SHORELINES

THE COASTAL ATLAS OF IRELAND

Edited by Robert Devoy, Val Cummins, Barry Brunt, Darius Bartlett, and Sarah Kandrot

Digital Production by Maxim Kozachenko

Visually stunning, accessible and an academic tour de force; *Shorelines: The Coastal Atlas of Ireland* will resonate with everybody who has a connection to Ireland and anybody with an interest in coasts.
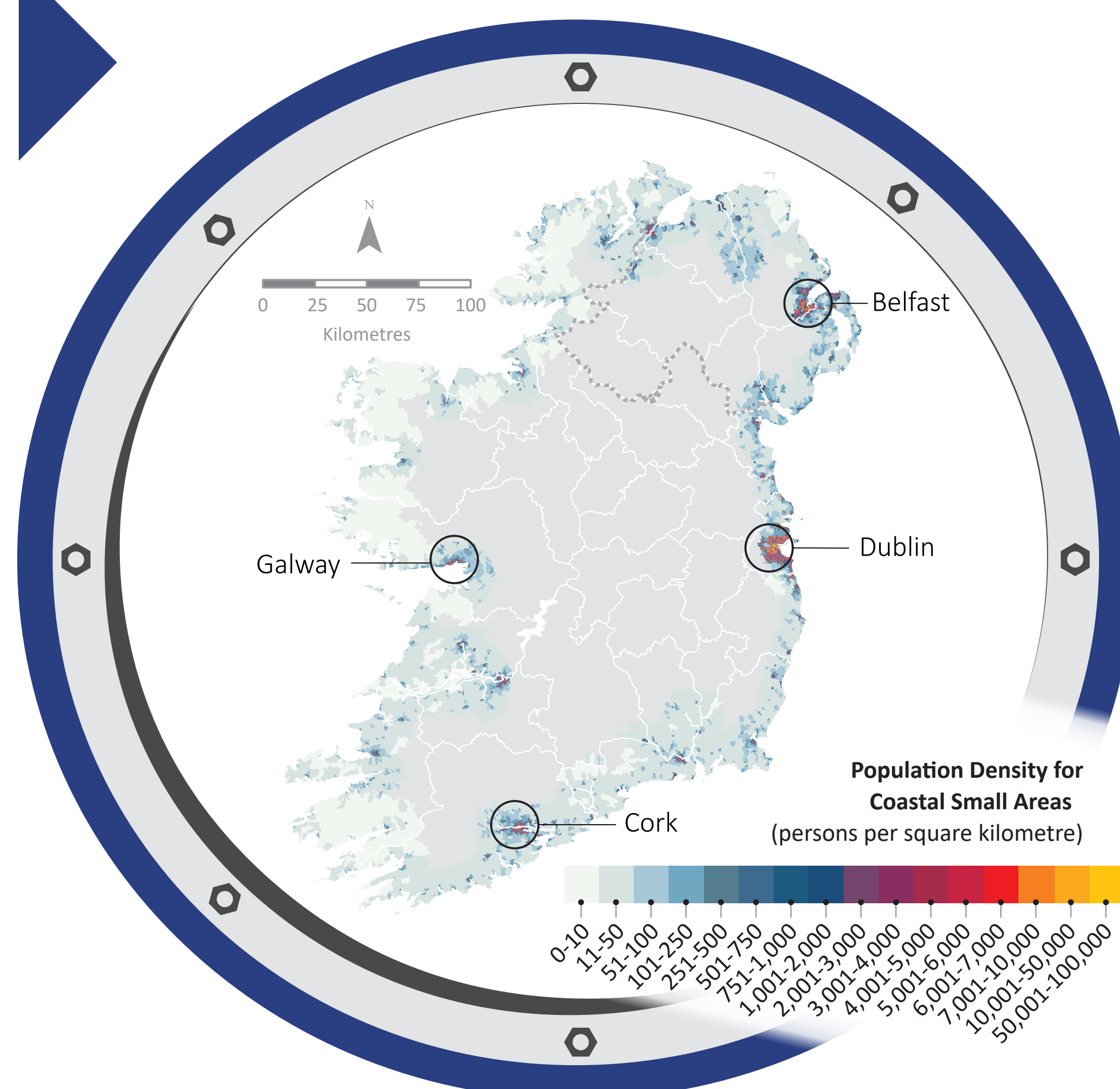
Ireland is an island surrounded by ocean, with a high percentage of its population living in the coastal zone; it is often referred to as an "island nation". The importance of the coastal zone to Ireland is extremely high, given its economic value from tourism and recreation, fishing, aquaculture, energy, ports and linked industries. Although there are existing guides about Ireland's coastal geology, physical geography and landscapes, these are fragmented and mostly of a local nature. There is no single text that explores the coast of Ireland as a whole, from both the physical and social perspectives. Shorelines: The Coastal Atlas of Ireland will fill this gap.

Shorelines: The Coastal Atlas of Ireland will be a 500 page, 33-chapter publication, containing over 400 maps and illustrations. Edited by Robert Devoy, Val Cummins, Barry Brunt, Darius Bartlett, and Sarah Kandrot, with digital production by Maxim Kozachenko, the publication involves the work of over 100 authors. It is due to be published by Cork University Press in 2020 as part of their celebrated atlas series from the Department of Geography at University College Cork.

A digital product will also accompany the publication. This will include a WebGIS linked to supporting videos, produced by the GEOCOAST project. The videos will include drone footage of selected sites and interviews with chapter contributors.

POPULATION DENSITY PATTERNS AROUND IRELAND'S COASTLINE, 2016. The population density of the Republic in 2016 was 70 persons per km². This is low by European standards and is approximately one-half of that in Northern Ireland. The concentration of people in the island's few cities and large towns is apparent, but especially centred on the cities of Dublin and Belfast. Extensive areas of the coastal zone, however, have density levels of fewer than 50 persons per km². While this suggests a rural landscape, numerous places can be identified, especially along the north, east and south coast, where densities occur in excess of 100 persons per km². These are small towns and villages which impose an increasing urban footprint along the coastline. Large areas along the western seaboard, however, display density levels of less than 10 persons per km². These are part of Ireland's empty landscapes, linked to their difficult physical environments and underdeveloped economies. Small tourist resorts and/or service centres occur intermittently along this peripheral coastline.

-Excerpt from Chapter 25, Urbanisation of Ireland's Coast (Barry Brunt)

Charles Fort, Kinsale, Co. Cork. Photo: Shane O'Connor @Shaneoc

Puffin (Fratercula arctica) on the Saltee Islands. Photo: Pat Kehoe

Population Density for Coastal Small Areas (persons per square kilometre)

0-10 · 11-50 · 51-100 · 101-250 · 251-500 · 501-750 · 751-1,000 · 1,001-2,000 · 2,001-3,000 · 3,001-4,000 · 4,001-5,000 · 5,001-6,000 · 6,001-7,000 · 7,001-10,000 · 10,001-50,000 · 50,001-100,000

*Geographical units represent small areas, as defined by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) in the Republic and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency in Northern Ireland, within 10 km of the coast

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