



Maritime Area Regulatory Authority  
2nd Floor, Menapia House,  
Drinagh Business Park, Drinagh,  
Wexford, Y35RF29.

25 March 2026

**Re: MUL Application for surveying site of proposed WWTP at Lahinch and Ennistymon, Co Clare**

**Your Ref: MUL260006**

**Our Ref: 26/48**

**Re: MUL Application for environmental survey into effects of Cable EM field on marine species in Port of Cork**

**Your Ref: MUL260002**

**Our Ref: 26/49**

**Re: MUL Application for 3D modelling of shipwrecks on the South Coast**

**Your Ref: MUL260003**

**Our Ref: 26/50**

**Re: MUL Application for environmental surveys within Ferrycarrig, Co Wexford**

**Your Ref: MUL260005**

**Our Ref: 26/51**

Dear Sir/Madam,

Geological Survey Ireland is the national earth science agency and is part of the Department of Climate, Energy and the Environment. We provide independent geological information and interpretation and gather various data for that purpose. Please see our [website](#) for data availability.

With reference to your emails received on the 06 March 2026, concerning the above Maritime Usage Licence Applications, we recommend using our various data sets when conducting the EIAR, SEA, planning and scoping processes for developments, plans and policies. For more detailed information on how to access this data please access 'Data and Maps' [Data & Maps \(gsi.ie\)](#) on our 'Geoscience for planning' webpage. Use of our data or maps should be attributed correctly (please refer to each individual dataset's metadata for correct attribution).

For specific data available for Environmental Assessment and Planning topics please follow this link [[Data by Environmental Assessment and Planning Topic \(gsi.ie\)](#)], where you will find our data arranged by environmental assessment topic as illustrated below:

Land and soils	Water	Climate Change
<p><i>Soil</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subsoils (Quaternary Geology)</li> <li>• Tellus Geochemistry</li> <li>• Geotechnical</li> </ul> <p><i>Geology</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bedrock</li> <li>• Geophysics</li> <li>• Bedrock &amp; Quaternary 3D</li> </ul>	<p><i>Groundwater</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aquifers GW vulnerability, GWPSs (GWPPs)</li> </ul> <p><i>Surface water</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tellus Geochemistry</li> </ul> <p><i>Estuarine &amp; marine waters</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marine and coastal</li> </ul> <p><i>Flooding</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GWClimate</li> <li>• Karst</li> </ul>	<p><i>Carbon accounting / Carbon balance</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geothermal</li> <li>• Carbon capture and storage</li> </ul> <p><i>Climate change trends</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National coastal change assessment</li> </ul>



Other Relevant Data		
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	<b>Material Assets</b>	<b>The Landscape</b>
<b>Archaeology</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cherish</li> </ul> <b>Underwater Archaeology</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shipwrecks</li> </ul>	<b>Built Services</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natural resources (Minerals &amp; Aggregates)</li> <li>Active quarries</li> </ul>	<b>Landscape Appearance &amp; Character</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physiographic units</li> </ul> <b>Historical landscapes</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Historic mines</li> </ul>
<b>Natural (Geo) hazards</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Landslide Susceptibility Mapping</li> <li>Groundwater flooding</li> <li>Coastal vulnerability</li> <li>Subsidence</li> <li>Radon</li> </ul>	<b>Natural heritage</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Geoheritage (County Geological Sites)</li> <li>Dimension Stone/Stone Built Ireland</li> </ul>	

**Marine and Coastal Unit**

Our marine environment is hugely important to our bio-economy, transport, tourism and recreational sectors. It is also an important indicator of the health of our planet. Geological Survey Ireland’s Marine and Coastal Unit in partnership with the Marine Institute, jointly manages [INFOMAR](#), Ireland’s national marine mapping programme; providing key baseline data for Ireland’s marine sector. The programme delivers a wide range of benefits to multi-sectoral end-users across the national blue economy with an emphasis on enabling our stakeholders. Demonstrated applications for the use of INFOMAR's suite of mapping products include Shipping & Navigation, Fisheries Management, Aquaculture, Off-shore Renewable Energies, Marine Leisure & Tourism and Coastal Behaviour.

INFOMAR data such as bathymetry, backscatter, sediment classification, shipwrecks and survey metadata can be downloaded free of charge in a variety of formats at the INFOMAR Marine Data Download Portal:

<https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/9213db3d963d4f3cab3a220323d7cd4e/page/Page-1/?views=Download-Vector-Datasets>

Of particular interest to tourism is the extensive database of shipwrecks mapped by the INFOMAR programme, many lost close to the coast and with engaging human interest stories associated with them <https://www.infomar.ie/maps/story-maps/shipwrecks>.

INFOMAR also produces a wide variety of seabed mapping products that enable public and stakeholders to visualize Ireland’s seafloor environment <https://www.infomar.ie/maps/downloadable-maps/maps>. [Story maps](#) have also been developed providing a different perspective of some of the bays and harbors of the Irish coastline. We would therefore recommend use of our Marine and Coastal Unit datasets available on our [website](#) and [Map Viewer](#).

The Marine and Coastal Unit also participate in coastal change projects and are undertaking mapping in areas such as coastal vulnerability and coastal erosion. Further information on these projects can be found [here](#).

**ObSERVE Programme**

The ObSERVE Programme is a collaborative initiative between the Department of Climate, Energy and the Environment (DCEE) and the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH). Managed by DCEE, the programme delivers aerial and acoustic survey data on marine megafauna — including cetaceans, seabirds and other protected species — to address critical baseline data gaps in Irish waters. These datasets support marine spatial planning, biodiversity conservation, and Ireland’s obligations under EU and international environmental frameworks.

Further information and open datasets are available at <https://www.gov.ie/en/department-of-climate-energy-and-the-environment/publications/observe-programme/>



### **National Coastal Change Assessment**

Geological Survey Ireland is undertaking a National Coastal Change Assessment. As part of this initiative two mapping products will be delivered for the entire Irish coastline: **coastal vulnerability mapping and shoreline change**.

Coastal vulnerability maps will provide an insight into the relative susceptibility of the Irish coast to adverse impacts of sea-level rise through the use of a **Coastal Vulnerability Index (CVI)**. Currently the project is being carried out on the east coast and will be rolled out nationally over the next couple of years, detailed information and maps are available [here](#). **Shoreline change rates** for the period 2000 to 2023 are being prioritised and will be released by county on a rolling basis over the next 12 months. Shoreline change rates database and reports will be accessible from [GSI](#) web mapping viewers. These suite of coastal mapping products are aimed at coastal managers to prioritise or concentrate efforts on adaptation.

If we can be of any further help, please do not hesitate to contact me Clare Glanville, or my colleague Trish Smullen at [GSIPlanning@gsi.ie](mailto:GSIPlanning@gsi.ie).

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Clare Glanville  
**Senior Geologist**  
**Geoheritage and Planning Programme**  
**Geological Survey Ireland**

Trish Smullen  
**Geologist**  
**Geoheritage and Planning Programme**  
**Geological Survey Ireland**

The publicly available data referenced/presented here, should in no way be construed as Geological Survey Ireland support for or objection to the proposed development or plan. The data are made freely available to all and can be used as independent scientific data in assessments, plans or policies. It should be noted that in many cases these data are a baseline or starting point for further site specific assessments.