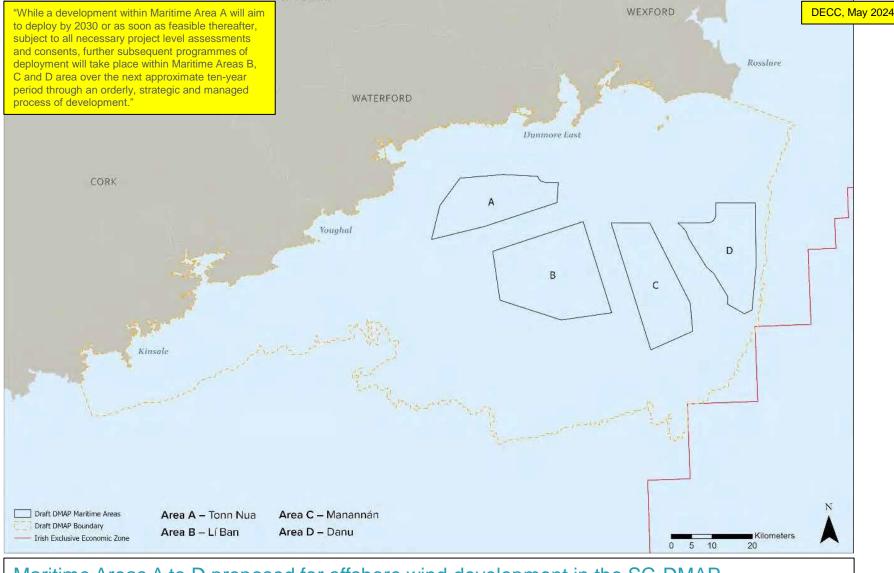
Update regarding plans for fixed offshore wind development in the Irish sector of the Celtic Sea	

Peter Croker, The M Horizon (UK) Limited, July 2024

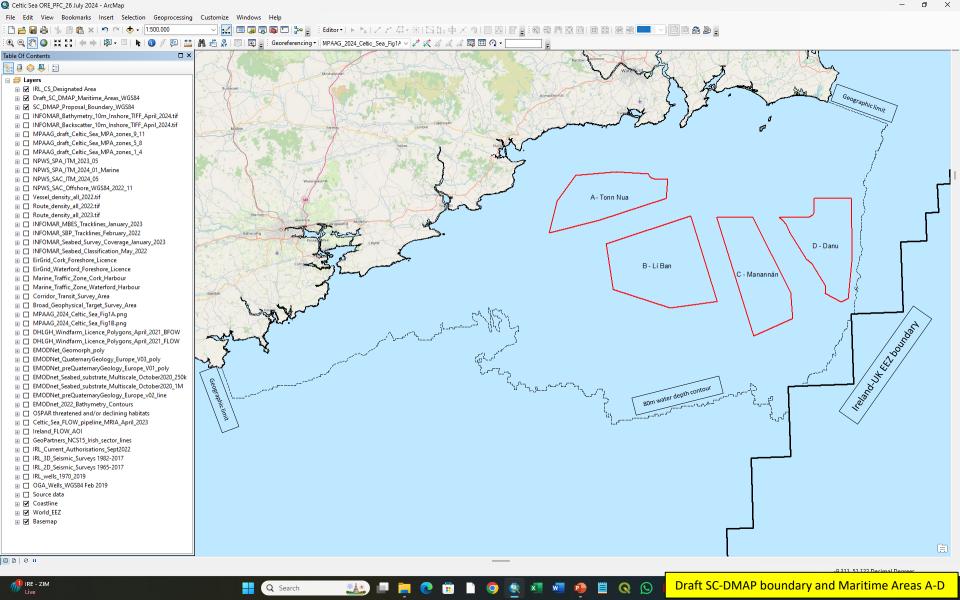
## References

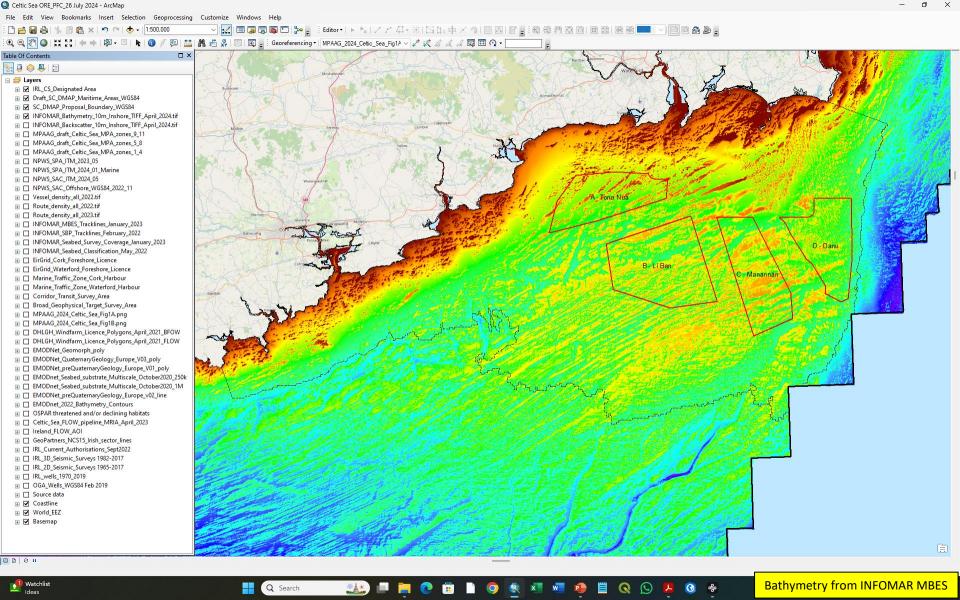
Government of Ireland (2024) Draft South Coast Designated Maritime Area Plan for Offshore Renewable Energy, DECC, May 2024

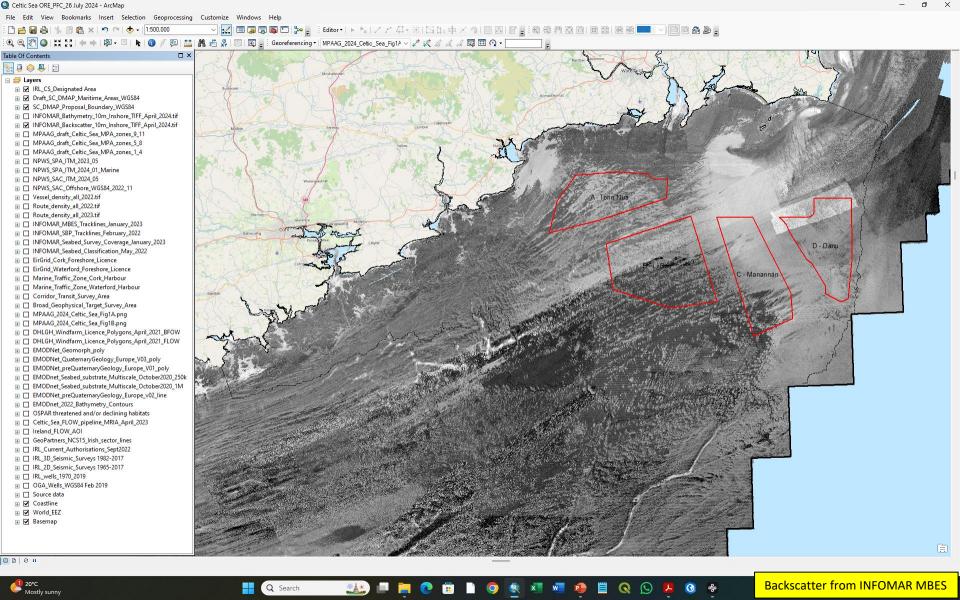
Marine Protected Area Advisory Group (2024) Ecological Sensitivity Analysis of the Celtic Sea to inform future designation of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), DHLGH, June 2024

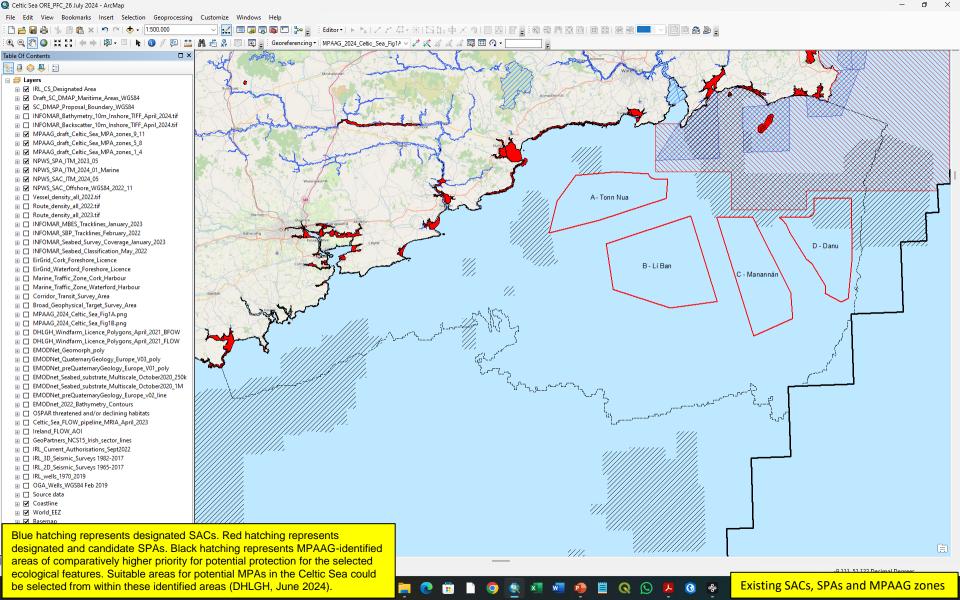


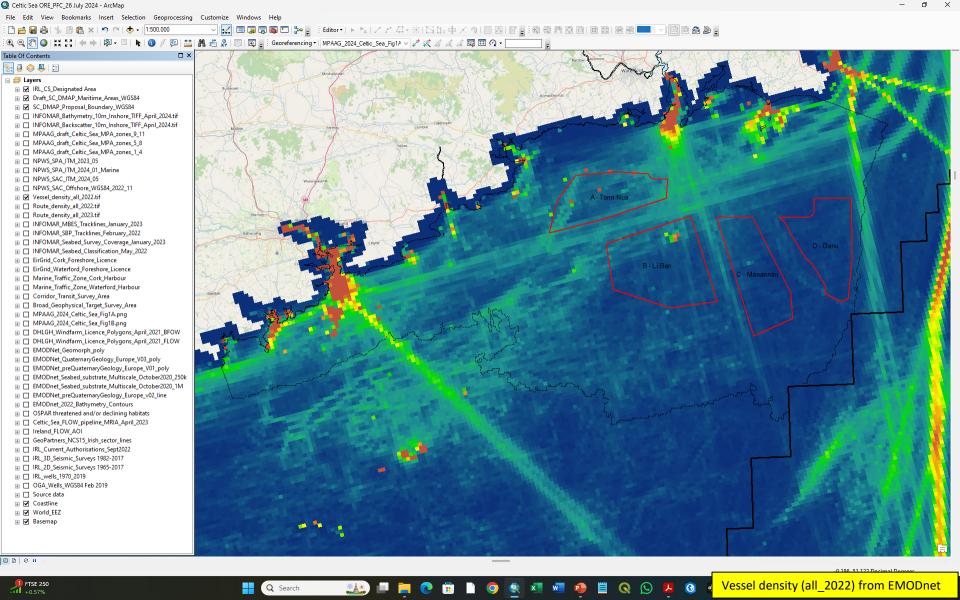
Maritime Areas A to D proposed for offshore wind development in the SC-DMAP

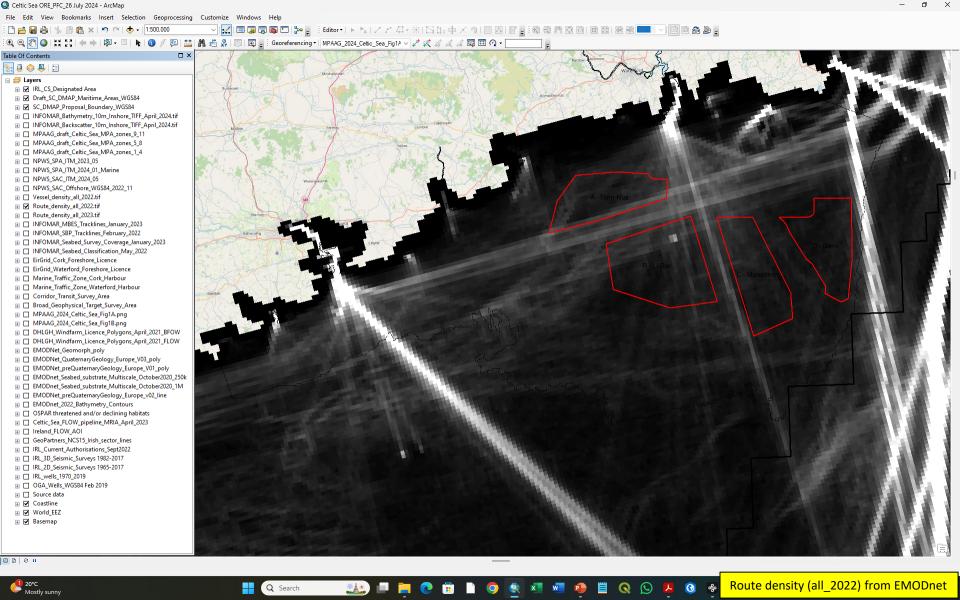


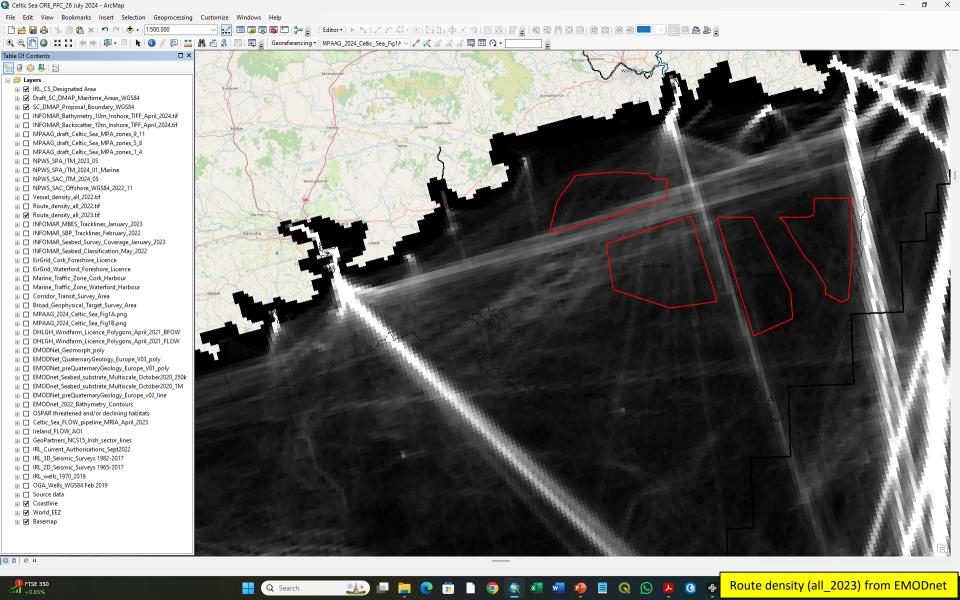


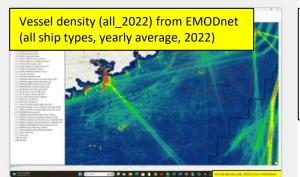












The Vessel density maps are created by Cogea for the European Marine Observation and Data Network (EMODnet). The maps are based on AIS data purchased annually from Collecte Localisation Satellites (CLS) and ORBCOMM. The maps, in GeoTIFF format, show shipping density in 1x1km cells of a grid covering all EU waters and some neighbouring areas. Density is expressed as hours per square kilometre per month. The following ship types are available: 0 Other, 1 Fishing, 2 Service, 3 Dredging or underwater ops, 4 Sailing, 5 Pleasure Craft, 6 High speed craft, 7 Tug and towing, 8 Passenger, 9 Cargo, 10 Tanker, 11 Military and Law Enforcement, 12 Unknown and All ship types. Data are available by month of year. Yearly averages are also available. Data currently available from 2017-2022.

The Route density maps data files are produced and provided to EMODnet by the European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA). The method selected by EMSA is the ship routes restoring method. This method rebuilds the track of each distinct ship from the recorded positions and counts how many routes are crossing each cell of a grid during a given period of time. The grids used as reference to build the route density maps are constructed to cover all the target areas and have a definition of 1x1 km. In order to build a density map, the first step is to collect ship positions data from EMSA's ship position database. Terrestrial AIS (T-AIS) and satellite AIS (S-AIS) data are collected by using an SQL query (filtering). Each ship position is collected with the indication of the ship's type. The traffic density map is created by counting the number of routes (polylines) crossing each grid cell and applying a colour code corresponding to the number of crossings. The system counts the number of polylines crossing boundary of each cell. The output of this process is a grid data file containing the number of vessel route crossings per cell. The data files are created for all combinations of the predefined criteria (i.e. area, ship type range and time period). The traffic density (the number of polylines crossing each cell) is presented by using a colour code per the range of values. A corresponding colour code is given to each cell. The output of this process is a georeferenced image file showing a density map with a predefined code by cell. The final route density maps are produced by aggregating (stacking and summing) the intermediate files generated according to the configured time criteria (i.e. monthly, seasonal and annual maps) and ship type ranges (i.e. Cargo, Fishing, Passenger, Tanker, All Other and All traffic) and finally clipping according to the preconfigured geographic area (e.g. All Europe). For each individual map, the following files are produced: a georeferenced image showing a density map with a predefined colour code by cell (e.g. a GeoTiff file); a grid data file containing the number of vessels routes crossings per cell (e.g. GeoTiff 16 bit signed)(Value - 9999 is assigned for cells without data); and, a metadata file, providing information about the route density map. Data currently available from 2019-2023.

