codling wind park

Marine Archaeology Management Plan

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DRAFT

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INTRODUCTION

Project and planning background

1.1.1 Codling Wind Park Ltd. (referred to hereafter as the 'Applicant') is proposing to develop the Codling Wind Park (CWP) Project, an offshore wind farm located in the Irish Sea, approximately 13 - 22 km off the east coast of Ireland, at County Wicklow. The CWP Project area is located within Irish territorial waters (up to 12 nautical miles (nm)) and the Irish Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).

1.1.2 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the Applicant to prepare a Marine Archaeology Management Plan (MAMP) for the proposed offshore works within the array site, the Offshore Export Cable Corridor (OECC) and any temporary works related to the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of CWP Project, seaward side of the High Water Mark (HWM).

1.1.3 The purpose of the MAMP is to provide an overarching framework by which the Applicant will manage potential risks to marine archaeological cultural heritage from CWP Project throughout its lifetime.

1.1.4 As an overarching framework the MAMP will cover all applicable licences as part of CWP Project including:

- (extant) Foreshore Investigation Licence Application (FILA) under the Foreshore Act 1933;
- Maritime Usage Licences (MULs) applied through Maritime Area Regulatory Authority (MARA);
- the Principal Consenting Licence; and
- Archaeological Licences and Consents.

1.1.5 An Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) was undertaken highlighting the potential interaction of CWP Project with the known and potential marine archaeology and cultural heritage resource below HWS (CWPL 2024a). This was submitted to An Coimisiún Pleanála (ACP) under Section 291 of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended.

1.1.6 As part of the EIAR submission a Marine Archaeological Technical Report (Appendix 14.3) was delivered. This included a desk-based study of primary and secondary sources, which informed the archaeological assessment of geophysical datasets. In support of the baseline characterisation at landfall, an intertidal walkover survey and a metal detection survey were undertaken in South Dublin Bay (Wessex Archaeology 2022). Furthermore, a Stage 1 geoarchaeological assessment of geotechnical data at the proposed substation and array site was also undertaken (Wessex Archaeology 2023).

1.1.7 As part of the submission process, observation were provided on the CWP Project planning application from relevant coastal planning authorities and other stakeholders. As part of the recommended conditions made by the Development Applications Unit (see **Section 0**), was the request for a MAMP to be collated and provided to the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, for review and approval. This MAMP is being submitted as part of this response.

1.1.8 This MAMP will be updated and finalised pre-construction following development of the final project design and in consultation with the National Monuments Service (NMS), regulatory bodies and relevant stakeholders.

Development description

1.1.9 The CWP Project consists of a single array site, within which the Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs), inter-array cables, interconnector cables and the offshore substation structure are proposed. An OECC connects the array site to the landfall location at Poolbeg and represents the area below the HWM within which the offshore export cables will be installed.

1.1.10 Two WTG layout options are proposed:

- WTG layout Option A, consisting of 75 WTGs with a rotor diameter of 250 m; and
- WTG layout Option B, consisting of 60 WTGs with a rotor diameter of 276 m.

1.1.11 At landfall, the offshore export cables are connected to the onshore export cables in transition join bays (TJBs). This marks the termination of the offshore transmission infrastructure and the onshore transmission infrastructure. The onshore export cables are routed north across the Poolbeg Peninsula to an onshore substation located on the south bank of the River Liffey.

1.1.12 The CWP Project activities covered in this MAMP consist of the following phases: construction, operation (including maintenance and repair), and decommissioning as part of the offshore development area which includes infrastructure seaward of the HWM.

Construction programme

1.1.13 The offshore construction phase is expected to take approximately four years to complete. There are a number of pre-installation activities which will be undertaken along the offshore development area, including geophysical, geotechnical and unexploded ordinance (UXO) surveys. These will help identify, in detail, seabed conditions and morphology, and the presence or absence of any potential obstructions. Depending on survey results, the following seabed preparation activities may be undertaken: UXO clearance, boulder clearance, removal of existing out of service cables, and pre-sweeping/sand wave levelling.

Scope of document

1.1.14 This MAMP sets out the aims, the methodologies and standards that will be employed by the Applicant and the Project Archaeologist to implement the mitigation strategy set out in the EIAR (CWPL 2024a).

1.1.15 As per recommended conditions, this MAMP will be updated and finalised pre-construction and submitted to the relevant stakeholders prior to commencement of any survey work.

1.1.16 This MAMP sets out the baseline resource for the known and potential archaeological assets within the CWP Project area, and the archaeological mitigation strategies proposed

to address the impacts identified as set out in the EIAR (CWPL 2024a) and agreed Principal Consenting Licence conditions (see **Section 0**).

1.1.17 The principal archaeological mitigation strategies that apply to CWP Project are to avoid impacts to seabed features of known archaeological interest (see **Section 0**), to archaeologically review geophysical and geotechnical survey datasets (see **Section 0 and 0**), and to archaeologically monitor areas where there is likely to be impact to unknown and potential archaeology from CWP activities, where possible (see **Section 0**).

Addressing questions from the Research Agendas

1.1.18 Research Agendas provide research priorities that should be considered during archaeological research. Research frameworks are designed to be the go-to research resource for archaeology, providing an overview of the subject but also setting out useful and relevant research questions to be applied in any future work, including strategies on how to carry out the research.

1.1.19 Frameworks are developed to build current research priorities and normally organised by either geographical areas, periods, or themes. As part of the Discovery Programme, a Strategic Archaeological Research Framework for Ireland is being developed. The Framework for Archaeological Research (FAR) project is funded by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, and supported by the Heritage Council and the Department for Communities. The aim of the FAR is to establish the current state of archaeological research activities, identify gaps, define future research questions, and facilitate collaboration.

1.1.20 The FAR is still under development, however, data gathered during the pre-construction and installation works may have the potential to inform research questions that are developed as part of the FAR (The Discovery Programme 2025).

LEGISLATION, GUIDANCE AND CONSENTING AND THE MAMP

Summary of legislation

1.1.21 The *National Monuments Acts 1930-2014* provide specific legislative basis for the protection of archaeological monuments and areas and archaeological objects. The Minister of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands is required to establish and maintain both a 'Register of Monuments and Places' (under section 12 of the 1994 Amendment Act) and 'Record of Historic Monuments' under the terms of the 1987 and 1994 Amendments Acts, respectively. Section 1 of the 1987 Act states that all monuments dating to before AD 1700 and any monument meeting specific criteria of interest are automatically defined as 'historic monuments'. Section 3 states that wrecks greater than 100 years old and archaeological objects found underwater are protected. The Act also allows the imposition of an Underwater Heritage Order to protect sites of historical, archaeological or artistic importance. This can include wrecks less than 100 years old. Furthermore, this Act allows for the regulation of archaeological excavations, the use of detection devices for archaeological purposes and diving on historic wrecks and other underwater archaeological sites, requiring written consent from the Minister prior to undertaking any of the above.

1.1.22 The *Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023*, when it comes into force, will repeal and replace the National Monuments Acts. The 2023 Act extends geographic jurisdiction to the Irish EEZ (extending up to 200 nautical miles) and enables the State to ratify or accede to certain international conventions, including the UNESCO 2001 Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage (ratified in December 2025). The 2023 Act introduces new measures to protect archaeological structures and sites, and establishes a single Register of Monuments, a statutory reporting scheme for newly discovered monuments and provisions to prevent the illicit import and possession of stolen cultural property. The Act incorporates historic wrecks and underwater cultural archaeological objects into the new scheme for monument protection. It is anticipated the full enactment of the *Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023* will occur in the course of the installation works. Under this legislation, archaeological discoveries must be reported to the NMS and/or the National Museum of Ireland within four days of discovery. Additionally, use of detection devices (e.g. metal detector) to search for archaeological objects requires a consent.

1.1.23 The *Merchant Shipping (Salvage and Wreck) Act 1993* defines obligations in relation to ‘wreck’. Any person who takes possession of wreck within Irish waters must deliver it to the Receiver of Wreck of the district concerned. The Director of the National Museum of Ireland is notified by the Receiver of unclaimed wreck and may decide to retain it on behalf of the State if it is of archaeological interest. 'Wreck' includes jetsam, flotsam, lagan and derelict found in or on the shores of the sea or any tidal water or harbour.

Guidance

1.1.24 Currently, there is no specific best practice guidance relevant to marine archaeology in Ireland. Until such documents are developed, the following archaeological guidance documents inform the archaeological requirements and approaches in Irish jurisdiction:

- *Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage* (Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands, 1999);
- *Policy and Guidelines on Archaeological Excavation* (Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands, 1999);

- *Conserving Ireland's Maritime Heritage, Proposing Policies and Priorities for the National Heritage* (The Heritage Council, 2006);
- *Guidelines for the Authors of Reports on Archaeological Excavations* (National Monuments Service, 2006);
- *Standards for the care and treatment of archaeological objects from excavations* (National Museum of Ireland, 2022);
- *Advice to the Public on Use of Metal Detection Devices and their Impact on Our Archaeological Heritage (*Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht & National Museum of Ireland)*;* and
- *Advice to the Public on Ireland's Underwater Archaeological Heritage* (Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, 2022).

Summary of Principal Consenting Licence conditions

1.1.25 As part of the submission process, observations were received on the 15 November 2024 on the CWP Project planning application from relevant coastal planning authorities and other stakeholders. **Table 1** presents the archaeological recommendations which relate to marine archaeology.

Table 1 Archaeological recommendations relevant to marine archaeology

Reference	Archaeological Recommendations	Addressed in MAMP
Plan 05970/2024 DHLGH No. 5	All recommendations and mitigation measures in relation to archaeology as set out in Codling Wind Park Environmental Impact Assessment Report Volume III, Chapter 14: Marine Archaeology and Cultural Heritage and Appendix 14.3 Marine Archaeological Technical Report shall be implemented in full, except as may otherwise be required and as outlined below in order to comply with the conditions of this an Bord Pleanála Order. Compliance with this condition shall require a formal statement in writing from the National Monuments Service (NMS) to the Marine Area Regulatory Authority/An Bord Pleanála that all mitigation measures have been implemented and approved.	This MAMP is being submitted in support of the EIAR and provides the overarching framework for implementing the mitigation strategies set out in the EIAR.
Plan 05970/2024 DHLGH No. 6	A Project Archaeologist shall be appointed to oversee and advise on all aspects of the Project, including detailed design, construction activities and maintenance.	Roles, responsibilities and communication are discussed in **Section 0.**
Plan 05970/2024 DHLGH No. 7	All shipwrecks/vessels protected by the National Monuments Acts 1930-2014, regardless of whether they have been located or not, and geophysical survey anomalies of archaeological potential, shall be protected by the implementation of Archaeological Exclusion Zones. A detailed inventory of all geophysical anomalies, including associated imagery, should be forwarded to the National Monuments Service for review. Compliance with this condition shall require a formal approval statement in writing from the National Monuments Service to the Marine Area Regulatory Authority/An Bord Pleanála.	**Section 0** highlights the principal archaeological mitigation measures that apply to CWP Project, including AEZs around seabed features of known archaeological interest (A1), avoidance of seabed features of likely/possible archaeological interest (A2), and the archaeological review of geophysical and geotechnical survey datasets to inform the design freeze.
Plan 05970/2024 DHLGH No. 8	An Underwater Archaeological Impact Assessment (UAIA) report shall be forwarded by the Developer to the National Monuments Service of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage for review and approval prior to all further geotechnical investigation works taking place. The UAIA shall augment previous archaeological assessments and shall include the following: (a) Results of geophysical survey data sets assessment and archaeological interpretation by a suitably qualified and experienced maritime	As part of individual work packages, a UAIA detailing the activity-specific archaeological method statement will be collated for review and approval by the NMS, as discussed in **Section 0.** Works will be undertaken under the applicable archaeological licence as discussed in **Section 0.**

Reference	Archaeological Recommendations	Addressed in MAMP
	archaeologist, to ensure that any proposed geotechnical works do not negatively impact on locations where there is known or potential underwater cultural heritage. (b) The geophysical surveys shall be licenced under the National Monuments Acts 1930-2014. A Dive Survey Licence (Section 3 1987 National Monuments Act) and Detection Device consent (Section 2 1987 National Monuments Act) shall be required. Any dive surveys required in connection with proposed geophysical surveys or other works shall also be licenced (Section 3 1987 National Monuments Act). Any dive survey shall be accompanied by a handheld metal detection survey which shall also be licenced (Section 2 1987 National Monuments Act). All archaeological diving shall comply with the Health and Safety Authority's Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Diving) Regulations 2018/2019. (c) Once all geophysical surveys and archaeological interpretations have been completed, the full information shall be compiled into a final UAIA report and submitted to the National Monuments Service for review and approval, prior to undertaking any geotechnical works. The UAIA Report shall contain a detailed Archaeological Impact Statement that addresses all identified or potential impacts on underwater cultural heritage and also makes recommendations on measures to avoid (through the institution of Archaeological Exclusion Zones) or, where necessary, mitigate (by archaeological dive surveys/archaeological test excavations/archaeological geophysical surveys/archaeological monitoring/preservation by record or any other means as recommended by the National Monuments Service) all potential/identified significant effects on underwater cultural heritage. The Developer shall be prepared to be advised by the National Monuments Service in this regard or in regard to any subsequent recommendations that may issue. No geotechnical works shall be undertaken until approval in writing from the National Monuments Service has been received by the Developer. Compliance with this condition requires a formal statement in writing, from the National Monuments Service to the Marine Area Regulatory Authority/An Bord Pleanála, approving the UAIA report.	

Reference	Archaeological Recommendations	Addressed in MAMP
Plan 05970/2024 DHLGH No. 9	Following the completion of all geotechnical works, the Developer shall furnish the Project Archaeologist with the results of all site investigation works and shall provide access to site investigation cores and physical samples for archaeological and geoarchaeological review by a qualified geoarchaeologist. The National Monuments Service shall be furnished with a final archaeological report describing the results of the works. Compliance with this condition requires a formal statement in writing, from the National Monuments Service to the Marine Area Regulatory Authority/An Bord Pleanála, approving the geoarchaeological report.	Relevant approaches to archaeological mitigation, including geotechnical surveys, is discussed in **Section 0** and **Section 0.**
Plan 05970/2024 DHLGH No. 10	The Final Design for the offshore windfarm shall be the subject of an Underwater Archaeological Impact Assessment (UAIA), to be submitted to the National Monuments Service for review and approval, prior to the commencement of any seabed preparation or construction works. The UAIA report shall contain a synthesis of the archaeological outcomes of all prior geophysical, geotechnical, intertidal archaeological investigations and any other relevant investigations. The UAIA report shall contain a detailed Archaeological Impact Statement that addresses all identified or potential impacts on underwater cultural heritage and shall also make recommendations on measures to avoid (through the institution of Archaeological Exclusion Zones) or, where necessary, mitigate (by archaeological dive surveys/archaeological test excavations/archaeological geophysical surveys/archaeological monitoring/preservation by record or any other means as recommended by the National Monuments Service) all potential/identified impacts and effects on underwater cultural heritage. The Developer shall be prepared to be advised by the National Monuments Service in this regard or in regard to any subsequent recommendations that may issue. No seabed preparation or construction works shall be undertaken until formal approval in writing from the National Monuments Service has been received by the Developer. Compliance with this condition requires a formal statement in writing, from the National Monuments Service to the Marine Area Regulatory Authority/An Bord Pleanála, approving the UAIA report.	The final design of CWP Project will be subject to an UAIA. This will provide the results of all archaeologically assessed survey datasets and relevant investigations and recommendations for any further archaeological mitigation strategies. Furthermore, it will provide map-based presentations of all activities to validate existing archaeological mitigation measures.

Reference	Archaeological Recommendations	Addressed in MAMP
Plan 05970/2024 DHLGH No. 11	Archaeological monitoring shall be undertaken as follows: (a) The services of a suitably qualified and experienced maritime archaeologist shall be engaged to carry out full-time onboard archaeological monitoring of all construction activities (where relevant) that impact on the intertidal/foreshore, seabed and/or on underwater cultural heritage or areas of archaeological potential and of any works where material of archaeological importance may be uncovered. Archaeological monitoring shall be undertaken of works for seabed preparation, foundation installation and scour protection installation, offshore export cable – landfall installation punch out, offshore export cable – offshore installation, inter-array and interconnector cable installation. (b) The archaeological monitoring shall be carried out by a suitably qualified and experienced maritime archaeologist under a Section 26 (National Monuments Act 1930) excavation licence and in accordance with an approved method statement. (c) A Finds Retrieval Strategy shall be implemented and agreed with the National Monuments Service, as part of the archaeological licence application. Secure finds storage that ensures the protection and conservation of wet and dry finds, including human skeletal remains, shall be provided onboard and within the construction site compound. (d) Sufficient, suitably experienced and qualified maritime archaeologists shall be in place to ensure continuous archaeological monitoring works, including 24-hour onboard archaeological monitoring of construction activities. An archaeological dive team shall be on standby in the event that licenced underwater archaeological inspection is required by means of archaeological diving. (e) In order to ensure full communication is in place between the monitoring archaeologist(s) and the works contractor(s) at all times, a communication strategy shall be implemented that facilitates onboard direct archaeological monitoring of all construction activities that impact on the seabed/intertidal zone and/or on underwater cultural heritage, and provides the former with	**Section 0** sets out the approach to implementing specific mitigation measures, including archaeological monitoring, and in instances where further archaeological works arise. Specific archaeological work packages will be detailed in an Archaeological Method Statement, as discussed in **Section 0**. Archaeological monitoring is discussed in **Section 0** **Section 0** discusses measures to offset disturbance where preservation *in situ* is not possible. **Section 0** provides a strategy for non-archaeological diving and ROV survey work that may be carried out on CWP Project. **Section 0** provides a strategy in instances where archaeological divers/archaeological ROV surveys are required to undertake further assessment of newly identified archaeological sites/objects. **Section 0** provides a strategy for find retrieval. **Section 0** discusses reporting and data management procedures.

Reference	Archaeological Recommendations	Addressed in MAMP
	adequate notice (minimum eight weeks) of all forthcoming works that require their attendance. (f) Should suspected/verified underwater cultural heritage materials, including wrecks, palaeolandscape materials, archaeological features or sites and/or archaeological objects be identified during the course of the archaeological monitoring activities, the monitoring archaeologist shall be authorised by the Developer to suspend all construction activities on the affected area (as defined by the monitoring archaeologist). The Developer shall immediately institute a Temporary Archaeological Exclusion Zone to the proposed find location and its environs (as defined by the monitoring archaeologist) and all construction activities shall immediately cease therein in order to facilitate investigative assessment, protection and prompt notification to the NMS and other statutory authorities, as required. (g) The Developer shall undertake any ensuing mitigating action as is required by the National Monuments Service. Mitigation shall prioritise redesign or partial redesign to facilitate full or partial preservation in situ of underwater cultural heritage by the institution of permanent Archaeological Exclusion Zones. Mitigation may also include underwater archaeological inspection by means of archaeological diving, underwater archaeological surveys (geophysical, ROV), underwater archaeological test-excavations, underwater archaeological excavations ('preservation by record'), stabilisation works and/or archaeological monitoring, or any combination of the above or any other mitigation measures as may be recommended by the National Monuments Service. No construction activities shall recommence within the Archaeological Exclusion Zone until formally agreed in writing with the National Monuments Service. Where ensuing mitigation is required, no archaeological works shall be undertaken until after an amended method statement that describes the mitigation strategy has been submitted, reviewed and agreed in writing by the National Monuments Service. All resulting and associated archaeological costs shall be borne by the Developer. (h) The planning authority and the National Monuments Service shall be furnished with a final archaeological report that describes the results of all	

Reference	Archaeological Recommendations	Addressed in MAMP
	archaeological monitoring and any archaeological investigative work/excavations and post-excavation works. Compliance with this condition requires a formal statement in writing, from the National Monuments Service to the Marine Area Regulatory Authority/An Bord Pleanála, approving the final report submission.	
Plan 05970/2024 DHLGH No. 12	A Marine Archaeology Management Plan (MAMP), to provide a practical framework to mitigate and respond to residual or unexpected marine archaeology discoveries, shall be provided to NMS for review and approval. Compliance with this condition requires a formal statement in writing, from the National Monuments Service to the Marine Area Regulatory Authority/An Bord Pleanála, approving the MAMP report.	This MAMP provides an overarching framework for implementing the archaeological mitigation strategies, covers all applicable licences (summarised in **Section 1.1.4**)
Plan 05970/2024 DHLGH No. 13	The Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) shall be updated to include the location of any and all archaeological or underwater cultural heritage constraints relevant to the proposed development. The CEMP shall clearly describe all identified likely archaeological impacts, both direct and indirect, and all mitigation measures to be employed to protect the archaeological or underwater cultural heritage environment during all phases of site preparation and construction activity.	A CEMP was submitted with the planning application. The CEMP will be finalised once consent is obtained.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BASELINE

Overview

1.1.26 The results within this baseline are summarised from the EIAR (CWPL 2024a) and associate Appendix 14.3: Marine Archaeological Technical Report (CWPL 2024b).

1.1.27 The following archaeological work has been undertaken in relation to CWP Project:

- a desk-based study of available information, including data from: the United Kingdom Hydrographic Office (UKHO); the NMS Wreck Inventory of Ireland Database (WIID), Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and topographical files held by the National Museum of Ireland;
- an archaeological assessment of marine geophysical survey datasets and reports acquired for the CWP Project by MMT and GTEC in 2021. Datasets included sidescan sonar (SSS), magnetometer (Mag.), sub-bottom profiler (SBP) and multibeam echosounder (MBES);
- an intertidal walkover survey conducted in South Dublin Bay in 2021 and a metal detection survey undertaken in advance of geotechnical works in South Dublin Bay in 2022; and
- a Stage 1 geoarchaeological assessment of geotechnical data acquired by Fugro GeoServices in 2023 for the array site.

Summary of known and potential archaeological assets

Palaeogeographic assessment

1.1.28 The assessment of the geophysical data within the CWP Project resulted in the identification of a total of 32 palaeolandscape features of archaeological interest. Full details can be found in Section 4 of Appendix 14.3 and illustrated in Figures 3-6 of Appendix 14.3 (CWPL 2024b). These are summarised as follows:

- a total of six channels and one fine-grained deposit were assigned a P1 archaeological rating; and
- a total of 25 cut and fills were assigned a P2 archaeological rating.

1.1.29 As now-submerged terrestrial features interpreted as developing during periods of known human occupation of Britain and Ireland, those palaeolandscape features given a P1 archaeological rating are considered of high archaeological potential. Those features with a P2 discrimination are considered of medium archaeological potential, partly due to the uncertainty of features formation and fill. Geoarchaeological assessment would aid in refining the interpretation of these features and therefore help determine the archaeological potential of the area.

1.1.30 Based on the Stage 1 review of 12 boreholes acquired during a geotechnical survey undertaken in 2023 within the CWP Project array site, a sequence of Quaternary deposits was identified comprising the Upper Till of the Cardigan Bay Formation, the chaotic facies (Unit 2a) and prograded facies (Unit 2b) of the Western Irish Sea Formation and overlain by possible alluvial and fluvial sediments associated with submerged palaeochannel features. In few instances, these deposits are capped by intertidal to shallow marine gravelly sands and shell-rich modern seabed sediments.

1.1.31 In three boreholes recovered from the array site, silty sands with organic wood fragments were recorded. Organic deposits are typically considered to be of high geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential, however, these fragments are detrital in nature and are likely reworked from a marginal environment in the wider area. Therefore, these deposits were assigned a low priority status.

1.1.32 A total of seven borehole logs from the DPC 2022 geotechnical survey within the South River Liffey were reviewed as part of the geoarchaeological assessment of the proposed substation site in the area known as Pigeon Park, with the aim of identifying deposits of potential archaeological significance. The archaeological potential of the recorded sediment sequences is judged to be low and no recommendations are made for further geoarchaeological work.

1.1.33 The assessment of SBP data shows that the older sediment types (Unit 1 and 2a, 2b and 2c) are considered of relatively low archaeological potential. However, the overlying Holocene Unit 3 contains a number of channel features, some of which are associated with sediments of palaeoenvironmental interest and likely to be of high archaeological potential. The more recent Units 4a and 4b are thought to comprise possible intertidal to marine sediments of sands, silts and clays, and although not considered of archaeological potential in themselves, they have the potential to contain buried archaeological sites.

Seabed features

1.1.34 There are currently no sites within the CWP Project that are subject to statutory protection.

1.1.35 A total of 454 features have been identified from geophysical survey datasets as being of possible archaeological potential within the CWP Project, discriminated as follows:

- two (2) A1 anomalies (anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest);
- 145 A2_h anomalies (anomaly of likely anthropogenic origin but of unknown date; may be of archaeological interest or a modern feature);
- 305 A2_l anomalies (anomaly of possible anthropogenic origin but interpretation is uncertain; may be anthropogenic or a natural feature);
- two (2) A3 anomalies (historic record of possible archaeological interest with no corresponding geophysical anomaly).

1.1.36 Full details can be found in Section 5 of Appendix 14.3 and illustrated in Figures 7-10 of Appendix 14.3 (CWPL 2024b).

1.1.37 Anomaly **70040** located within the array site has been discriminated as A1 (i.e. of anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest). This anomaly has been classified as a debris field; an area of numerous debris items with no coherent structure. This debris field was identified in the SSS data as an area (measuring 23.5 x 18.5 x 0.6 m) of multiple small, angular dark reflectors with the largest measuring 3.3 x 0.3 x 0.2 m. It was also identified in the MBES data as a distinct irregular mound. This feature has an associated large magnetic anomaly of 389 nT, indicating a significant amount of ferrous material is present. There is no coherent structure present, so this feature has not been classified as a wreck but is interpreted as an area of ferrous debris.

1.1.38 The wreck HMS *Guide Me II* (**70366**) located along the OECC has been discriminated as A1 (i.e. of anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest). The site was identified in the SSS data as a distinct elliptical dark reflector measuring 31.5 x 7.1 x 3.2 m, demarking the

outline of an interpreted generally intact hull. A more pointed end at the south-east indicates this may be the bow and a more angular north-west end is interpreted as the stern. Some internal angular dark reflectors are visible which suggest outlines of internal structure and a taller more central shadow may indicate the vessel is standing upright.

1.1.39 This wreck is charted by the UKHO (6943) and has an associated NMS record (W01482) which report the wreck as being identified by Divers as HMS *Guide Me II*. A naval gun and the ship's bell have since been recovered. It has been recorded as a generally intact and upright wreck with collision damage visible on the port side (refer to Sheet 1 of Appendix 14.3 Marine Archaeological Technical Report (CWPL 2024b)).

1.1.40 The two A3 records consist of record **70463** and record **70352,** both located in the OECC. The former is the reported position of a wooden wreck through the NMS (W01544) database, discovered by a Dutch dredging company in 1989 during works for the installation of a sewerage pipe. This wreck was reburied once the pipe was laid. There is potential for associated debris to be present within the vicinity. Recorded **70352** is classified as a recorded obstruction. This is the recorded position of an anchor identified on the seabed in both the UKHO (6971) and NMS (W10597) databases. This obstruction was first identified in 1991 and last surveyed in 2009. No anomalous features were identified in the geophysical data at this location.

Marine recorded losses

1.1.41 The WIID lists 1518 documented losses within waters near CWP Project. These consist of post-medieval and modern vessels, consisting of barges, barques, coasters, frigates and fishing boats.

1.1.42 Recorded Losses can be considered as an indication of the potential for archaeological maritime remains to exist within the CWP Project area and the type and number of wrecks that could be present. There will be a bias in these records towards vessels dating to the post-medieval period and later. While this to some extent could represent a significant increase in shipping during the post medieval period, it also reflects the fact that reports of shipwreck events in Ireland were not systematically recorded until the 18th century. There will also be a bias towards vessels that sank in inshore waters.

1.1.43 Full details can be found in Section 5.6 of Appendix 14.3 (CWPL 2024b).

Intertidal features

1.1.44 The intertidal walkover survey conducted in the intertidal zone of Sandymount Stand, South Dublin Bay in 2021 observed five new features (**1001-1005**). These include parts of a carvel-built hull (**1001**) and possible associated timber elements (**1002**, **1003**). The features appear to be one or more sections of a broken carvel-built hull with numerous treenails.

1.1.45 A metal detection survey was also undertaken in advance of geotechnical works in South Dublin Bay between (Wessex Archaeology 2022). A total of 14 anomalies were located within 50 m x 50 m grids at three of the ground investigation locations (**1006**-**1019**).

1.1.46 There is one known maritime site located beyond the CWP Project area, consisting of the Ringsend wreck, discovered during the excavation of a pipeline in 2001 and thought to date to the 19th century.

1.1.47 A further four records consisting of archaeological findspots located in the intertidal are recorded in topographical files from the National Museum of Ireland for the townlands of Sandymount.

1.1.48 Full details can be found in Section 6 of Appendix 14.3 and illustrated in Figure 11 of Appendix 14.3. (CWPL 2024b).

Potential impacts on archaeological receptors

1.1.49 The EIAR (CWPL 2024a) has identified the potential effects on marine archaeology and cultural heritage, which might occur from the installation, operation (including maintenance and repair), and decommissioning of CWP Project. The impact on marine archaeological receptors may results from both direct and indirect impacts.

1.1.50 Direct impacts may result from activities involving contact with the seabed or the removal of seabed sediments. Marine archaeological receptors with height, such as shipwrecks, may also be impacted by activities that occur within the water column.

1.1.51 There could be permanent physical loss or disturbance of potential seabed receptors in shallow sediments from seabed preparation, other installation activities, operation (including maintenance and repair), and decommissioning works. These receptors could include shallowly buried shipwrecks or aircraft crash sites. Areas of particular concern include areas of concentration of A2 anomalies (particularly buried magnetic anomalies with no surface expression).

1.1.52 There could also be permanent physical loss or disturbance of known and potential palaeogeographic features from the installation, operation (including maintenance and repair), and decommissioning works where activities penetrate the surface.

1.1.53 Permanent physical loss or disturbance of known and potential seabed prehistory receptors, and marine and aviation receptors can also occur from the use of jack-ups or mooring system anchors used by vessels during installation, operation (including maintenance and repair), and decommissioning activities. The use of open cut trenching to install marine cables under the intertidal area may result in direct impact on A2 anomalies located within the nearshore area.

1.1.54 Indirect impacts occur as a result of changes to sedimentation and erosion patterns during installation, operation (including maintenance and repair), and decommissioning, associated with dredging and disposal works, and the placement of non-burial protection. The physical processes assessment undertaken and presented in the EIAR Chapter 6 Marine Geology, Sediments and Coastal Processes (CWPL 2024c) indicates that no significant effects are anticipated.

MITIGATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MAMP

Roles, responsibilities and communication

1.1.55 The archaeological resource of Ireland is protected and managed by various stakeholders. The MAMP sets out how mitigation measures recommended for archaeological receptors, as set out in the EIAR (CWPL 2024a), will be undertaken and implemented.

1.1.56 The primary responsibility for implementing the mitigation strategy lies with the Applicant who is responsible for engaging with all relevant stakeholders. **Table 2** lists the key roles, responsibilities and lines of communication.

Table 2 Key roles, responsibilities and communication

Role	Responsibility
Applicant	The responsibility for implementing the MAMP rests with the Applicant. The Applicant will be responsible for: • ensuring compliance with the marine licence conditions relevant to marine archaeology, to the satisfaction of the National Monuments Service and planning authorities (An Coimisiún Pleanála (ACP) and MARA); • will comply with the relevant legislations set out in **Section 0**; • will seek curatorial advice from the National Monuments Service (NMS) and National Museum of Ireland (NMI) as appropriate; • will commission the services of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeological contractor (Project Archaeologist) to ensure the effective implementation of the MAMP and other contractual commitments in relation to marine archaeology; • will notify the Project Archaeologist during the planning stages for any further work that may impact the seabed; • will commission Archaeological Method Statements as appropriate for works pertaining to archaeological features, prior to such works being undertaken; • will ensure that the Project Archaeologist is provided with all relevant project datasets, to ensure that they are in an informed position to advise the Applicant. This is particularly important between the planning and construction phase, and at any stage if the Project Archaeologist changes, to ensure consistency; and • will ensure that Contractor(s) make project personnel aware of the MAMP, active Archaeological Method Statements, and any Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs) in force.
Contractor(s)	All relevant Contractors engaged in the construction of CWP Project shall: • familiarise themselves with the requirements of the MAMP and make them available to all of their staff working on the project; • communicate with the Project Archaeologist in the planning stages of survey work, to ensure archaeological objectives are included, as appropriate;

Role	Responsibility
	• obey legal obligations in respect of 'wreck' under the *National Monuments Acts 1930-2014*, the *Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023* and the *Merchant Shipping (Salvage and Wreck) Act 1993*; • respect constraint maps and AEZs and seek approval from the NMS prior to any alterations to AEZs or Temporary Exclusion Zones (TEZs); • assist and afford access to the Project Archaeologist and the NMS; • inform the Project Archaeologist of any environmental constraint or matter relating to health, safety and welfare of which they are aware that is relevant to the archaeologists' activities; and • implement the PAD.
Archaeological Curator(s)	The National Monuments Service (NMS) are the statutory body within the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage responsible for regulating archaeological licensing and consent, for compliance and enforcement with the *National Monuments Acts 1930-2014* and conditions of licences, and for liaising with planning authorities (ACP and MARA) on compliance with planning conditions. In relation to marine archaeology, the NMS is represented by the Underwater Archaeology Unit. The National Museum of Ireland (NMI) are the statutory authority responsible for regulating the curation and archiving of archaeological finds. The NMS is represented by the Irish Antiquities Division.
Project Archaeologist	The Project Archaeologist (also referred to as Retained Archaeologist) will oversee archaeological mitigation to provide consistency throughout the CWP Project, as required. The Project Archaeologist will be the primary point of contact with the NMS for the CWP Project. The Project Archaeologist is responsible for: • advising the Applicant on necessary interaction with third parties with archaeological interest, and the NMS and NMI; • advising on statutory responsibilities and obligations, particularly regarding licensing and consent requirements; • advising the Applicant and appropriate Contractor(s) on which elements warrant archaeological investigation and provide archaeological advice at the planning stages for any further surveys, such as geophysical, geotechnical, Unexploded Ordnance (UXO), ROV or diver, to ensure data collection is optimised so that it can be used to identify and characterise features of archaeological importance that could be impacted by development works and inform mitigation proposals such as avoidance of wrecks and wreck debris; • will produce archaeological method statements if required for applicable works; • will act as the first contact for any unexpected archaeological discoveries. The Project Archaeologist will cover the administration of the reporting of discoveries and provide immediate actions, including recording, handling and storage, and introduction of measures to prevent or reduce damage if the presence of a significant archaeological site is suspected; • will produce reports post fieldwork for review by the Applicant, prior to issuing to the NMS;

Role	Responsibility
	• will prepare project archives in consultation with the appropriate repository/museum; and • will disseminate and publish research and discoveries derived from archaeological investigations.
Archaeological Contractor(s)	Archaeological Contractor(s) may be appointed to carry out specific packages of work, for example works beyond the in-house capabilities of the Project Archaeologist, or additional works, as required. The Archaeological Contractor(s) may be appointed by the Applicant. In these instances, the Archaeological Contractor will ensure that works are specified, planned, undertaken, and reported in accordance with the approved MAMP and in line with requirements of the NMS and the Project Archaeologist.

Archaeological Exclusion Zones

1.1.57 The primary mitigation for the protection of known archaeological assets is avoidance. This is achieved through the implementation and monitoring of Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs), which are proposed for seabed features of known archaeological interest (i.e. A1 classified geophysical anomalies).

1.1.58 For the CWP Project, impact to A1 geophysical anomalies will be avoided through the implementation of AEZs. All development and related activities that could impact the seabed are prohibited within the boundaries of an AEZ, however, AEZs do not restrict remote survey work (e.g. vessels entering the zone to acquire geophysical datasets).

1.1.59 The AEZs recommended for seabed features of known archaeological interest located within CWP Project are summarised in **Table 3Error! Reference source not found.** and illustrated in Figure 14.2 and Figure 14.3 of the EIAR Chapter 14 (CWPL 2024a).

Table 3 Recommended AEZs within CWP Project

ID	Classification	Position (WGS84 UTM31N)		Exclusion Zone	Location
		Easting	Northing		
70040	Debris field	311209	5885554	100 m around feature extents	Array Site
70366	Wreck	296334	5906890	100 m around feature extents	OECC
70463	Recorded wreck	289033	5913188	100 m around recorded position	OECC
70352	Recorded obstruction	298325	5902495	100 m around recorded position	OECC

1.1.60 The final project design will take into account the locations of all AEZs. The Applicant will require its Contractor(s) to conduct all construction activity in such a way as to prevent any impacts by construction or related works within any AEZs, and keep records that this can be evidenced, if required.

1.1.61 The establishment of additional AEZs may also occur following the archaeological assessment of further geophysical data acquired for CWP Project (see **Section 0**) and as detailed in project-related archaeological method statements (see **Section 0**) produced under this MAMP. The establishment of appropriate AEZs depends on sufficient

geophysical data of good enough quality having been acquired to enable the identification of assets and delineation of appropriate AEZs around the buffered extents of these anomalies.

1.1.62 Once established, AEZs may be altered (enlarged, reduced, moved or removed) as a result of further archaeological assessment of data or field evaluation, however, the alteration of AEZs will only be undertaken with the agreement of the NMS. Further surveys could include geophysical, Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV) or diver surveys. To maximise the archaeological benefits of these surveys, any surveys covering AEZs should include archaeological advice in the planning stages. Following any alteration to an AEZ, a new plan giving details of the current AEZs will be drawn up and issued to each relevant project Contractor(s) that will require this information for adhering to constraints maps, along with the NMS and other relevant stakeholders.

1.1.63 If it becomes apparent that activities have taken place within any AEZ without prior consent, the party responsible will obtain advice from the Project Archaeologist in accordance with their obligations with respect to the approved MAMP, and the AEZ may require monitoring to determine the level and extent of potential impact.

Monitoring of AEZs

1.1.64 The effectiveness of the AEZs will be periodically monitored by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Applicant, and details and frequency of such will be specified in an Archaeological Method Statement when a programme of works is established and will be agreed between the Applicant and the NMS. Monitoring may occur following construction and decommissioning, with occasional monitoring during the operations phase where required.

Temporary exclusion zones

1.1.65 The MAMP provides for Temporary Exclusion Zones (TEZs) to be introduced when discoveries of archaeological material or sites are made. These operate in a similar way to the fixed AEZs but may be lifted once further mitigation has been completed, with the agreement of the NMS.

Avoidance and micro-siting

1.1.66 CWP Project infrastructure that could impact the seabed will be micro-sited to avoid AEZs and all other seabed features of likely/possible archaeological interest (i.e. A2_h and A2_l classified geophysical anomalies). No AEZs are currently recommended for the A2 anomalies. However, avoidance of these seabed features by micro-siting has already been considered as part of the current design freeze, as illustrated in Figures 1-16 Appendix 2.

1.1.67 It is possible that these A2 seabed features could represent material from wreck or aviation sites of archaeological value and importance, and therefore further AEZs could be instituted if required. However, it is also possible that these A2 seabed features could comprise modern debris of no archaeological significance.

1.1.68 If there is potential for these anomalies/features to be impacted by CWP Project, they will need to be assessed on a case-by-case basis, in order to accurately position the site and effectively confirm its character. This will allow an assessment of the anomaly's relative value. The methodologies for assessing the features could include further geophysical survey (see **Section 0**), ROV survey, for example in combination with an Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) survey, or diver survey. Should any further surveys be planned,

archaeological advice should be included at the planning stage, to maximise results for archaeological assessment.

Preservation by record

1.1.69 If it is not possible to preserve *in situ* A2 seabed features or findspots, disturbance will be offset by appropriate measures, also known as, 'preservation by record'. In these circumstances, the extent of the further survey required will be determined based on the assessed value or importance of the feature, and through discussions with the NMS. Further works could include survey, recording and/or excavation, to any depth likely to be impacted, prior to the impact occurring and will be detailed in a specific archaeological method statement (see **Section 0**).

1.1.70 Preservation by record will only be undertaken with the consent of the NMS and in accordance with the agreed archaeological method statement and applicable archaeological licences. If preservation by record is to be applied, the Applicant will accept responsibility for the costs of archaeological excavation, assessment, post excavation and reporting. The NMS will be furnished with a final archaeological report that describes the results of all archaeological fieldwork (see **Section 0**).

Archaeological monitoring

1.1.71 Archaeological monitoring will be undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced marine archaeologist who will operate under the required licences issued by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage. Archaeological monitoring facilitates the identification and immediate protection of unexpected archaeological discoveries and ensures that preventative measures such are preservation *in situ*, or further investigation is undertaken as required.

1.1.72 Archaeological monitoring would require a works specific archaeological method statement, which would be based on the specifics in the approved MAMP and would be undertaken in line with relevant Irish guidance (see **Section 0**) and should be approved by the NMS prior to works being undertaken.

1.1.73 Archaeological monitoring will be conducted during intertidal/foreshore works and during construction works with potential for the discovery of material on the seabed and/or recovery of material to the surface. Relevant work packages may include:

- UXO target investigation;
- Seabed preparation activities, including boulder clearance using a grab, sandwave clearance and pre-lay grapnel run; and
- Landfall/nearshore cable works.

1.1.74 In the event of an archaeological discovery, the onsite/onboard archaeologist will be authorised to issue an immediate stop-work notice in the affected area and immediate environs, and a TEZ implemented. The archaeologist will immediately inform the Applicant, the NMS and other relevant statutory authorities, and a strategy to offset any potential impact to the site will be agreed and set out in an archaeological method statement. No further activities will proceed in the TEZ without formal approval, in writing, by the NMS.

1.1.75 The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken in a safe working environment that will facilitate archaeological observations and the retrieval of objects that may be observed during the works.

1.1.76 A finds retrieval strategy will be in place for the duration of the works, in compliance with requirements of the NMI and in agreement with the NMS. Finds that are exposed in the course of CWP Project activities will be recovered by the Project Archaeologist or Archaeological Contractor. Where recovery is impracticable, preservation by record (**para. 1.1.69**) is undertaken, with prior approval from the NMS.

Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries

1.1.77 In instances where archaeological monitoring is not required, with the agreement of the NMS, a protocol for archaeological discoveries (PAD) will be implemented as best practice to ensure that CWP Project is prepared for unexpected discoveries of archaeological material - including shipwreck material, aircraft remains, submerged prehistoric material or other archaeological material - and are addressed in a timely and appropriate manner.

1.1.78 The PAD is a safety net for any unexpected discoveries made during the course of the scope of works. The impacts on the historic environment should be considered and addressed in the earliest stages of the development process, with a PAD implemented as a last resort. In such instances, the PAD does not act as a substitute for onboard archaeological monitoring.

1.1.79 The implementation of the PAD will be initiated by a visit by the Project Archaeologist to the relevant vessels to ensure that all Project Staff are aware of what constitutes an appropriate find, understand how to record them, and are aware of the reporting process. There is the likelihood that Project Staff will work on shifts/rotations, therefore, it is important that PAD Awareness Training is provided to all relevant Project Staff. The Project Archaeological will keep a log of the delivered PAD Awareness Training, which will be communicated with the Applicant.

1.1.80 An internal reporting chain must be in place in order for the PAD to be operationally effective. Therefore, contact details, including those of the Master/Site Champion, Nominated Contact and the Archaeological Contractor, will be circulated once they have been confirmed.

1.1.81 When discoveries are made by Project Staff, either on the seabed or onboard a vessel, they can then be reported to a Master/Site Champion on their vessel. The Master/Site Champion will generally be the vessel Master, or a person nominated by the Master to be the Site Champion, a UXO specialist, a Construction Foreman, or any other person in a position to control the immediate works. The Site Champion then reports to the Nominated Contact, a person who has been formally identified by the Applicant to co-ordinate the implementation of the PAD. The Nominated Contact will then report any discoveries to the Project Archaeologist and the Applicant's Project Manager(s). An example flow chart can be found in **Appendix 1**.

1.1.82 Reporting of discoveries should be done immediately for the Project Archaeologist to provide a quick response, notify the NMS and/or NMI (as required), and set out a plan of action and minimise disruption to the work programme. The Project Archaeologist will in turn liaise with the Nominated Contact, the Applicant, the NMS and others, as required. Provision will be made by the Applicant, in accordance with the PAD, for the prompt reporting/recording of archaeological remains encountered or suspected during the works.

1.1.83 If the find is a 'wreck' within the meaning of the *Merchant Shipping (Salvage and Wreck) Act 1993* then the Applicant, with advice from the Project Archaeologist, will make a report to the Receiver within four (4) days of discovery. Discoveries of wrecks suspected or confirmed to be over 100 years old will be reported to the NMS or An Garda Síochána within

four (4) days of discovery. The discovery of archaeological objects will be reported to the NMI within four (4) days of discovery.

1.1.84 A finds retrieval strategy for any recovered objects will be in place for the duration of the works, in compliance with requirements of the NMI and in agreement with the NMS.

Marine geophysical and geotechnical investigations

1.1.85 For all aspects of investigations, the Applicant will adhere to applicable standards and guidance, for example *Marine Geophysics: Data Acquisition, Processing and Interpretation Guidance Notes* (2nd edition) (Historic England 2025) and *Offshore Geotechnical Investigations and Historic Environment Analysis: Guidance for the Renewable Energy Sector* (Gribble & Leather 2011).

1.1.86 Where appropriate, the Applicant will allow for archaeological involvement in the planning, acquisition and review of geophysical and geotechnical surveys, should they be undertaken. The scope and methodology of any further geophysical and geotechnical works will be set out in a separate archaeological method statement, prepared by the Project Archaeologist and methodology reviewed by the NMS.

1.1.87 Targeted geoarchaeological work may aid in refining the interpretation of identified features (see **Section 0**) and therefore help determine the archaeological potential of the area.

1.1.88 Should further ground investigation work be undertaken within CWP Project to inform the final alignment, it is recommended that the Project Archaeologist be consulted to advise on potential samples to be acquired for archaeological purposes, particularly from the fine-grained deposits 75015 and channel features (75011, 75014, 75016, 75020, 75021 and 75025), and other identified units of archaeological interest identified within the data. It is also recommended that any geotechnical core and core logs from within CWP Project be made available for geoarchaeological assessment by a suitably qualified archaeological contractor.

1.1.89 Should any surveys be carried out primarily for archaeological purposes, the specification should be prepared by a suitably qualified archaeologist or marine geophysicist/geoarchaeologist. In addition, the survey should be carried out by a survey company with appropriate archaeological expertise and including geophysicists/geoarchaeologist with appropriate archaeological expertise on board, if required.

Non-archaeological diver and/or ROV surveys

1.1.90 Archaeological advice should be sought at the early planning stages for any ROV and/or diver surveys, undertaken primarily for engineering, ecological, or other purposes, in order to maximise the potential benefits. Archaeological input could include advice from the Project Archaeologist on whether the surveys are likely to cover any areas of archaeological interest, such as AEZs, A2s, areas where unexpected discoveries have been made, and areas of archaeological potential, or whether the surveys are not likely to be of archaeological interest.

Archaeological investigations using divers and/or ROVs

1.1.91 Archaeological investigations will take place where the primary objectives are archaeological, and the diving is led by suitably qualified and experienced archaeologists.

1.1.92 Archaeological diver or ROV surveys can be employed in order to gather archaeological data concerning wreck/aircraft sites and geophysical anomalies to safeguard the archaeological record or to alter (enlarge, reduce, move or remove) existing AEZs or TEZs. Specifically, an archaeological diver or ROV-based assessment may be required where it is not possible to protect an archaeological site through the implementation of an AEZ or where visual clarification is sought in order to confirm or amend an AEZ or TEZ.

1.1.93 These surveys could be used to validate, alter or remove existing AEZs, in conjunction with discussions with the NMS, or to identify and characterise material on the seabed, for example A2 geophysical anomalies or unexpected discoveries.

1.1.94 Archaeological diver or ROV investigations will be undertaken by an Archaeological Contractor with a marine archaeological team with the appropriate expertise and experience of the environment/conditions likely to be encountered. Such works will require appropriate archaeological licences and approval from the NMS, with a scope of work defined in an archaeological method statement.

Archaeological method statements

1.1.95 All works will be undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out within this MAMP and in compliance with the standards and guidance referred to.

1.1.96 Detailed archaeological method statements will be produced by the Project Archaeologist, as required, for archaeological works that require archaeological licence applications, such as those identified in the above sections and detailed in **Section 0**.

1.1.97 Each archaeological method statement will correspond to a package of works, for example, archaeological assessment of marine geophysical/geotechnical investigations, archaeological assessment of ROV data from the UXO survey, and archaeological investigation using divers and/or ROVs.

1.1.98 Archaeological method statements will provide details about:

- form of commission and contractual relationship with the Applicant;
- relation between the method statement, the MAMP and the license condition(s);
- the required archaeological licensing type;
- context in terms of relevant construction works;
- specific objectives of archaeological works;
- extent of investigation;
- investigation methodology
- anticipated post-investigation actions, including processing, assessment and analysis of finds and samples;
- reporting;
- timetable;
- monitoring arrangements; and
- health, safety and welfare.

1.1.99 Archaeological method statements will be provided to the Applicant for comment. On receipt of comments from the Applicant, the Project Archaeologist will produce a final method statement addressing these comments.

1.1.100 Archaeological method statements will be submitted to the NMS for approval and will include provision for the NMS to monitor the progress of the archaeological works, as appropriate, be that through site visits or meetings with the Applicant, the Contractor(s), and the Project Archaeologist.

Archaeological licensing and consents

1.1.101 Appropriate licences from the NMS will need to be obtained for certain activities, including:

- use of detection equipment (e.g. marine geophysical and geotechnical survey, metal detection surveys) on protected wrecks and which may incur impact on archaeological sites or where the results will be subject to archaeological assessment; and
- undertaking archaeological survey, archaeological monitoring, archaeological diving or excavation on protected wreck sites or archaeological objects, and excavation for archaeological purposes.

1.1.102 Further detail on how to apply for archaeological licences is found on the NMS website (Apply for Licences and Consents - National Monuments Service). Archaeological licence applications take a minimum of four (4) weeks to process through the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, and advance planning is advised for the necessary permits to be in place before works commence.

FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL

Archaeological sampling

1.1.103 For each package of archaeological works, sampling strategies and methods - including methods for processing, assessing and/or analysing samples - will be set out in an archaeological method statement for the archaeological work.

1.1.104 For geotechnical and geoarchaeological samples derived from non-archaeological sampling programmes, where feasible, samples will be made available for geoarchaeological recording and sub-sampling, in accordance with the archaeological method statement, prior to any processes that may render the sample ineffective, such as strength testing. A protocol for allocating a certain number of geotechnical samples for archaeological testing will be agreed with the Applicant.

Archaeological discoveries

1.1.105 Secure wet storage facilities will be provided by the Applicant or relevant Contractor to facilitate temporary and long-term storage of artefacts that may be recovered during the course of scheme works.

1.1.106 Outside of licenced archaeological monitoring programmes, isolated discoveries of artefacts that may come to light during the course of the development will be dealt with through the PAD, with advice provided by the Project Archaeologist.

1.1.107 If relevant, artefacts that are exposed in the course of the scheme works will be recovered by the Archaeological Contractor(s) or, where recovery is impracticable, recorded, with approval from the NMS and NMI .

1.1.108 From the point of discovery, all finds will be held by the Archaeological Contractor in appropriate conditions as required by the NMI, pending further recording, investigation, study or conservation.

1.1.109 Recovered objects will be selected, retained or disposed of in accordance with the policy agreed with the institution receiving the archive, and in consultation with the NMS and NMI.

1.1.110 Contingency will be made for specialist advice and conservation needs on-site should unexpected, unusual or extremely fragile and delicate objects be recovered.

Finds

1.1.111 Excavated finds will be treated in accordance with the relevant guidance given in *Standards for the care and treatment of archaeological objects from excavations* (National Museum of Ireland, 2022).

1.1.112 All archaeological finds from excavated contexts will be recorded. Finds of archaeological objects made in the course of a licenced archaeological excavation are exempt from the requirement under section 23 of the National Monuments Act 1930 (as amended) to report to the Director of the National Museum of Ireland within 96 hours. However, as best practice, it is recommended to report significant archaeological finds to the NMS and NMI. Finds of wrecks (more than 100 years old) or other archaeological objects that is lying on, in or under the sea bed or on or in land covered by water, shall, within four (4) days make a report of the finding to a member of the An Garda Síochána, in accordance with statutory procedures under section 3 of the National Monuments (Amended) Act 1987.

1.1.113 Any retrieved finds will be bagged, labelled and recorded, appropriate to facilitating post-excavation assessment. Locations of the finds will be recorded using differential Global Positioning System (dGPS) equipment providing sub-centimetre accuracy.

1.1.114 Finds of obvious modern date may be recorded on site and not retained. No finds will be discarded without the prior approval from the National Museum of Ireland.

1.1.115 Any finds from terrestrial or marine contexts that require conservation or specific storage conditions will be dealt with immediately in line with the relevant guidance. A full record will be made of any treatment given. Any further conservation beyond first-aid must be approved by the NMI and may require licences to alter or export.

1.1.116 Metalwork, especially from stratified contexts, will be X-rayed and, along with other fragile and delicate materials, stored in a stable environment. The X-raying of objects and other conservation needs will be undertaken by an appropriate and approved conservation centre.

1.1.117 Specialist advice and conservation needs will be sought should unexpected, unusual or extremely fragile and delicate objects be recovered. Advice on dealing with conservation aspects of the archive will be sought from the National Museum of Ireland following guidelines provided by the Irish Professional Conservators and Restorers Association.

1.1.118 Artefacts and other finds that do not require specific conservation measures will be suitably bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidance given by the National Museum of Ireland.

1.1.119 Information will be obtained from the National Museum of Ireland concerning conditions and arrangements for the deposition of finds.

Ordnance

1.1.120 If items of ordnance are discovered, they will be treated with extreme care. Company Health & Safety policies and established operational procedures should always take priority over archaeological reporting of munitions and ordnance.

1.1.121 Due to the potential danger of unexploded ordnance, if items are encountered it is important to:

- Recognise an item of UXO and accept that it is potentially dangerous;
- Retreat from the UXO, do not touch, move or disturb and safely leave the area; and
- Report the UXO location and give a description to the project's Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) or relevant authorities.

1.1.122 Any incident causing the recovery of UXO must be reported to the local Coroner (Dublin District) and Irish Coastguard who will coordinate military Explosives Ordnance Disposal (EOD) support if there is a threat to life.

Human remains

1.1.123 In the event of the discovery of any human remains, an immediate stop-work notice in the affected area and immediate environs will be issued, and it is proposed that these will be left in situ, covered and protected until the NMI, the NMS and the Applicant have been

informed. Under the Coroners Act 1962, the local Coroner (Dublin District) is to be notified of the discovery of any human remains.

1.1.124 Should human remains require excavation, all excavation and post-excavation will be in accordance with the standards set out in The Heritage Council document *Human Remains in Irish Archaeology* (2003), and the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland (IAI) *Code of Conduct for the Treatment of Human Remains.*

Wreck and aircraft material

1.1.125 Archaeological artefacts that have come from a ship are archaeological objects protected by the *National Monuments Acts 1930-2014* and 'wreck' for the purposes of the *Merchant Shipping (Salvage and Wreck) Act 1993*. The Applicant will ensure that the NMI, the NMS and Receiver is notified of all items of wreck that have been recovered. For isolated items of wreck reported through PAD this obligation is addressed through the Project Archaeologist.

1.1.126 For material that includes military remains, including aircraft, protection under the *National Monuments Acts 1930-2014* can be instituted, and therefore, such material is reportable to the NMS.

Conservation and storage

1.1.127 All recovered materials, on land and underwater, will be subject to a Conservation Assessment to gauge whether special measures are required while the material is being held.

1.1.128 This Conservation Assessment will be carried out by the Project Archaeologist or Archaeological Contractor with an appropriate level of expertise, with advice from appropriate specialists.

1.1.129 The Project Archaeologist or Archaeological Contractor with appropriate expertise will implement recommendations arising from the Conservation Assessment.

1.1.130 If no special measures are recommended, finds will be conserved, bagged, boxed and stored in accordance with NMI guidelines (National Museum of Ireland, 2022).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORTING, DATA MANAGEMENT AND ARCHIVING

Reporting

1.1.131 Following completion of the fieldwork and/or the assessment of the data, draft report(s) will be submitted for approval to the Applicant and the NMS, for comment. Reports may be issued for individual fieldwork or assessment packages with a final close-out report, or the work summarised in a single final report. Once approved, a final version will be submitted.

1.1.132 Reports will follow standards set out in the *Guidelines for Authors of Reports on Archaeological Excavations* (NMS 2006) and will typically include the following elements:

- a non-technical summary;
- the aims and methods of the work;
- the results of the work including finds and environmental remains;
- a statement of the potential of the results;
- proposals for further analysis and publication;
- appendices;
- illustrations; and
- references.

Publication

1.1.133 The results of the fieldwork will be published as one body of work to the standard accepted for publication and on the www.excavations.ie website for the year in which the licence is valid.

Archiving storage and curation

1.1.134 The archive and any finds relating to the archaeological investigations shall be stored in safe keeping and in appropriate conditions either by the Applicant or Project Archaeologist.

1.1.135 The complete archive of data related to the archaeological investigations, which will include digital records, digital photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and other digital data, will be prepared in accordance with the NMI guidelines, forms for the Transfer of Excavation Archives to NMS Archive, and guidelines for producing Database Record for archaeological archives presented to NMS Archive.

1.1.136 The archive will be underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (National Monuments Service 2022). It should be agreed by all stakeholders and fully documented in the project archive.

Archive and report copyright

1.1.137 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by the licensee (archaeological licence holder) under the *Copyright and Related Rights Act 2000* with all rights reserved.

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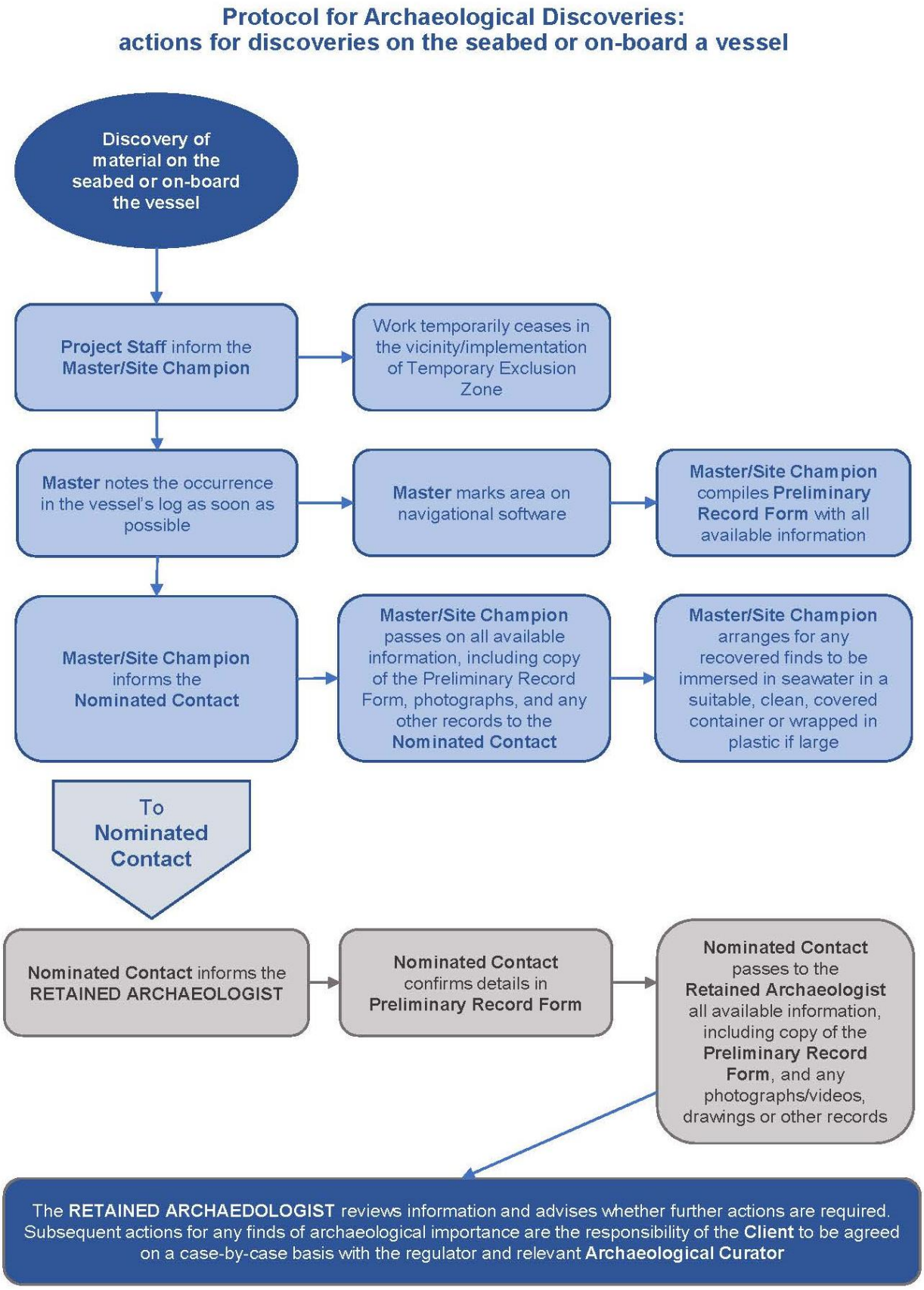
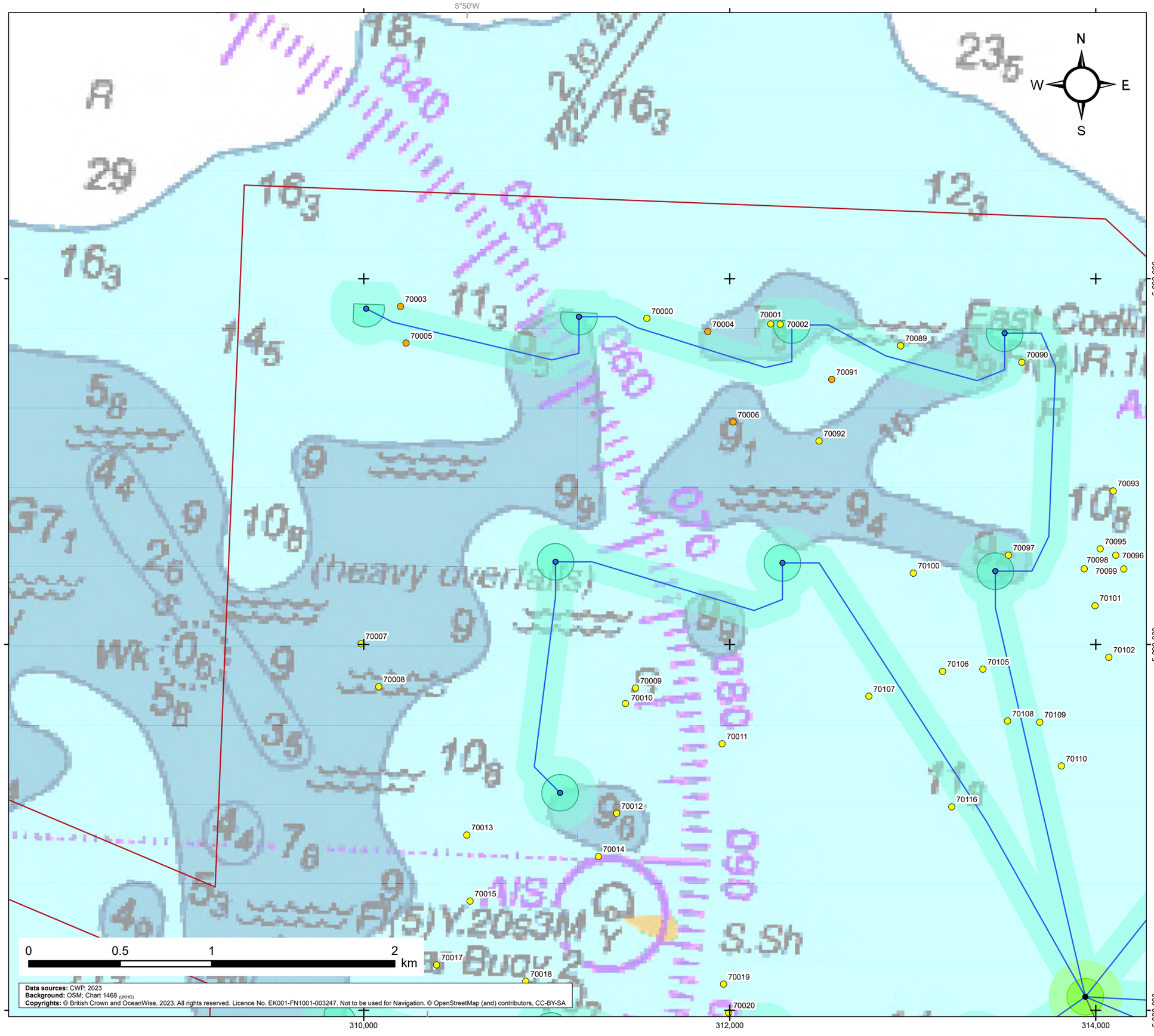
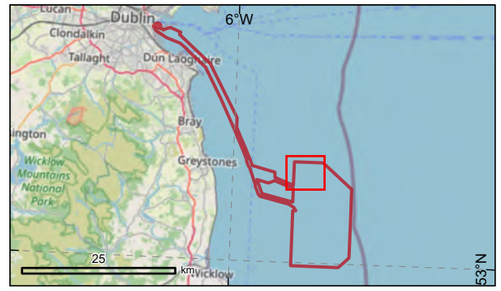
APPENDIX 1: PROTOCOL FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES - FLOWCHART



APPENDIX 2: AEZ FIGURES 1-16





- Planning application boundary

Seabed features of archaeological potential

- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2_h – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest (high priority)
- A2_l – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest (low priority)

Offshore Infrastructure

- Offshore substation structure
- Interconnector cables
- WTG Layout Option A
- Inter-array cables

Limit of deviation (LoD)

- Offshore substation structure LoD
- WTG Layout Option A LoD
- Interconnector cables LoD
- Inter-array cables LoD

codling wind park

Project: Codling Wind Park

Contractor: Wessex Archaeology
Website: www.wessexarch.co.uk

Figure 1
Constraints mapping within the array site – WTG Layout Option A, consisting of 75 WTGs with a rotor diameter of 250 m

Internal descriptive code: NA

Size: A3
Scale: 1:20,000

CRS:

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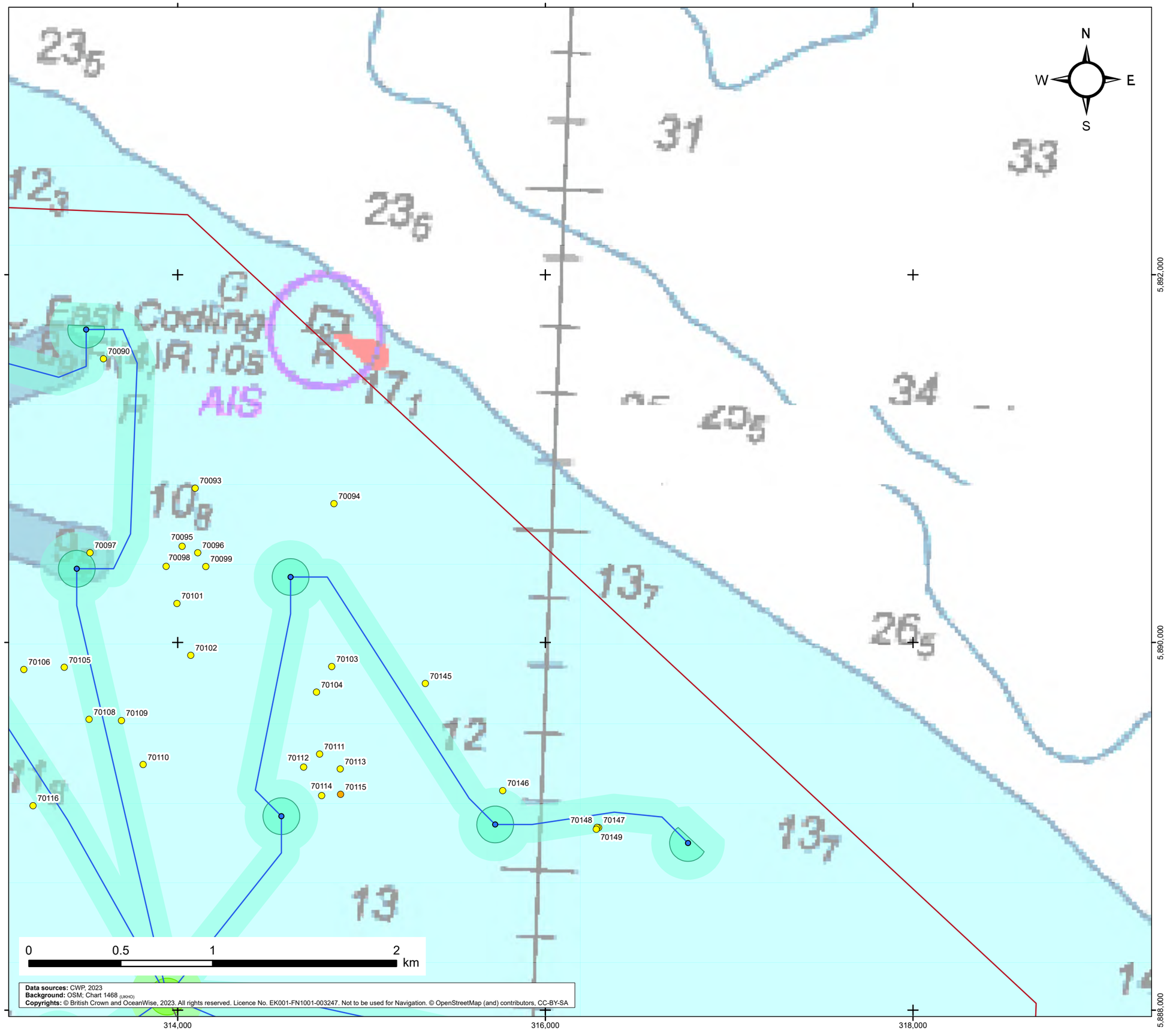

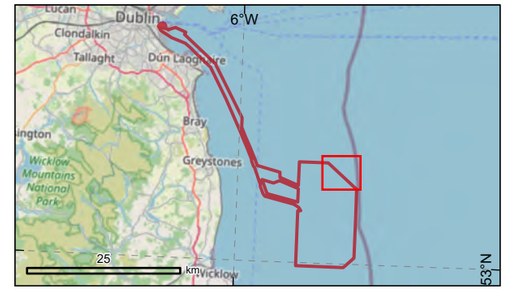

- Planning application boundary

Seabed features of archaeological potential

- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2_h – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest (high priority)
- A2_l – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest (low priority)

Offshore Infrastructure

- Offshore substation structure
- Interconnector cables
- WTG Layout Option A
- Inter-array cables

Limit of deviation (LoD)

- Offshore substation structure LoD
- WTG Layout Option A LoD
- Interconnector cables LoD
- Inter-array cables LoD

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Project: Codling Wind Park

Contractor: Wessex Archaeology
Website: www.wessexarch.co.uk

Figure 2
Constraints mapping within the array site – WTG Layout Option A, consisting of 75 WTGs with a rotor diameter of 250 m

Internal descriptive code:	*Size:* A3	*CRS:*
NA	*Scale:* 1:20,000	

Rev.	*Description*	*Date*	*By*	*Chk'd*	*App'd*
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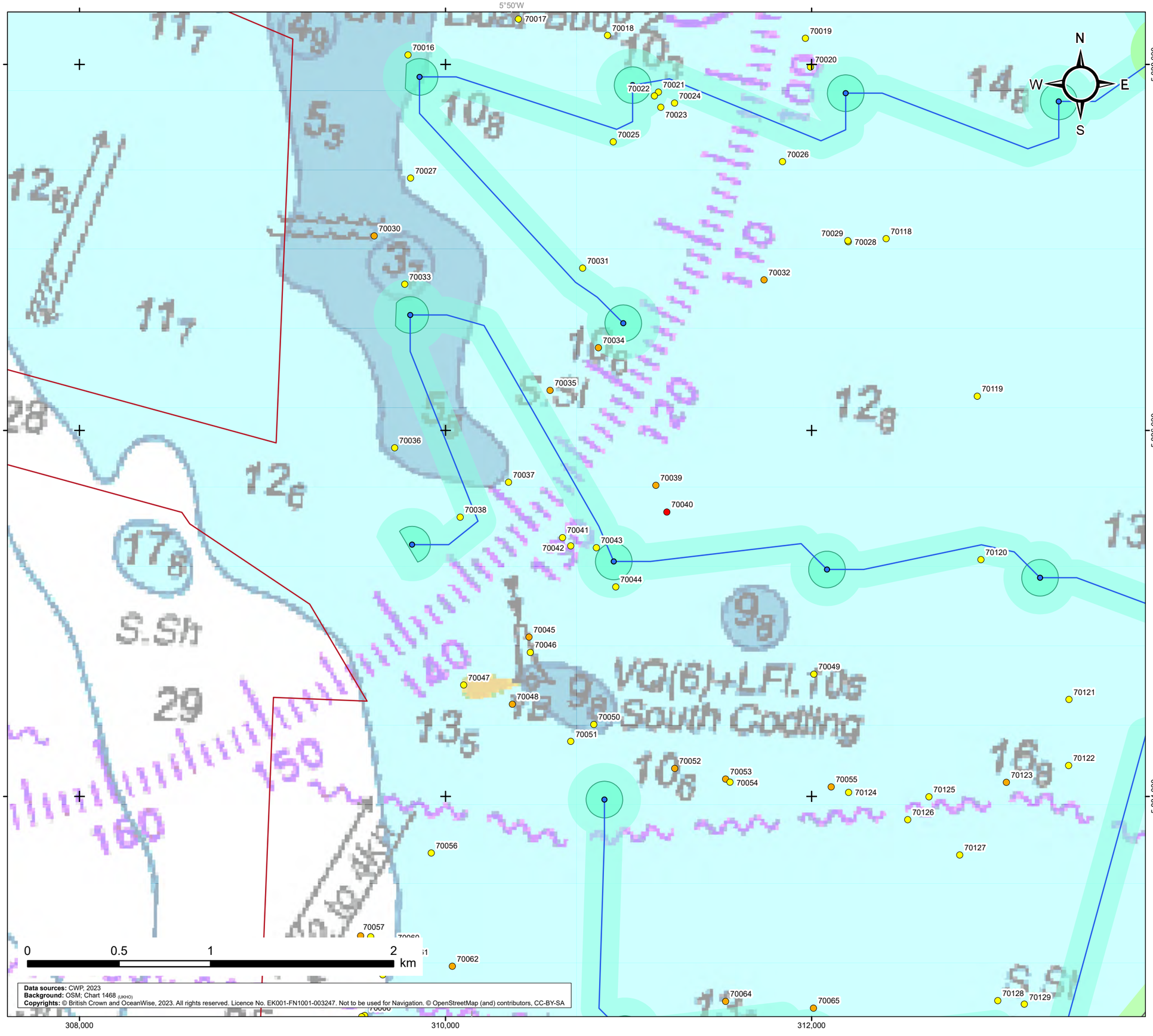

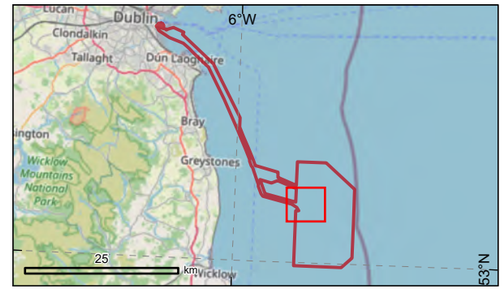

Planning application boundary

Seabed features of archaeological potential

- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2_h – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest (high priority)
- A2_l – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest (low priority)

Offshore Infrastructure

- Offshore substation structure
- Interconnector cables
- WTG Layout Option A
- Inter-array cables

Limit of deviation (LoD)

- Offshore substation structure LoD
- WTG Layout Option A LoD
- Interconnector cables LoD
- Inter-array cables LoD

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Project: Codling Wind Park

Contractor: Wessex Archaeology
Website: www.wessexarch.co.uk

Figure 3
Constraints mapping within the array site – WTG Layout Option A, consisting of 75 WTGs with a rotor diameter of 250 m

Internal descriptive code: NA

Size: A3
Scale: 1:20,000

CRS:

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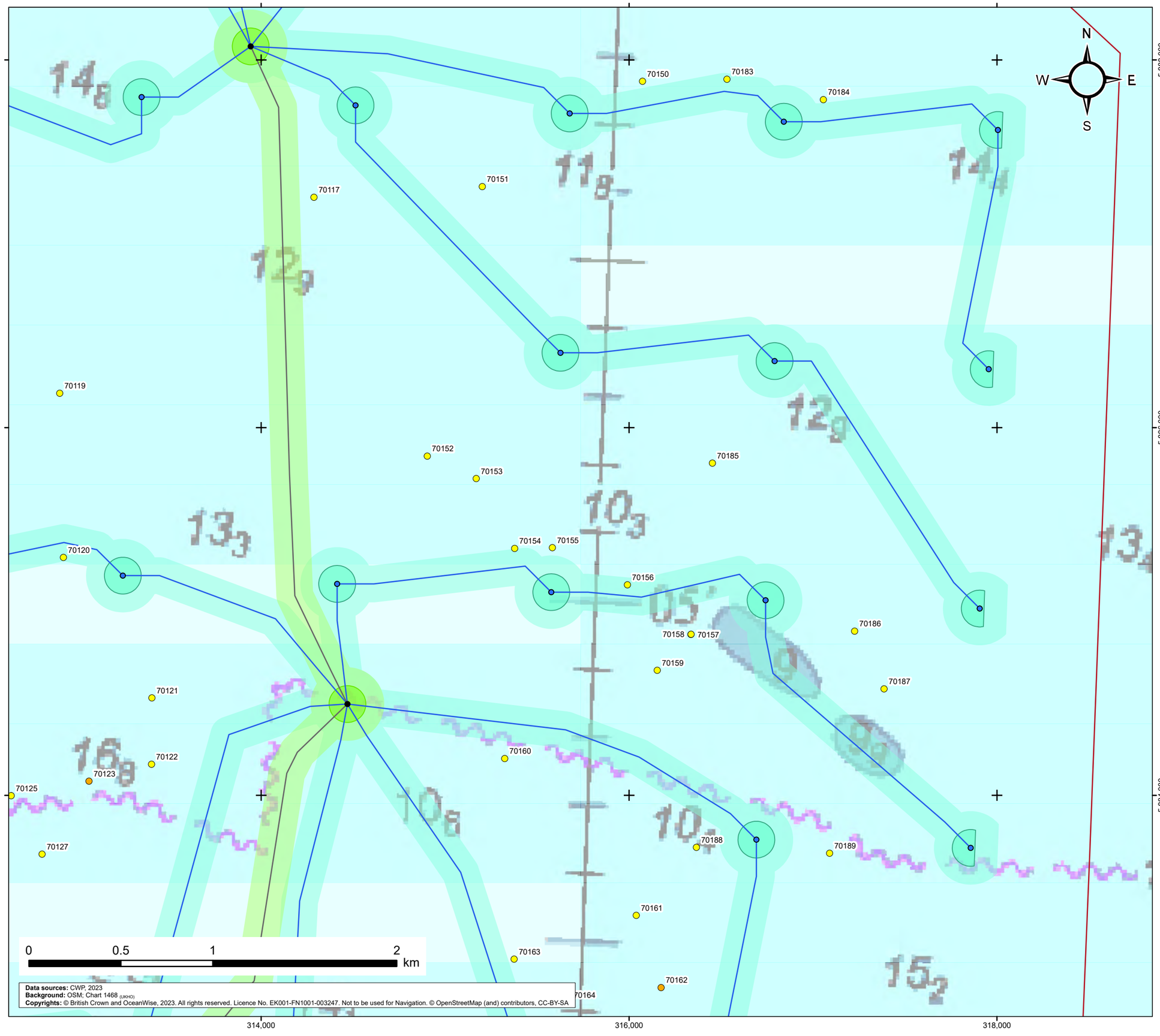

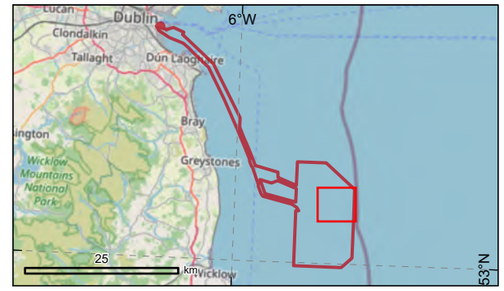

Planning application boundary

Seabed features of archaeological potential

- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2_h – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest (high priority)
- A2_l – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest (low priority)

Offshore Infrastructure

- Offshore substation structure
- Interconnector cables
- WTG Layout Option A
- Inter-array cables

Limit of deviation (LoD)

- Offshore substation structure LoD
- WTG Layout Option A LoD
- Interconnector cables LoD
- Inter-array cables LoD

codling wind park

Project: Codling Wind Park

Contractor: *Wessex Archaeology*
Website: *www.wessexarch.co.uk*

Figure 4
Constraints mapping within the array site – WTG Layout Option A, consisting of 75 WTGs with a rotor diameter of 250 m

Internal descriptive code: NA

Size: A3

Scale: 1:20,000

CRS:

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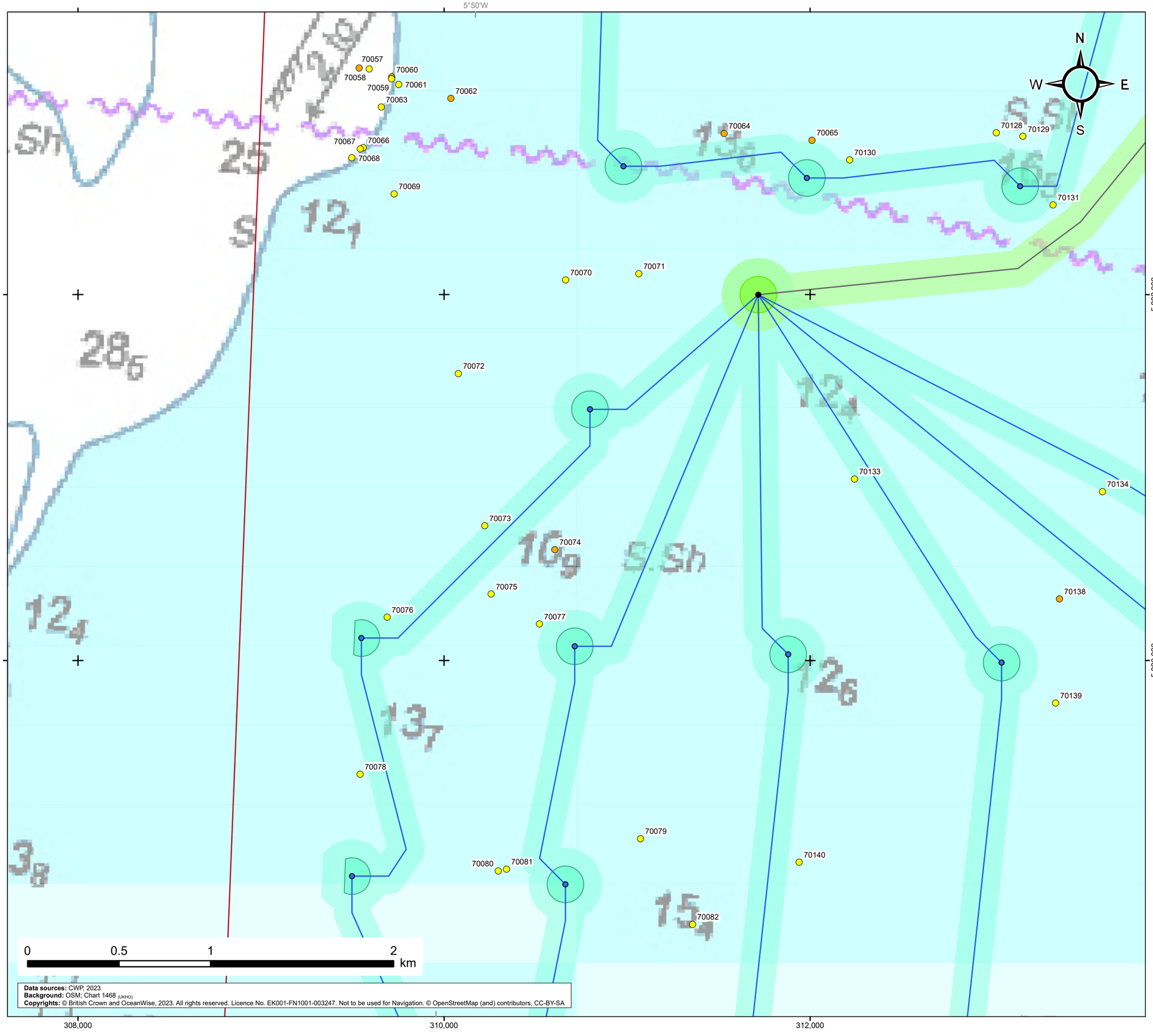

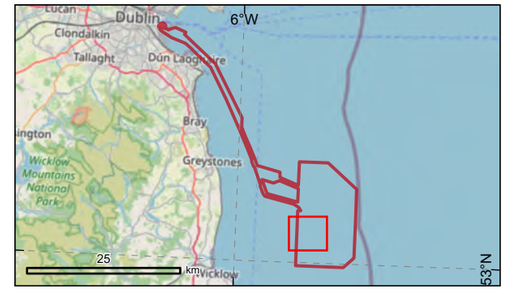

- Planning application boundary

Seabed features of archaeological potential

- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2_h – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest (high priority)
- A2_l – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest (low priority)

Offshore Infrastructure

- Offshore substation structure
- Interconnector cables
- WTG Layout Option A
- Inter-array cables

Limit of deviation (LoD)

- Offshore substation structure LoD
- WTG Layout Option A LoD
- Interconnector cables LoD
- Inter-array cables LoD

codling wind park

Project: Codling Wind Park

Contractor: Wessex Archaeology
Website: www.wessexarch.co.uk

Figure 5
Constraints mapping within the array site – WTG Layout Option A, consisting of 75 WTGs with a rotor diameter of 250 m

Internal descriptive code: NA

Size: A3
Scale: 1:20,000

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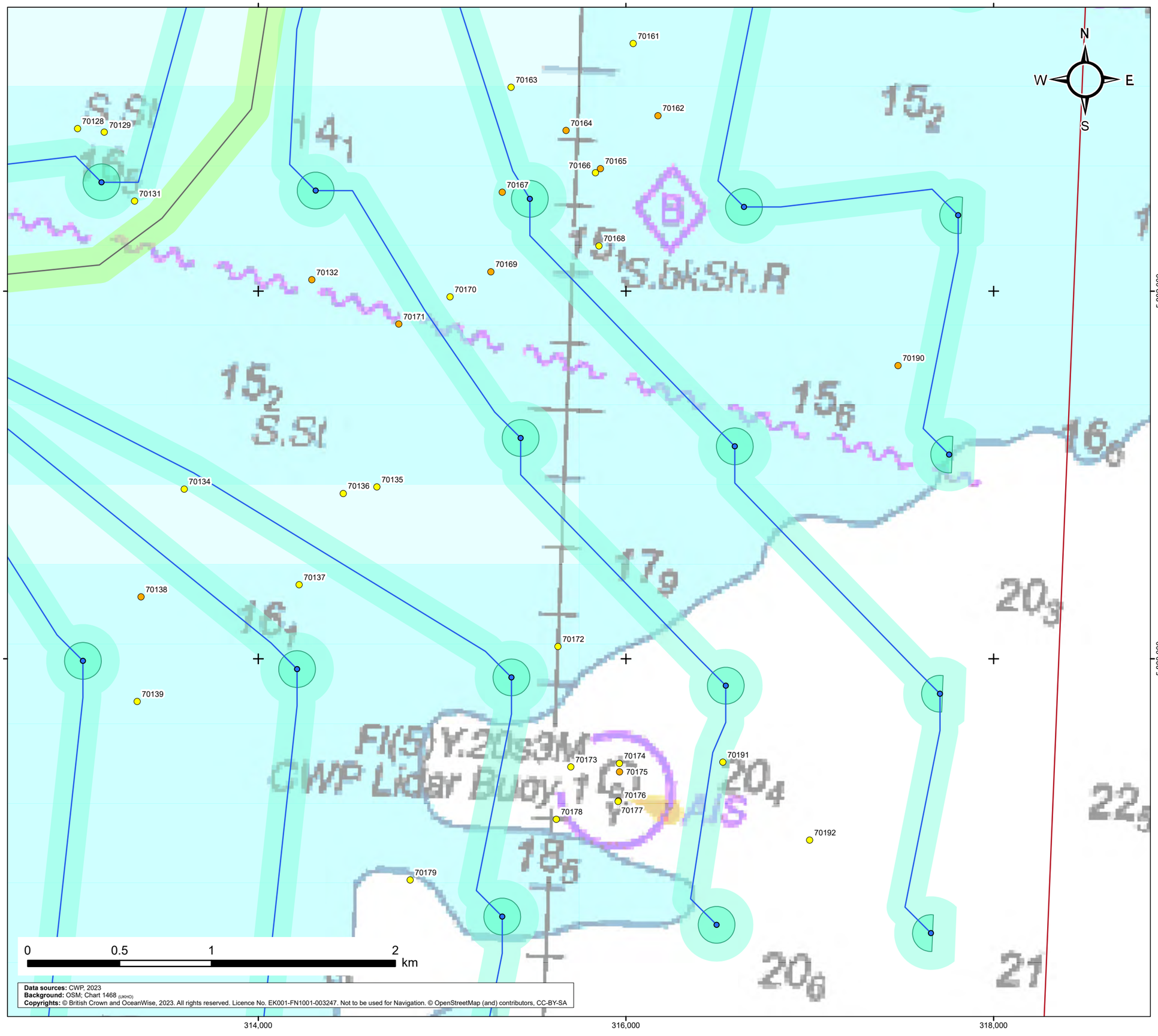

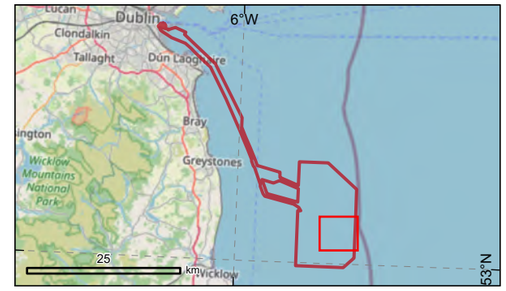

- Planning application boundary

Seabed features of archaeological potential

- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2_h – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest (high priority)
- A2_l – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest (low priority)

Offshore Infrastructure

- Offshore substation structure
- Interconnector cables
- WTG Layout Option A
- Inter-array cables

Limit of deviation (LoD)

- Offshore substation structure LoD
- WTG Layout Option A LoD
- Interconnector cables LoD
- Inter-array cables LoD

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Project: Codling Wind Park

Contractor: Wessex Archaeology
Website: www.wessexarch.co.uk

Figure 6
Constraints mapping within the array site – WTG Layout Option A, consisting of 75 WTGs with a rotor diameter of 250 m

Internal descriptive code: NA

Size: A3
Scale: 1:20,000

CRS:

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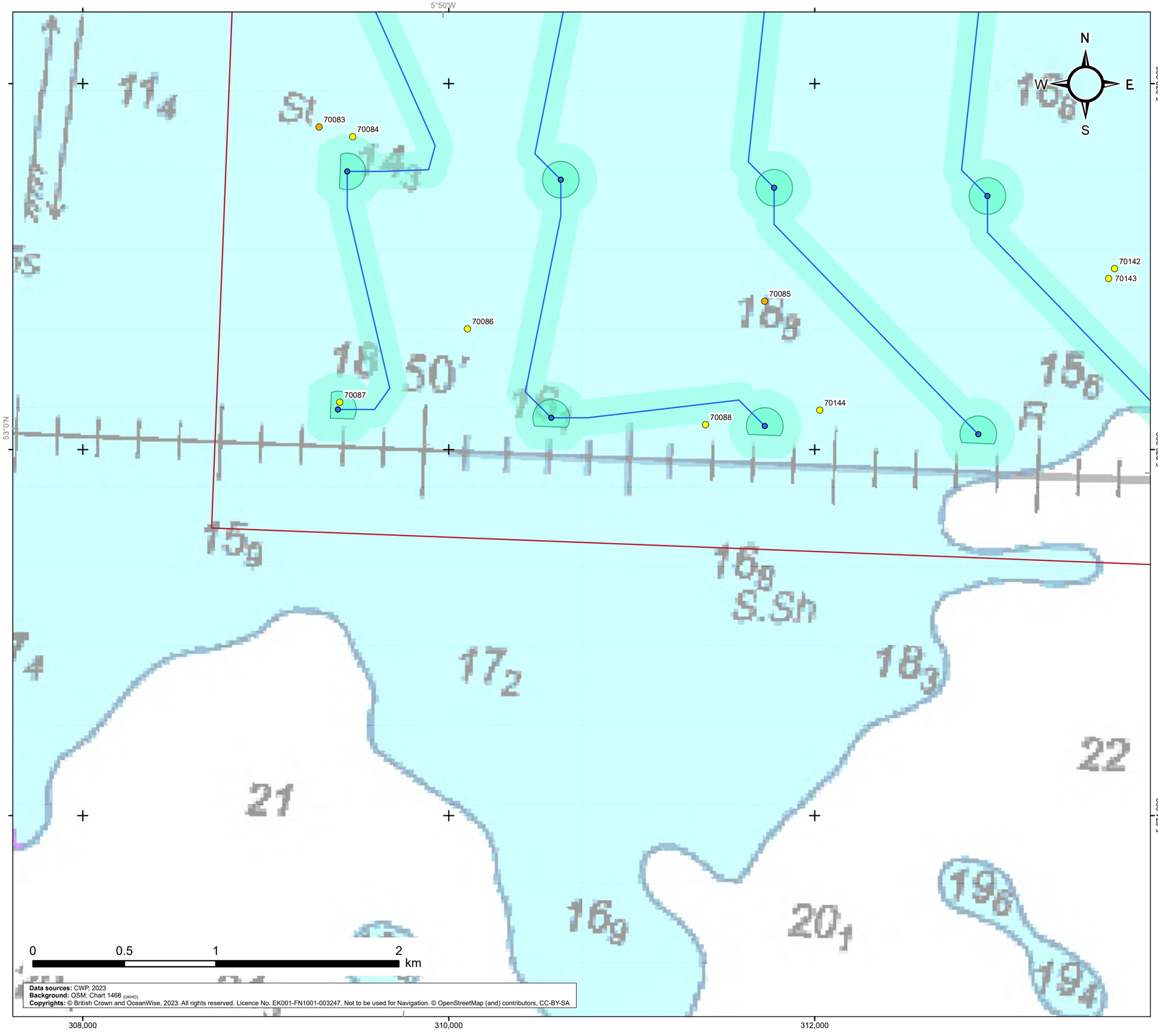

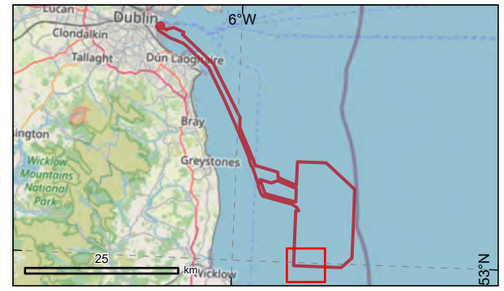

Planning application boundary

Seabed features of archaeological potential

- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2_h – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest (high priority)
- A2_l – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest (low priority)

Offshore Infrastructure

- Offshore substation structure
- Interconnector cables
- WTG Layout Option A
- Inter-array cables

Limit of deviation (LoD)

- Offshore substation structure LoD
- WTG Layout Option A LoD
- Interconnector cables LoD
- Inter-array cables LoD

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Project: Codling Wind Park

Contractor: Wessex Archaeology
Website: www.wessexarch.co.uk

Figure 7
Constraints mapping within the array site – WTG Layout Option A, consisting of 75 WTGs with a rotor diameter of 250 m

Internal descriptive code:	*Size:* A3	*CRS:*
NA	*Scale:* 1:20,000	

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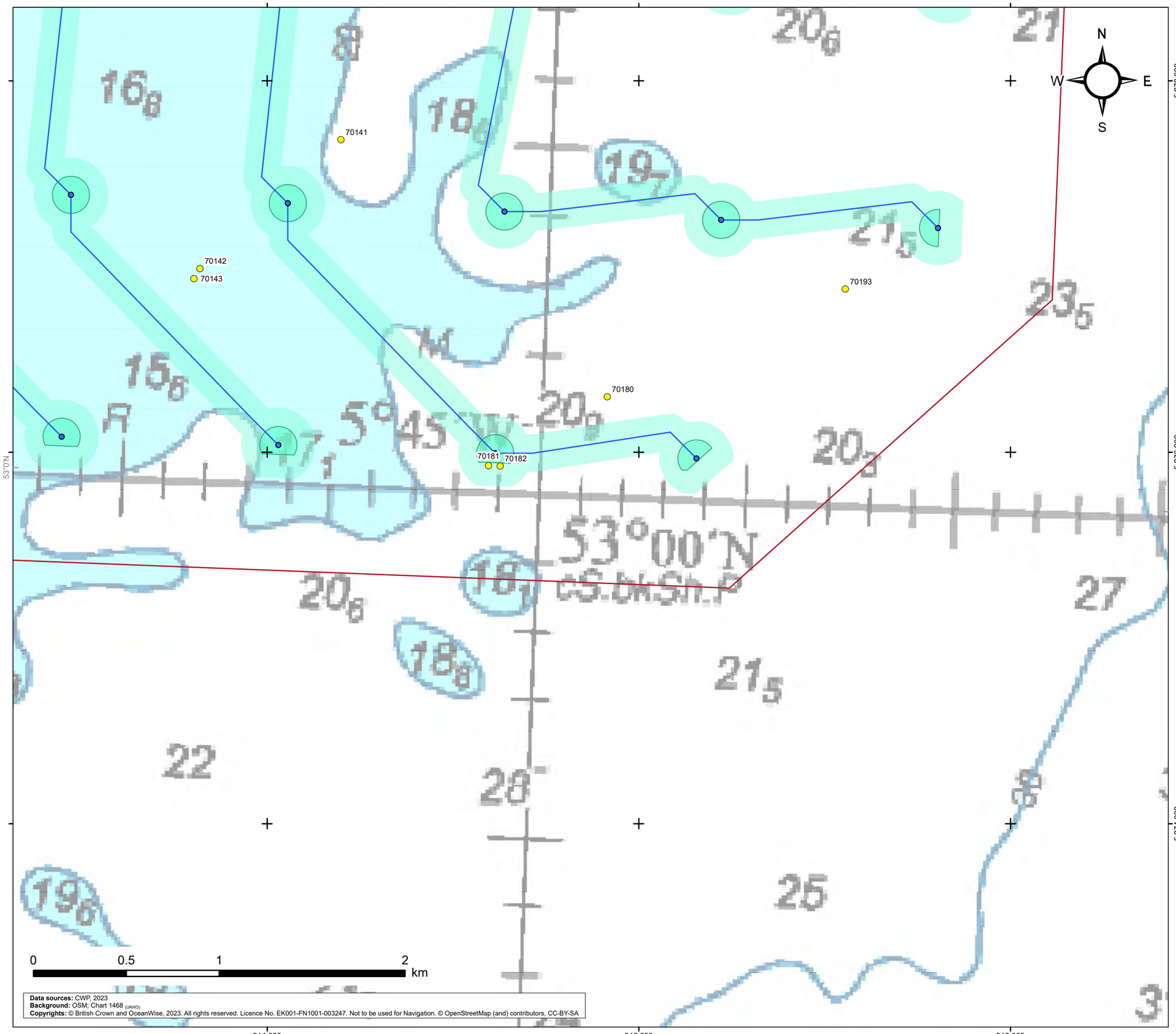

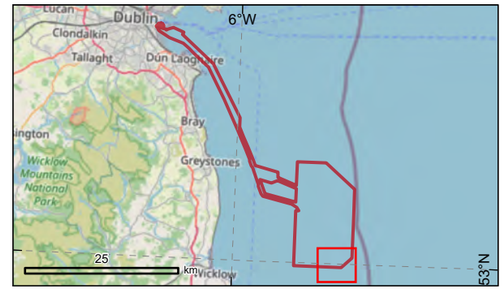

Planning application boundary

Seabed features of archaeological potential

- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2_h – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest (high priority)
- A2_l – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest (low priority)

Offshore Infrastructure

- Offshore substation structure
- Interconnector cables
- WTG Layout Option A
- Inter-array cables

Limit of deviation (LoD)

- Offshore substation structure LoD
- WTG Layout Option A LoD
- Interconnector cables LoD
- Inter-array cables LoD

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Project: Codling Wind Park

Contractor: Wessex Archaeology
Website: www.wessexarch.co.uk

Figure 8
Constraints mapping within the array site – WTG Layout Option A, consisting of 75 WTGs with a rotor diameter of 250 m

Internal descriptive code: NA

Size: A3
Scale: 1:20,000

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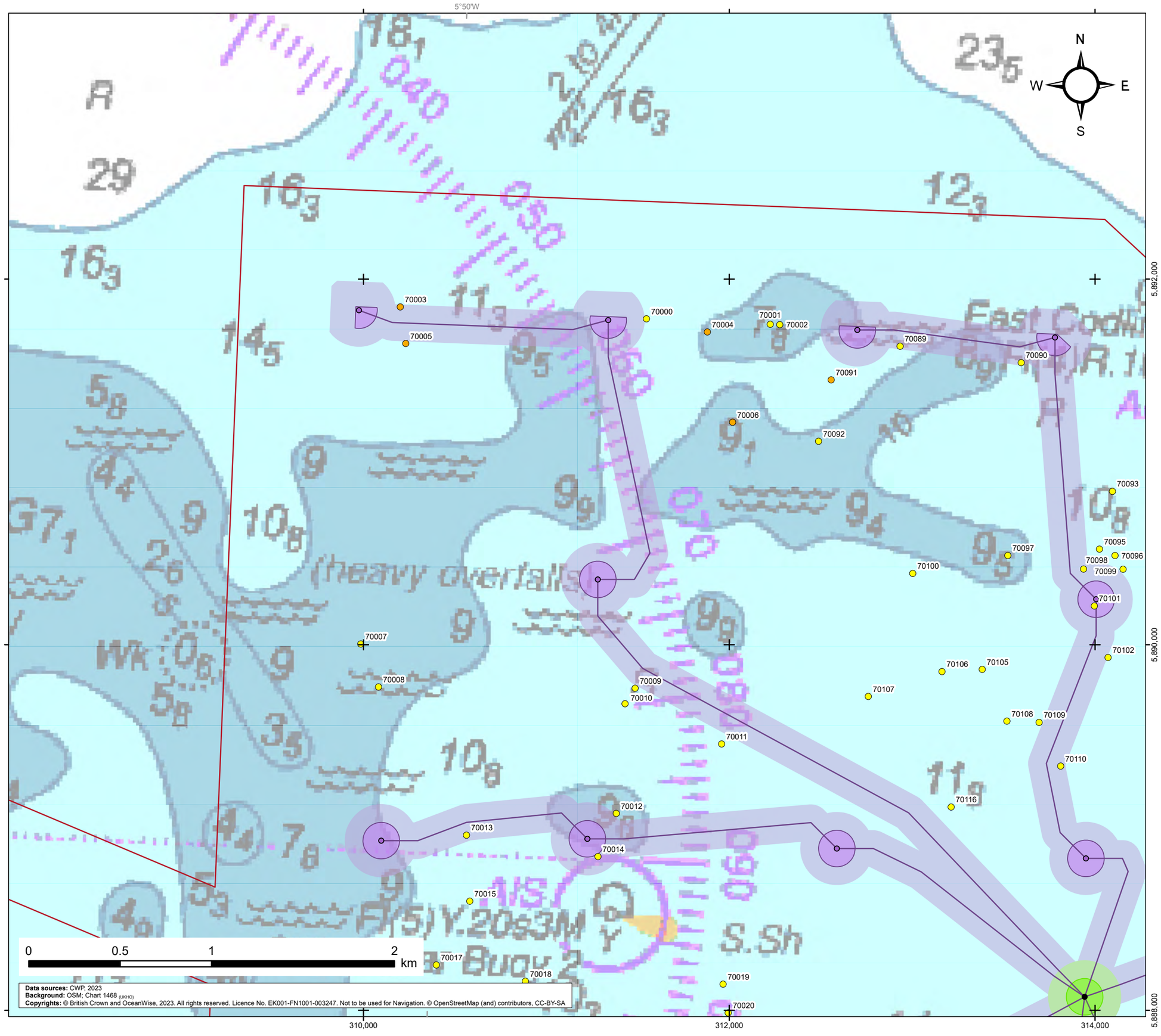

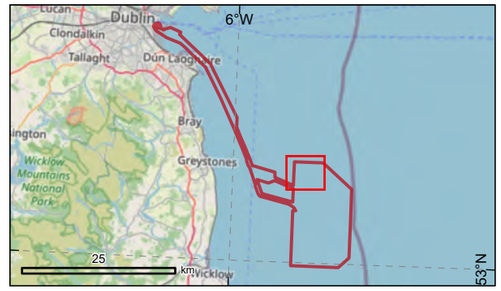

Planning application boundary

Seabed features of archaeological potential

- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2_h – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest (high priority)
- A2_l – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest (low priority)

Offshore Infrastructure

- Offshore substation structure
- Interconnector cables
- WTG Layout Option B
- Inter-array cables

Limit of deviation (LoD)

- Offshore substation structure LoD
- WTG Layout Option B LoD
- Interconnector cables LoD
- Inter-array cables LoD

codling wind park

Project: Codling Wind Park

Contractor: *Wessex Archaeology* *Website:* *www.wessexarch.co.uk*

Figure 9
Constraints mapping within the array site – WTG Layout Option B, consisting of 60 WTGs with a rotor diameter of 276 m

Internal descriptive code: NA

Size: A3 *Scale:* 1:20,000

CRS:

Rev.	Description	Date	By	Chk'd	App'd
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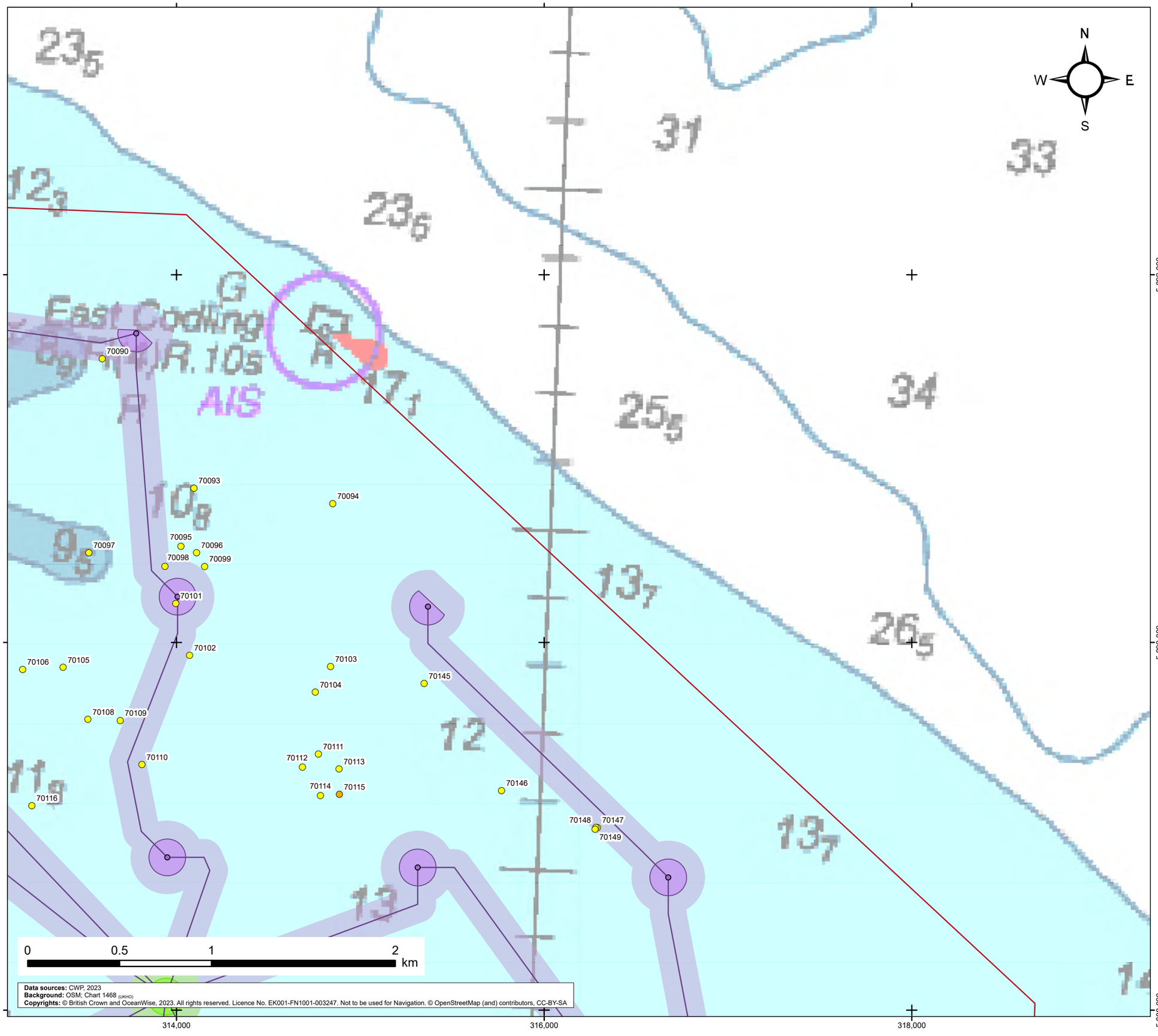

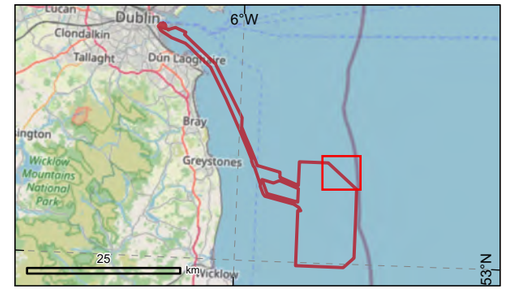

Planning application boundary

Seabed features of archaeological potential

- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2_h – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest (high priority)
- A2_l – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest (low priority)

Offshore Infrastructure

- Offshore substation structure
- Interconnector cables
- WTG Layout Option B
- Inter-array cables

Limit of deviation (LoD)

- Offshore substation structure LoD
- WTG Layout Option B LoD
- Interconnector cables LoD
- Inter-array cables LoD

codling wind park

Project: Codling Wind Park

Contractor: *Wessex Archaeology* *Website:* *www.wessexarch.co.uk*

Figure 10
Constraints mapping within the array site – WTG Layout Option B, consisting of 60 WTGs with a rotor diameter of 276 m

Internal descriptive code: NA

Size: A3

Scale: 1:20,000

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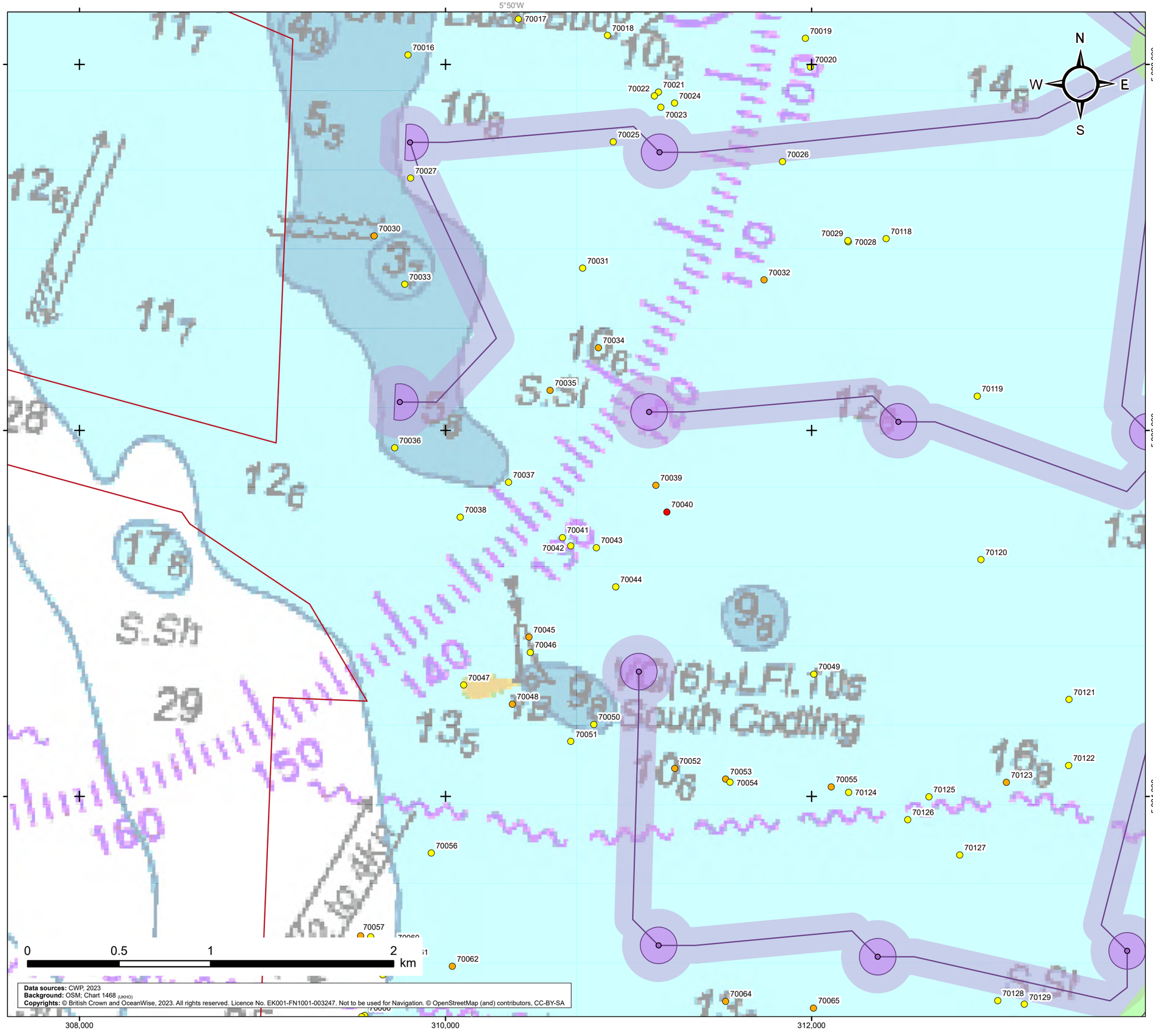

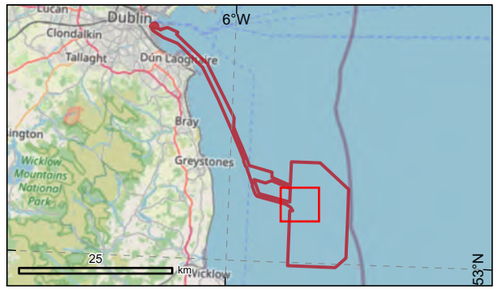

Planning application boundary

Seabed features of archaeological potential

- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2_h – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest (high priority)
- A2_l – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest (low priority)

Offshore Infrastructure

- Offshore substation structure
- Interconnector cables
- WTG Layout Option B
- Inter-array cables

Limit of deviation (LoD)

- Offshore substation structure LoD
- WTG Layout Option B LoD
- Interconnector cables LoD
- Inter-array cables LoD

codling wind park

Project: Codling Wind Park

Contractor: Wessex Archaeology
Website: www.wessexarch.co.uk

Figure 11
Constraints mapping within the array site – WTG Layout Option B, consisting of 60 WTGs with a rotor diameter of 276 m

Internal descriptive code: NA

Size: A3
Scale: 1:20,000

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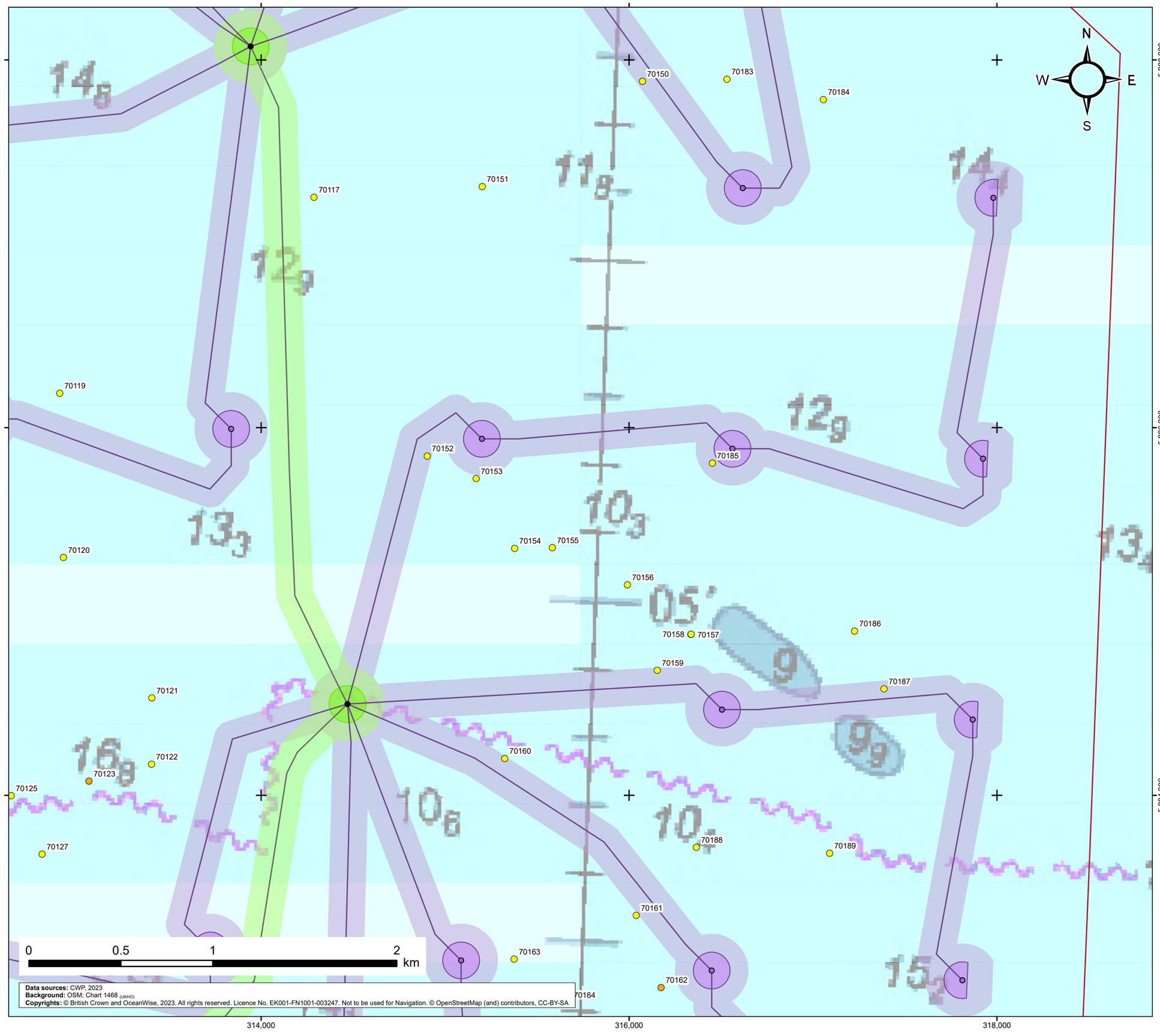

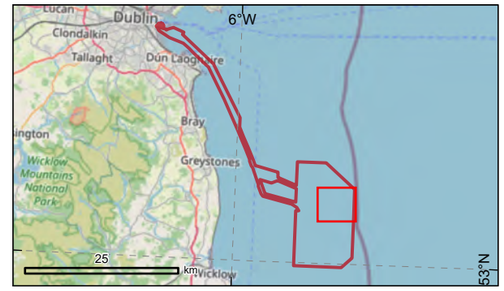

Planning application boundary

Seabed features of archaeological potential

- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2_h – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest (high priority)
- A2_l – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest (low priority)

Offshore Infrastructure

- Offshore substation structure
- Interconnector cables
- WTG Layout Option B
- Inter-array cables

Limit of deviation (LoD)

- Offshore substation structure LoD
- WTG Layout Option B LoD
- Interconnector cables LoD
- Inter-array cables LoD

codling wind park

Project: Codling Wind Park

Contractor: *Wessex Archaeology* *Website:* *www.wessexarch.co.uk*

Figure 12
Constraints mapping within the array site – WTG Layout Option B, consisting of 60 WTGs with a rotor diameter of 276 m

Internal descriptive code: NA

Size: A3 *Scale:* 1:20,000

CRS:

Rev.	Description	Date	By	Chk'd	App'd
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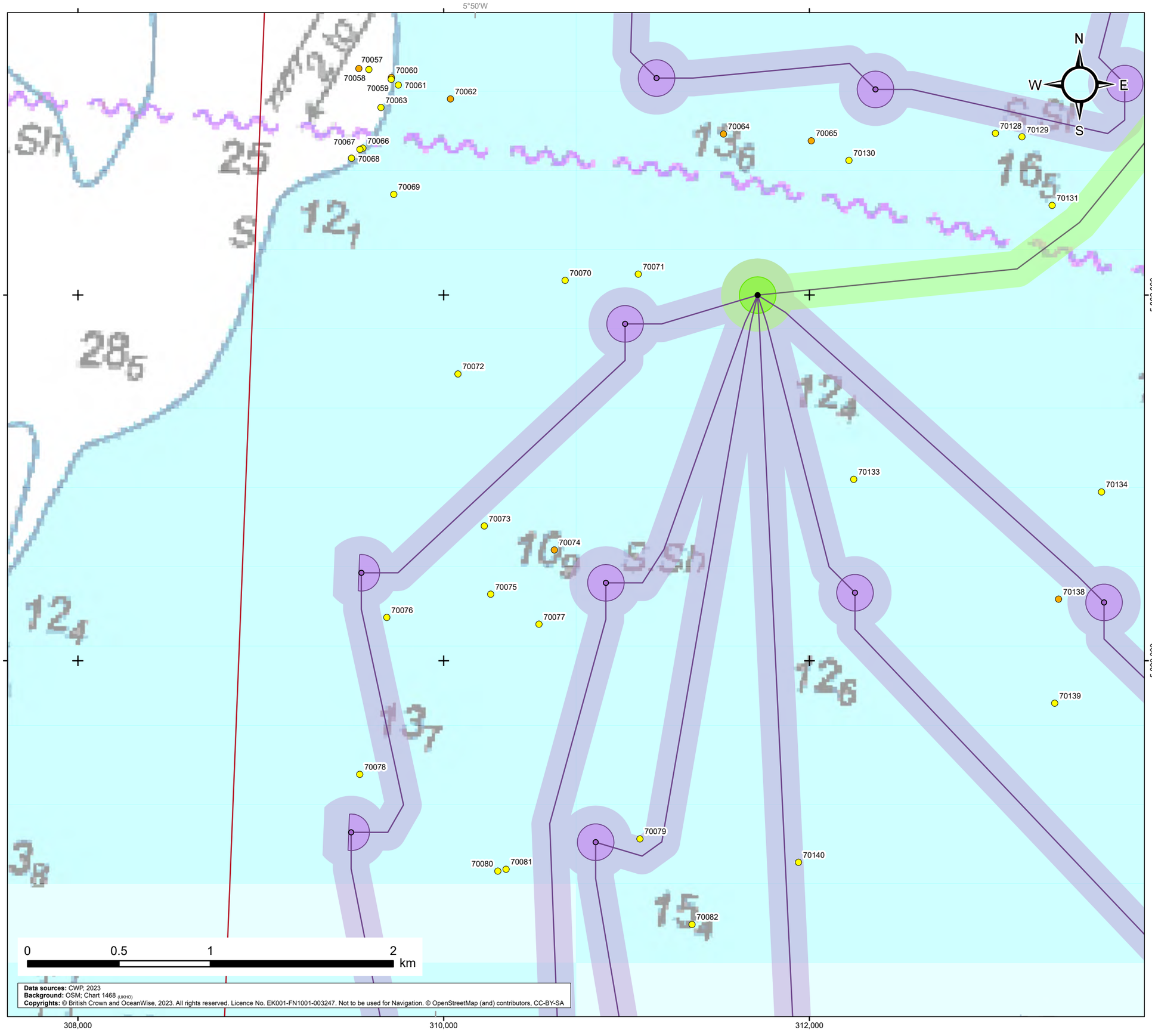
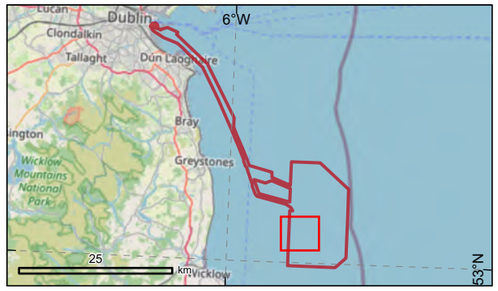




Planning application boundary

Seabed features of archaeological potential

- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2_h – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest (high priority)
- A2_l – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest (low priority)

Offshore Infrastructure

- Offshore substation structure
- Interconnector cables
- WTG Layout Option B
- Inter-array cables

Limit of deviation (LoD)

- Offshore substation structure LoD
- WTG Layout Option B LoD
- Interconnector cables LoD
- Inter-array cables LoD

codling wind park

Project: Codling Wind Park

Contractor: Wessex Archaeology
Website: www.wessexarch.co.uk

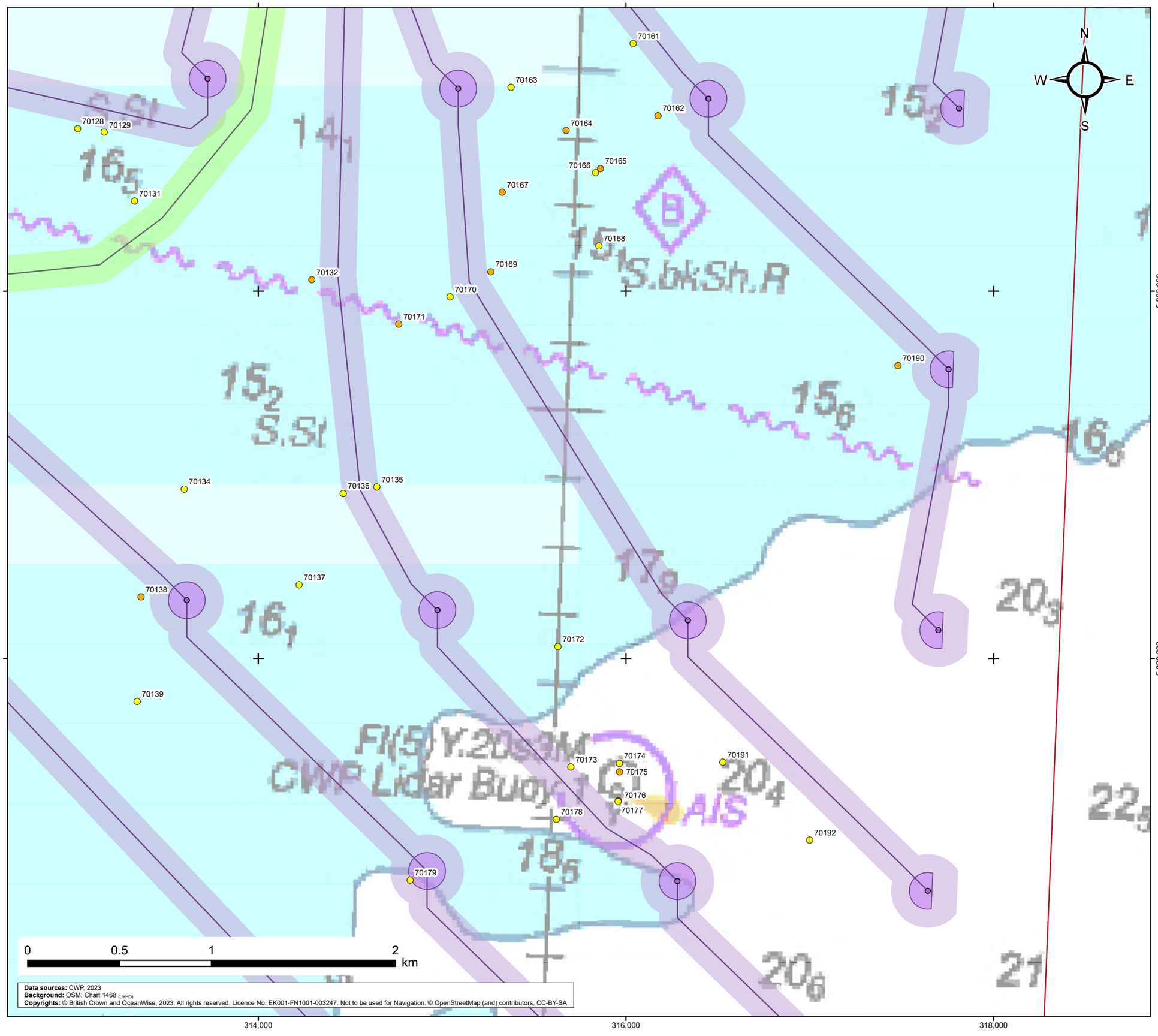
Figure 13
Constraints mapping within the array site – WTG Layout Option B, consisting of 60 WTGs with a rotor diameter of 276 m

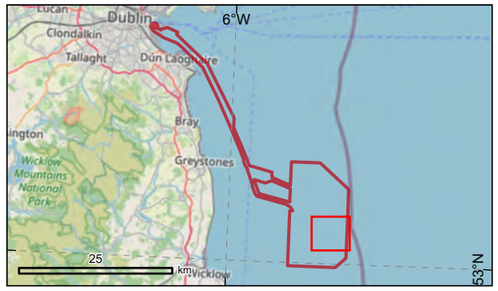
Internal descriptive code: NA

Size: A3
Scale: 1:20,000

CRS:

Rev.	Description	Date	By	Chk'd	App'd
A	First issue	2026/01/07	AW	SS	AB





Planning application boundary

Seabed features of archaeological potential

- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2_h – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest (high priority)
- A2_l – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest (low priority)

Offshore Infrastructure

- Offshore substation structure
- Interconnector cables
- WTG Layout Option B
- Inter-array cables

Limit of deviation (LoD)

- Offshore substation structure LoD
- WTG Layout Option B LoD
- Interconnector cables LoD
- Inter-array cables LoD

codling wind park

Project: Codling Wind Park

Contractor: Wessex Archaeology
Website: www.wessexarch.co.uk

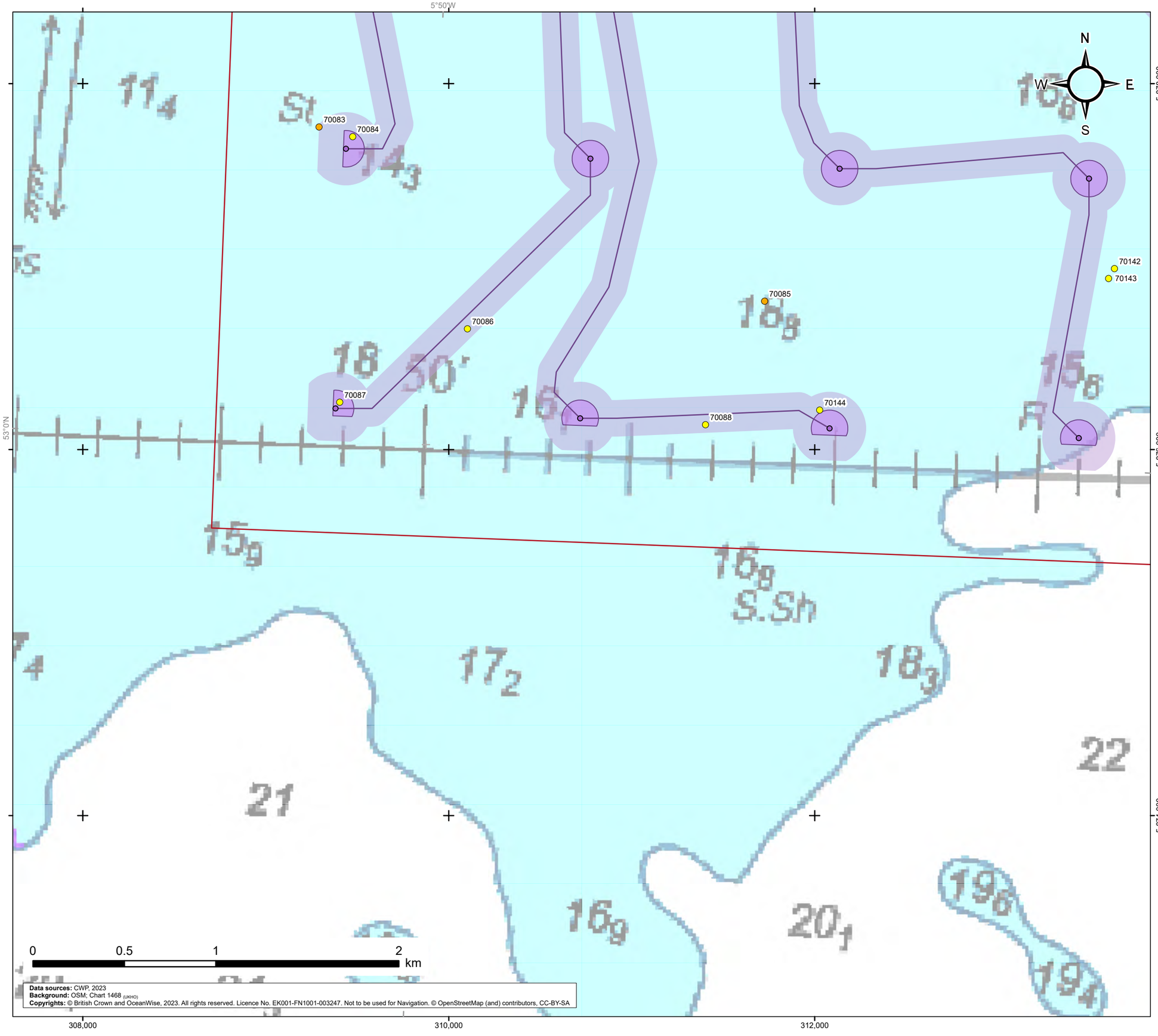
Figure 14
Constraints mapping within the array site – WTG Layout Option B, consisting of 60 WTGs with a rotor diameter of 276 m

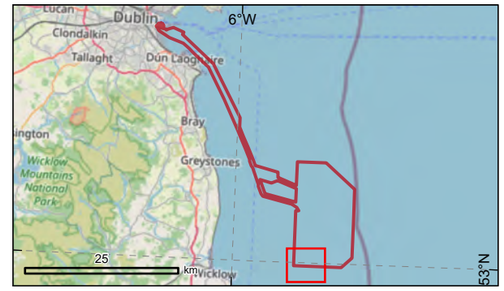
Internal descriptive code: NA

Size: A3
Scale: 1:20,000

CRS:

Rev.	Description	Date	By	Chk'd	App'd
A	First issue	2026/01/07	AW	SS	AB





Planning application boundary

Seabed features of archaeological potential

- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2_h – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest (high priority)
- A2_l – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest (low priority)

Offshore Infrastructure

- Offshore substation structure
- Interconnector cables
- WTG Layout Option B
- Inter-array cables

Limit of deviation (LoD)

- Offshore substation structure LoD
- WTG Layout Option B LoD
- Interconnector cables LoD
- Inter-array cables LoD

codling wind park

Project: Codling Wind Park

Contractor: Wessex Archaeology
Website: www.wessexarch.co.uk

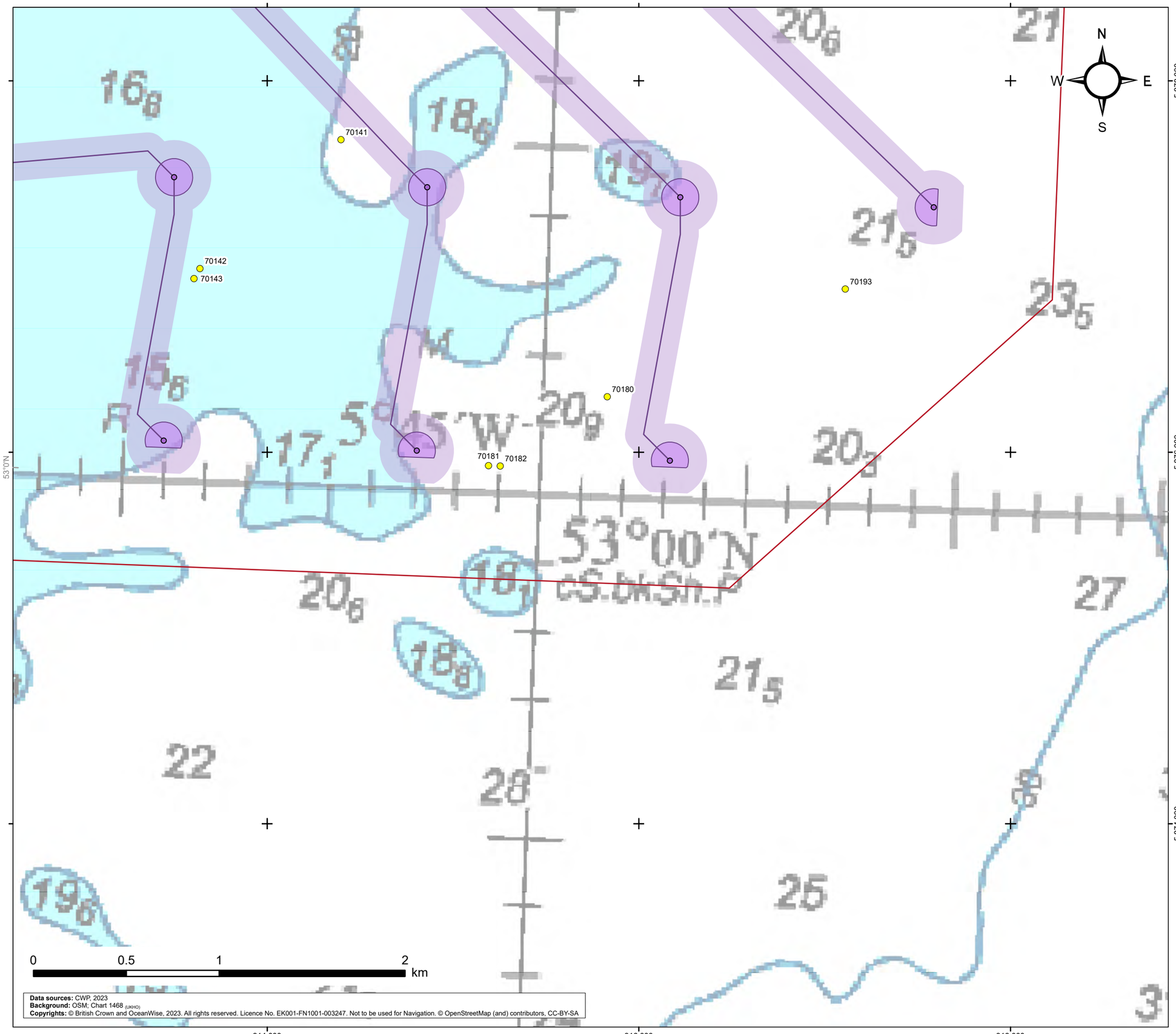
Figure 15
Constraints mapping within the array site – WTG Layout Option B, consisting of 60 WTGs with a rotor diameter of 276 m

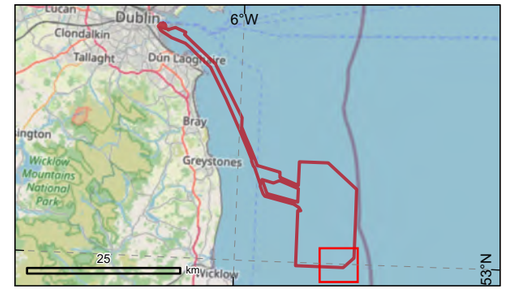
Internal descriptive code: NA

Size: A3
Scale: 1:20,000

CRS:

Rev.	Description	Date	By	Chk'd	App'd
A	First issue	2026/01/07	AW	SS	AB





Planning application boundary

Seabed features of archaeological potential

- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2_h – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest (high priority)
- A2_l – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest (low priority)

Offshore Infrastructure

- Offshore substation structure
- Interconnector cables
- WTG Layout Option B
- Inter-array cables

Limit of deviation (LoD)

- Offshore substation structure LoD
- WTG Layout Option B LoD
- Interconnector cables LoD
- Inter-array cables LoD

Data sources: CWP, 2023
Background: OSM; Chart 1468 (UKHO)

codling wind park

Project: Codling Wind Park

Contractor: Wessex Archaeology
Website: www.wessexarch.co.uk

Figure 16
Constraints mapping within the array site – WTG Layout Option B, consisting of 60 WTGs with a rotor diameter of 276 m

Internal descriptive code: NA

Size: A3
Scale: 1:20,000

CRS:

Rev.	Description	Date	By	Chk'd	App'd
A	First issue	2026/01/07	AW	SS	AB