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Monitoring

SEA Workshop for Planning Authorities and Consultants

November 30 – December 1, 2016

Hotel Laerton, 14 Iliko Kurkhuli St, Tbilisi, Georgia



Tasks of Monitoring in SEA

- Compare predicted and actual effects, thus providing information on the implementation of the PP
- Provide experience to help improve future SEAs (i.e., as a quality control tool)
- Check that environmental conditions imposed by the authorities are being complied with.
- Check that the PP is implemented as described, including the prescribed mitigation measures.

General approaches to monitoring

- **Impact-Related Monitoring on a Project Level**
 - data is collected at different stages of project development (permitting, start of operation, regular monitoring – emissions, wastes, etc.)
- **State-Related Monitoring (General Environmental Monitoring)**
 - to observe and describe the state of the environment (including changes) independently from programmes and plans

General approaches to monitoring (cont'd)

- Performance-Led Monitoring
 - controlling the implementation and effectiveness of certain measures foreseen in a plan or programme (e.g. mitigation measures)
- Objective-Related Monitoring
 - controlling whether specific environmental quality objectives or environmental targets are attained within a given amount of time
- Combined Approaches

Monitoring Examples from the Midlands WMP SEA



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Environmental Receptor	Indicator	Source
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proximity of new facilities to designated areas - Area and % of designated habitat damaged due to waste management facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Site EIS/AER/ DoEHLG -Site EIS/otherwise may not be available
Soil/ Landuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Area of land occupied by ceased and existing waste activities (Total area and greenfield area) - Location of new facilities - Area of land contaminated due to waste activities - Area of contaminated land restored for beneficial use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -AER, Local Authority -AER -Local Authority -Local Authority
Air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of licence exceedances for dust and noise - No. of households with a waste collection service - Estimated tonnes of waste uncollected - Amount of energy captured from waste facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -AER - Local Authority /AER
Climatic Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Estimate of landfill gases (CO₂ and methane) emitted/year from facilities - Tonnes of waste recycled, landfilled and thermally treated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -AER/ Local Authority -Local Authority/ Annual Report/
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No. of waste generated journeys or km travelled - Proximity of waste facilities to centres of population - Amount of waste generated (success of waste minimisation) - No. of households with home composting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -may not be available -Local Authority, CSO -Local Authority -Local Authority

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Implementing the SEA Monitoring Scheme

- Monitoring measures should not only be envisaged, but also implemented!
- SEA monitoring activities and reporting should be:
 - optimally integrated in the overall monitoring scheme for the implementation of a PP and/or linked to its regular revisions.
 - reasonably based on existing monitoring schemes
- Who is responsible?
 - Protocol on SEA & SEA Directive do not suggest who, where, when or how should undertake the SEA monitoring.
 - Practice:

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