





Linking SEA and planning

Matthew Cashmore and Martin Smutny Consultants to UNECE Tbilisi, 27 April 2017









SEA and planning

Planning analyses and proposes development interventions. SEA examines individual components/outputs of the planning process and it may propose any necessary amendments

- Optimally, SEA should be carried out in parallel with planning, when
 - The lead process is the planning process, and
 - SEA fits into the logic and steps of the planning process

Thus, both processes can be seen as mutually reinforcing tools within one robust planning system for more sustainable development









Linking SEA and planning

- SEA needs to be linked to the planning process to provide relevant and timely inputs
- Such approach significantly increases efficiency of SEA as it allows
 - Coordination between planners and SEA team
 - Reaching agreement on how to integrate SEA inputs to the draft strategic document
 - Joint public participation activities
 - Sharing data and information
- Otherwise there is a risk that SEA will delay planning and/or approval procedure and will be more costly









SEA procedure in Georgia

- 0. Screening
- 1. Scoping
- 2. Preparing SEA report
- 3. Public participation
- 4. Assessment of SEA report
- 5. Issuing SEA recommendations
- 6. Monitoring (after SEA process)









Case examples

SEA for the National Development Plan 2007 – 2013,
Czech Republic (see separate handout)









Sustainability appraisal process Local Plan preparation Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope 1. Identify other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives Evidence gathering and 2. Collect baseline information engagement 3. Identify sustainability issues and problems 4. Develop the sustainability appraisal framework 5. Consult the consultation bodies on the scope of the sustainability appraisal report Stage B: Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects 1. Test the Local Plan objectives against the Consult on Local Plan in preparation sustainability appraisal framework (regulation 18 of the Town and 2. Develop the Local Plan options including reasonable Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012). 3. Evaluate the likely effects of the Local Plan and Consultation may be undertaken more alternatives than once if the Local Planning Authority 4. Consider ways of mitigating adverse effects and considers necessary. maximising beneficial effects 5. Propose measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan Stage C: Prepare the publication Stage C: Prepare the sustainability appraisal report version of the Local Plan Seek representations on the Stage D: Seek representations on the publication Local Plan (regulation sustainability appraisal report from consultation 19) from consultation bodies and bodies and the public the public Submit draft Local Plan and supporting documents for independent examination Outcome of examination Consider implications for SA/SEA compliance Local Plan Adopted Stage E: Post adoption reporting and monitoring 1. Prepare and publish post-adoption statement Monitoring 2. Monitor significant effects of implementing the Local Monitor and report on the Plan 28 February 2017 3. Respond to adverse effects implementation of the Local Plan

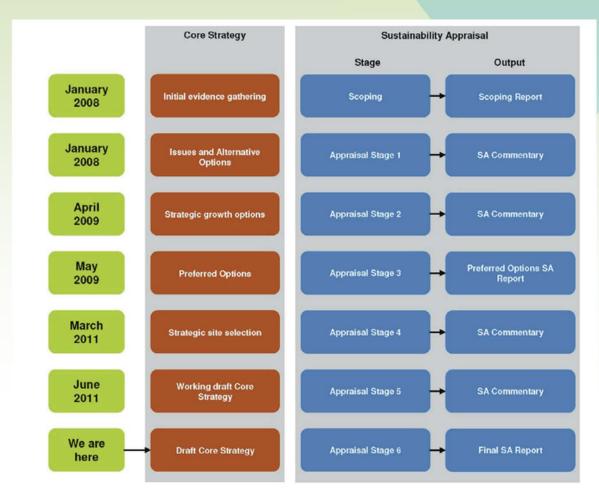
Spatial Plans and SEA in England and Wales







Spatial Plans and SEA in England and Wales











Spatial Plans and SEA in England and Wales

Table 10The importance of selected factors for the contribution of EIA to more environmentally sustainable decision-making (Percentage "very important" or "important").

DK	NL	UK
57%	71%	75%
64%	69%	88%
59%	62%	80%
81%	58%	83%
57%	56%	69%
67%	53%	80%
46%	51%	74%
52%	49%	86%
53%	44%	37%
	57% 64% 59% 81% 57% 67% 46% 52%	57% 71% 64% 69% 59% 62% 81% 58% 57% 56% 67% 53% 46% 51% 52% 49%









Thank you for your attention!







