



An Roinn Comhshaoil,
Aeráide agus Cumarsáide
Department of the Environment,
Climate and Communications

MSP Land-Sea Interactions

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- 18th October 2024

What are LSI?

Consideration of activities and processes that interact with both land and sea.

Maritime Spatial Planning Directive:

Article 4

'Each member state shall establish and implement MSP. In doing so, Member States shall take into account land-sea interactions'.

Article 5 (objectives of MSP), (1) states when establishing and implementing maritime spatial planning, Member States shall consider economic, social and environmental aspects to support sustainable development and growth in the maritime sector, applying an ecosystem-based approach, and to promote the coexistence of relevant activities and uses.

Article 6 (minimum requirements for MSP) states that Member States shall take into account land and sea interactions.

Article 7

'Member States shall aim through maritime spatial planning to promote coherence of the resulting maritime spatial plan or plans with other relevant processes'.



Good Practices



Good practice methodology supports:

- Understanding of the relevant interactions with stakeholders (engagement and data).
- Establishing the requirements for sectors that span the land and marine area.
- Understanding the spatial planning arrangements (overlapping plans and policies).
- Understanding the governance in place for overseeing actions.
- Through such models, effective recommendations can be made for complimentary land and sea interaction in marine and land-based plans

Eson MSP-LSI Maritime Spatial Planning and Land Sea Interactions. Available at:

<https://www.espon.eu/MSP-LSI>



Inspire policy making by territorial evidence



MSP-LSI – Maritime Spatial Planning and Land-Sea Interactions

Targeted Analysis
Version 20/02/2020

Executive Summary

Land Sea Interactions in Maritime Spatial Planning, (EC 2017).

HOW CAN LAND PROCESSES AFFECT THE OCEAN AND SEAS?



- ↳ Contaminants from agriculture/sewage released in a river and, consequently, the sea
- ↳ River sediment transport
- ↳ Port activities

HOW CAN THE OCEAN AND SEAS AFFECT TERRESTRIAL AREAS?



- ↳ Submarine cables connecting a maritime activity to a power grid on land
- ↳ Marine litter/contaminants from maritime activities
- ↳ Coastal erosion
- ↳ Extreme events (storms, heavy tides, tsunamis)
- ↳ Sea level rise

1 Aquaculture LSI

2 Desalination LSI

3 Fisheries LSI

4 Marine cables & pipelines LSI

5 Minerals & mining LSI

6 Ports & shipping LSI


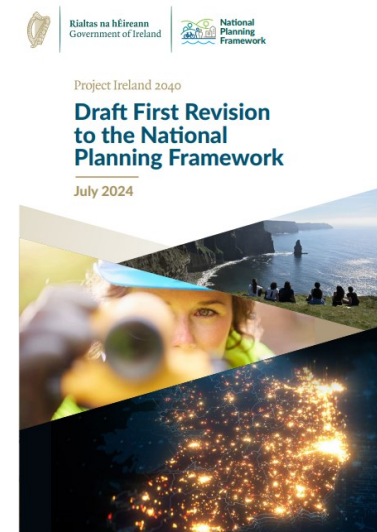
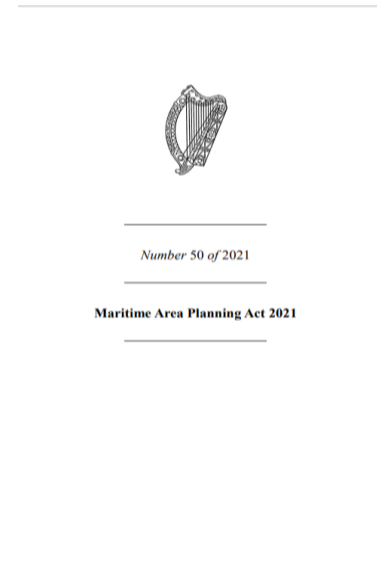
7 Tourism & coastal recreation LSI

8 Offshore energy LSI

Strengthening Legislative and Policy Context



- Maritime Area Planning Act, 2021
- Planning and Development Bill 2023
- National Marine Planning Framework, 2021
- National Planning Framework (2018) and National Planning Framework Review (2023)



Number 30 of 2000

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2000

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

PART I
PRELIMINARY AND GENERAL.

Section.

1. Short title.
2. Interpretation.
3. Development.
4. Exempted development.
5. Declaration and referral on development and exempted development.
6. Power of examination, investigation and survey.
7. Planning register.
8. Obligation to give information to local authority.

PART II
PLANS AND CONDITIONS

CHAPTER I
Development Plan

9. Obligation to make development plan.
10. Content of development plan.
11. Preparation of draft development plan.
12. Making of development plan.
13. Variation of development plan.
14. Public rights of way in development plan.
15. General duty of planning authority to secure objectives of development plan.

1

MAP Act 2021 and Planning and Development Bill



The Planning and Development Bill provides:

- That the National Planning Framework (NPF) shall include policy to provide for land-sea interactions securing co-ordination with the National Marine Planning Framework (NMPF).
- That the NPF shall make provision for land-sea interactions and the promotion of coordination of development between the terrestrial and marine sectors.
- That the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy shall be materially consistent with the NMPF and shall include a strategy relating to marine and coastal matters that facilitates the coordination of land-sea interactions for coastal planning authorities.
- That the development plan is materially consistent with the NMPF.
- When carrying out a function under Part 3 (Plans and Policies), a planning authority shall have regard to the NMPF, the marine planning policy statement, the Marine Strategy Framework Directive, land sea interactions and the objectives of maritime spatial planning as provided for in the MSP Directive.

The Maritime Area Planning Act provides that the Minister shall in preparing the marine planning policy statement have regard to the National Planning Framework.

National Marine Planning Framework

- Land-based infrastructure is critical to realising the economic and social benefits of marine activities.
- For certain land-based activity, associated marine infrastructure is critical to their effective operation (for example waste-water treatment).
- Land-based infrastructure is essential to facilitate marine sector activities including fishing, aquaculture, ports, shipping, offshore renewable energy, marine tourism, transport, digital communications inter alia.
- Sustainable marine infrastructure that facilitates land based-activity and land-based infrastructure that supports marine activity should be key provisions of a Local Authority's Development Plan.



Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland

Project Ireland 2040
**National Marine
Planning Framework**

6.2 Infrastructure

8 9 14

Planning Policy

Infrastructure Policy 1

Appropriate land-based infrastructure which facilitates marine activity (and vice versa) should be supported. Proposals for appropriate infrastructure that facilitates the diversification or regeneration of marine industries should be supported.



Prepared by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage
gov.ie/housing

National Planning Framework (NPF) Review




- Shared aims and overlapping areas of co-ordination and activity between terrestrial and maritime area planning.
- Examples include the development of renewable energy and associated green industrial development, supporting the improvement of port infrastructure, tourism and environmental coordination.
- Complex relationships between land and maritime activity require coordination of many different sectors and actors.
- Some sectors and activities, such as renewable energy, can have a presence both on land and in the maritime area and require facilities and infrastructure which traverse both areas.

National Policy Objective 49

Regional, metropolitan and local development plans will take account of and integrate relevant maritime spatial planning issues.

Page 98 | Draft Revised National Planning Framework



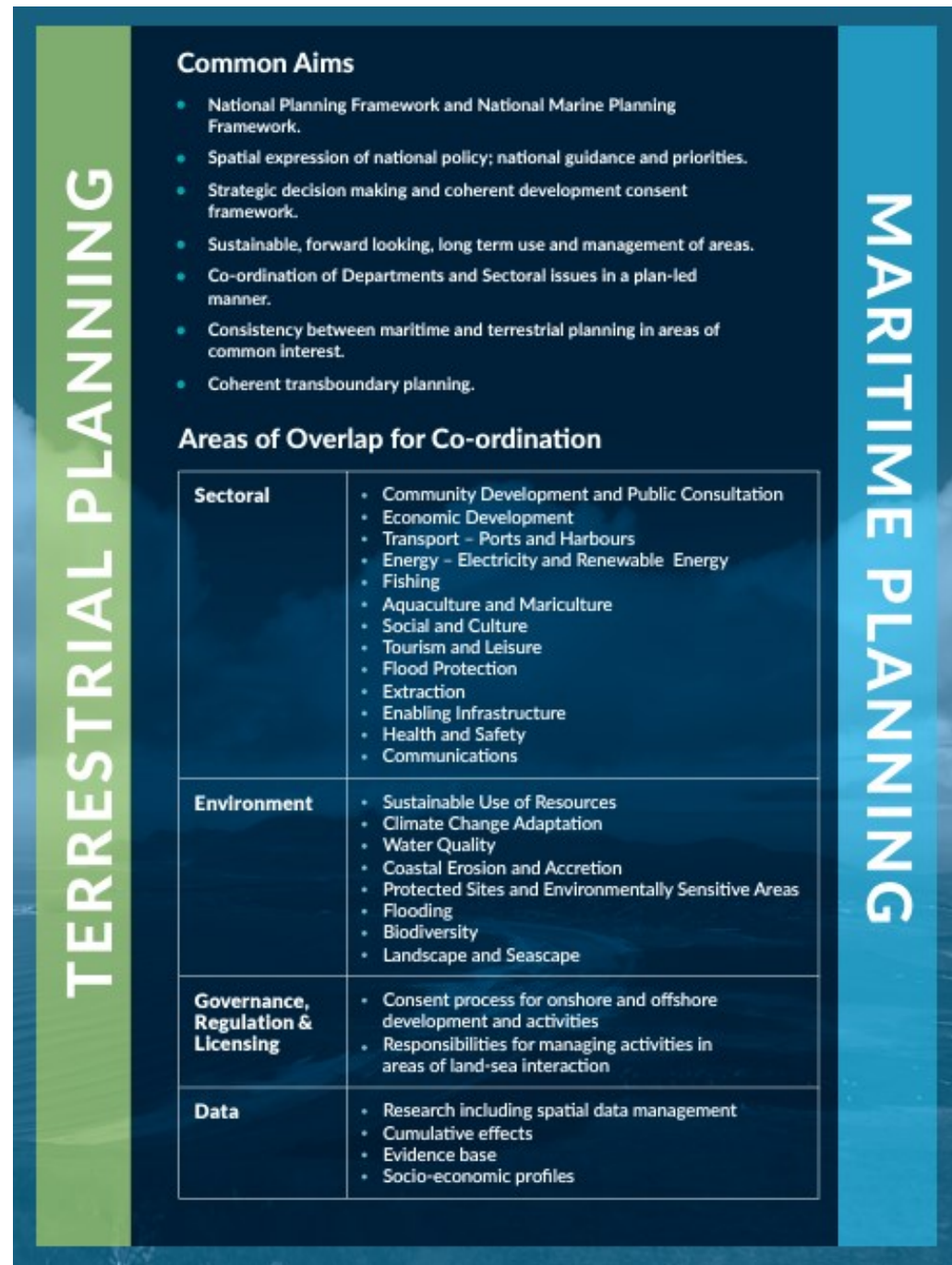
7 Realising our Island and Marine Potential

Ireland's economy, culture and society have strong links to the sea. Our marine environment is a national asset that yields a wide range of commercial and societal benefits

The complex block features a background image of a lighthouse on a cliffside at dusk. The lighthouse is white with a black band and a glowing lantern room. The cliff is covered in green grass and purple flowers. The sky is a deep blue. The text is overlaid on a blue geometric shape at the bottom of the image.



Figure 7.1
Draft Revised
National Planning Framework



Policy Alignment Land and Maritime Across All Tiers



Figure 7.2 | Relationships between Planning Policy and Maritime Policy

Planning Policy	Hierarchy	Maritime Policy
National		
National Planning Framework	High Level Aims and Objectives National-Focus	National Maritime Spatial Plan
Regional		
Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies	Policies of Regional Significance and Focus for co-operation and implementation	Designated Maritime Area Plans (DMAPs)- provide a sub national framework for the making of decisions for particular uses in defined spatial areas
Local		
Development Plan and Local Area Plan	Detailed objectives and locally devised approaches	Localised land-sea interaction and the role of coastal local authorities to manage the nearshore (the sea area 5km or 3 nautical miles from shore). DMAPs may be prepared for the specified parts of the nearshore area

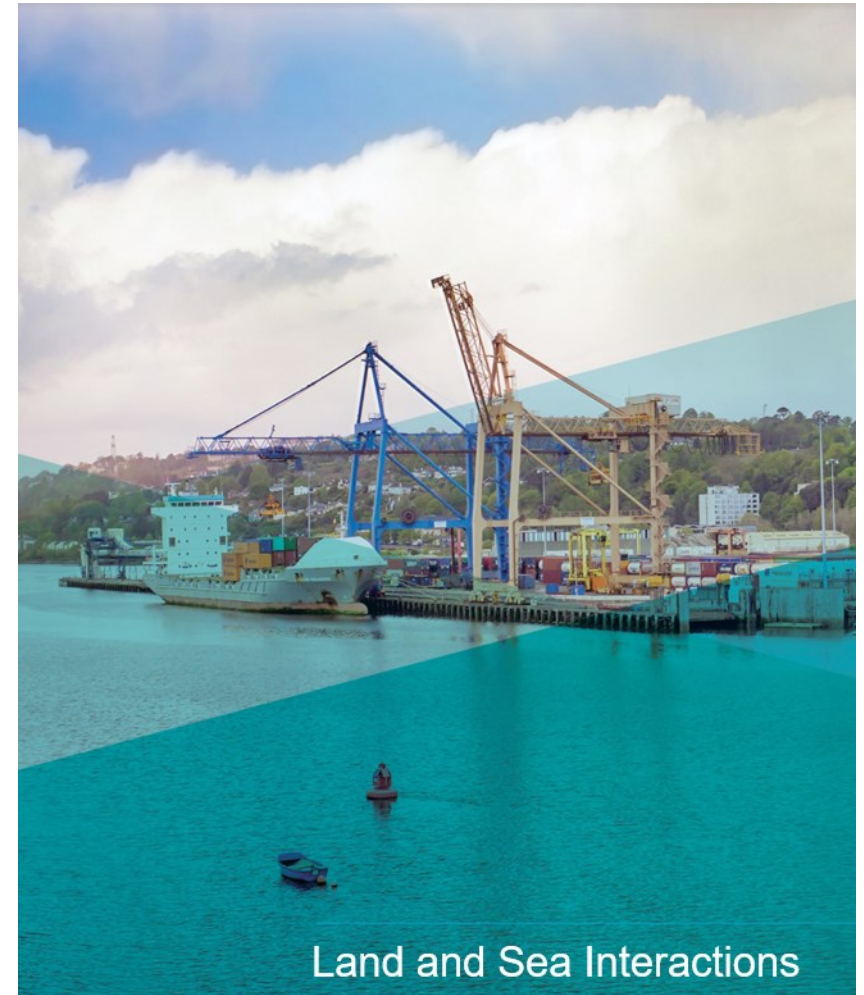
South Coast Designated Maritime Area Plan (SC-DMAP)



- It is important that terrestrial plans at a regional and local level have anticipated and planned for the principle of onshore infrastructure to facilitate ORE development balanced with protecting the marine environment.
- Alignment between land and maritime spatial planning and co-existence between different activities in the SC -DMAP Area is supported through policy objectives of the Plan across seafood and fishing, the marine economy, ports, shipping, transmission grid, telecommunications, tourism, marine archaeology and cultural heritage.

Policy Objective LS 1:

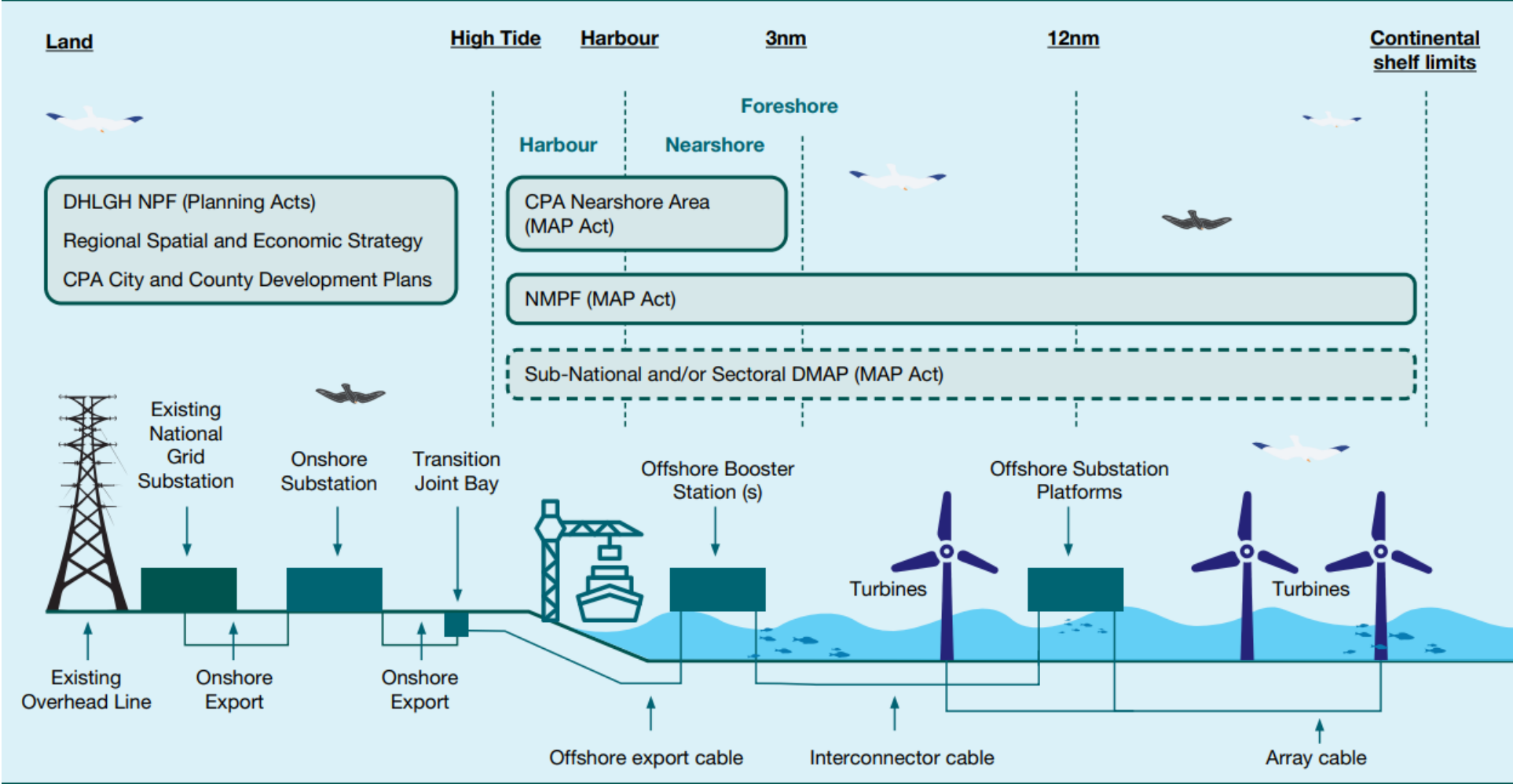
- The SC-DMAP supports the coordination of land and sea interactions and the alignment of terrestrial plans and policy at national, regional, and local level that deliver sustainable onshore infrastructure to enable ORE in Maritime Areas A-D.



LAND AND SEA PLANNING INTERACTIONS



The SC-DMAP focuses on identifying sites for offshore wind development. To realise this development, policy objectives also address essential elements on land (such as ports).



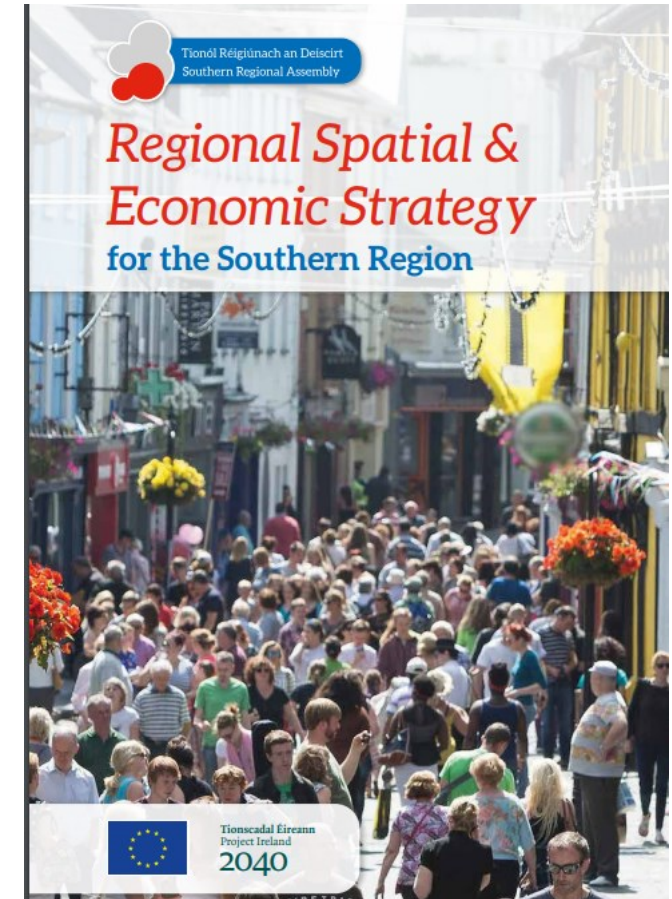
The SC-DMAP policy objectives, particularly those which relate to land and coastal matters, should serve to inform national, regional and local policy. This is to ensure alignment and consistent implementation of the SC-DMAP in decision-making.

Example at Regional Level



Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Southern Region 2022

- Regional Policy Objective 77 Maritime Spatial Planning Consistency and Alignment: It is an objective to support the integration of different uses in the marine environment and ensure consistency and alignment between plans such as NMPF, regional based approaches to MSP and localised plans.
- Regional Policy Objective 78 First Mover under the National Marine Planning Framework: Support the sustainable development of the marine environment , foster opportunities in the marine economy.
- Regional Policy Objective 79: Supports good practice such as the Strategic Integrated Framework Plan for the Shannon Estuary and for the preparation of marine and harbour framework plans (such as Cork Harbour, Waterford Estuary).
- Pre-dated the MAP Act and DMAPs but a forerunner supporting DMAPs in the Region.
- Other regional objectives to be delivered through City and County Development Plans include support for Offshore Renewable Energy (RPOs 85, 99) and port infrastructure (RPOs 142, 144, 147).



Example at Regional Level



Northern and Western Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2022

- The region has a huge potential for growth in renewables. The region demonstrates its commitment through the support of test sites (for example Atlantic Marine Energy Test Site (AMETS) near Belmullet, County Mayo), innovative green policies and investing in infrastructure to support a low carbon future.
- **Regional Policy Objective 4.19:**
 - Support the appropriate development of offshore wind energy production through the adequate provision of land-based infrastructure and services, in line with national policy and in a manner that is compatible with environmental, ecological and landscape considerations.
- **Regional Policy Objective 4.33**
 - To facilitate where possible Marine Renewable Technology Projects off the West and North-West coasts of Ireland, and subject to environmental and amenity considerations (feasibility studies), and where applicable, enable National Grid connection.
- **Regional Policy Objective 4.37**
 - To examine the potential of the region's other main ports to expand and enhance facilities to enable them to become ports with enhanced regional significance in a range of areas, including trade, fisheries, marine tourism and renewables. This will be done in conjunction with all relevant stakeholders, including the relevant Local Authorities, and within the context of the NMPF

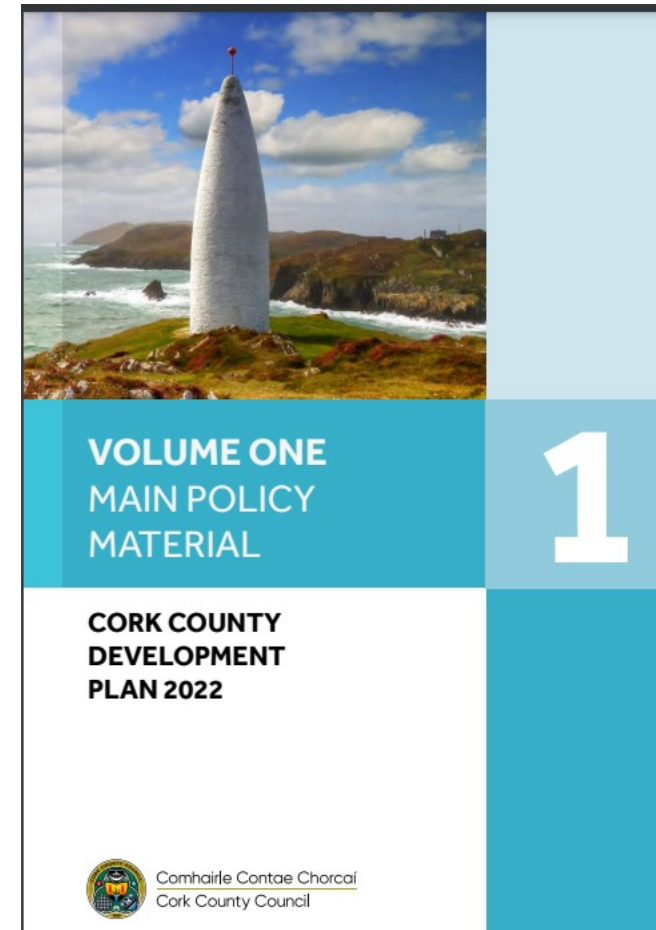


Example at Local Level



Cork County Development Plan 2022

- Objective ET 13-16: Ocean and Off-shore Wind Energy: Support the appropriate development of ocean and offshore wind energy production off the Cork Coast by ensuring adequate provision of land-based infrastructure in line with national policy, and in a way that avoids significant adverse impacts on-sites of ecological value and protects the wider environmental, heritage, landscape and marine resources of the area.
- The need for land-based infrastructure to support the assembly, deployment, and maintenance of the off-shore energy structures is recognised, as is the need for an integrated approach to the use and management of the coastal zone and coastal resources
- Objective EC 8-1 Cork Harbour : Guide the sustainable future management of different uses in the Cork Harbour area, through a specific planning framework initiative, including strategic economic uses, while protecting the sensitive ecosystems and designated natural habitats including the Cork Harbour SPA and the Great Island Channel SAC.



Example at Local Level

Mayo County Development Plan 2022

Objective REO 12:

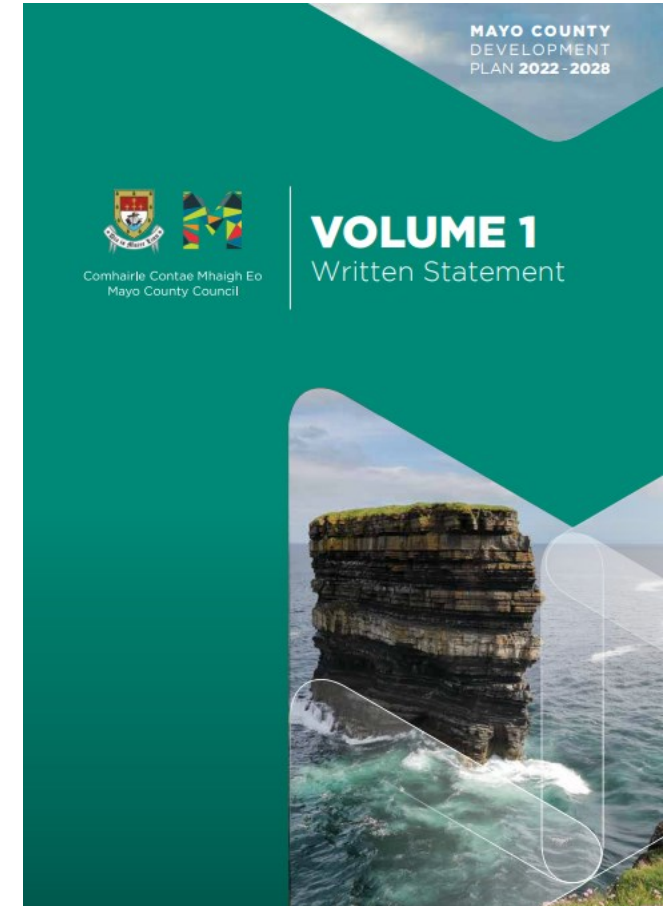
- To support offshore and tidal renewable energy developments subject to environmental considerations and the protection of commercial fishing and the amenities of the surrounding areas in accordance with the OREDP, subject to proper planning and environmental considerations.

Objective REO 13:

- To recognise the important role of the Atlantic Marine Energy Test Site (AMETS) tidal wave test site off Beal an Mhuirthead (Belmullet).

Objective REO 14

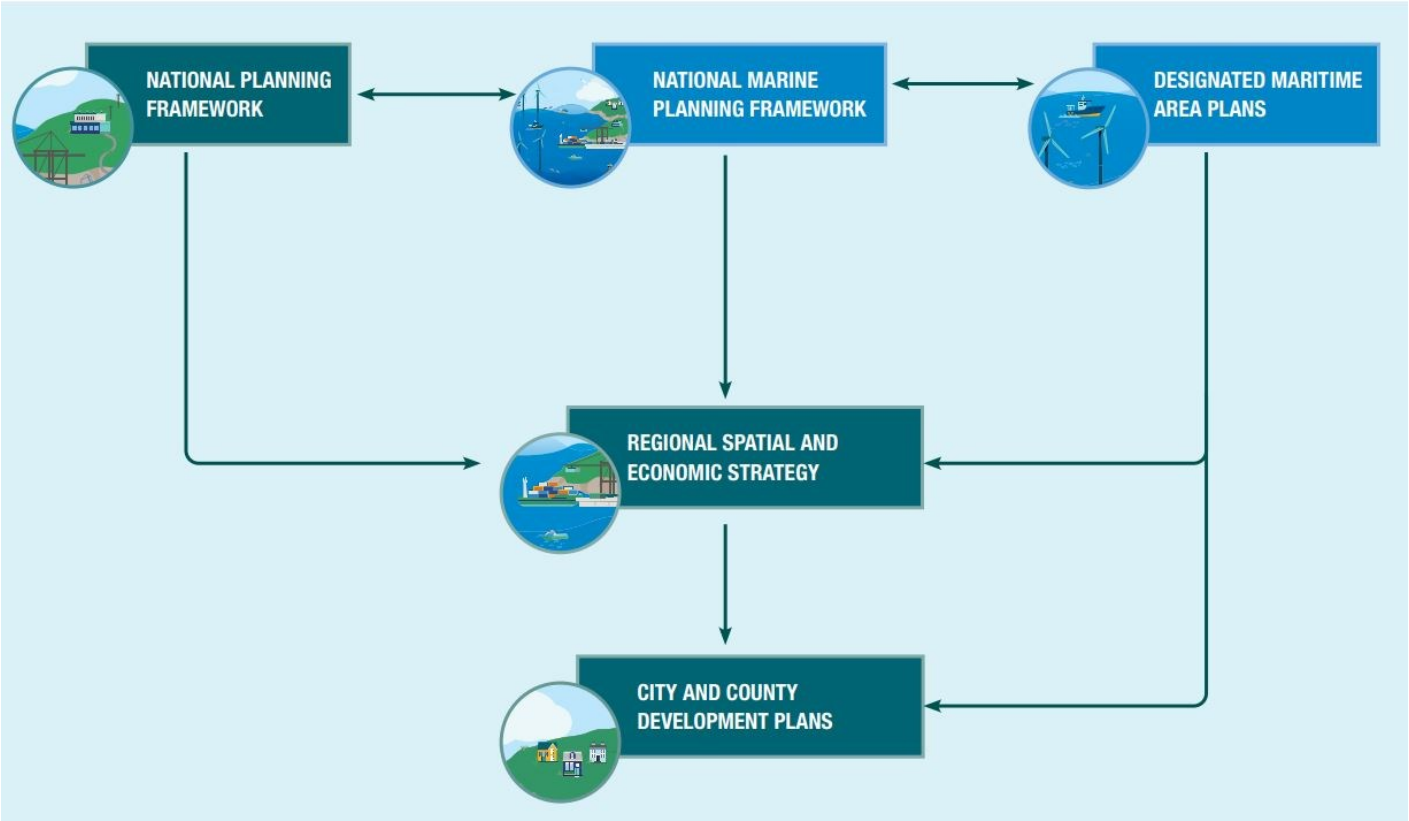
- To support the development of appropriate land-based infrastructure at suitable locations, in order to facilitate the transition between the land and sea necessary for off- shore renewable energy projects



LAND AND SEA PLANNING INTERACTION



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Thank you
for
listening

