



**DOGGER BANK
TEESSIDE A & B**

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Deadline VII Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Fisheries Liaison Plan

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1. Introduction

1.1. About this document

- 1.1.1. The previously published Zonal Forewind Fisheries Liaison Plan (FLP) (Document ref. F-STN-PR-002, Version 2) (Appendix 1) was developed to present Forewind's approach to liaison and consultation with the fishing industry in association with the development of offshore wind farm projects, including cable corridors and landfall sites, in the Dogger Bank Offshore Wind Farm Zone. This document presents a more detailed draft Fisheries Liaison Plan for the Dogger Bank Teesside A & B projects as they move into the next stage of development.
- 1.1.2. It has been drafted in conjunction with the current Fisheries Liaison Officers (FLOs) who have been appointed to support Forewind's consultation process.
- 1.1.3. The FLP has been produced for stakeholders from the fishing industry and is intended to provide clarity on Forewind's delivery objectives as well as the Forewind approach to liaison.

1.2. Background

- 1.2.1. In the UK Renewable Energy Strategy the UK Government describes its commitment to provide 15 % of the UK's electricity needs from renewable energy sources by 2020. The creation of offshore wind farms, amongst other renewable energy sources, is expected to make a significant contribution towards achieving this objective.
- 1.2.2. To help facilitate this The Crown Estate announced proposals for the third round (Round 3) of offshore wind farm leasing in June 2008, following on from the 8 gigawatts (GW) planned from earlier UK offshore wind leasing programmes (namely, Rounds 1 and 2). Following the outcome of a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and considerations of a range of factors, such as wind resource, water depth, geology, bathymetry and other users, 9 development 'zones' were identified by The Crown Estate, with a combined target energy generation capacity of 32GW. On 8 January 2010, following a competitive tender process, The Crown Estate announced the successful bidders for each of the zones. Forewind, a consortium of RWE, SSE, Statkraft and Statoil, was awarded the development rights for the Dogger Bank Zone.
- 1.2.3. Forewind has the objective to achieve consent for wind farms in the Dogger Bank Zone. An application for the second phase of the Dogger Bank wind farms, Dogger Bank Teesside A & B, was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate in March 2014 and this FLP has been developed for these projects.

1.3. Dogger Bank Teesside A & B

- 1.3.1. Dogger Bank Teesside A & B comprises two offshore wind farm arrays, each with a maximum installed capacity of 1.2GW. The key project characteristics for the Dogger Bank Teesside A & B projects are outlined in Table 1.1 below.

Table 1.1 Dogger Bank Teesside A key project characteristics

Project Information	Detail
Project size	560km ² / 216 sq. miles
Project Capacity	Up to 1200MW
Distance from shore (closest point)	196km
Predominant water depth range	20 to 35m below LAT

Table 1.2 Dogger Bank Teesside B key project characteristics

Project Information	Detail
Project size	593km ² / 229 sq. miles
Project Capacity	Up to 1200MW
Distance from shore (closest point)	165km
Predominant water depth range	20 to 40m below LAT

1.3.2. The coordinates for Dogger Bank Teesside A and Dogger Bank Teesside B are outlined in Tables 1.3 and 1.4 below and the project areas are shown in Figure 1.

Table 1.3 Dogger Bank Teesside A coordinates

WGS 84/UTM ZONE 31 N (3°E)				
Point	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Latitude	Longitude
TSA-1	472908	6107993	55° 7.074' N	2° 34.514' E
TSA-2	506308	6107993	55° 7.116' N	3° 5.934' E
TSA-3	506003	6106692	55° 6.414' N	3° 5.645' E
TSA-4	505581	6104889	55° 5.443' N	3° 5.246' E
TSA-5	505159	6103087	55° 4.471' N	3° 4.848' E

TSA-6	504737	6101284	55° 3.499' N	3° 4.449' E
TSA-7	504315	6099482	55° 2.528' N	3° 4.051' E
TSA-8	503893	6097679	55° 1.556' N	3° 3.654' E
TSA-9	503471	6095877	55° 0.584' N	3° 3.256' E
TSA-10	503084	6094222	54° 59.692' N	3° 2.892' E
TSA-11	502645	6092347	54° 58.682' N	3° 2.479' E
TSA-12	502627	6092272	54° 58.641' N	3° 2.463' E
TSA-13	502205	6090469	54° 57.669' N	3° 2.066' E
TSA-14	502041	6089767	54° 57.291' N	3° 1.912' E
TSA-15	500892	6089795	54° 57.306' N	3° 0.836' E
TSA-16	498624	6089847	54° 57.334' N	2° 58.711' E
TSA-17	498367	6089853	54° 57.337' N	2° 58.470' E
TSA-18	472908	6090435	54° 57.607' N	2° 34.614' E

Table 1.4 Dogger Bank Teesside B coordinates

WGS 84/UTM ZONE 31 N (3°E)				
Point	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Latitude	Longitude
TSB-1	445523	6108971	55° 7.466' N	2° 8.743' E
TSB-2	450126	6109539	55° 7.801' N	2° 13.068' E
TSB-3	468113	6091645	54° 58.242' N	2° 30.113' E
TSB-4	467043	6090569	54° 57.658' N	2° 29.117' E
TSB-5	453619	6077075	54° 50.319' N	2° 16.670' E
TSB-6	452689	6077082	54° 50.317' N	2° 15.801' E
TSB-7	433143	6096527	55° 0.666' N	1° 57.272' E

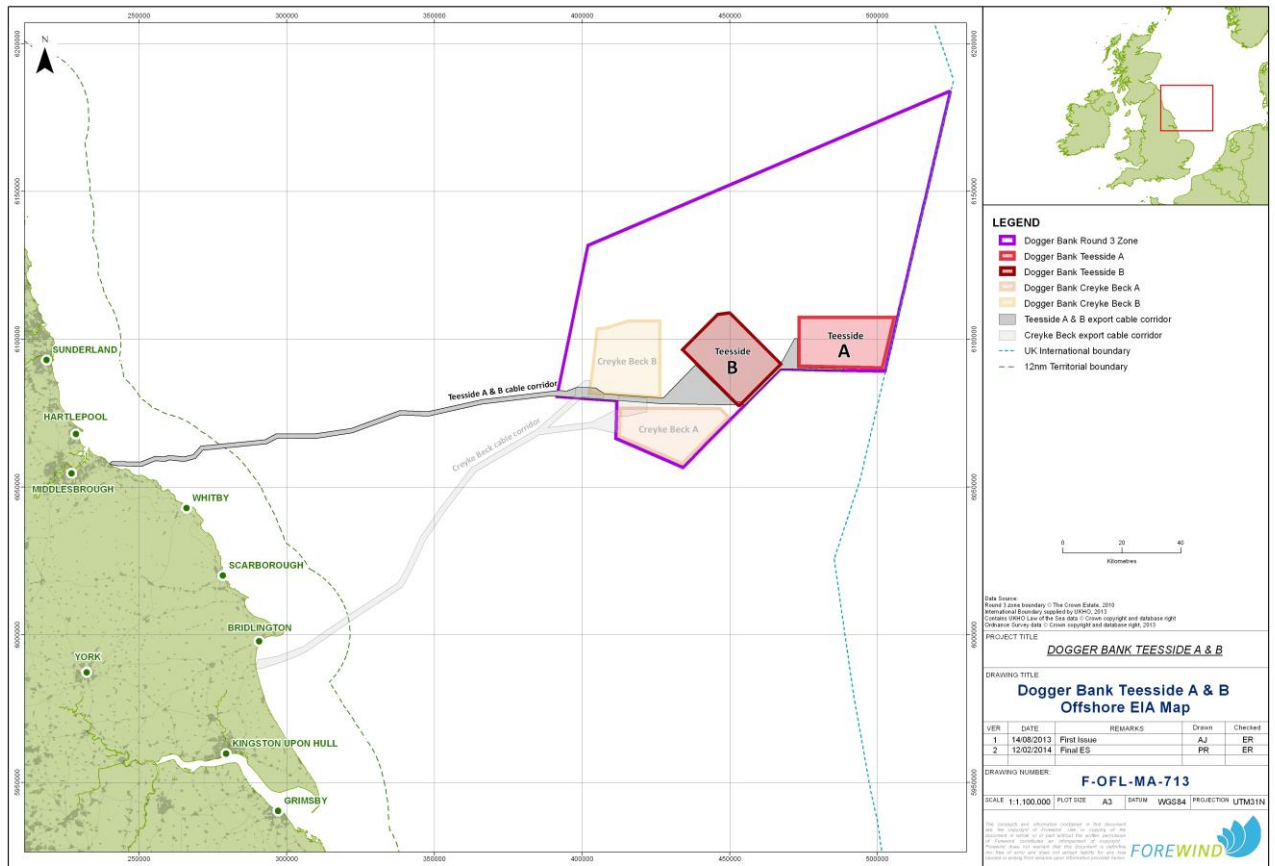


Figure 1 Dogger Bank Teesside A & B array boundaries and export cable corridor

2. Outline Co-existence Strategy

2.1. Coexistence

- 2.1.1. Forewind believes that the fishing industry and offshore wind farm development can co-exist peacefully at Dogger Bank Teesside A & B. Forewind has not applied for restrictions on fishing activity within the wind farm areas post construction, with restrictions being limited to the application for standard safety zones during the construction phase and operational safety zones around manned platforms only. The most sustainable approach to co-existence is to avoid and reduce impacts. A successful co-existence strategy will require open and continuous communication between the project operators and the fishing industry. Mitigation will be addressed appropriately where required on a case-by-case basis.
- 2.1.2. The Co-existence Plan will be drafted once the final construction plan has been developed, in consultation with the relevant statutory bodies and fisheries stakeholders.
- 2.1.3. Forewind regards coexistence as the continuation of both industries of the Dogger Bank Teesside A & B wind farm site and the associated export cable corridor. An approach of avoiding and reducing impacts to the fishing industry is regarded as the most appropriate way forward to co-existence.
- 2.1.4. The co-existence 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 within the operational site and along the export cable corridor. This includes the sharing of results from the cable post installation surveys;
 - Measures to minimise as far as is practicably feasible potential impacts on fisheries stakeholders;
 - Mitigation options and a mitigation strategy;
 - On-going liaison plans;
 - Consideration of monitoring of fishing activities;
 - Pre-construction and post-construction nearshore fish surveys developed in collaboration with Marine Management Organisation (MMO) & local fisheries stakeholders;
 - Pre-construction and post-construction offshore fish surveys developed in collaboration with MMO and fishermen active in the Dogger Bank Teesside A & B project areas;
 - Maintaining a Fishing Liaison Officer (FLO) as the main point of contact for

Dogger Bank Teesside A & B throughout the project, as well as engaging a Fishing Industry Representative (FIR) as appropriate;

- Promotion of productive coexistence through the early provision of construction and cable laying plans to fisheries stakeholders, including the use of cable protection measures if required, and the collaborative use of the Forewind commissioned 3D Simulator Model;
- Consideration of the use of guard vessels outside of safety zones based on risk assessments;
- Code of conduct for guard vessels;
- Code of conduct for vessels undertaking project related activities;
- Emergency response procedures (e.g. Plan A and also a contingency plan);
- Conflict avoidance policy;
- Incident management and reporting procedures;
- Risk Assessment and Risk Management policies;
- Compensation evaluation methodologies; and
- Fishing gear interaction response procedures.

3. Fisheries Liaison Strategy

3.1. Fisheries Liaison Strategy

- 3.1.1. Forewind recognises that effective and meaningful consultation is an integral part of its development activities and is committed to ensuring that a transparent approach to consultation and engagement is maintained.
- 3.1.2. In reaching this stage of development for Dogger Bank Teesside A & B, Forewind has actively engaged all relevant stakeholders in the development of its project. Forewind's stakeholder engagement objectives are as follows:
- To identify and pro-actively engage with those statutory bodies, non-governmental organisations, other national and international organisations, and relevant stakeholders that have the potential to be affected by Forewind's activities;
 - To develop a transparent consultation and engagement strategy which fulfils the pre-application consultation requirements of the Planning Act;
 - To prioritise consultation with stakeholders who are directly affected or who have a greater cause for concern as a result of Forewind's development proposals;
 - To be open and honest in all communications with Forewind's stakeholders;
 - To recognise the interests and points of view of Forewind's stakeholders and wherever appropriate to use these to inform our development activities; and
 - To undertake a comprehensive Zone Appraisal and Planning (ZAP) Process and appropriate consultation with stakeholders to enable robust site selection and identification of individual projects for development.
- 3.1.3. Future Fisheries Liaison will be continued on the principles outlined above, to which Forewind has adhered to to-date.
- 3.1.4. Forewind recognises that the FLP should be an evolving plan to allow it to accommodate spatial and temporal changes in development activity. Potential impacts on the fishing industry may change with the various phases of development (pre-construction, construction, operation and decommissioning) and therefore the plan will recognise the changing nature of fishing activity.
- 3.1.5. Liaison activities will be based primarily on the following guidance and experience:
- Best Practice Guidance for Offshore Renewable Developments, Fishing Liaison with offshore Wind and Wet Renewables Group (FLOWW)

(January 2014);

- The series of liaison meetings undertaken to date and in the future with national fishermen's federations and regional associations;
- Direct Liaison undertaken to date with individual fishermen, vessel owners and landing agents; and
- Consultation with the North Eastern IFCA and MMO officers.

3.2. Fisheries Liaison Roles

3.2.1. It is important to Forewind to be able to communicate directly with all stakeholders, including the fishing industry and the regulatory stakeholders. Fisheries Liaison Officers (FLO), Fisheries Industry Representatives (FIR) and Fisheries Liaison Representatives (FLR) were all utilised in various stages of the pre-application work for Dogger Bank Teesside A & B. These roles will also be appointed to support Dogger Bank Teesside A & B as it moves forwards into the pre-construction, construction, operation and decommissioning of the project as required by the industry and the project operators. The different Forewind fisheries liaison roles are described further below.

Fisheries Liaison Officers

3.2.2. Forewind has contracted experienced and skilled individuals with considerable experience of the fishing industry within the North Sea to undertake the role of 'Fisheries Liaison Officer' (FLO) (sometimes referred to as Fisheries Liaison Coordinators) to support the pre-application phase for Dogger Bank Teesside A & B. FLOs will also be appointed by the project operator as the project moves into the pre-construction phase.

3.2.3. The primary responsibilities of the FLO are:

- To maintain the fisheries stakeholder database, throughout the life of the project, which contains the following details of fishing vessel operation within the area of the project:
 - The vessel's name, registration and base port
 - Skipper & crew details
 - Vessel radio call sign
 - Vessel/skipper mobile phone number
 - Method(s) of fishing and static gear surface marker details
 - Target species
 - Fishing grounds relevant to the project
 - Fishing periods and operating practices
 - Skipper concerns
- To organise and minute Fisheries Working Group (FWG) meetings during the early design phase, pre-construction, construction phase and

operational phases, with the frequency and timings of meetings appropriate to the level of activity at the time;

- To consult the relevant Fishing Industry Representatives (see below) on the cable burial assessment and cable specification and installation plan noting the preference of the fishing industry for cables to be buried to sufficient depth or cable protection to be over-trawlable wherever feasible in order to allow fishing to continue;
- To maintain regular liaison with relevant fishermen's associations, individual skippers and vessel owners, the North Eastern Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authority (NEIFCA) and District MMO officers;
- To prepare and distribute with appropriate timing, the required information and notices, of all project related activities which could potentially interact with fisheries stakeholders. This will include:
 - A description of the works to be undertaken
 - The co-ordinates of any partially installed and fully installed infrastructure
 - The schedule of works
 - Details of the vessels involved in the works including the vessels contact details
 - Installation vessels transit routes
 - The locations and timings of safety exclusion zones to be imposed around installation or maintenance activities
 - H & S standards and COLREGS obligations
 - Environmental standards
 - Contractor obligations
 - Conflict avoidance response procedures
- Obtain and transmit to the developer all relevant fishermen's concerns in respect of the various activities associated with the project;
- To advise fishermen of any changes in project design, scheduling, policies or relevant legislation;
- To be available as the project's first point of contact for fishermen;
- To assess the need for and to organise guard vessels, scout vessels and offshore liaison officers;
- Monitor fishing activities within the wind farm site and export cable route;
- Make contractors aware of relevant fishing activities and provide details of vessel and gear types which could be present in the vicinity of their areas

of work, any relevant fishermen's sensitivities and channels and contact details for communicating with fishing vessels at sea;

- Recommending and advising the project operator regarding the appointment of UK and international Fishing Industry Representatives (see below) that may be considered necessary for the successful development of the zone;
- Coordinate the activities and responsibilities of the projects Fishing Industry Representative; and
- Engage and negotiate with key UK and other relevant national and international organisations, such as the North Sea Advisory Council (NSAC).

Fishing Industry Representatives (FIRs)

3.2.4. Fishing Industry Representatives (FIRs) will be appointed as a point of contact within the fishing industry. These representatives should represent the views of all fishing sectors within his or her remit. The FIRs must have the backing and support of the regional fisheries sector to enable a trusting relationship to be established, but should also be able and willing to disseminate information from the developer to the fishing community on a timely and all-inclusive basis. The FIR may be sourced through any number of avenues, including national federations, regional and local fishermen's societies and or groups, or may be an individual who has worked extensively within the industry.

3.2.5. The primary responsibilities of the FIR are:

- To be the local conduit for liaison with local fisheries stakeholders;
- To assist the FLO at a local level in undertaking the tasks listed above;
- To act as the managing Offshore Liaison Officer on survey and construction vessels;
- To feed back to the FLO any fishermen's concerns communicated to the FIR; and
- To assist in the distribution of notices and relevant project information to fisheries stakeholders and to check recipients receipt of such notices.

Fisheries Liaison Representatives (FLRs)

3.2.6. Fisheries Liaison Representatives (FLRs) will be present on vessels engaged by the project as appropriate and are responsible for liaising with fishing vessels encountered on site. It is essential to maintain a sound working relationship between the operator and fishing industry where appropriate, and it is the duty of the FLR to maintain this.

- 3.2.7. The practice of employing FLRs will be maintained on board survey and construction vessels. The primary responsibilities of the FLR are:
- To maintain daily contact with, and keep records of, fishing vessels observed to be within the vicinity of the work areas of survey and construction vessels;
 - To keep the masters and watch officers of survey and construction vessels informed of fishing vessels in the vicinity of their vessels working area and the gears and modes of operation of such vessels;
 - To keep fishing vessels advised of the survey and constructions vessels locations, operations, schedules, safety zones and H&S factors; and
 - To assist and advise survey and construction vessels officers with the objective of minimising hindrance to fishing vessels, avoiding any conflicts and ensuring the required H&S.

Information Distribution and Liaison Channels

- 3.2.8. Notices and Information for fishermen (including survey and construction schedules, notification of any major maintenance activity, notices and activity specific information) will be distributed via the following channels:
- Individual fishermen on the FLO database
 - Local fishermen's associations (e.g. Hartlepool Fishermen's Society (HFS) and Redcar and Teesbay Fishermen's Association (RATFA))
 - Local harbour masters
 - Members of the FWG
 - NEIFCA
 - MMO District Fisheries office
 - Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA)
 - Netherlands Fishermen's Association (VisNed)
 - National Federation of Fishermen's Organisations (NFFO)
 - Danish Fishermen's Association (Danmarks Fiskeriforening)
 - French Fishermen's Association (Comité Régional des Pêches Maritimes et des Elevages Marins, Nord Pas de Calais Picardie)
 - Belgian Fishermen's Federation (Rederscentrale), Zeebrugge

- Scottish Fishermen’s Federation
- Swedish Fishermen’s Federation
- Norwegian Fishermen’s Association (Fiskebåt & FiskSør-Norges Trålerlag)
- German Fishermen’s Association (Deutscher- fischerei-verband)

Liaison and Notice and Information Distribution Scheduling

Table 3.1 Liaison and Notice and Information Distribution Scheduling

Point of contact or type of information	Detail
Construction Plan (including cable installation and burial plan)	Notices & information distribution not less than 6 months prior to the commencement of construction activities
Pre and post construction surveys	Notices & Information Distribution to the fishing community and bulletins such as Kingfisher not less than 14 days prior to survey mobilisation
Specific construction activities	Notices & information distribution not less than 6 weeks prior to the commencement of specific construction phases Notice & information distribution not less than 14 days for individual construction vessels mobilisations
Post installation surveys	Meetings and information sharing with the fishing community following cable installation surveys post cable installation
National fishermen’s federations and where appropriate regional associations (e.g. HFS and RATFA)	Early design phase, pre-construction, construction phase, post construction and operational phase meetings as required
NEIFCA and MMO District Fishing Office	Meetings during the pre-construction and construction phases, one a year for the operational phases
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.

4. Commercial Fisheries Compensation Strategy

4.1. Compensation Strategy

- 4.1.1. Forewind intend 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. These mitigation measures include, but are not limited to, removing curved arrays from the design envelope, moving the development boundaries to avoid key sandeel fishing grounds and deliberately siting project areas to avoid seine netting areas. Forewind will bury electrical cables where feasible, and where this is not feasible, remedial cable protection will be made 'over-fishable' where possible. Forewind are also committing to post installation surveys (bathymetric and geophysical) to assess whether cable burial or remedial protection is over-fishable.
- 4.1.2. 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, Forewind 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. 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".
- 4.1.3. The process for identifying the legitimate recipients and values to be paid shall be evidence based utilising information (where applicable) such as, 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. NEIFCA 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 Forewind to obtain vessel specific data and information in written, electronic or verbal form from the MMO and NEIFCA;
- MMO fisheries statistics;
- Written agreement for vessels to be inspected by representatives of Forewind and gain sight of on-board GPS plotter records;
- If requested, to allow Forewind observers on-board the vessel when undertaking representative fishing trips into the wind farm or export cable;
- Verification from MMO district fisheries officers and NEIFCA officers that claimants have a legitimate history of regularly deploying fishing gears within the export cable work and survey areas; 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 NEIFCA Byelaw XXII, Section 3.6 and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 404/2011.

4.2. Compensation during construction

- 4.2.1. The seine net fishery is the only fishery that has been assessed as having the potential to sustain a moderate adverse impact (i.e. significant in EIA terms) for the construction phase. As stated in Section 9.7.2 of Chapter 15 Commercial Fisheries of the Dogger Bank Teesside A & B ES (ref 6.15), Forewind have evaluated various mitigation options for seine net vessels including consideration for guard boat work. However, until the project design is finalised, the scale of the potential impact which seine netting vessels may incur will not be known, and therefore final mitigation strategies have yet to be finalised. Forewind acknowledge that although no other fishery has been assessed as sustaining significant impacts in EIA terms (i.e. moderate adverse) for the construction phase, it is recognised that impacts on individual vessels may differ from those assessed at fleet level. Forewind also recognises that in certain circumstances mitigation in the form of financial compensation may be required for the relocation of certain types of static fishing gears.
- 4.2.2. During the construction phase it is expected that disruption to fishing will be on a short term, temporary basis. Prior to construction and following completion of the final design phase, Forewind will review the impact on an individual basis for affected 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.

4.3. Compensation during operation

- 4.3.1. Forewind remains confident, based on evidence from existing operational offshore wind farms around the UK, that following commissioning of the wind farm there will not be significant effects on fishing incomes. The significant impacts to fishing are predicted to be restricted to seine netting only, although

Forewind acknowledge that due to data limitations, largely as a consequence of data protection constraints, impacts on certain individual vessels engaged in other fishing practices could differ considerably from those assessed at fleet level and may also require further mitigation or compensatory measures. Forewind has deliberately sited projects to avoid an area of higher seine net fishing between Dogger Bank Creyke Beck A, Dogger Bank Creyke Beck B and Dogger Bank Teesside B and will continue to liaise with seine net fishermen to identify ways to further minimise impacts to the seine net fishery on Dogger Bank Teesside A & B. Forewind has also removed the option for curved arrays from the wind farm layout rules to further mitigate against loss of fishing grounds for beam trawlers and is committed to working with the fishing organisations during the design phase to further mitigate where feasible.

- 4.3.2. Forewind recognise that in the case of seine net vessels, support may be required to assist the stakeholders in mitigating any significant localised loss of fishing area which might be proven to occur.

Glossary of Abbreviations

BERR:	Business, Environment and Regulatory Reform
DEFRA:	Department for Food and Rural Affairs
EIA:	Environmental Impact Assessment
ES:	Environmental Statement
EU:	European Union
FIR:	Fishing Industry Representative
FLC:	Fisheries Liaison Co-ordinator
FLOWW:	Fishing Liaison with Offshore Wind and Wet Renewables Group
FLP:	Fisheries Liaison Plan
FLR:	Fisheries Liaison Representative
GW:	Giga Watt
IFCA:	Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority
MMO:	Marine Management Organisation
MW:	Mega Watt
NSAC:	North Sea Advisory Council
NSIP:	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
SEA:	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SOCC:	Statement of Community Consultation
SoCG:	Statement of Common Ground
StEP:	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
UK:	United Kingdom

5. Appendices

Appendix 1 - Zonal Forewind Fisheries Liaison Plan