



30 May 2025

[licence@mara.gov.ie](mailto:licence@mara.gov.ie)

**RE: Introductory letter - MaresConnect Ltd.**

**For marine investigative survey works for the MaresConnect Ltd (MCL) Interconnector which will be required to import and export electricity to and from the transmission networks in Ireland and the UK and onto other European markets.**

A Chara,

The Marine Divisions of the Department of Agriculture, Food, and the Marine welcome the opportunity to provide comments on the Licence Application MUL240008  
Reference no MUL240008 Title of Application MUL240008 – MaresConnect Ltd.

It is essential that the sea-fishing and aquaculture sectors are fully recognised and given a high priority as a long-standing, pre-existing, and traditional activity in the marine environment as the proposed activity is being evaluated. Fishers and aquaculture site holders are primary food producers dependent upon certain marine areas which are particularly important for food production. This primary production is critical to supplying the downstream indigenous seafood processing and export industries and in sustaining the livelihoods of coastal communities. The importance of these primary and secondary food production activities is reflected in the Government's [Food Vision 2030](#) policy.

To inform the DAFM comments, the observations of both the Marine Institute (MI) and Bord Iascaigh Mhara (BIM) on the application were requested.

The MI observed that while no coordinates for the outline of the marine usage license area (MUL area) were included, a site location map, fishing activity, spawning and nursery ground maps were provided in the documentation. MI noted that fishing activity maps utilised VMS data from the latest Commercial Fisheries Atlas and while this data is not the most recent, it does give a fair idea of where the area is located relative to the fishing grounds.

The MI observed that there is significant overlap with bottom otter trawl, and pelagic trawl activities and moderate overlap with beam trawling and seining effort and areas of catch for several demersal species and Nephrops in their attached report. The MI also note overlap nursery and spawning grounds of both demersal and pelagic species, including mackerel.

The MI conclude that, as catch are all by mobile fishing gears, the site does not cover the whole fishing area or spawning or nursery grounds, and the investigation works are

Oifigí an Rialtais, An tIonad Náisiúnta Bia Mara, [REDACTED]

Government Buildings, National Seafood Centre, [REDACTED]

T + [REDACTED]

[gov.ie](http://gov.ie) - Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine ([www.gov.ie](http://www.gov.ie))



temporary, thus the impact of the application on fisheries appears to be minor, noting no overlaps with any aquaculture activities.

It is advised that Mares Connect Ltd. identify any similar geophysical/geotechnical surveys that may have been carried out in the vicinity in recent years to avoid unnecessary duplication or repetition.

The Marine Institute recommends that, for this and other such applications, evaluations are reviewed in a wider context of marine planning for Irish waters. Such planning should be supported by predefined CEA – potentially state-led – reviewing all relevant pressures and ecosystem components (sea and land-based). The MI does not provide an outline here of how this may be done, but is available for further consultation on design of such a programme of work.

BIM also observe that whilst there is some fishing in the area, in their view, it should not cause significant disruption or displacement of fishing activities.

According to BIM's [Business of Seafood 2024](#) report, the GDP from the seafood sector increased by 4% to €1.24 billion in 2024, and employment increased to 16,874 (direct and indirect jobs). For example, in terms of the potentially impacted fisheries, mackerel was the most landed species by the Irish fleet in 2024, with a value of €82 million (+4% on 2023 statistics). The value of mackerel exported in 2024 was €94m.

Nephrops was the second most landed species, with €76 million's worth landed in 2024 (+9% on the 2023 figure). These examples can help in demonstrating the seafood sector's socio-economic reliance on the sea.

DAFM recognises that the applicant's aim is to promote co-existence and minimise potential disruption to commercial fishing activities in the area. The evaluation of potential impacts of the proposed activity on commercial sea fishing activities needs to be given consideration within the context of the requirements set out under the Maritime Area Planning Act and the National Marine Planning Framework. (NMPF).

The principles in the NMPF, in order of preference, of avoiding, minimising, or mitigating impacts on access to existing activities (including specific policies on Fisheries and Aquaculture) should be followed and any proposed development activity should incorporate the principle of maximising coexistence with established activities in marine areas and must demonstrate how avoidance of significant adverse impacts is considered as the preferred option.

DAFM notes that where surveys may traverse traditional fishing grounds, Fisheries liaison and consultation with local stakeholders will be undertaken prior to and throughout the works and acknowledges that a Fishery Liaison Officer (FLO) has been appointed and has



been engaging with local communities, stakeholder and in particular the fisheries and seafood sector.

DAFM would urge that early and ongoing consultation with the fishing industry continues to ensure minimum impacts on the seafood industry. All relevant fishing organisations should receive any applicable Marine Notice/s, and be made aware of any proposed site survey and investigation works, at the earliest opportunity to ensure the optimum coordination of activities and to limit potential disturbances to fishing activities to the greatest extent possible.

Please find attached report from the Marine Institute which provides further detail on the comments above for consideration.

Yours sincerely,

**Marine Divisions**  
**An Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara**  
Department of Agriculture, Food, and the Marine

MI Observations on MUL240008 – Mares Connect Ltd. application to undertake investigative survey works for an Interconnector in the Irish Sea, east of Skerries.

- Marine Institute – Version 1 – Date: 26/05/2025

### Summary

- The application is for a licence to undertake survey operations including geophysical (gravity and box core sediment sampling), geotechnical (multibeam and sidescan sonar, and sub-bottom profiling) and benthic sampling (grab sampling) for macrofaunal and physico-chemical sediment analysis.
- Although no coordinates for the outline of the marine usage license area (MUL area) were included, a site location map, fishing activity, spawning and nursery ground maps were provided in the documentation.
- Comparison of the proposed survey area with fisheries catches, the fishing activity, nursery and spawning ground maps were sufficient to conclude that the impact of the site investigation surveys on fisheries in and around the area may be expected to be minor.
- There are no overlaps with any aquaculture activities.

### Background

The Marine Institute was requested on Thursday 22<sup>nd</sup> May in relation to the Public Consultation for Marine Usage Licence ref: MUL240008, for comments/observations on the impact this project might have on the whole of the seafood sector.”

According to the request for observations from public bodies “MARA received an application from Mares Connect Ltd. on 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2024 for a Maritime Usage Licence under the Maritime Area Planning Act 2021 to undertake marine environmental surveys for the purposes of site investigation, to assess various factors, including seabed suitability and stability for routing cables and other electrical infrastructure associated with the interconnector project from the 12 nautical mile (nm) limit to the EEZ. The activities will take place in the Irish Sea, off the Dublin Coast, between the 12 nm limit and the boundary of the EEZ. The licence application is for a duration of 5 years. Details of the application and associated documentation are available for viewing on MARA’s website at: [MUL240008 - MARA - The Maritime Regulator](#). In accordance with Regulation 42(6) of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011, an Appropriate Assessment is required as part of this environmental assessment of the Maritime Usage Licence application.

Note that this application does not concern the development of the interconnector itself but site investigations in the form of a number of surveys.

### Comments on Site Investigation activities and fisheries activities

The application seeks to undertake survey operations as soon as possible, noting Q1 2025, while requesting the licence be valid for a five-year period to provide contingency for delays, to survey for suitable power interconnector cable routing across part of the Irish Sea east of Skerries – site map included and reproduced in Figure 1.

The proposal is to divide marine survey works into a number of components:

- Geophysical survey – to be undertaken when feasible subject to weather, and likely to take up to five-months. Benthic sampling to coincide in preference. This comprises 93 shallow-water CPRs

and 93 shallow water Vibrocores and up to 19 boxcores if sediment is found to be very soft to evaluate the nature and mechanical properties of the seabed sediments.

- Geotechnical survey – to be undertaken over two separate multiple campaigns: i. to determine site characteristics and ii. to determine cable route. Surveys to be undertaken when feasible subject to weather, lasting between two and four months. Comprising multibeam echosounder (MBES), sidescan sonar (SSS), sub-bottom profiler (SBP) and magnetometer surveys to characterise seabed conditions.
- Environmental (benthic sampling) and Intertidal survey – to be undertaken when feasible subject to weather and likely to occur in tandem with the geophysical survey, however may be conducted separately. Intertidal surveys will be undertaken separately, taking less than one-week at each landfall site. Comprising up to 19 grab sample stations, four grab per station, three for macrofaunal and one for physio-chemistry. If <40% grab sample volume is acquired then up to three sample attempts, including first sample attempt, will be made (57 samples in total). Drop-down camera (DDC) and video transects to characterise seabed habitats and sensitive features. At each geotechnical and environmental sampling station a DDC will be deployed to allow for further confirmation of sampling analysis.
- Archaeological review of all geophysical survey data ahead of geotechnical sampling to evaluate sampling positions for features of underwater importance. 1-2 days to complete for each site, with geotechnical stations to be relocated if potential features of interest are identified.

Coordinates for the MUL polygon in question were not provided in the documentation so FEAS could not quantify the latest fishing effort or catches falling within the site. Nevertheless, the application does include maps of fishing activity that use VMS data from the latest Commercial Fisheries Atlas (see MUL240008-AIMU-Part-1.pdf page 43 onwards). This data is not the most recent, but it gives a fair idea of where the area is located relative to the fishing grounds.

As described in the application documents, there is significant overlap with bottom otter trawl (Irish and international), and pelagic trawl (international only) activities. There is moderate overlap with beam trawling and seining effort (Irish and international). Reviewing the distribution of Irish landings over 2018-22 shows the survey area to be overlapping or close to areas of catch of anglerfish, blonde ray, spotted ray, thornback ray, cod, haddock, sole, lemon sole, ling, *Nephrops*, plaice, saithe, pollack and witch (Gerritsen, 2024). There is also overlap with nursery and spawning grounds of several commercially important species including anglerfish, cod, whiting and haddock, mackerel and horse mackerel, and spurdog, sprat, sola and plaice.

As catch are all by mobile fishing gears, the site does not cover the whole fishing area or spawning or nursery grounds, and the investigation works are temporary, the impact of the application on fisheries appears to be minor.

There are no overlaps with any aquaculture activities.

It is advised that Mares Connect Ltd. identify any similar geophysical/geotechnical surveys that may have been carried out in the vicinity in recent years to avoid unnecessary duplication or repetition.

## Cumulative Effects

The application incorporates some aspects of a Cumulative Effects Assessment (CEA) approach following MARA's stepwise approach for to assessing interactions and impacts.

Cumulative impacts from multiple projects were considered. Projects were identified largely from licencing and planning documents.

While noting that CEA is a developing field, there is insufficient evidence to ascertain whether cumulative effects, due to this proposed development, are significant or not.

The Marine Institute recommends that, for this and other such applications, evaluations are reviewed in a wider context of marine planning for Irish waters. Such planning should be supported by predefined CEA – potentially state-led – reviewing all relevant pressures and ecosystem components (sea and land-based). The Marine Institute does not provide an outline here of how this may be done, but is available for further consultation on design of such a programme of work.

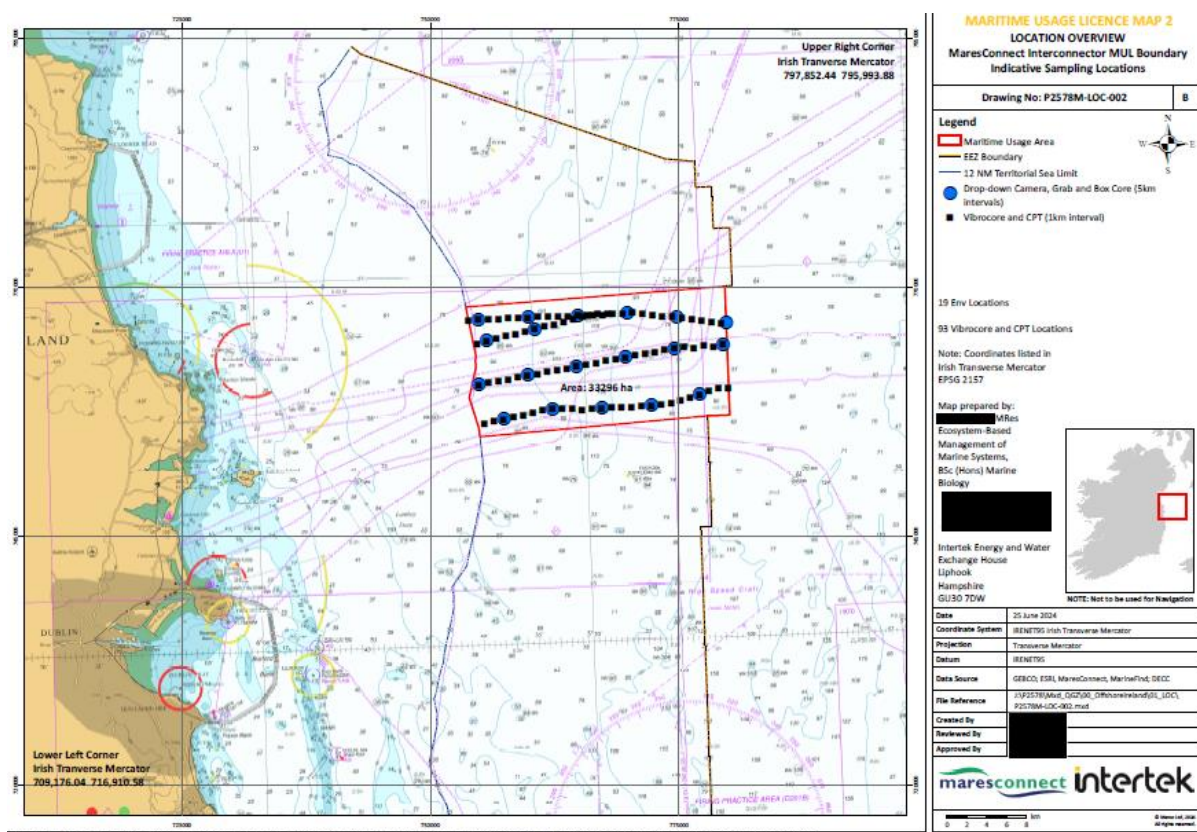


Figure 1. Survey site map

Gerritsen, H.D. 2024. Atlas of Commercial Fisheries around Ireland, fourth edition. Marine Institute, Ireland. ISBN 978-1-902895-84-0. <https://oar.marine.ie/handle/10793/1898>





Licence Ref: **MUL240008**  
(Please quote in all related correspondence)

5<sup>th</sup> June 2025

Maritime Area Regulatory Authority  
2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
Menapia House  
Drinagh Business Park  
Drinagh  
Wexford  
Y35RF29

Via email: [licence@mara.gov.ie](mailto:licence@mara.gov.ie)

Referral under Regulation 42(6) of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations

**Re:** Maritime usage licence application for: the proposed maritime usage involves conducting site investigation surveys to assess various factors, including seabed suitability and stability for routing cables and other electrical infrastructure associated with the interconnector project from the 12 nautical mile (nm) limit to the EEZ. A Foreshore Licence (reference FS007635) was already granted for conducting site investigation surveys from Mean High Water (MHW) to the 12 nm limit.

A chara

I refer to correspondence received in connection with the above. Outlined below are heritage related observations/recommendations of the Department co-ordinated by the Development Applications Unit under the stated heading(s).

### **Underwater Archaeology**

The submission documents have been reviewed by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage who are charged, on behalf of the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage, with responsibility for the protection and preservation of archaeological heritage, including underwater cultural heritage, in Ireland and its territorial waters.

### **Observations on MUL240008:**

The Maritime Usage Licence application area includes wrecks protected under Section 3 of the 1987 National Monuments (Amendment) Act. Section 3 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1987 is the primary piece of legislation for the protection of wrecks over 100 years old and archaeological objects underwater, irrespective of age. Wrecks that are less than 100 years old and archaeological objects or the potential location of such a wreck or archaeological object can also be protected under Section 3 of the 1987 (Amendment) Act. Underwater Cultural Heritage also encompasses a broad



range of marine heritage, the protection of which is provided for in legal codes. The Wreck Inventory of Ireland Database (WIID) is the official register of historic shipwrecks protected under the National Monuments Acts. All wrecks over 100-years old are protected under the 1987 and 1994 (Amendment) Acts of the National Monuments Acts. Over 18,000 wrecks have been recorded to date, ranging from small fishing boats, dugout canoes and coastal traders to steamships and ocean going ships. Though earlier sources have been included where obtainable, the Inventory is largely based on documentary sources available from after 1700 AD. As such, previously unrecorded wreck sites, including those dating to earlier periods, may await discovery in the marine area under consideration here. Archaeological monuments that are underwater and/or in the intertidal zone are afforded statutory protection in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) established under section 12 (Recorded Monuments) of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1930-2014. The *Frameworks and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage* (Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and the Islands 1999, see section 3.6.1(3) and 3.6.4) sets out national policy on the protection of the archaeological heritage in the course of development. It includes emphasis on the non-renewable nature of the archaeological heritage, the need to always consider its preservation in-situ as the first option, and also the need to carry out appropriate levels and forms of archaeological assessment in advance of development. The draft *National Planning Framework* states that ‘the protection of archaeological heritage is recognised as a core component to achieving sustainable development’<sup>1</sup> and the *National Marine Planning Framework*<sup>2</sup> includes the statement that:

*‘Proposals unable to contribute to the protection of the significance of heritage assets will only be supported if they demonstrate that they will, in order of preference, avoid, minimise, or mitigate harm to the significance of heritage assets. If it is not possible, to avoid, minimise or mitigate harm, then the public benefits for proceeding with the proposal must outweigh the harm to the significance of the heritage assets. Proposals should consider the potential impact of their application on heritage assets from the earliest stages of project development, taking into account the potential risk of damage to, or degradation of, assets. Expert advice will be required at all stages to inform the development of the proposals. Such proposals may include plans to avoid locations where heritage assets may be located, or to minimise compromise or harm through the use of less invasive construction techniques. Proposals should consider evidence for the level of significance of a heritage asset, including information and advice from relevant regulators and advisors, and on how they are managed. This applies to both identified heritage assets and the potential for such assets to be discovered during development or activity.’ (National Marine Planning Framework, 89).*

In light of the above, the following requirements of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage who are provided to assist MARA (and the project proponents) to align the project with statutory obligations and policy objectives for the protection of the State’s underwater cultural heritage. We recommend the following CONDITIONS be attached to the Maritime Usage Licence under the Maritime Area Planning Act 2021 should it be granted:

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.npf.ie/wp-content/uploads/Draft-First-Revision-to-the-National-Planning-Framework-July-2024.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> <https://assets.gov.ie/139100/f0984c45-5d63-4378-ab65-d7e8c3c34016.pdf>





1. A suitably qualified and experienced Project Archaeologist shall be appointed to oversee and advise on all aspects of the Project, including detailed design, construction activities and maintenance.
2. A desk study Underwater Archaeological Impact Assessment (UAIA) report shall be forwarded by the licensee to the National Monuments Service of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage for review and approval prior to any geophysical survey or geotechnical works taking place. The desktop assessment shall encompass the entirety of the Licence Area and shall secure the identification of wrecks, archaeological objects underwater, recorded monuments, palaeolandscapes and other underwater archaeological features and areas of potential to ensure that when geophysical surveys are being undertaken, their locations will be known in advance and they can be targeted for specific survey methodologies, as appropriate.

Where wrecks, archaeological objects underwater, recorded monuments, palaeolandscapes and other underwater archaeological features and areas of potential within the Maritime Usage Licence Area are shown to be present, the report shall recommend mitigation measures and shall highlight how these areas will be targeted for detailed geophysical survey. A final UAIA shall be submitted to the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage who for review and no geophysical or geotechnical investigations shall be undertaken until a response concurring with the mitigation proposals in the report has been received.

3. To ensure all potential significant effects on underwater cultural heritage are avoided, geophysical surveys shall be carried out in advance of all geotechnical works. Geophysical surveys of all areas where geotechnical works are proposed shall be undertaken as follows:

At a minimum geophysical surveys shall include side scan sonar, sub bottom profiler, magnetometer and multibeam echo sounder. The project archaeologist shall advise on targeting and specifications of surveys for identification of wrecks, archaeological objects underwater, recorded monuments, palaeolandscapes and other underwater archaeological features and areas of potential within the Maritime Usage Licence Area. All 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) will be required. Licence applications, accompanied by Method Statements, shall be sent for approval to the National Monuments Service of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage. Please note that approvals take a minimum of three-four weeks to issue. Should any dive surveys be required in connection with proposed geophysical surveys these shall 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.

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 Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage who for review and approval, prior to the undertaking of any geotechnical works. The



UAIA Report shall contain a detailed Archaeological Impact Statement that addresses all identified or potential significant effects on underwater cultural heritage from the proposed geotechnical investigations. The report 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 significant effects on underwater cultural heritage. The Developer shall be prepared to be advised by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage who 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 Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage who has been received by the Developer.

4. 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. Where potential submerged palaeolandscapes deposits or other anthropogenic materials, or materials of geoarchaeological interest are identified, they shall be subject to geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental analysis and scientific dating, in agreement with the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage who and subject to approval of Licences to Alter and Export from the National Museum of Ireland. Following the completion of all geotechnical and archaeological works and any necessary post-excavation specialist analysis, the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage who shall be furnished with a final archaeological report describing the results of the works.
5. A Protocol For Archaeological Discoveries shall be agreed at least four weeks in advance of the commencement of geotechnical works with the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage who of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

### **Nature Conservation**

The Department has reviewed the Natura Impact Statement (NIS) submitted by MaresConnect Ltd. in support of their Maritime Usage Licence application MUL240008, which relates to proposed marine site investigation surveys in the Irish Sea, extending from the 12 nautical mile limit to Ireland's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). On the basis of the information provided and the proposed mitigation, the Department advises the following:

- The proposed site investigations may proceed only where all mitigation measures outlined in Section 4.4 of the NIS are implemented in full.

In particular, the Department would like to emphasise the following:

- Strict adherence to seasonal and spatial buffers around seabird breeding sites and diving bird aggregations;



- Real-time monitoring by competent MMOs with dual marine mammal and seabird expertise;
- Avoidance of overlap in timing between foreshore and offshore investigations to minimise cumulative pressures.

You are requested to send any further communications to this Department's Development Applications Unit (DAU) at [@npws.gov.ie](mailto:@npws.gov.ie), or to the following address:

The Manager  
Development Applications Unit (DAU)  
Government Offices  
Newtown Road  
Wexford  
Y35 AP90

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Development Applications Unit  
Administration



Commissioners of  
**IRISH LIGHTS**

Navigation  
and Maritime  
Services

Commissioners of Irish Lights



E   
W [www.irishlights.ie](http://www.irishlights.ie)

MARA,  
Drinagh,  
Wexford  
06/06/2025

**MUL240008 Mares Connect Ltd. for a Maritime Usage Licence under the Maritime Area Planning Act 2021 for site investigation.**

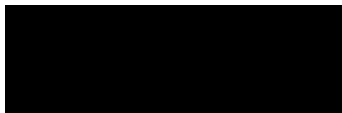
To whom it may concern,

Irish Lights has no objection to the granting of this licence from a safety of navigation perspective. Should any requirement arise for marine aids to navigation, such aids will require a Statutory Consent from Irish Lights via the Local Lighthouse Authority under the Merchant Shipping Act.

Any Appropriate Assessment activity conducted as part of this MUL licensing process should include the impact of the deployment of surface marking buoys and associated moorings, which may be required as part of the project.

If you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact myself or a member of the team.

Yours sincerely,



***Navigation Services Manager***

**From:** [REDACTED]  
**Sent:** Tuesday 13 May 2025 12:29  
**To:** MARA Licence <licence@mara.gov.ie>  
**Cc:** Transport MSO [REDACTED]  
**Subject:** RE: MUL240008 - Mares Connect Request for Observations

Good day,

After careful consideration, the Marine Survey Office has no objection to the site investigations proposed in the application referenced in the subject line from a navigational safety perspective.

However, the following conditions shall be noted;

1. The Licensee shall ensure all appropriate measures are taken for the duration of any on-site activity to ensure the safety of navigation is maintained. Any hazard to safe navigation shall be easily identifiable to all maritime users operating within or in the proximity of the license area.
2. The Licensee shall, through consultation and agreement with the Department of Transport, Marine Survey Office and Commissioners of Irish Lights, arrange for the publication of a Marine Notice through the Maritime Safety Policy Division. Where a Marine Notice is published and subsequent changes to dates or area of schedule of works, the licensee must inform MSPD of relevant changes in a prompt and timely manner. Any application for the publication of a marine notice must be accompanied by the MUL Consent.
3. The promulgation and frequency of Navtex and radio broadcast warnings shall be agreed in advance with the Irish Coast Guard for the duration of the license period.
4. The marking and lighting of any moored instruments shall be carried out in consultation with the Marine Survey Office and Commissioners of Irish Lights. Lighting and marking shall be compliant with International Association of Aids to Navigation (IALA) requirements. Information regarding the position of any markings which create a hazard to navigation shall be promulgated to the mariner through the publication of a marine notice and all means appropriate.
5. In advance, and throughout and upon completion of the consent period the applicant shall be obliged to inform United Kingdom Hydrographic Office (UKHO), of any activities or establishment of structures that may impact the safety of navigation, as well as the provision of bathymetry data in order to ensure appropriate navigation charts can be updated. Email: [sdr@UKHO.gov.uk](mailto:sdr@UKHO.gov.uk) and the INFOMAR program at [support@geodata.gov.ie](mailto:support@geodata.gov.ie)
6. *ALL VESSELS* engaged in the project development must conform to Irish Certification standards and, the vessels shall be manned by suitably qualified personnel. Vessels engaged for survey operations, Irish registered or of foreign flag must clarify if an Irish Load line survey is required for the intended operation. The Licensee shall contact the Marine Survey Office Dublin at [mso@transport.gov.ie](mailto:mso@transport.gov.ie) for clarification.
7. Surveys involving the use and operation of unmanned survey vessels or / and autonomous vessels must be licenced by the MSO. The Licensee must engage directly with the MSO [mso@transport.gov.ie](mailto:mso@transport.gov.ie).

Regards,

[REDACTED]  
*Nautical Surveyor  
Marine Survey Office*

**An Roinn Iompair**  
*Department of Transport*

[REDACTED]  
[www.gov.ie/transport](http://www.gov.ie/transport)

**From:** MARA Licence <[licence@mara.gov.ie](mailto:licence@mara.gov.ie)>  
**Sent:** Wednesday 7 May 2025 15:03  
**To:** MARA Licence <[licence@mara.gov.ie](mailto:licence@mara.gov.ie)>  
**Subject:** MUL240008 - Mares Connect Request for Observations

Good afternoon,

Please see attached a letter from MARA requesting your observations on the above application for a maritime usage licence.

Regards

Paula O'Toole  
Licencing Analyst

**An tÚdarás Rialála Limistéir Mhuirí (MARA)**  
Maritime Area Regulatory Authority

**An Dara hUrlár, Teach Menapia, Páirc Gnó Dhraighní,  
Draighneach, Loch Garman, Y35RF29.**

2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Menapia House, Drinagh Business Park,  
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W: [www.maritimeregulator.ie](http://www.maritimeregulator.ie)

