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UK IA Update:
Climate Change, Proportionate EIA & Competence

23 August 2017

IAIA Washington DC Branch

Welcome!

Josh Fothergill

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Outline

Welcome

Climate Change in EIA – The UK Approach

- IEMA’s CC Guidance
- CC in Flood & Coastal Risk Management IA
- Q&A

Proportionate EIA & Competence – Perspectives

- Addressing disproportionate EIA
- EIA Competent Experts
- Q&A

Climate Change in UK EIA Practice

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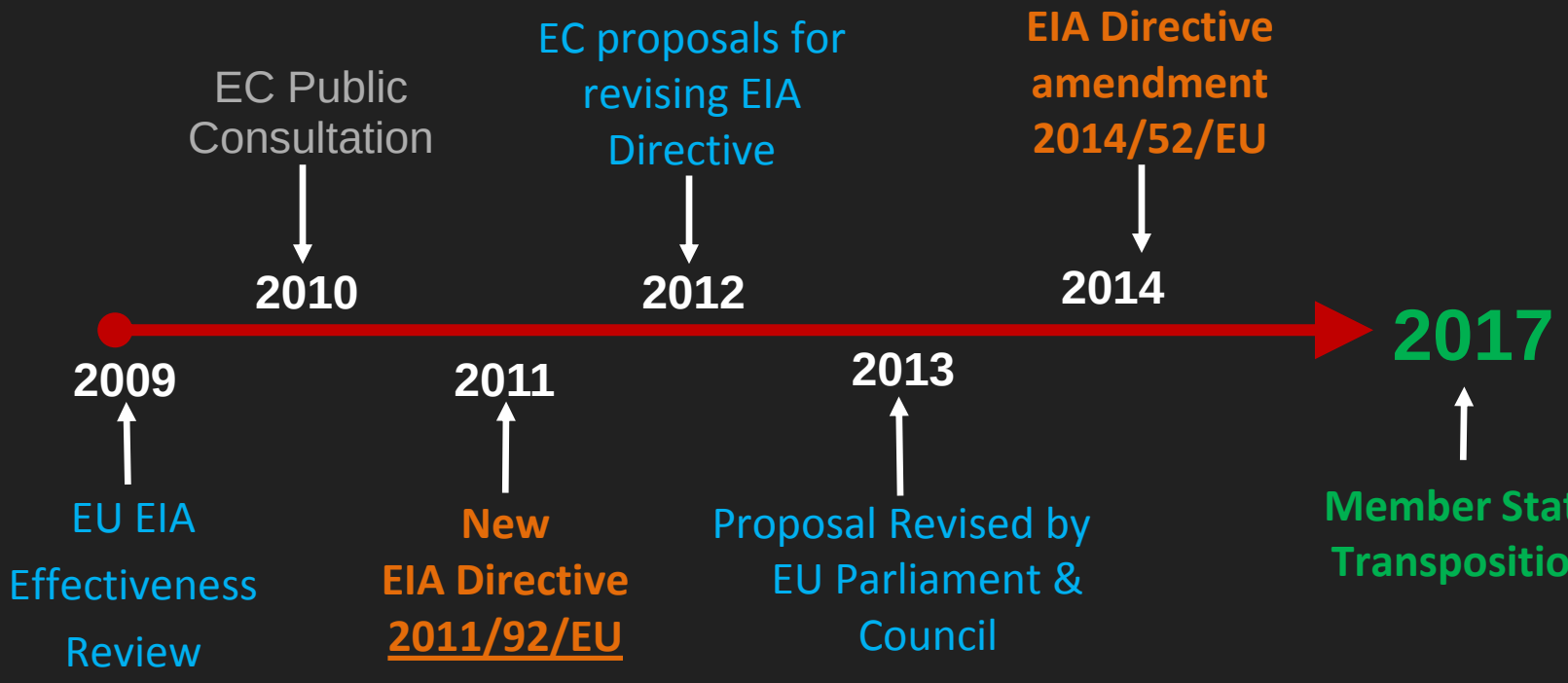
Outline

Climate Change in EIA – The UK Approach

- Context & IEMA’s CC Guidance
- CC in Flood & Coastal Risk Management EIA
- Q&A

Climate Change & the Revised EIA Directive



Climate Change in UK EIA Regulations 2017

Regulation 4

Covers: land, soil, water, air and **climate**

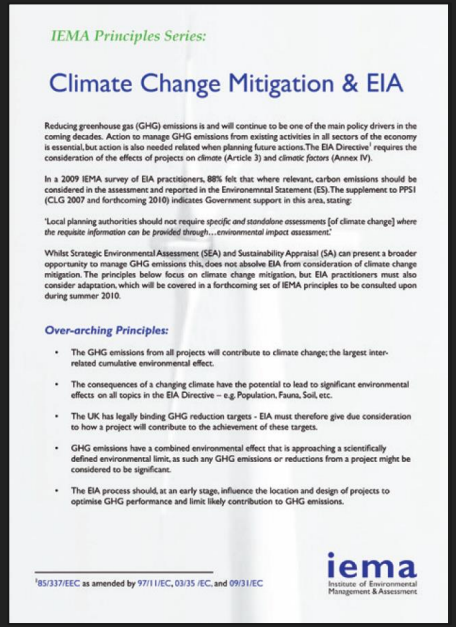
Schedule 3

(screening) – Risk of affect of accident/disaster (incl Climate)

Schedule 4

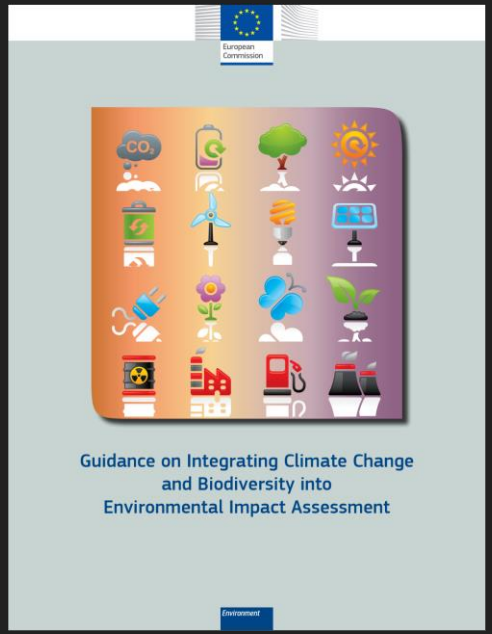
Reference to GHG, Adaptation and Vulnerability for inclusion in the EIA

Climate Change in IEMA Transforming the world to sustainability EIA Guidance

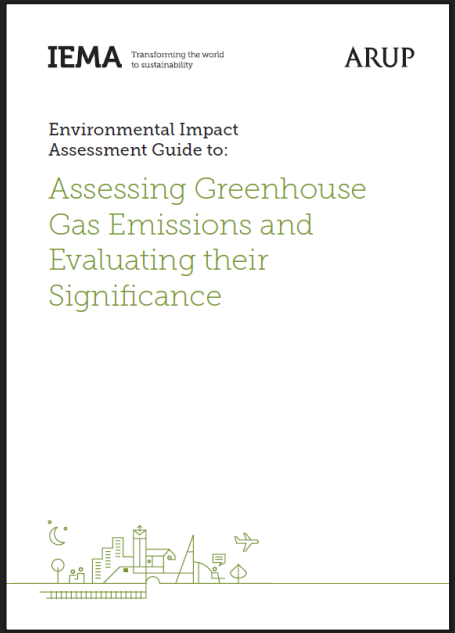


2010

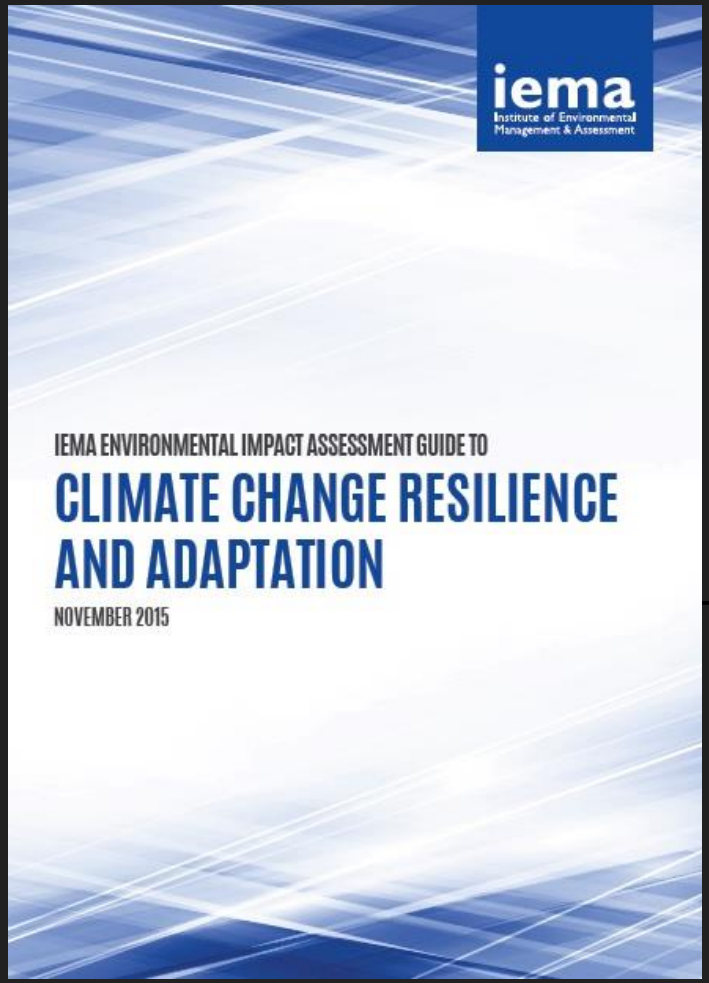
2010



2015
2013



2017



The guide provides a framework for the effective consideration of climate resilience and adaptation in the EIA process

Resourcing the EIA

Identifying Future Climate

Building Climate Resilience

Integrating into the ES

Developing mitigation and adaptation management

On-going Challenges for CCR&A in UK EIA

- Uptake of CCR&A in practice
- Case study examples

Proportionality	**Communication**	**Integration**	**Monitoring**
Scoping, Scoping, Scoping! Have we taken it too far? How much of this is inherent in existing assessment methods	Complex, risk based issues Little prospect of a yes/no answer Usefulness of outputs to designers	EIA not done by the designer How does it relate to other design uncertainties (demand, resource prices, other uncertainty) Is SEA a better place?	How do you monitor adaptive management?

GHG in UK EIA - The Drivers

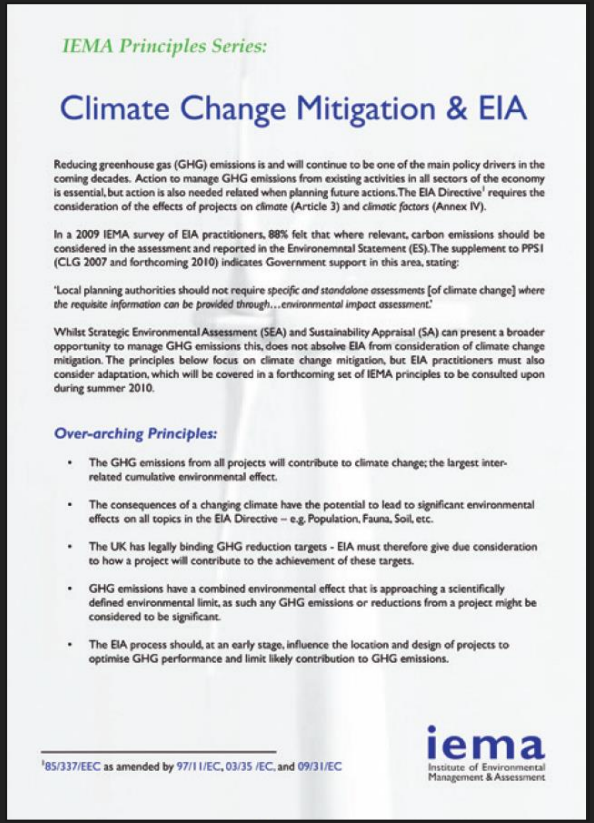
The new Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive (2014/52/EU)

Legally binding UK target of 80% emissions reduction from 1990 levels by 2050

Interim target - 34% UK emissions reduction from 1990 levels by 2020

The Paris Agreement

GHG in UK EIA



IEMA Principles Series:

Climate Change Mitigation & EIA

Reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is and will continue to be one of the main policy drivers in the coming decades. Action to manage GHG emissions from existing activities in all sectors of the economy is essential, but action is also needed related when planning future actions. The EIA Directive[1] requires the consideration of the effects of projects on *climate* (Article 3) and *climatic factors* (Annex IV).

In a 2009 IEMA survey of EIA practitioners, 88% felt that where relevant, carbon emissions should be considered in the assessment and reported in the Environemntal Statement (ES). The supplement to PPS1 (CLG 2007 and forthcoming 2010) indicates Government support in this area, stating:

'Local planning authorities should not require *specific and standalone assessments* [of climate change] *where the requisite information can be provided through…environmental impact assessment.*'

Whilst Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Sustainability Appraisal (SA) can present a broader opportunity to manage GHG emissions this, does not absolve EIA from consideration of climate change mitigation. The principles below focus on climate change mitigation, but EIA practitioners must also consider adaptation, which will be covered in a forthcoming set of IEMA principles to be consulted upon during summer 2010.

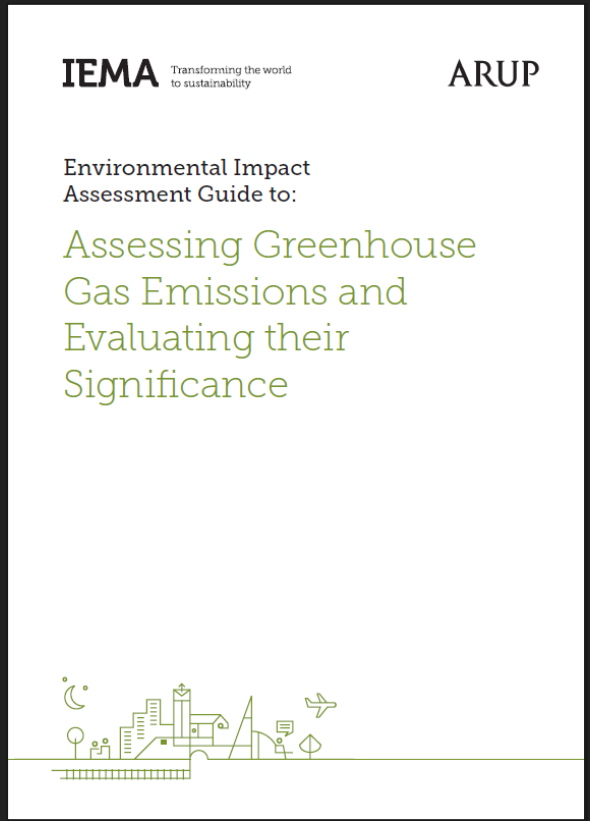
Over-arching Principles:

- The GHG emissions from all projects will contribute to climate change; the largest inter-related cumulative environmental effect.
- The consequences of a changing climate have the potential to lead to significant environmental effects on all topics in the EIA Directive – e.g. Population, Fauna, Soil, etc.
- The UK has legally binding GHG reduction targets - EIA must therefore give due consideration to how a project will contribute to the achievement of these targets.
- GHG emissions have a combined environmental effect that is approaching a scientifically defined environmental limit, as such any GHG emissions or reductions from a project might be considered to be significant.
- The EIA process should, at an early stage, influence the location and design of projects to optimise GHG performance and limit likely contribution to GHG emissions.

[1] 85/337/EEC as amended by 97/11/EC, 03/35 /EC, and 09/31/EC

iema
Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment

2010



IEMA Transforming the world to sustainability

ARUP

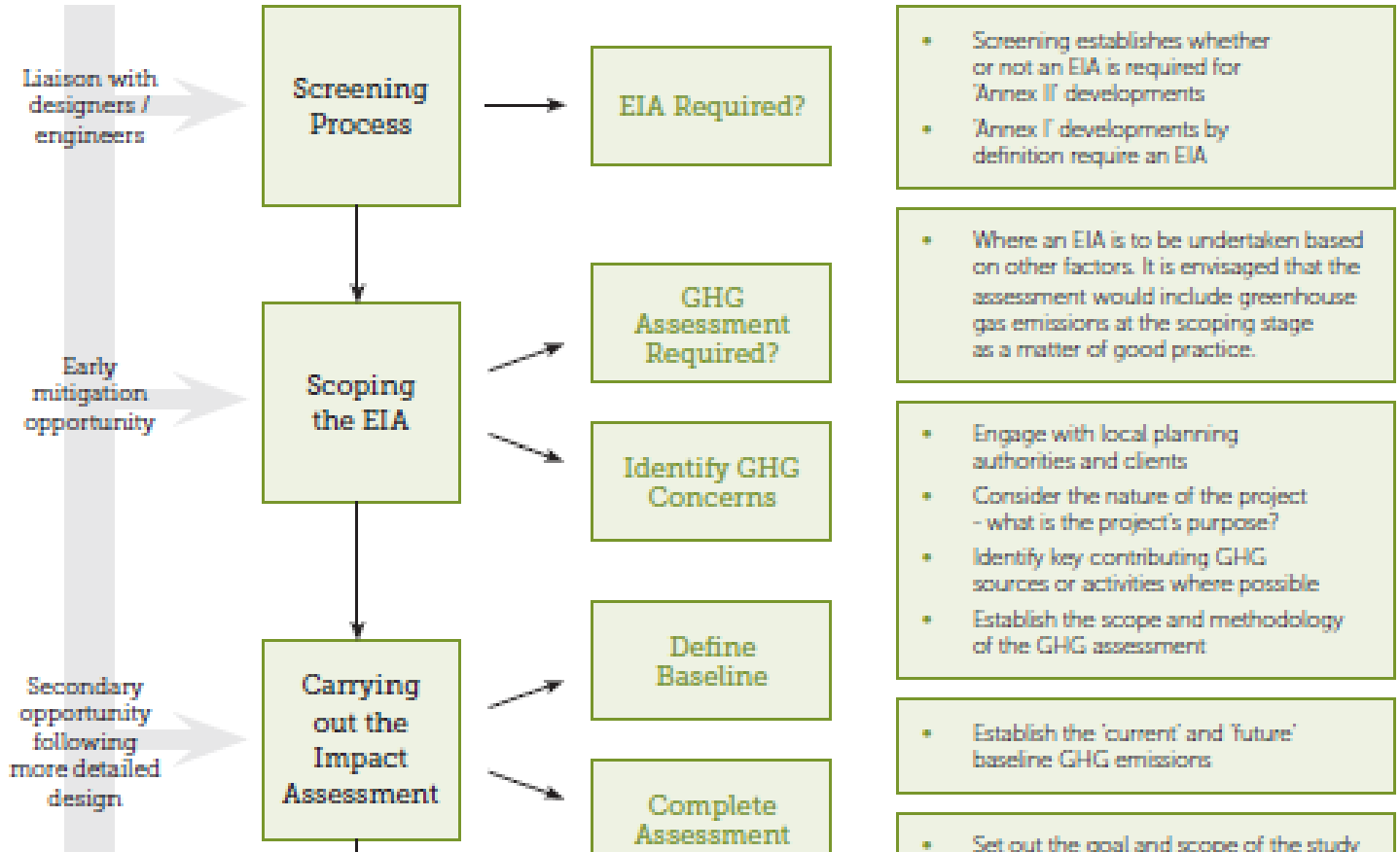
Environmental Impact Assessment Guide to:

Assessing Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Evaluating their Significance

2017

The scope of the guide

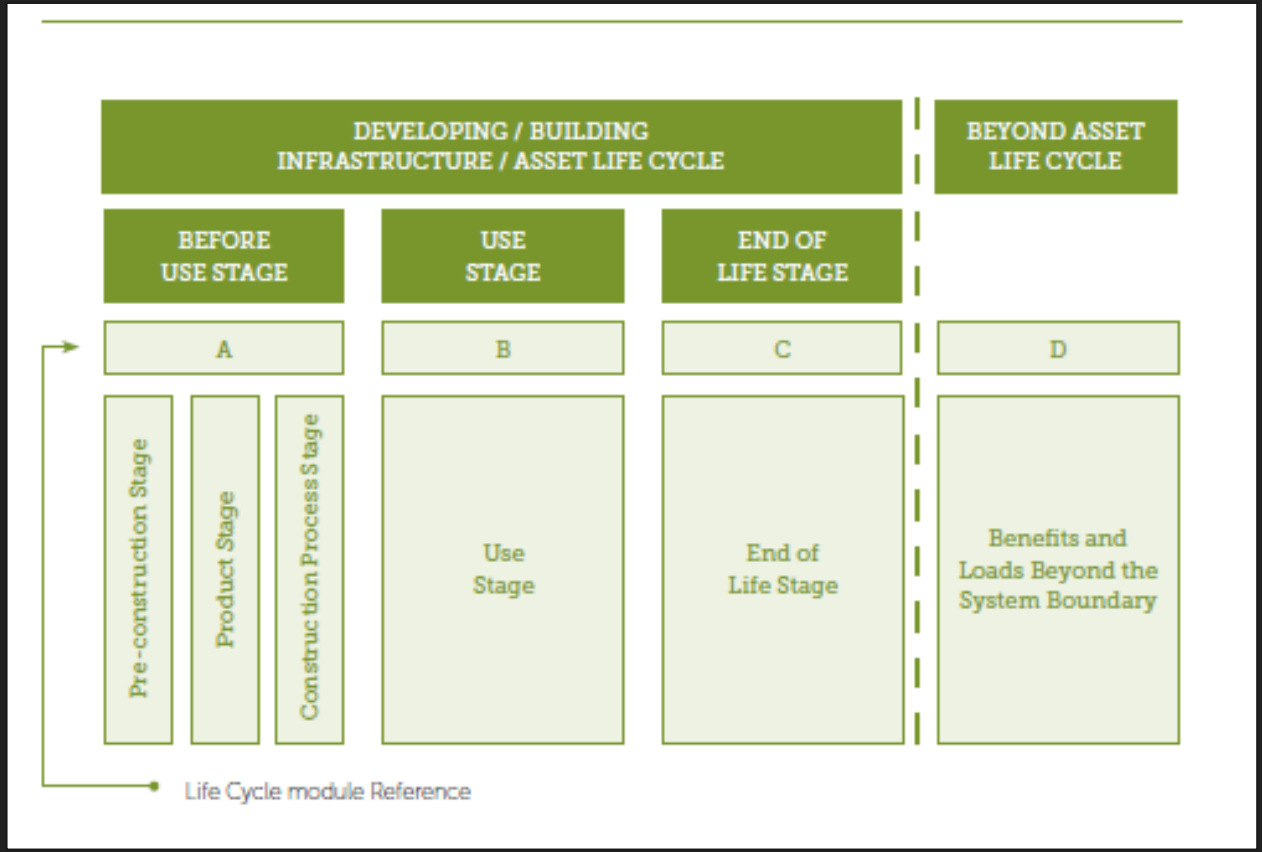
FIGURE 1: Scope of this guide



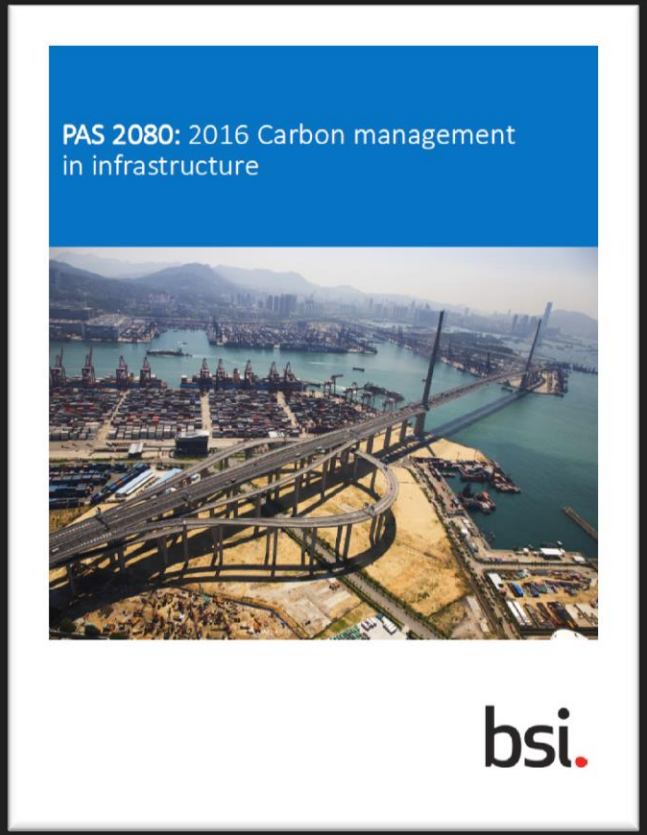
Assessing GHG emissions

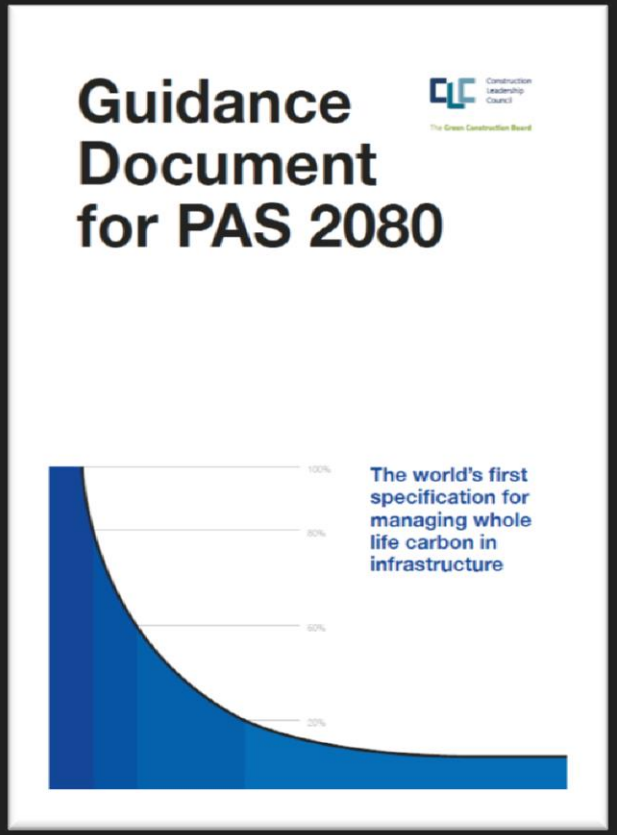
- Defining study goal and scope
- Study boundaries
- Study period
- Inclusions and cut off rules
- Quantification methodology
- Uncertainty
- Using tools

Adopting a life cycle approach



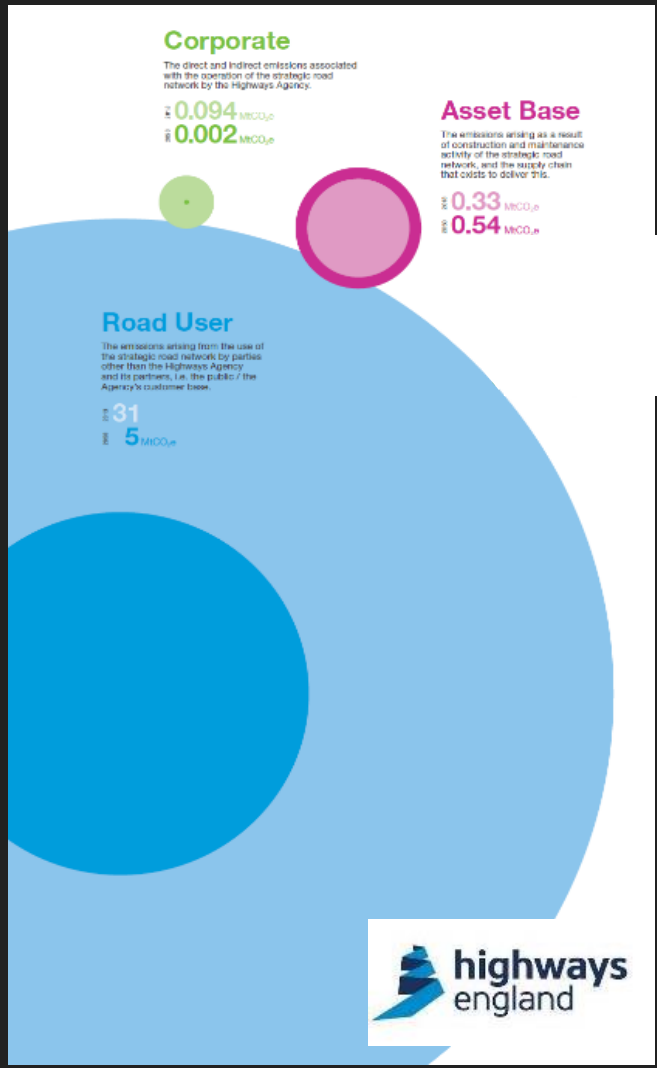
PAS 2080


PAS 2080: 2016 Carbon management in infrastructure
bsi.

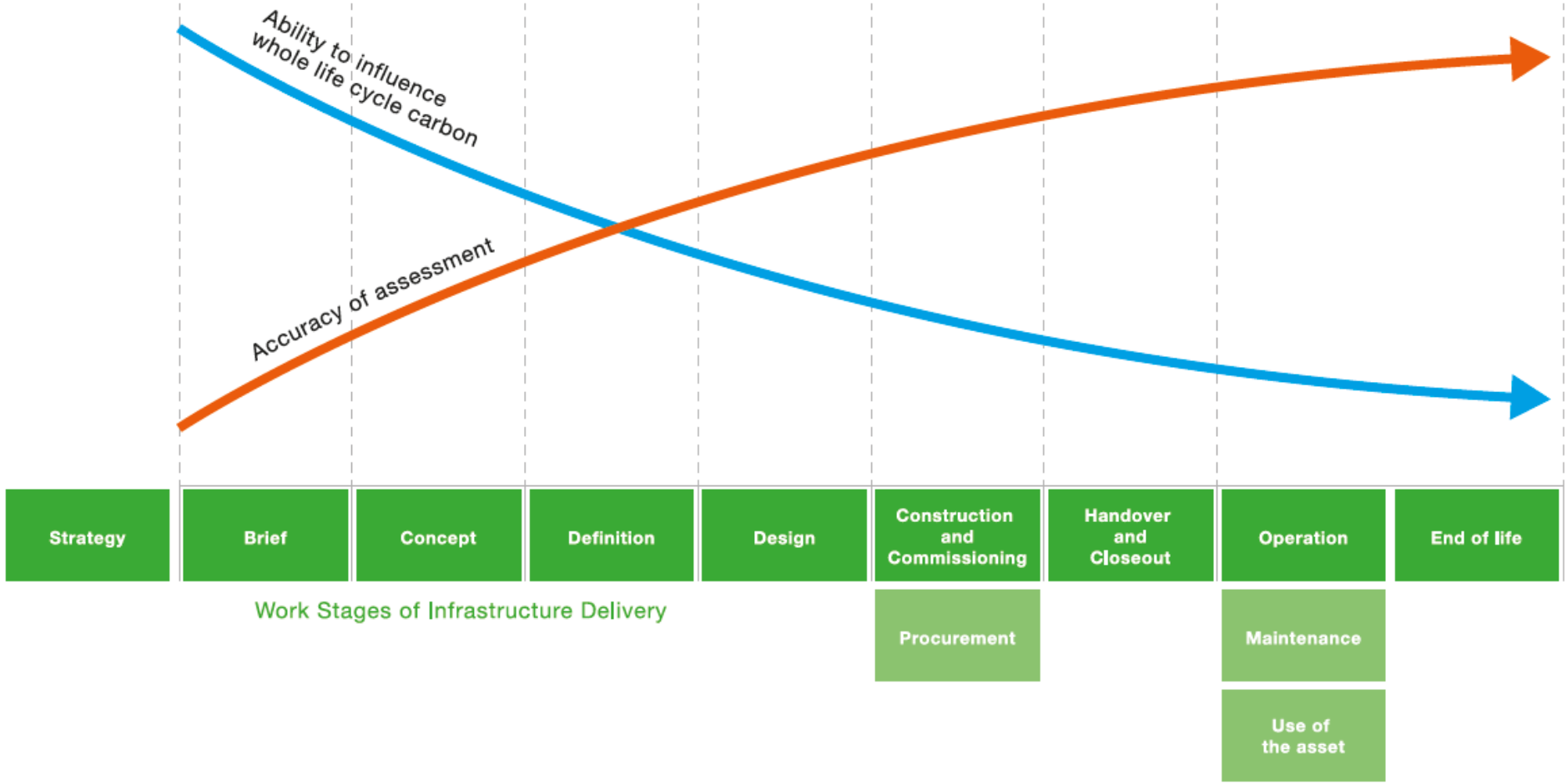

Guidance Document for PAS 2080
Construction Leadership Council
The Green Construction Board
The world's first specification for managing whole life carbon in infrastructure

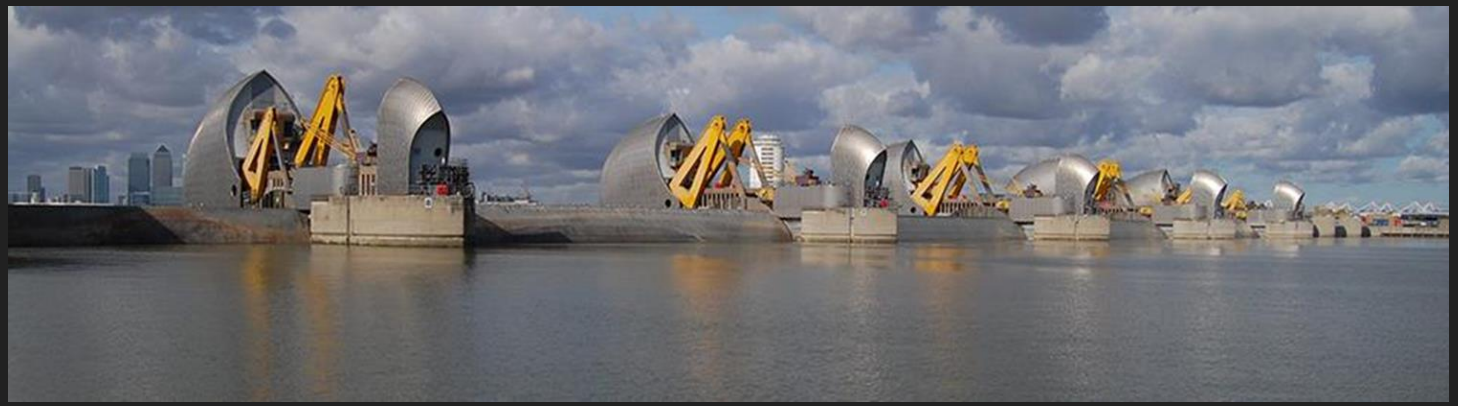
Significance

- Any GHG emissions / reductions from a project **might** be considered significant
- Framework approach:
  - No preferred method for significance
  - No defined GHG trigger threshold.
- Contextualising GHG emissions against any national, sectoral or local budgets encouraged
- Appendix C: Examples from around the world



Front-loading mitigation, but keeping it flexible





Climate Change in the EIA of Flood & Coastal Risk Management EIA

Jo Murphy

IAIA Washington DC

23 August 2017


Flood and coastal erosion risk management in England
Investment programme 2015 to 2021
Environment Agency
One in six homes in England is at risk of flooding
£2.5 billion of Defra capital grant invested in the 6 years
£1.5 billion in benefits to the agriculture sector through flood risk reduction
£22.3 billion in benefits through damages avoided from 300,000 households being better protected
Total additional benefits to the value of £29.4 billion through flood damages avoided and long term gains
£5.0 billion long term benefits to transport, infrastructure, commerce and industry
Investing in built schemes and improving critical services - flood warnings, forecasting, mapping and telemetry
42% spent on coastal flood and erosion risk management and 58% on inland flood risk management
300,000 households with reduced risk of flooding
5% reduction in expected annual economic damages from flooding by 2021
Attracting over £345 million in additional funding through partnership contributions
£600 million benefits through improved biodiversity and local environments
LIT 10061
Visit gov.uk/government/publications/programme-of-flood-and-coastal-erosion-risk-management-schemes to find out what is happening in your area

The Thames Estuary, UK

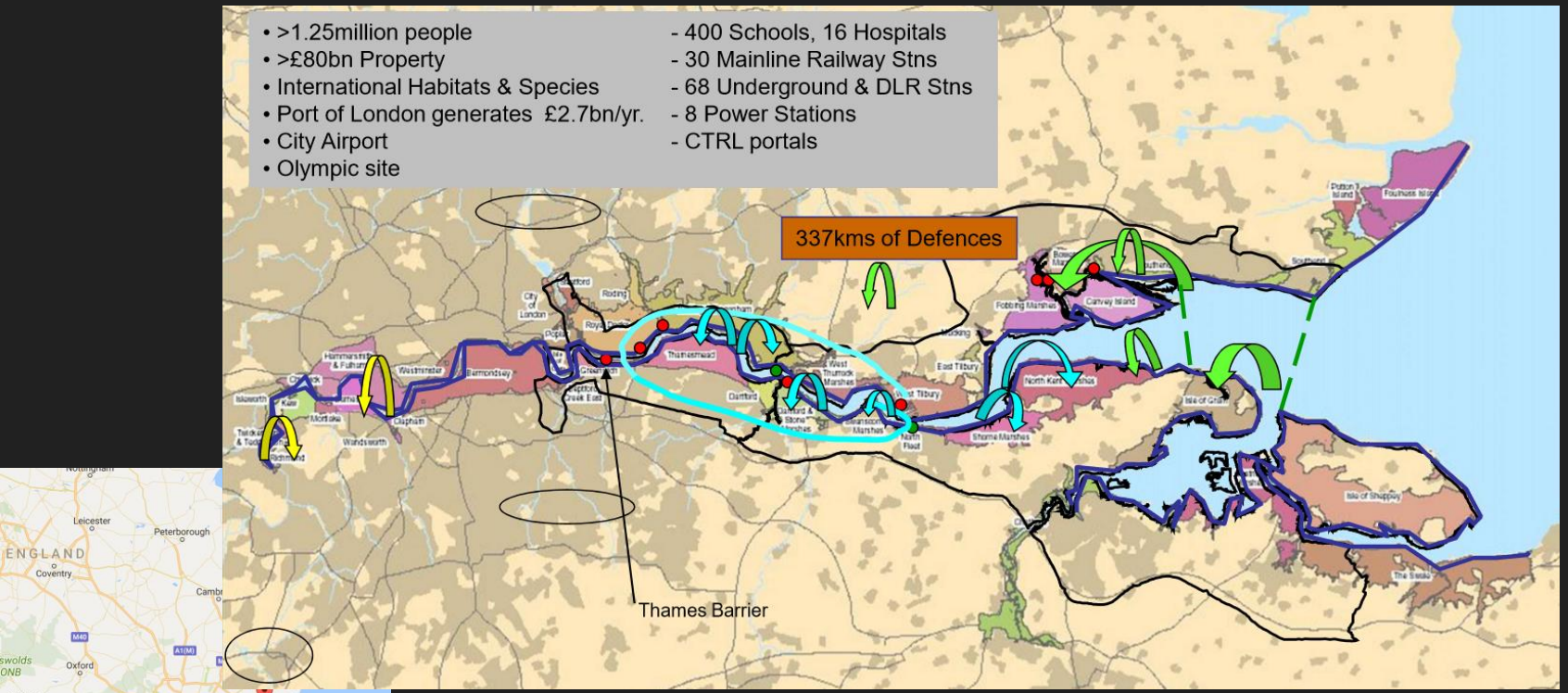
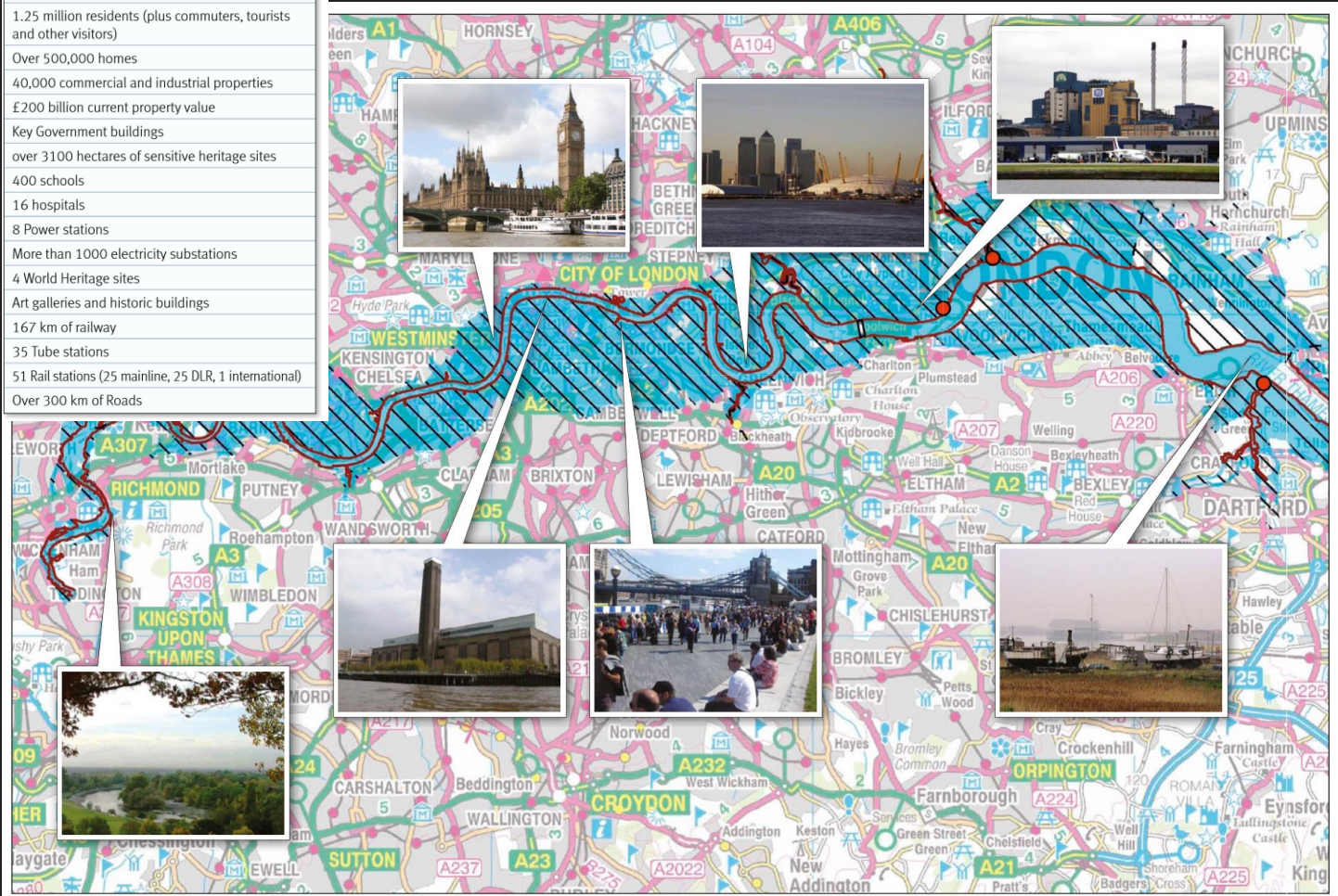
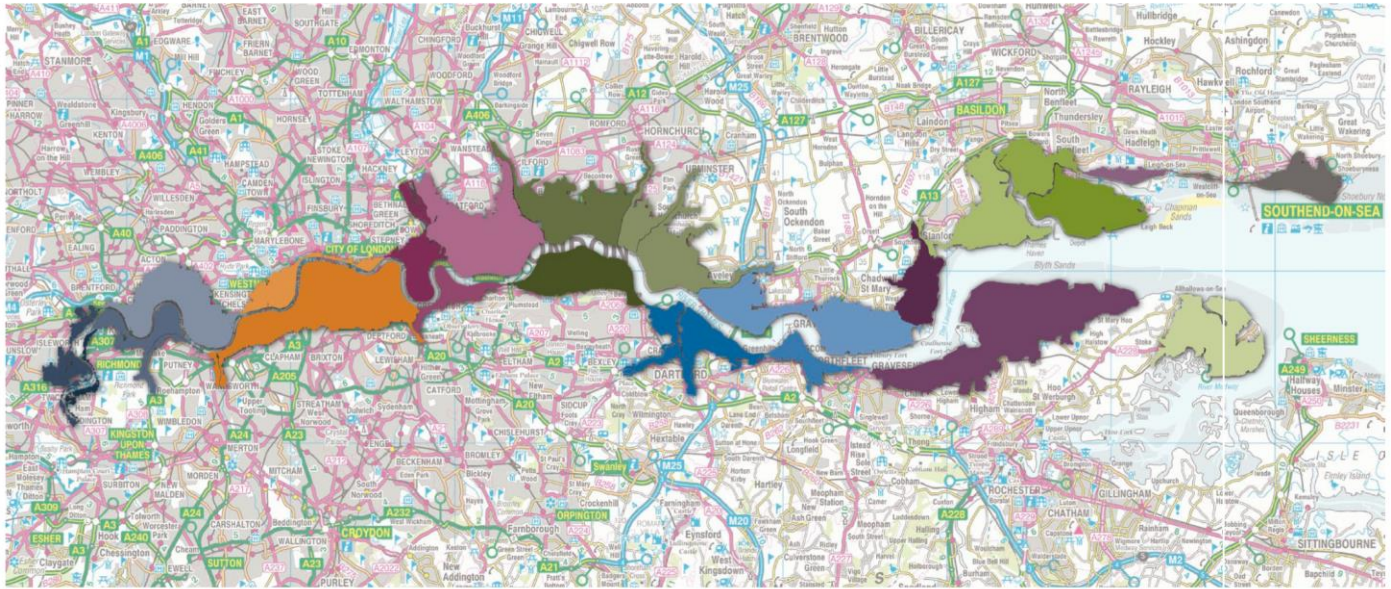


Table 2.1 Assets and people at risk in the tidal Thames floodplain

350 sq km land area
55 sq km designated habitat sites
1.25 million residents (plus commuters, tourists and other visitors)
Over 500,000 homes
40,000 commercial and industrial properties
£200 billion current property value
Key Government buildings
over 3100 hectares of sensitive heritage sites
400 schools
16 hospitals
8 Power stations
More than 1000 electricity substations
4 World Heritage sites
Art galleries and historic buildings
167 km of railway
35 Tube stations
51 Rail stations (25 mainline, 25 DLR, 1 international)
Over 300 km of Roads



Thames Estuary 2100 Plan area



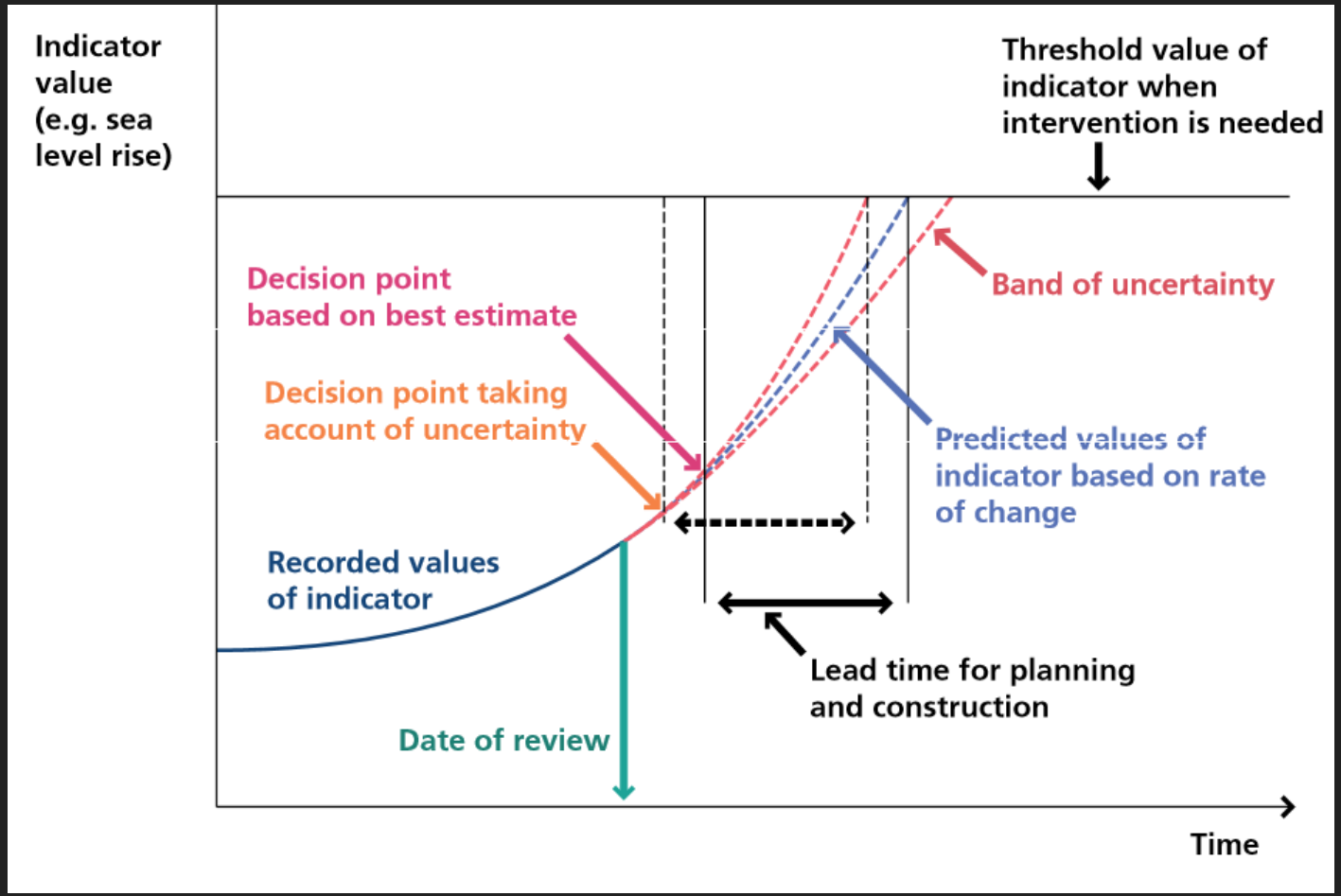
The TE2100 action plan sets out our recommendations estuary-wide and in each of the TE2100 policy units. There are 23 policy units in the Plan area - to avoid repetition those with similar characteristics and requiring a similar type and range of actions have been grouped together into action zones.

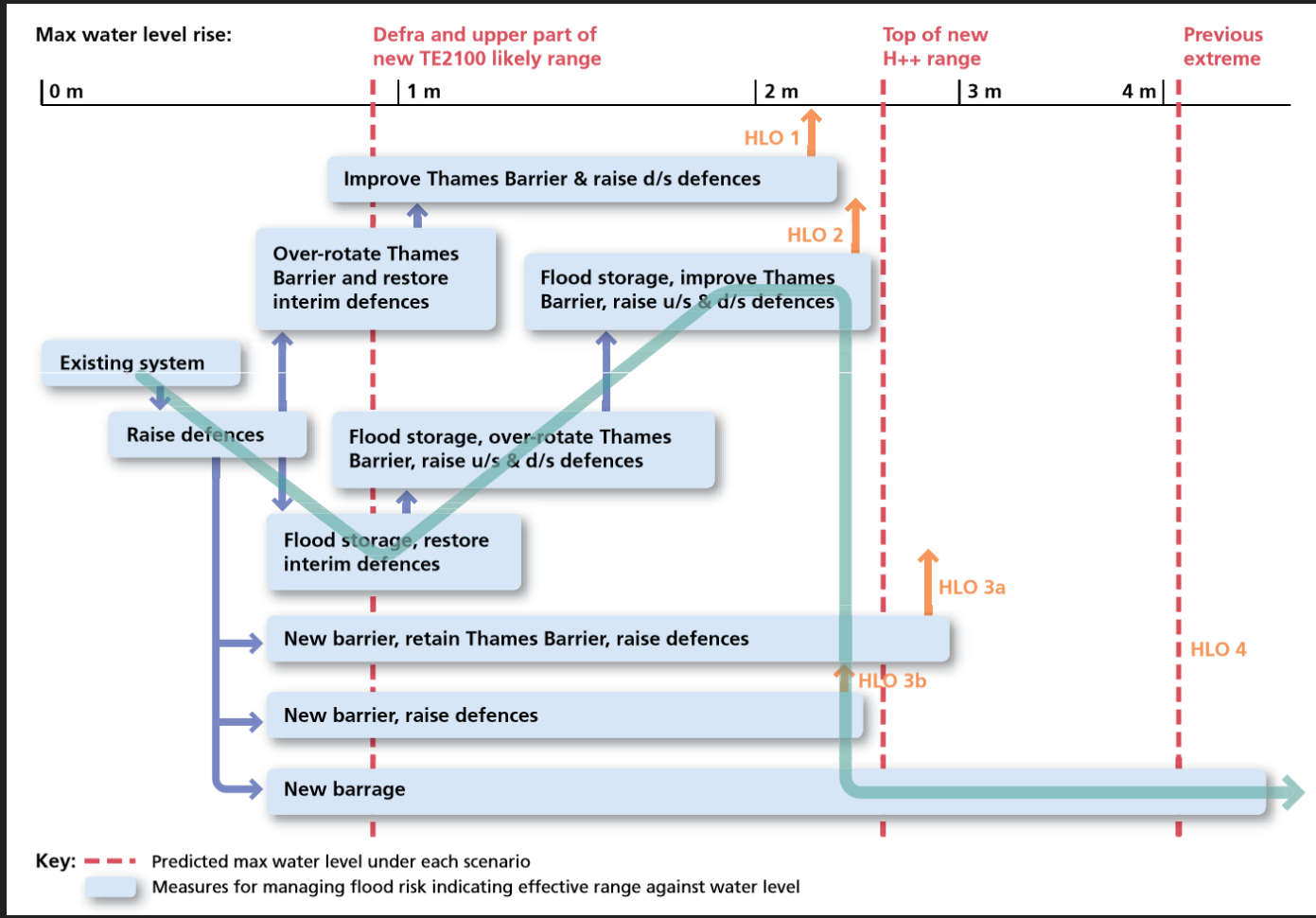
In the Plan, there is a description explaining the features of each policy unit and our action plan for each zone which shows:

- what actions are required;
- who will undertake these actions;
- how this will be done.

There are eight of these local action zones and an estuary-wide zone:

Action zone 0 – estuary-wide
Action zone 1 – west London
Action zone 2 – central London
Action zone 3 – east London
Action zone 4 – east London downstream of Thames Barrier
Action zone 5 – middle Estuary
Action zone 6 – lower Estuary Marshes
Action zone 7 – lower Estuary, urban/industrial and marshland
Action zone 8 – Seaside/fishermen's frontage


Indicator value (e.g. sea level rise)
Threshold value of indicator when intervention is needed
Decision point based on best estimate
Band of uncertainty
Decision point taking account of uncertainty
Predicted values of indicator based on rate of change
Recorded values of indicator
Lead time for planning and construction
Date of review
Time


Max water level rise:
Defra and upper part of new TE2100 likely range
Top of new H++ range
Previous extreme
0 m
1 m
2 m
3 m
4 m
HLO 1
Improve Thames Barrier & raise d/s defences
HLO 2
Over-rotate Thames Barrier and restore interim defences
Flood storage, improve Thames Barrier, raise u/s & d/s defences
Existing system
Raise defences
Flood storage, over-rotate Thames Barrier, raise u/s & d/s defences
Flood storage, restore interim defences
HLO 3a
New barrier, retain Thames Barrier, raise defences
HLO 4
HLO 3b
New barrier, raise defences
New barrage
Key:
Predicted max water level under each scenario
Measures for managing flood risk indicating effective range against water level

Three time horizons – three themes for flood risk management

The first 25 years

from 2010 to 2034

"Maintaining confidence and planning together"

- Continuing maintenance, operation and essential improvements.
- Creating new habitats, safeguarding the spaces for future flood management and working in partnership with others to reduce flood risk.
- TE2100 will have a real influence in the preparation of, and updating of local strategic and spatial plans.

The middle 15 years

from 2035 to 2049

"Renewal and reshaping the riverside"

- Many of the existing walls, embankments and smaller barriers will need raising and major refurbishment or replacement in this period.
- These major projects provide an opportunity to reshape our riverside environment through working with spatial planners, designers, environmental groups and those who live and work in the Estuary area.

To the end of the century

from 2050

"Preparing for, and moving into the 22nd century"

- From 2070 (based on government's current climate change guidance) a major change will be needed.
- The decision on the "end of the century" option to be adopted must be made at the start of this period followed by planning and preparation for implementation
- By 2070, flood risk management arrangements must be in place to take us to the end of the century – and beyond.

The supporting evidence

We have built up a comprehensive evidence base of data and results with over 300 studies and investigations. This evidence provides a firm foundation to our TE2100 Plan. It is also a valuable resource for us to share with implementation partners.

To find out more see chapter 10.

Deciding on the Plan

In order to decide on our Plan, we have had to understand the impacts of all combinations of our estuary-wide options. We have used two key methods – economic appraisal and strategic environmental assessment, to undertake this work which is described in chapter 7 "Deciding on the Plan".

For more information on appraisal and assessment, see chapter 7.

Planning the implementation

Three phases have emerged for implementation of our TE2100 Plan, each having a different objective and theme representing the developing needs of flood risk management in the Thames estuary over the life of the TE2100 Plan:

- "Maintaining confidence and planning together" (2010 to 2034);
- "Renewal and reshaping the riverside" (2035 to 2049);
- "Preparing for, and moving into the 22nd Century" (from 2050).

Review – updated conclusions

Monitoring changes in the Thames estuary

The Plan recognises that there are several factors that determine tidal flood risk in the Estuary, in addition to sea level rise, and that these factors will change over time. The TE2100 Plan therefore identified 10 indicators of change to be monitored as part of the plan. These indicators help us assess whether we need to make the actions identified in the Plan at an earlier or later date, and whether these actions and interventions are adequately managing flood risk on the Estuary.

The Plan requires a review of the indicators of change to be undertaken after 5 years, ahead of a full review of the Plan itself in 2020. The first 5 year review of the 10 indicators of change was published in October 2016. Results from the 5 year review shows that changes in the Estuary are generally taking place in line with the Plan's predictions and we have concluded that the timings of the actions identified in the Plan remain appropriate. However, we need to continue monitoring any changes in the estuary and have identified a number of improvements that should be considered in time for the 10 year review in 2020.

Adaptability & impact assessment

SEA and HRA: Conclusions

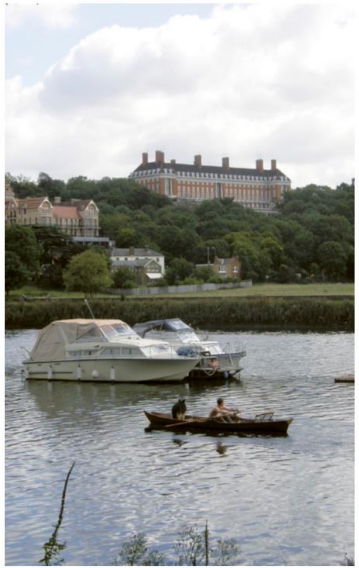
The conclusion of the SEA and HRA (Appropriate Assessment) is that the environmentally-preferred option is to upgrade and maintain the existing system of defences (Option 1.4). New barrier options are likely to infringe environmental legislation.

Bringing the economic appraisal and SEA together

In summary, the economic appraisal has identified **Improving the existing defences** (Option 1.4) and a **New barrier at Long Reach** (Option 3.2) as "front runners" for the period beyond 2070, with Improving the existing system (Option 1.4) being recommended until that time.

The SEA/HRA process has concluded that Improving the existing system – optimising repair and replacement (Option 1.4) is the environmentally preferred option both pre- and post-2070.

This suggests that the overall preference would be for Improving the existing system (Option 1.4). Current information suggests that a new Barrier at Long Reach (Option 3.2) might be the better economic option by a small margin post-2070. But uncertainty in the assessment post-2070 and the absence of an immediate need for a decision on the "end of the century" option, mean that this will be deferred until a future review of the TE2100 Plan in 2050.



“The Flood”

London overwhelmed by a huge tidal surge in The Flood

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Perspectives

Proportionate EIA

- The problem of disproportionate EIA
- UK Proportionate EIA Strategy
- Q&A

Competency requirements in:

- UK EIA
- ESIA
- Q&A

Delivering Proportionate EIA

23 August 2017

A Collaborative Strategy for Enhancing UK Environmental Impact Assessment Practice

Context

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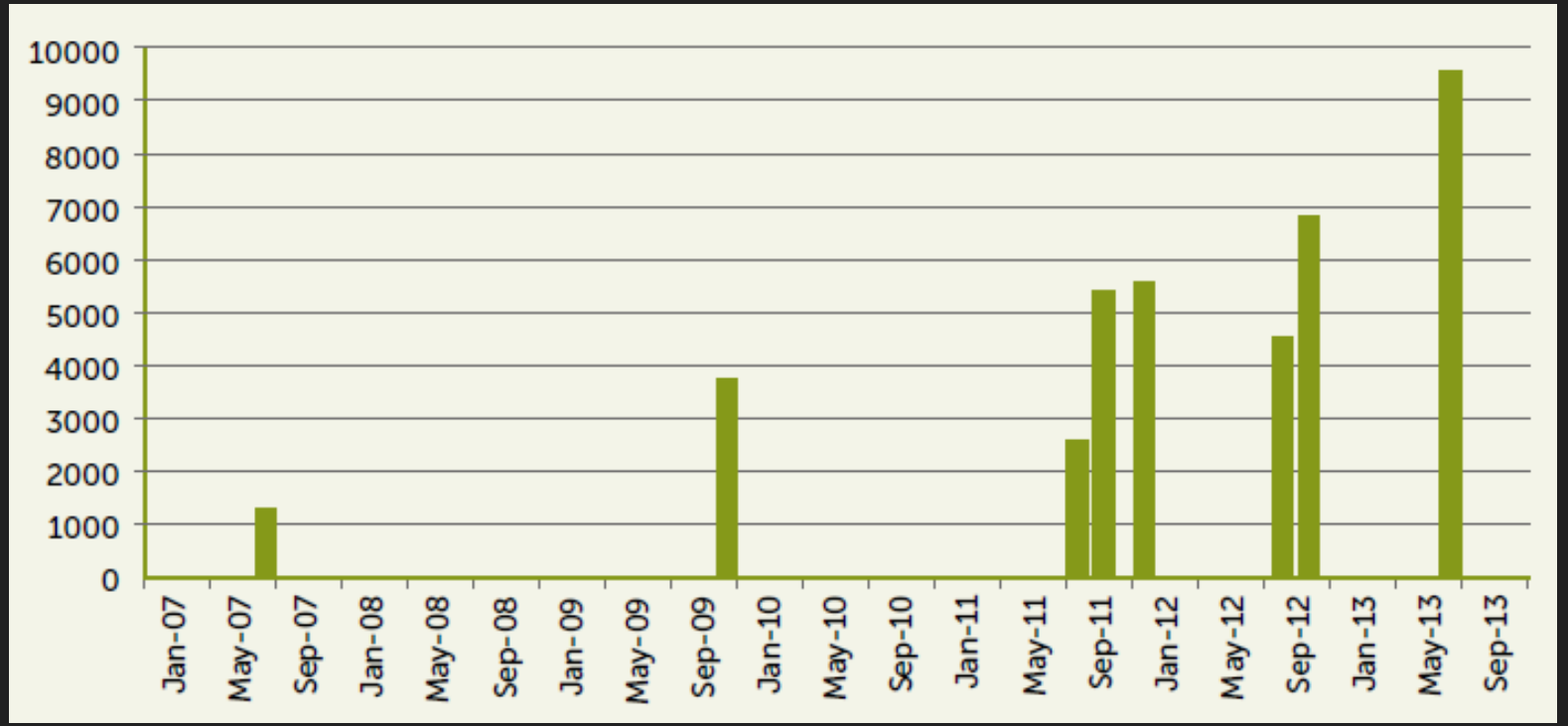
Justice Sullivan - 2004

‘It would be no advantage to anyone concerned… - applicants, objectors or local authorities - if ES were drafted on a purely “defensive basis” mentioning every possible scrap of information … Such documents would be a hindrance not an aid to sound decision-making by the local planning authority, since they would obscure the principles issues with a welter of detail’.

Derbyshire Waste Ltd vs Blewett and SoS for Environment [2004] EWCA Civ 1508 at para 42

Growth in UK Offshore EIS Length 2007-2013



EIA Risks Failing to…

- Be a key voice for the environment in decision-making
- Add value to development design
- Engage the public in effective consultation
- Help manage risks to consenting
- Be more than an expensive exercise

EIA is still valued by Professionals, Govt, and wider stakeholders, but **pressure is mounting and potential for significant change is real *post-Brexit*…**

IAIA Conference Findings 14June'17

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL
Environmental Assessment and Management RESEARCH CENTRE

Implications of BREXIT for EIA…

Majority think UK will maintain EIA

Split on whether EIA will be more or less important

Majority think significant potential it will limit progress in future EIA practice

Developing the Strategy

Rochelle, Illinois

Systemic Collaborative Action

Responsive Action (2009-2015)
Treating the symptoms of disproportionate EIA

+

Proactive Action (2016 onwards)
Addressing the causes of disproportionate EIA

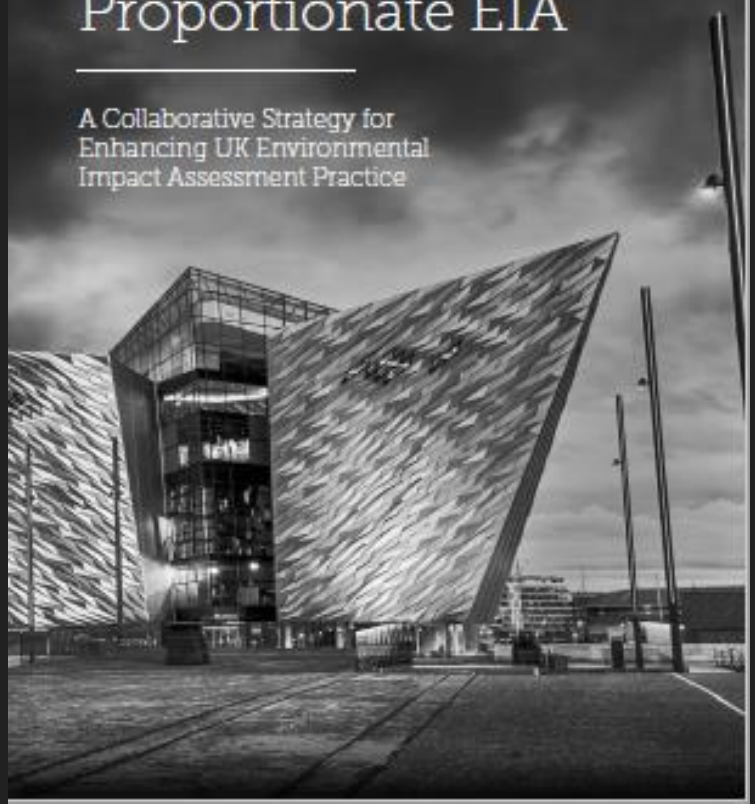
=

Proportionate EIA

IEMA Transforming the world to sustainability

Delivering Proportionate EIA

A Collaborative Strategy for Enhancing UK Environmental Impact Assessment Practice



Four Strategic Themes for Action

Enhancing People

So that those involved in EIA have the skills, knowledge and confidence to avoid an overly precautionary approach.

Sharing Responsibility

Recognising that disproportionate EIA is driven by many factors and that enabling proportionate assessment will require collaborative actions that work towards a shared goal.

Improving Scoping

To generate a more consistently focussed approach to this critical activity throughout the EIA process.

Embracing Innovation & Digital

Modernising EIA to deliver effective and efficient assessment and reporting that adds value to projects and their interaction with the environment.

A Holistic Approach

National Grid Seeks to Incentivise Proportionate Practice

Richard Gwilliam & Timothy Bull (National Grid)

Promoting major infrastructure projects is an expensive business and the cost of EIA is not an insignificant contribution to the final bill. But when faced with the challenge of writing an extra report for an annex to an ES or repeating a survey just in case, caution often wins the day. After all, the risk of failure to get consent for a project all too often outweighs the cost of that additional report or survey, even when the need for it is likely to be marginal.

Regardless, National Grid remains a firm advocate of promoting proportionate practice in EIA and actively encourages its supply chain to adopt and promote proportionate principles in their assessments. As well as providing high level advice to its supply chain on proportionate EIA, the business is now trialling alternative contracting strategies to incentivise proportionate behaviour.

Over recent years some encouraging practice has emerged: suppliers are beginning to proactively challenge scoping opinions from statutory bodies and are actively promoting the consideration of proportionality in their assessments. National Grid has also begun to work collaboratively with suppliers to look at how ESs can be restructured to make them more accessible and better use digital information including the use of navigable GIS systems to support applications for development consent.

Despite some good practice however, ESs still routinely go beyond the core purpose of reporting the likely significant effects of development. To more effectively embed this en vogue approach to EIA, broad industry consensus as to what constitutes proportionate EIA is needed so that project promotors and practitioners can uphold more proportionate practice with confidence.

A Specific Approach

Landscape Institute Push for Proportionate Visualisations

A personal perspective on proportionate assessment by Mary Fisher (LDA Design)

As a former process improvement consultant, I have always had an interest in efficiency and have been working to reduce our LVIA chapter lengths and number of drawings, so I was pleased to be invited to join the team to develop the Landscape Institute Technical Note 02/17 which provides guidance on the proportional use of visualisations.

This is not an easy task as there are a wide range of techniques and technologies and there is not a one-size-fits-all answer. The guidance had to strike a balance between providing sufficient direction and being too restrictive, between the desire of decision-makers and the public to be adequately and accurately informed, and the aim of developers and professionals to provide cost-effective assessment.

Proportionate EIA needs chapter authors, consultees and decision-makers to all play their part with confidence to agree what makes an adequate assessment for a given project and I believe that this guidance is an important contribution to that goal.

A Strategy is Not Enough

A focus for UK's IA Network & QMark

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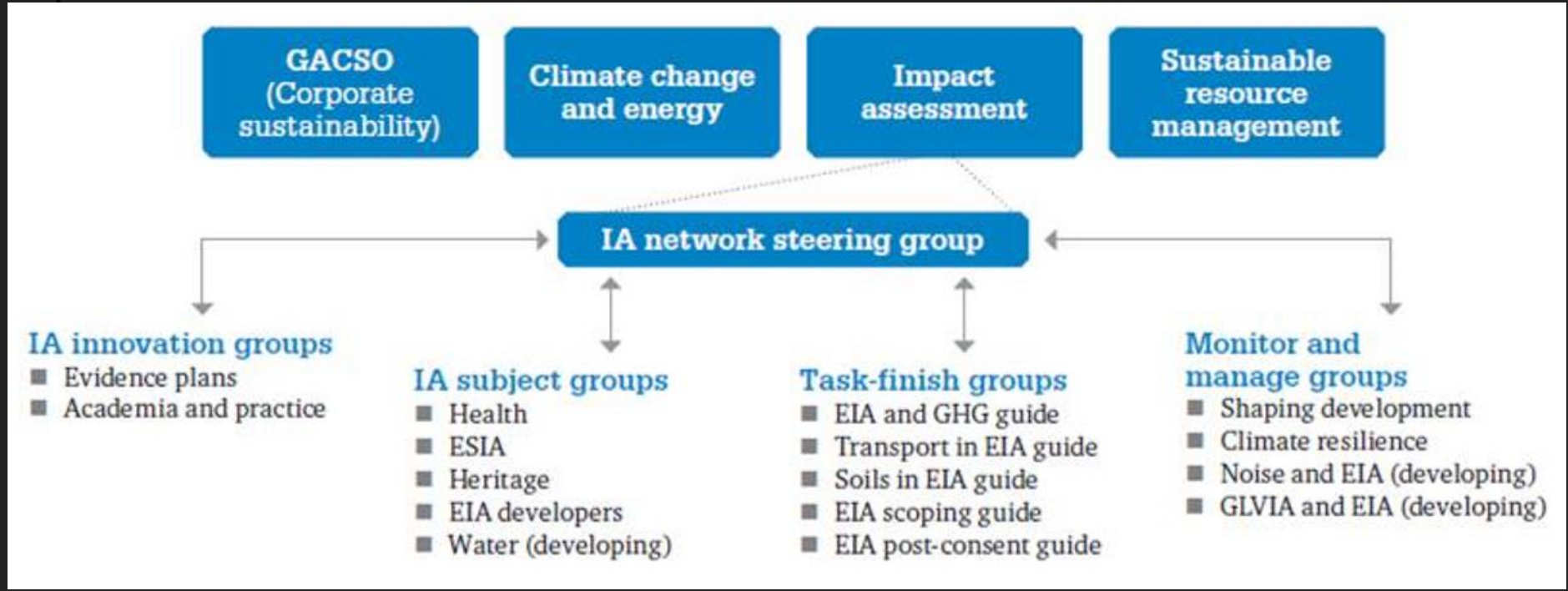

Call to Action

- Promote the vision for the UK's proportionate EIA future
- Engage key stakeholders and representative bodies in implementing the strategy
- Catalyse actions and initiatives around the four key themes of people, scoping, collaboration and innovation & digital
- Develop a proportionate EIA Charter, creating a positive and visible campaign around which a coalition of the willing can rally.
- Develop an *EIA Digital Strategy* that looks across UK practice to identify the opportunities to deploy advances in technology.

Q&A

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Current **Competency Expectations** in IA Systems

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Europe – 2014/52/EU

Competent expert [Art 5(3)(a)]

- EU developers must ensure EIS IS prepared by competent experts.

Sufficient Expertise [Art5(3)(b)]

- Consenting authority must have access to sufficient expertise to examine the EIS for completeness and quality.

All 28 EU Member States had to comply by 16 May 2017, but Directive provides no definition / guidance…

World Bank: Environment & Social Framework

(August 2016)

ESS1:

- ESA ‘prepared by qualified and experienced persons’
- Use of Borrower frameworks, if id gaps = measures & actions to address capacity development in Borrower, national, subnational, sectoral implementing institutes

ESS4,5,6: Competent professionals, ‘qualified experts’, etc

ESS9: FI’s ESMS include ‘organisational capacity & competency’

Competency expectations included in some national, sub-national and financial institutions IA systems.

But…

Coverage is incomplete, requirements are non-specific & terminology varies

Common understanding of quality / consistency is lacking in ES capacity development & training activities

UK EIA Practice
Competent Experts
& Sufficient Expertise

IEMA Transforming the world to sustainability

UK EIA Co-ordinator *Competent Expert*…

Standard Practice: Individual that can demonstrate all of following:

1. Full membership relevant prof. body / Registered EIA Practitioner status;
2. Experience of leading substantive components of EIA process;
3. Evidence of on-going CPD relevant to coverage of Schedule 4 (Annex IV)

Good Practice: Standard + in EIA Quality Mark registrant

Best Practice: Good + individual has ***Principal EIA Practitioner*** status

ES Competency

A growing trend in the transition to Borrower Safeguards?

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Towards a Global Environmental & Social Competency Framework for Large Infrastructure Projects

14 April 2016

European Bank
for Reconstruction and Development

IAIA16- Nagoya (12 May 2016)

The Principles of Collaboration for Country Safeguard Systems

Signed by ADB, World Bank, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and fellow members of the Development Partners Safeguard Coordination Committee.

Understanding **current** Competency Expectations

FOTHERGILL
Training & Consulting

IAIA Innovation Grant 2017

Exploring IA Competency Requirements

Establishing a Global Baseline

Josh Fothergill
& Dr Ross Marshall
Fothergill Training & Consulting Ltd

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***Effective IA requires competent professionals**, but* we lack a shared understanding of…

- What competency requirements exist around the world?
- Whether common criteria exist between such systems?
- How such systems are developing?

IAIA Member Value:

1st edition compendium of current national / other IA competency systems (November ’17)

Do we need to consider exploring a framework standard for global ES competency?

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Training & Consulting


ANY
QUESTIONS
?

Thank You!

Josh Fothergill

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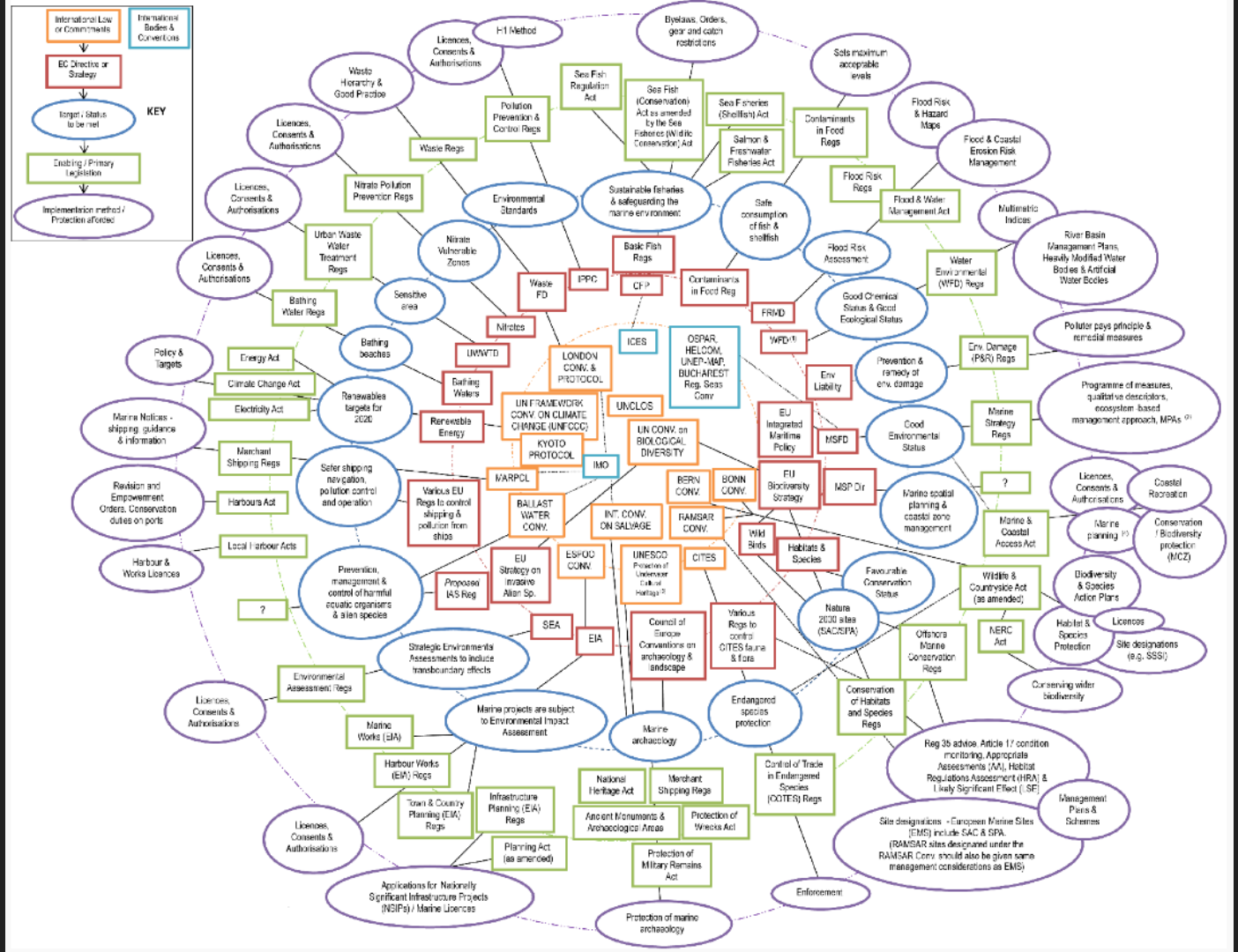
Overview: Revising the EIA Directive

Main Changes via 2014/52/EU

- A definition of EIA
- EIA Report
- Joint / Co-ordinated HD
- Time limits
- Screening Revisions
- New / revised topics
- Scoping Revisions
- Competent Experts
- ES Content
- Examination of ES and sufficient expertise in CA
- Decision Notice
- Monitoring
- Penalties & Conflict Interest
- Transitional arrangements


International Law or Commitments
International Bodies & Conventions
EC Directive or Strategy
KEY
Target / Status to be met
Enabling / Primary Legislation
Implementation method / Protection afforded
H1 Method
Byelaws, Orders, gear and catch restrictions
Licences, Consents & Authorisations
Sets maximum acceptable levels
Waste Hierarchy & Good Practice
Sea Fish Regulation Act
Sea Fish (Conservation) Act as amended by the Sea Fisheries (Wildlife Conservation) Act
Sea Fisheries (Shellfish) Act
Contaminants in Food Regs
Flood Risk & Hazard Maps
Flood & Coastal Erosion Risk Management
Pollution Prevention & Control Regs
Waste Regs
Salmon & Freshwater Fisheries Act
Flood Risk Regs
Nitrate Pollution Prevention Regs
Environmental Standards
Sustainable fisheries & safeguarding the marine environment
Safe consumption of fish & shellfish
Flood & Water Management Act
Multimetric Indices
Urban Waste Water Treatment Regs
Nitrate Vulnerable Zones
Basic Fish Regs
Flood Risk Assessment
River Basin Management Plans, Heavily Modified Water Bodies & Artificial Water Bodies
Water Environmental (WFD) Regs
Sensitive area
Waste FD
IPPC
CFP
Contaminants in Food Reg
FRMD
Good Chemical Status & Good Ecological Status
Bathing Water Regs
Nitrates
Polluter pays principle & remedial measures
Bathing beaches
UWWTD
ICES
OSPAR, HELCOM, UNEP-MAP, BUCHAREST Reg. Seas Conv
WFD
Env. Damage (PSR) Regs
Policy & Targets
Energy Act
LONDON CONV. & PROTOCOL
Env Liability
Prevention & remedy of env. damage
Programme of measures, qualitative descriptors, ecosystem-based management approach, MPAs
Climate Change Act
Bathing Waters
Electricity Act
UNCLOS
Renewables targets for 2020
UN FRAMEWORK CONV. ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC)
EU Integrated Maritime Policy
MSFD
Good Environmental Status
Marine Strategy Regs
Marine Notices - shipping guidance & information
Renewable Energy
KYOTO PROTOCOL
UN CONV. on BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
Merchant Shipping Regs
IMO
Safer shipping navigation, pollution control and operation
MARPOL
BERN CONV.
BONN CONV.
EU Biodiversity Strategy
MSP Dir
Marine coastal planning & coastal zone management
?
Licences, Consents & Authorisations
Coastal Recreation
Revision and Empowerment Orders. Conservation duties on ports
Various EU Regs to control shipping & pollution from ships
BALLAST WATER CONV.
INT. CONV. ON SALVAGE
RAMSAR CONV.
Wild Birds
Habitats & Species
Marine & Coastal Access Act
Marine planning
Conservation / Biodiversity protection (MCZ)
Harbours Act
Harbour & Works Licences
Local Harbour Acts
Prevention, management & control of harmful aquatic organisms & alien species
EU Strategy on Invasive Alien Sp.
ESPOO CONV.
UNESCO Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage
CITES
Favourable Conservation Status
Wildlife & Countryside Act (as amended)
Biodiversity & Species Action Plans
?
Proposed IAS Reg
SEA
EIA
Council of Europe Conventions on archaeology & landscape
Various Regs to control CITES fauna & flora
Nature 2000 sites (SAC/SPA)
Offshore Marine Conservation Regs
NERC Act
Habitat & Species Protection
Licences
Site designations (e.g. SSSI)
Strategic Environmental Assessments to include transboundary effects
Environmental Assessment Regs
Endangered species protection
Conserving wider biodiversity
Licences, Consents & Authorisations
Marine projects are subject to Environmental Impact Assessment
Marine archaeology
Conservation of Habitats and Species Regs
Marine Works (EIA)
Reg 35 advice. Article 17 condition monitoring. Appropriate Assessments (AA), Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) & Likely Significant Effect (LSE)
Harbour Works (EIA) Regs
National Heritage Act
Merchant Shipping Regs
Control of Trade in Endangered Species (COTES) Regs
Town & Country Planning (EIA) Regs
Infrastructure Planning (EIA) Regs
Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas
Protection of Wrecks Act
Management Plans & Schemes
Licences, Consents & Authorisations
Planning Act (as amended)
Protection of Military Remains Act
Site designations - European Marine Sites (EMS) include SAC & SPA. (RAMSAR sites designated under the RAMSAR Conv. should also be given same management considerations as EMS)
Applications for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) / Marine Licences
Enforcement
Protection of marine archaeology

Ice Breaker

National Geographic