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# Towards an ecosystem-based management approach at sea: The potential for cross-learning between maritime and terrestrial spatial planning

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## Résumé

This paper aims to highlight the differences and similarities between marine and terrestrial approaches to governance through the example of spatial planning. Coastal and marine models of governance have been primarily shaped by the socio-ecological characteristics of marine ecosystems and the traditional importance of common rights historically guaranteed under the Law of the Sea. The bio-physical characteristics of the marine environment and the regime of property rights in force in marine areas explain why marine and terrestrial forms of spatial planning have developed under separate legislation and different institutional responsibilities. The present work questions the sharp separation between maritime spatial planning (MSP) and terrestrial spatial planning (TSP) by highlighting the potential for cross-learning between these two areas of governance. Delivering integrated management through an ecosystem-based approach is one of the major challenges faced by those that plan and manage marine activities. In this respect, MSP could learn from integrated management techniques already developed in land use planning such as zoning and stakeholder participation. In addition to the potential for cross-learning, the expansion of offshore renewable energy technologies in coastal areas demands more integration between the planning systems in operation on land and sea. If full integration is not be achievable, this research emphasises the real need for better coordination between marine spatial planning and terrestrial spatial planning, given the renewed focus on the growth potential of maritime sectors, and consequent need for effective and efficient planning systems.

**Mots-Clés:** Maritime spatial planning – terrestrial spatial planning – ecosystem, based approach – zoning – stakeholder participation

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