

**EaPGREEN**

Partnership for Environment and Growth



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# Linking SEA and planning

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# 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 Azerbaijan

## 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)

# Spatial Plans and SEA in England and Wales

## 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
2. Collect baseline information
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

### Evidence gathering and engagement

### Stage B: Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects

1. Test the Local Plan objectives against the sustainability appraisal framework
2. Develop the Local Plan options including reasonable alternatives
3. Evaluate the likely effects of the Local Plan and alternatives
4. Consider ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects
5. Propose measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan

### Consult on Local Plan in preparation (regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012).

Consultation may be undertaken more than once if the Local Planning Authority considers necessary.

### Stage C: Prepare the sustainability appraisal report

### Stage C: Prepare the publication version of the Local Plan

### Stage D: Seek representations on the sustainability appraisal report from consultation bodies and the public

### Seek representations on the publication Local Plan (regulation 19) from consultation bodies and 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
2. Monitor significant effects of implementing the Local Plan
3. Respond to adverse effects

### Monitoring

Monitor and report on the implementation of the Local Plan

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# Spatial Plans and SEA in England and Wales



# Spatial Plans and SEA in England and Wales

**Table 10**

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

	DK	NL	UK
Legal requirements	57%	71%	75%
Quality of the research underlying environmental assessments (i.e. in terms of its validity and comprehensiveness)	64%	69%	88%
Transparency of the EIA process	59%	62%	80%
Extent to which the initiator as well as the competent authority were willing to take into account environmental values	81%	58%	83%
The costs of mitigation measures	57%	56%	69%
The way the results of the EIA were communicated to the proponent, competent authority and stakeholders	67%	53%	80%
Participation of stakeholders in the EIA	46%	51%	74%
Extent to which the EIA process was connected with the dynamics of the decision-making process	52%	49%	86%
Extent to which the project was elaborated before the EIA was conducted	53%	44%	37%



Thank you for your attention!