



Marine Scotland

Guidance on preparing a Fisheries Management and Mitigation Strategy (“FMMS”)

DRAFT

Version Control

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1. Objective

This document provides guidance to offshore renewable energy developers on how to prepare a Fisheries Management and Mitigation Strategy (“FMMS”). An effective FMMS will aid effective coexistence between the offshore wind and commercial fisheries sectors.

2. Introduction

The FMMS provides details of commitments made by developers on management and mitigation measures relevant to commercial fisheries. A FMMS is a requirement, under some marine licences granted through the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 and/or Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009, for offshore wind farm developments. It may also be a requirement of a section 36 (“s.36”) consents granted by Scottish Ministers under the Electricity Act 1989. The FMMS must be prepared in consultation with, and all efforts should be made to agree the FMMS with, interested stakeholders. The final decision on approval of the FMMS lies solely with Scottish Ministers.

Whilst the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (“EIA Report”), submitted by a developer as part of the marine licence and s.36 application process, will show a certain impact on the commercial fishing industry, the FMMS must set out the impact on individual commercial fishers and how these impacts will be managed and mitigated in order to reduce the risk of negative outcomes. The focus of the FMMS should therefore be on these individual commercial fishers, identifying impacts, reducing these impacts.

Monitoring strategies and a feedback loop should be in place to demonstrate whether commercial fisheries mitigation has been successful and if not, action taken (see monitoring Section 0).

3. Existing guidance

The UK Fishing Liaison with Offshore Wind and Wet Renewables Group¹ (“FLOWW”) has produced three separate guidance documents relevant to the developer in the preparation of their site specific FMMS:

- FLOWW Best Practice Guidance for Offshore Renewables Developments: Recommendations for Fisheries Liaison (January 2014);²

¹ Further information available at: <https://www.thecrownestate.co.uk/en-gb/what-we-do/on-the-seabed/our-partnerships/the-fishing-liaison-with-offshore-wind-and-wet-renewables-group/>

² <https://www.thecrownestate.co.uk/media/1775/ei-km-in-pc-fishing-012014-floww-best-practice-guidance-for-offshore-renewables-developments-recommendations-for-fisheries-liaison.pdf>

- FLOWW Best Practice Guidance for Offshore Renewables Developments: Recommendations for Fisheries Disruption Settlements and Community Funds (August 2015);³ and
- FLOWW Best Practice Guidance for Offshore Renewables: Recommendations for Fisheries-Cable Interactions, Planning and Mitigation and Guidance on The Offshore Transmission Owners (OFTOs) Regime.⁴

The content of the FMMS should be in line with the above FLOWW best practice guidance. In circumstances where the FLOWW guidance provides options, the FMMS must clearly state which options are preferred, with an explanation as to why. For example, whether compensation is being paid to move gear or to bring gear ashore.

4. FMMS and the role of the Commercial Fisheries Working Group (“CFWG”)

Where required by condition, the developer must participate in a CFWG. Communication with the wider fishing community is essential and the developer must use the CFWG and Fisheries liaison Officer (“FLO”) and, where applicable, Fishery Industry Representatives (“FIRs”) from the CFWG, to facilitate two way communication between commercial fishers and the developer.

Having prepared the FMMS with full engagement from the commercial fishing industry and the CFWG, the developer must then submit the FMMS to the Scottish Ministers.

The developer must satisfy Scottish Ministers that the CFWG has been engaged in the process of defining and finalising the FMMS through minutes for the CFWG meeting and any other correspondence with members of the CFWG which went in to the preparation of the FMMS document .

5. What must be included in the FMMS

The FMMS must contain, as appropriate for the development, sections as detailed below. Whilst guidance has been provided below, it is not intended for information provided in the FMMS to be limited to these points and developers should ensure the FMMS address all the issues that stakeholders have raised.

5.1. Development description & description of activities

The FMMS must:

- Include a simple explanation of the development and geographical information. i.e. number of turbines/offshore substations and inter-

³ <https://www.thecrownestate.co.uk/media/1776/floww-best-practice-guidance-disruption-settlements-and-community-funds.pdf>

⁴ Add web link once document is published

array/export cables and appropriate geographic/chart images based upon the Development Specification and Layout Plan (“DSLPL”). Depending on the timing of submission of the FMMS for approval, it may be necessary to base the FMMS on the development design envelope. If so, it should be made clear within the FMMS what details may vary before construction commences and the development description must be finalised prior to construction commencing.

- Focus on the relevant areas such as export and inter-array cabling, cable burial and protection and other infrastructure where the commercial fishing industry have historically raised concerns.
- Include description of the type and timing of any planned geophysical and geotechnical (and other) surveys across future phases of the project.

5.2. Application commitments and Licence/Consent conditions

The FMMS must include:

- A copy of the fisheries conditions of the marine licence and s.36 pertaining to the FMMS.
- A description as to how the developer will ensure that the relevant conditions are met.
- A summary of commitments from the application documentation including the EIA Report, subsequent submissions and consultations which are relevant to fisheries.

5.3. Assignment of assets, including Offshore Transmission Infrastructure

The FMMS must clearly state what will happen in the event that ownership of assets is transferred, i.e. the transfer of offshore transmission infrastructure (“OfTI”) components to offshore transmission operators and the exact extent of the assets to be transferred (i.e. not inter-array cabling). The FMMS must make it clear that, should there be a transfer of ownership, either of the generating station or OfTI components, the FMMS must be adhered to by the new owners.

5.4. Identify relevant commercial fisheries

Recognising the dynamic nature of some commercial fisheries in Scottish waters and, as there is often a significant time period between the application and construction, the FMMS should clearly identify, based upon information in the developers applications and any relevant new data required, the commercial fisheries which may be effected by any construction/operation activities. These should be agreed with commercial fisheries stakeholders and Marine Scotland.

The FMMS must include interactions through the various stages of the development, for example during the construction and operation and maintenance period and in the different geographical areas for example, windfarm area, export and inter-array cables location and transit routes to construction and operation ports.

Table 1 shows examples of possible interactions between the commercial fishing industry and offshore wind farms, and a similar table must be included in the FMMS. Impacts on commercial fishing can extend beyond the development boundary i.e. transit routes to ports (see section 5.5.6). Similarly, impacts from fishing vessel displacement may extend beyond the development boundaries.

Please note that gears are illustrative and must be completed for actual identified fisheries.			Potential for interaction between development and commercial fisheries											
			Pre-construction				Construction				O and M			
			Wind Farm	Cable	Port	Survey	Wind Farm	Cable	Port	Survey	Wind Farm	Cable	Port	Survey
Fisheries	Fixed gear	Creels												
		Dive/Hand gathering												
		Fixed nets /Drift Nets												
		Other (e.g. handline)												
	Mobile Gear	WF Trawl (single & pair)												
		Seine Net												
		Pelagic												
		Squid												
		Nephrops												
		Scallop Dredge												
Other														

EXAMPLE

Table 1: Identifying fisheries potentially affected – An indicative example

5.5. Management and Mitigation Measures

The FMMS must identify the mitigation and management measures which will be in place for each commercial fishery/stage/location as identified in the previous sections. The developer and any contractors, or sub-contractors working on the project, must implement the management and mitigation measures committed to within the FMMS or there is potential for a breach of the marine licence/section 36 conditions.

At times, the management and mitigation measures will not be sufficient to deal with all the development's potential impacts on fisheries, therefore the FMMS must provide guidance as to how commercial fishers can make compensation claims in the event that it is required (See 6 Cooperation Payments).

5.5.1. Communication & Information transfer

The FMMS must clearly identify the lines of communication between commercial fishing interests and the developer and vice versa. This must include:

- Names and contact details of all persons involved with communications between the development and the fishing industry;
- A flow chart outlining the types of communication including those to be used in the event of an incident or compensation claim;
- Clear lines of communication on how individual commercial fishers can relay information to the developer on fishing activity during the different stages of the project;
- Details of how the FIR will interact with the commercial fishers they are representing. There must be a clear definition of how the Fisheries Liaison Officer (FLO) and FIR will be used to facilitate this communication; and
- Details of how communication with the CFWG and the commercial fishing industry will be facilitated. The FMMS must be clear what matters are for the CFWG (in the forum with other developers) and what matters will be dealt in separate single developer and fishing sector meetings.

Links to other relevant plans

The FMMS must contain links to other plans and documents relevant to commercial fisheries interests including:

- Safety Zones –applied for under s.95 Energy Act 2004;
- Cable Plan (“CaP”);
- Project Environmental Management Plan (“PEMP”);
- Design Specification and Layout Plan (“DSLPL”); and
- Operation and Maintenance Programme (“O&M”).
- Regional Inshore Fisheries Groups (rIFG) website

Other relevant links:

The FMMS must contains links to: (as appropriate)

- Developer's website;
- Notice to Mariners;
- Kingfisher updates;
- GIS layers of as built and as laid turbines and cables for submission to National Marine Plan Interactive ("NMPi"); and
- All other fishing related documentation used to relay information to the fishing industry (for example, CFWG regular updates).

5.5.2. Developers Marine Monitoring Centre ("MMC")

The FMMS must contain details of the developer's Marine Monitoring Centre / Marine Coordination Centre ("MCC") (if applicable), how the centre will be managed to facilitate cooperation with the various fisheries and how commercial fishers can contact the developer's centre.

5.5.3. Safety Zones

The FMMS must provide concise details of relevant safety zones, either what is likely to be applied for or what has been approved. This must include how the safety zones will be implemented and managed and information on the communication channels, mobile phone numbers and radio channels to be used.

5.5.4. Guard vessels

The FMMS must provide details of guard vessels (i.e. link to website or NTM) that will be used and a clear definition on their roles and responsibilities (primarily to inform all vessels not involved with the development).

5.5.5. Dropped objects.

In the course of operations objects may be dropped in the marine environment. Developers are obliged to report such losses immediately to the MCA and other organisations including MS-LOT within 24 hours. Organisations who should be sent the form are listed on DROPOB1. Developers must ensure information on dropped objects is provided to commercial fishing interests through Kingfisher charts and United Kingdom Hydrographic Office ("UKHO"). If damage to gear results from these objects compensation payments may be required (see Section 6).

Were feasible, developers are expected to retrieve dropped objects. If recovery of the dropped object is achieved, an updated DROPOB1 should be submitted to all relevant parties (i.e. those who were sent the original).

MS-LOT expect that the developers will include a copy of the drop object guidance and form, adapted with local details where necessary, as an appendix to their site specific FMMS.

A copy of the dropped object guidance and forms are included in Appendix 1 of this guidance note.

If fishing vessels lose gear within the windfarm site instructions of how to report this must be included within the FMMS.

5.5.6. Transit Plans

Transit Plans must be included in the FMMS to identify routes to and from the construction/operation ports and offshore wind farm sites which minimise risk to commercial fisheries interests. These must include details of preferred shelter areas.

Transit plans may include areas outside those traditionally assessed within the ES and Marine Scotland recommend developers, through their relevant FLOs and FIRs if applicable, engage early with the commercial fishers to identify suitable shelter areas/routes. A summary of the assessment should be provided in the FMMS.

Transit plans must include a reporting mechanism to Marine Scotland in the event that developer's vessels are unable to comply with the transit route through force majeure.

Once an offshore wind farm goes into the operation and maintenance stages, the FMMS must be maintained and transit routes etc. adhered to.

5.5.7. Monitoring

As directed by individual consents monitoring maybe required in order to inform the production of the FMMS. The developer must monitor or collect data as relevant and agreed with Scottish Ministers.

The FMMS must detail any fisheries monitoring planned by the developer.

All efforts must be made to agree monitoring proposals with all interested parties including the relevant CFWG and Regional Advisory Groups ("RAGs").

6. Cooperation Payments

Adequate cooperation payments for temporary and/or permanent loss of access to fishing grounds and damage to, or loss of, gear is a key concern for the commercial fisheries sector.

The FMMS must:

- Include a flow chart of how a claim is to be made from start to finish and a template claim form within the site specific FMMS appendices.
- Detail what evidence is required from commercial fishers to claim cooperation Payment
- Detail what method of cooperation Payment is being utilized i.e. paid to move or paid to not fish (see FLOWW Best Practice Guidance for Offshore Renewables Developments: Recommendations for Fisheries Disruption Settlements and Community Funds (August 2015)).
- If alternate measures for cooperation Payments are being used. this must be clear within the FMMS.
- Detail circumstances where developers are intending to compensate commercial fishing interests. (i.e. for removal of creels during geophysical surveys)
- Detail circumstances where developers are not prepared to provide cooperation payments, perhaps due to the assumption of no impact stated in the developer's original EIA Report.

Developers and commercial fisheries stakeholders should note that the Scottish Ministers have no formal role or powers with regard to the award of individual cooperation payments between developers and commercial fisheries concerning the impact of offshore wind farm developments. It is important that developers are clear within their FMMS when and where payments will be made.

6.1. Instructions for Incidents

The FMMS must provide clear instruction for commercial fishers to follow, should an incident occur, for example:

- Damage to gear.
- Entanglement of fishing gear with cables.

A flowchart setting out the procedures for each example must be included as part of the FMMS. This must include contacts and forms on types/levels of evidence to be provided in order to claim compensation including:

- Compensation for loss of revenue loss of fishing/displacement/cable entanglement

- A form to be produced by the developer to facilitate compensation claims from commercial fishers – must include direction as to the forms of evidence required. This form must be included as an appendix to the FMMS.
- Compensation for damage to gear
- A standard form for commercial fishers to complete has been provided in Appendix 2.

6.2. Dispute Resolution

FLOWW Best Practice 2015 states ‘In the event that it is not possible to reach a mutually agreed settlement it may be appropriate to seek alternative dispute resolution (“ADR”). It is essential that ADR is undertaken by a neutral third party mutually agreed to by both sides of the dispute’.

The FMMS must state if agreement is not made for compensation what sort of alternative dispute resolution will be used and a procedure in place for either side activating the ADR.

7. Process for updating the FMMS

The FMMS must be updated and revised dependent on need and as directed by Scottish Ministers. Updates may be required as a result of identified short comings or as a result of change in circumstance i.e. moving from construction to O&M, any changes will be in consultation with the CFWG and other relevant stakeholders.

The FMMS will be subject to document control and the latest version will be found on the Scottish Government website.

APPENDIX 1 – Dropped Object Form and Guidance

GUIDANCE FOR DROPOB1 - OFFSHORE WIND & MARINE RENEWABLES DROPPED OBJECTS FORM

Materials dropped at sea can constitute a significant hazard to other sea users and the marine environment. Licensees must report dropped object incidents to the nearest local coastguard station by telephone at the first opportunity. In instances where the dropped object poses a hazard to other mariners, licensees should also ensure that a Notice to Mariners is issued to alert relevant parties. To ensure other sea users are aware of major hazards resulting from such incidences, all loss or unregulated dumping of materials at sea relating to offshore wind or marine renewables must also be reported through a Marine Scotland – DROPOB1 - Offshore Wind & Marine Renewables Dropped Objects Form.

It is the responsibility of the licensee to ensure that any contractor, or person involved in construction/maintenance work on their behalf, is made aware of, and adheres to, the dropped objects procedure that has been put in place.

What should be reported?

Although small objects dropped into the sea are unlikely to affect the environment and other sea users, it is impossible to set a threshold under which reporting is unnecessary. Instead, licensees are advised to report any lost/dropped object if they are unsure of the hazard it might cause.

Please consider the following when deciding whether or not to report materials dropped at sea:

- No material should be intentionally discarded at sea, except material that is legally deposited in accordance with the requirements of relevant legislation or deposited under conditions of force majeure. The latter is only relevant if the dumping is necessary to secure the safety of the vessel, installation or crew.
- Material deposited under conditions of force majeure, excluding material legally deposited in accordance with the requirements of, or exemptions from relevant legislation, must be reported to the MS-LOT.
- A health and safety risk assessment must be carried out to inform whether the object should be retrieved or may be left in situ. The retrieval of the object(s) should be discussed with the MS-LOT. Marine Scotland encourage that every attempt is made to retrieve the object where safe to do so, however where this is not achievable that should be explained.
- Materials that are particularly resistant to rot, can foul the propellers of vessels and present a very real hazard to divers and submersibles. They also constitute a significant hazard to marine life.

- Plastic sheeting, bags and containers can block the cooling water intakes of vessels of all sizes as well as constitute a significant hazard to marine life.
- Materials that may snag and damage fishing nets, resulting in lost fishing time or in extreme cases, threaten the safety of the fishing vessel.
- Materials lost or discarded at sea may be moved considerable distances by currents and tides, and may eventually have a significant impact not anticipated at the 'dropped' location.

Submitting the DROPOB1 - Offshore Wind & Marine Renewables Dropped Objects Form

The incident should be reported to the local coastguard as soon as possible, followed by submission of the DROPOB1 form. The DROPOB1 form must be submitted to the organisations listed on the form no later than 24 hours after the event takes place (or as soon as possible where there is likely to be a significant hazard to other sea users). In circumstances where not all the information is available within 24 hours, the form should be submitted and can be updated at a later time. The form should be submitted electronically to MS.MarineRenewables@gov.scot.

Survey

Should the MS-LOT deem it necessary, the Licensee must undertake an appropriate survey (within operational and safety constraints) to locate the substances or objects. If the MS-LOT is of the view that any accidental deposits are present, then the deposits must be removed by the Licensee as soon where reasonably practicable following the giving of such a view by the MS-LOT, and at the Licensee's expense. The Licensee must also bear the cost of updating Charts and NMPi.

DROPOB1 - OFFSHORE WIND & MARINE RENEWABLES DROPPED OBJECTS FORM

Marine Scotland notification pro-forma for reporting the dropped materials from the offshore wind/marine renewables industry at sea

This DROPOB1 form should be completed in conjunction with the ‘Dropped Objects Policy Guidance’. This DROPOB1 must be submitted electronically to the organisations listed below no later than 24 hours after the event takes place (or as soon as possible where there is likely to be a significant hazard to other sea users). In circumstances where not all the information is available within 24 hours, the form should be submitted and can be updated at a later time.]

Marine Scotland	MS.MarineRenewables@gov.scot
Local HM Coastguard Station(s)	[dependent on location of dropped object]
Maritime & Coastguard Agency	navigationsafety@mcga.gov.uk
Kingfisher at Seafish	kingfisher@seafish.co.uk
Northern Lighthouse Board	Navigation@nlb.org.uk
UK Hydrographic Office (UKHO)	sdr@ukho.gov.uk
Navigational Warnings at UKHO	navwarnings@btconnect.com
Scottish Fisherman’s Federation	PON2@sff.co.uk
<i>Where geographically relevant:</i>	
West Coast RIFG	Alastair.mcruaraidh.mcneill@gmail.com
Outer Hebrides RIFG	info@wifa.co.uk
Orkney Management Group	orkneyfisheries@btconnect.com
Shetland Shellfish Management Organisation	carole@ssmo.shetland.co.uk

Reporter details		Date of report:	
Full name:		Position/Title:	
Contact telephone no:		Contact e-mail:	

Operator/Organisation/Company responsible for dropped object:	
Name licensee or vessel responsible for dropped object	
Location/position at the time of dropping object:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Date dropped:	Time (24hours):
Weather conditions at time:	Depth of sea (metres)
Wind direction (0-360 degree):	Wind speed (knots):
Beaufort scale: tide rate/direction	Wave height (metres):
DROPPED OBJECT(S) – PROVIDE FULL DESCRIPTION. MATERIALS INVOLVED, FUNCTION OF OBJECT, DIMENSIONS ETC. PROVIDE PHOTOS IF AVAILABLE.	
If the materials are resting on the seabed are they near offshore assets? Yes or No:	
If yes please provide details:	
Are the materials likely to float on sea surface or in water column? Yes or No:	
If no, estimated clearance over object:	

If the answer to question above is yes - are materials likely to reach shore or cross an international border? - please specify

Reasons for dropping object(s)

What are the plans to recover the materials? Please specify details, including anticipated timescales for the recovery operation. If there are no plans to recover the materials the reason for this must be clearly specified.

What are considered to be the risks and dangers to other users of the sea as a result of the lost or dumped materials not being recovered?

Any further information that may be useful:

In addition to those mandatory stated at the top of this form, please list the organisations that you have / will copy this form to:

For internal Marine Scotland use only:

Incident history:

Date of notification:

Actions taken:

Final action:

Confirmation that case is closed :

Name of person closing the dropped objects case:

Date closed:

Reason for closing case:

MS – Compliance/Fisheries/Renewables	
SFF	
NFFO	
IFGs	
MCA	
Kingfisher	
NLB	
UKHO	

APPENDIX 2 – Guidance and claims form for damage to gear

Guidance on claim for compensation for damage or loss of fishing gear, loss of fishing time, or damage to vessel by suspected offshore renewable activity.

Marine Scotland has produced this guidance and the associated claim forms to assist both developers and skippers in reaching a resolution, but has no role or responsibility in arbitrating claims.

Accidental damage may be caused by vessels connected to renewable developments in a number of ways :

- **Damage to fishing vessel** by direct collision between vessels or through coming fast on obstacles which damages structural integrity or engines.
- **Damage to fishing gear both static and mobile** through interaction with vessels connected to renewables developments, with equipment or infrastructure deposited either deliberately or by accident.

The likely success of a claim will be dependent on the level of evidence both relating to the incident and to the associated costs that can be produced by the skipper.

Arbitration - Developers may employ an arbitration service to help resolve claims.

Compensation Claim form

Completion by the Skipper Section 1

Skipper should complete relevant sections where information is available.

Section 1.1 details of Skipper's vessel including name and registration of vessel

Section 1.2 Incident Information: dependent on what type of gear being used complete sections on mobile or static gear. Accurate information on location of incident is crucial in identifying potential parties who may have been responsible for losses.

Section 1.3 Details of implicated party if available – was a vessel seen in the area or is there AIS information available.

Section 1.4 Supporting evidence of other vessels in the area- will require a witness statement from other vessel.

Section 1.5 Full details of vessel damage or gear damaged- includes costs for repairs, replacement gear, lost catch, lost fishing time.

Section 1.6 Full details of Lost gear - includes costs for repairs, replacement gear, lost catch, lost fishing time.

Section 1.7 Details of insurance held for the vessel

Documentation – a complete list of evidence provided and copies of such things as fishing licence MCA safety certificate gear receipts. Evidence of loss of earnings.

Declaration of Skipper -must be signed by skipper.

Sections 2 and 3 will be completed by the local fishery officer

Marine Scotland compliance – local fishery offices

<https://www2.gov.scot/Topics/marine/Compliance/resources/fisheriesoffices>

Section 2 To be completed by the Inspector for Fisheries/Fishery Officer- Fishery Officer **can** comment on evidence produced.

Section 3 To be completed by the Inspector for Fisheries/Fishery Officer- Verification of earnings (**if** Fishery Officer has access to information on similar types of vessels and can comment on likely earnings)

Section 4 identifying relevant developer to whom claim submitted.

<p>COMPENSATION CLAIM FORM</p> <p>Claim for compensation for damage or loss of fishing gear, loss of fishing time, or damage to vessel by offshore renewable activity</p>	<p>Official Use Only</p> <p>Ref. No.</p> <p>Operator</p> <p>Block No.</p>
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SECTION 1: To be completed by the Skipper	
1.1 Vessel Information:	
Name of Vessel	Registration No.
Name and Address of Skipper	Name and Address of Owner/Agent
Name of person on watch	Crew name(s)
1.2 Incident Information:	
Date of Incident	Type of Fishing in which engaged
Time of Incident	e.g. Creels / Trawl

**Nature of
Incident**

e.g. how the
incident
occurred, how
the skipper /
crew
responded,
attempts made
to retrieve gear.

Please complete either section A or B depending on gear type used:

A) Non-static Gear

Start of Tow	Latitude:	Direction of Tow (°)
DD°MM.M'	Longitude:	Speed of Tow (kn)
End of Tow	Latitude:	Wind Force (mph)
(position snagged)	Longitude:	Wind Direction (°)
DD°MM.M'		

B) Static Gear (coordinates of all gear lost / damaged)

Conditions	Wind Force (mph)	Wind Direction (°)
Number of fleets		
Fleet lengths		
Number of pots per fleet		

	Start Position (DD°MM.M')	End Position (DD°MM.M')
Fleet 1	Latitude:	Latitude:
	Longitude:	Longitude:
Fleet 2	Latitude:	Latitude:
	Longitude:	Longitude:

Fleet 3	Latitude:	Latitude:
	Longitude:	Longitude:
If more than 3 fleets were used please add details here:		
Number and description of surface markets used:		
1.3 Details of implicated party (if available):		
Name of Vessel	Registration No.	
Name and Address of Skipper	Name and Address of Company	

Evidence to support
this party caused
the damage

Where can the
debris be inspected

Photographs
attached?

(Yes/No)

AIS information attached?

(Yes/No)

Any other evidence
to support damage
or loss. Please add
all relevant
evidence

1.4 Supporting evidence of vessels witnessing the incident: (if none write "NONE")	
Name of Vessel(s)	Statement(s) are: (attached or to follow)
1.5 Details of Damaged Gear:	
Full details of vessel damage or gear damaged:	

<p>Value of replacement or repairs (excluding VAT)</p> <p>Loss of fishing time</p> <p>Fish lost/dumped due to contamination</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 35%;">Fishing gear:</td> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: right;">Value:</td> <td style="width: 35%; text-align: center;">£</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vessel damage:</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">Value:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">£</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hours:</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 25px;"></td> <td style="text-align: right;">Value:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">£</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quantity:</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 25px;"></td> <td style="text-align: right;">Value:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">£</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: right;">Total:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">£</td> </tr> </table> <p>1.6 Details of Lost Gear:</p>	Fishing gear:		Value:	£	Vessel damage:		Value:	£	Hours:		Value:	£	Quantity:		Value:	£	Total:			£
Fishing gear:		Value:	£																		
Vessel damage:		Value:	£																		
Hours:		Value:	£																		
Quantity:		Value:	£																		
Total:			£																		
<p>Full details of vessel damage or gear lost:</p>																					

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Value of replacement or repairs (excluding VAT)	Fishing gear:		£	
	Vessel damage:		£	
Loss of fishing time	Hours:		Value:	£
Fish lost/dumped due to contamination	Quantity:		Value:	£
			Total:	£

1.7 Details of Insurance:

The following details of the vessel's Hull and Machinery Insurance are required if part of this claim relates to damage to the vessel

Insurer	Hull Excess	£
Policy No.	Machinery Excess	£

Documentation:

Fishermen should provide evidence, where possible, of e.g. fishing licence, MCA safety cert, photo plotter, photos of damage gear, original receipts from gear purchase. If claiming loss of earnings, please provide evidence of e.g. sales notes for time of year and accounts.

Please list all documents included with this claim form:

1.7 Declaration of Skipper:

I hereby certify that the details provided by me in this claim forms are, to the best of my knowledge, true and accurate

Signed Print Name Date

SECTION 2: To be completed by the Inspector for Fisheries/Fishery Officer

The above statement was given to me at _____ Fisheries Office, and I have/have not been shown evidence (including but not limited to, damage to gear, vessel, debris etc.) which appears to be consistent with the statement in Section 1, subject to the following observations: -

Signed Print Name Date

SECTION 3: To be completed by the Inspector for Fisheries/Fishery Officer

3.1 Verification of Earnings

Vessel Name and PLN

Voyage Commence: Date and Time

Voyage End: Date and Time

Fishing Operation: Commence Date and Time

Fishing Operations: End Date and Time

Total Hours of Fishing Operations

Gross Earnings for trip £

ICES Rectangle(s) where vessel fished

Gear type of vessel

Mesh Size (if applicable)			
Average Daily Earnings for trip	£		/day
Average Daily Earnings not including day of damage	£		/day
Average Daily Earnings for vessels of same class/gear/area during the same period			
		£	/day
Number of Vessels used for average.			
Signed	Print	Name	Date
Designation	Official Stamp:		

SECTION 4: To be forwarded to relevant developer of contractor, by owner, agent, or Fishery Officer as appropriate

Please enter address of developer or contractor: