirements of the marine licence. It is important that developments like Rampion 2 should not compromise the Sussex IFCA's ability to maintain and promote sustainable fisheries and protection of the marine environment within the region.				<p>Cefas and the MMO at Deadline 3, these are in Applicant's Post Hearing Submission – Issue Specific Hearing 1 Appendix 9 - Further information for Action Points 38 and 39 – Underwater Noise [REP4-061].</p> <p>Deadline 1 submission: The Applicant submitted revised habitat suitability heatmaps for both sandeel and herring following the MarineSpace et al., (2013a) methodology at Deadline 1 (Further information for Action Points 38 and 39 – Underwater Noise [REP1-020]) to provide additional evidence regarding the potential for spawning herring to be in the vicinity of the Proposed Development.</p>
SIFCA07	Measures of Equivalent Environmental Benefit (MEEB)	<p>A meeting was held with Sussex IFCA on the 02/07/2024 to discuss the MEEB measures presented in the Without Prejudice Measures of Equivalent Environment Benefit (MEEB) Review for Kingmere Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) [REP4-078] which was submitted to the Examination at Deadline 4.</p> <p>Sussex IFCA raised concerns about the implementation and equivalence of the proposed measures.</p>	The Applicant welcomes the feedback from SxIFCA, and highlights that the intention is to continue to develop the proposed measures based on the feedback received from Sussex IFCA, the MMO and Natural England between Deadline 4 and Deadline 5.	Not Agreed- Material Impact	30/07/24	The Applicant submitted the Without Prejudice Measures of Equivalent Environment Benefit (MEEB) Review for Kingmere Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) [REP4-078] at Deadline 4 containing a longlist of measures which followed the principles set out by the Defra compensation guidance ¹ . The longlist options were then assessed using a Red Amber Green (RAG) assessment (Appendix A), which included an assessment of the measures deliverability, spatial scale, timescale, and an overall feasibility score.

¹ https://consult.defra.gov.uk/marine-planning-licensing-team/mpa-compensation-guidance-consultation/supporting_documents/mpacompensatorymeasuresbestpracticeguidance.pdf

Reference Number	Point of Discussion	SxIFCA's Position	Applicant's Position	Current Status	Date of Agreement	Record of Progress
		<p>Specifically, around the uptake and significance of extending voluntary measures that are already in place within Kingmere MCZ, and the relevance of litter picking as having a positive impact to black seabream populations. Sussex IFCA asserted that in their current form, both of these measures would likely have negligible benefit, but provided advice on how some of these measures could be more impactful. Sussex IFCA support the telemetry work conducted by the University of Plymouth which is already being used to inform management decisions.</p>				<p>An update will be provided by the Applicant at Deadline 6.</p>

Table 3-3 Status of discussions related to Development Consent Order and Securing Mechanisms

Reference Number	Point of Discussion	SxIFCA's Position	Applicant's Position	Current Status	Date of Agreement	Record of Progress
SIFCA08	Mitigation measures for installation techniques	There is a high level of uncertainty regarding the proposed development, due to the extended use of the Rochdale Envelope. This makes it challenging to pass meaningful comments on mitigation measures for installation techniques. Therefore, there is little certainty of the actual environmental impacts of the project and how the developer will mitigate these impacts.	The assessment of the maximum design scenario (MDS) for each receptor establishes the maximum potential adverse impact and as a result impacts of greater adverse significance would not arise should any other development scenario (as described in: Chapter 4; The Proposed Development [APP-045]) to that assessed be taken forward in the final scheme design. Appropriate mitigation has been designed for significant effects identified as potentially arising from the assessment of the MDS, which are secured within relevant parts of the DCO.	Agreed	02/07/24	<p>Confirmed as Agreed at Page Turn Meeting (02/07/24)</p> <p>Deadline 4: The Applicant updated the In Principle Sensitive Features Mitigation Plan [REP4-053] to include the commitment to the use of DBBC throughout the piling campaign and the mitigated impact ranges from the use of DBBC and further noise abatement, as informed by Information to support efficacy of noise mitigation / abatement techniques with respect to site conditions at Rampion 2 Offshore Windfarm [REP4-067]. Again the updated Commitments Registers [REP4-058] details the securing mechanisms for each commitment.</p> <p>03/04/24: The In Principle Sensitive Feature Mitigation Plan [REP1-012] submitted at Deadline 1 details the commitments. The updated Commitments Registers [REP1-015] details the securing mechanisms for each commitment.</p> <p>Page Turn Meeting (10/02/24): Applicant will add further reference on the commitments securing mechanism (In principle sensitive features mitigation plan).</p>

Table 3-4 Status of discussions related to Principle of the Proposed Development

Reference Number	Point of Discussion	SxIFCA's Position	Applicant's Position	Current Status	Date of Agreement	Record of Progress
SIFCA09	Principle of development	SxIFCA do not object in principle to the Proposed Development. However, we have concerns that harm to fisheries may result from its construction, operations and maintenance, and decommissioning.	The project will contribute materially towards meeting the urgent national need for renewable energy generation, significantly reducing carbon emissions from energy.	Agreed	19/02/24	Page Turn Meeting (109/02/24): SxIFCA agreed with this statement.

4. References

Rampion 2 DCO Project Glossary:

[1.7 Rampion 2 Application Document Tracker \(planninginspectorate.gov.uk\)](https://www.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/1.7-Rampion-2-Application-Document-Tracker)

Examination Library - [EN010117-000419-Rampion 2 Exam Library.pdf \(planninginspectorate.gov.uk\)](#)

Planning Inspectorate Application Area- [Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm - Project Information \(planninginspectorate.gov.uk\)](#)

