		GLINEI						
	PET	TUS desc	ription of	i tool in u	use			
Name of the case		Implementing a procedure of Strategic Environmental						
		Assessment in Copenhagen.						
Name of the tool		SEA (Strategic Environmental Assessment)						
Country		Copenh	agen, De	nmark				
City / region			Copenh	agen				
Total area (km2)			89 km2	•				
Population			502, 000	C				
Density (people/km2)			5,640 p	eople/km	2			
Tool user's profile								
a. Organisation name (mur	nicipality, NGO, n	national	a. Mur	nicipality	of Copen	hager	า	
or regional department,	company, etc.)		b. Env	ironment	al Protect	tion A	gency of Cor	penhagen
b. Field of activity			c. Add	ress: Mil	iøkontroll	en. Ka	alvebod Brvo	age 45. Postboks
c. Detailed contact/feedbac	ck (project websit	te, e-	259	, DK -150	, 2 Københ	avn \	/. Tlf. 33 66	58 00.
mail, address, tel., fax)								
			Mail <sup>.</sup> mi	lioe@mff	kk dk W	/ebsite	÷.	
			http://wy	ww.milioe	.kk.dk/?fi	ames	=no	
			Engligh	proponto	tion of the		onhogon ED	(looflot):
				presenta				
					<u>.KK.UK/84</u>		<u>F9-97D3-46</u>	<u> 3E -010E -</u>
Deviewer deter leener Ole		ahmuan ( C		JAF4DOU	<u>.</u>			
Reviewer, date: Jesper Ole	Jensen, DTU. Fe	ebruary, 2		f the eee	-			
The case describes the impler	Since the second	nort desc	montal As	t the cas	6 (SEA) in t	homu	unicipality of C	opophagon
Since 2001 the municipality of	f Conenhagen has	worked to	implement	t the Furei	nean SEA.	direct	incipality of C	opennayen.
finding a way of assessing all	proposals (laws po	olicies plar	ns etc.) fro	m departn	nents in th	e mun	icipality so the	at environmental
implications are taken into cor	siderations when t	the proposa	als are ass	essed by	the releval	nt com	mittees and th	ne politicians in the
city council.				· · · · <b>,</b>				
A first version of the SEA proc	edure was develop	ped and tes	sted over t	he period	of a year, f	rom 2	001 to 2002. I	n 2002 the
procedure was evaluated by e	xternal consultants	s, focusing	on differen	nt departm	ents' expe	rience	es with the SE	A-procedure. From
this evaluation, the SEA-proce	dure has been revi	rised, and is	s now in th	e process	of gaining	) politio	cal approval a	nd
implementation. When the new	v version of the SE	:A-procedu				/ ~ ~ <b>/</b> + +		
locusing on the politicians we		f the proce	duro	en used fo	r about a y	ear, it	will be evalua	ated, this time
Why was the sees shoes	ws on the output of	f the proce	dure.	en used to	r about a y		will be evalua	ated, this time
Why was the case chose	n? To which PE	f the proce	dure. broblem i	is this ca	ase study	/ rela	ted?	ated, this time
Why was the case chose The SEA-procedure is holistic sewage, surface-water), soil, o	n? To which PE , and operates with preen areas, traffic,	f the proce TUS key-j 9 environr 5 risk in pro	dure. broblem i mental thei duction, al	is this ca mes: Reso nd health.	r about a y ase study ources, wa Therefore	<b>/ rela</b> ste, ai	will be evalua	ated, this time r (groundwater, n principal -
Why was the case chose The SEA-procedure is holistic sewage, surface-water), soil, g related to key problems in all s	n? To which PE <sup>-</sup> , and operates with green areas, traffic, sectors.	f the proce TUS key-j 9 environ 5, risk in pro	dure. broblem i mental thei duction, ai	in used fo is this ca mes: Reso nd health.	r about a y ase study ources, wa Therefore	<b>/ rela</b> ste, ai the ca	will be evalua ted? r, noise, wate ase study is - i	ated, this time r (groundwater, n principal -
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Why was the case chose The SEA-procedure is holistic sewage, surface-water), soil, g related to key problems in all s Sector	A component	f the proce <b>TUS key-</b> n 9 environn e, risk in pro Energy Bui	dure. <b>problem</b> i mental the duction, an V	is this ca mes: Reso nd health. Vater	r about a y ase study burces, wa Therefore Transp	vear, it / rela iste, ai the ca	will be evalua ted? r, noise, wate ase study is - i Green/blu City	r (groundwater, n principal - e Holistic X Region
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intention is to involve the public in the SEA-procedure

A. Detailed descr	iption of project and tool
<b>1. Description of context</b> (existing strategies, laws, policy, action plans, etc.): EU, national, regional, municipal	The case concerns implementation of the SEA-directive (Strategic Environmental Assessment) (Directive 2001/42/EC, in the municipality. The directive must be applied within each member country by 21 July 2004.
<ul> <li><b>2. Description of project</b></li> <li>a. Background (What caused the initiation of the project?; What was the problem? Who initiated the project?);</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>a. Since 2001 the municipality of Copenhagen has worked to implement the SEA-directive. The Copenhagen Environment Protection Agency (a department of the municipal administration) has had the responsibility of implementing SEA in the municipality. In practice this means finding a way of assessing all proposals (laws, policies, plans etc.) from the departments in the municipality, so that the environmental implications are taken into considerations when the committee discuss the proposal. A first version of the SEA procedure was developed by the Forum for Environmental Assessment in the municipality, including representatives from each of the Departments in Copenhagen municipality (Economy, Education and Youth, Health, Family- and Labour, Culture and Leisure, Building and Technique, Environment and Supply).</li> <li>For approximately 1 year (2001 to 2002) this SEA-procedure was used. In 2002 it was evaluated by external consultants, focusing on</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>b. Objectives/aims (sustainability statement – what issues of sustainability were attacked);</li> <li>c. Time interval and stages of project realization;</li> </ul>	the different departments experiences with the SEA-procedure. From this evaluation, the SEA-procedure has been revised, and is now in the process of obtaining political approval and implementation. When the new version of the SEA-procedure has been used for about a year, it will be re-evaluated, this time focusing on the politicians' views on the output of the procedure. b. The assessments concern – in principle – all environmental aspects. In practice, 9 environmental themes have been included in the assessment: Resources, waste, air, noise, water (groundwater, sewage, surface-water), soil, green areas, traffic, rick in practuces.
<ul> <li>d. Financing – amount, sources, institutions involved, partnerships, levels.</li> <li>e. Other sectors involved_in the particular project/problem (conflicts and/or links)</li> </ul>	<ul><li>c. see above.</li><li>d. The implementation of SEA has not required any financing</li><li>e. The policy covers all sectors</li></ul>
3. Description of tool	In contrast to EIA, which is aimed at assessing individual projects, SEA aims to assess the environmental implications of policies, plans and programs. The principle of SEA is shown in figure 1.
	EA POLICY PLANS PROGRAMME PROJECTS
	Figure 1. Environmental assessment on different levels; the principle of SEA, and the difference between SEA and EIA. Source: Arce and Gullón, 2000.
	<ul> <li>The SEA-procedure consists of the following steps:</li> <li>1. Screening</li> <li>2. Scoping</li> <li>3. Writing environmental report</li> <li>4. Rewriting report</li> <li>5. Decision-making on the strategic proposal</li> <li>6. Monitoring</li> </ul>

## DETAILED INFORMATION

	These steps should be integrated in the planning procedure, and in public participation (Risse et al, 2003). A possible methodology for this is illustrated in figure 2.
	Policy Process Policy Level SEA
	Screening Screening Expert Panel/Round Table on Sustainable Development & specialist full time support team in Ministry of Environment (EA unit)
	Scoping Stakeholder participation, e.g., Stakeholder participation, e.g., ExpertPanel/Round Table on Sustainable Development; & EA unit
	Develop Options     State of the Environment Report     Originating Policy Department     and EA unit, state-holder review     by Roundtable/Panels
	Policy Decision Policy department with support from EA unit;
	-Monitor & Review -Monitor & Review -iteration -ite
	Figure 2: Scheme for integrating examples of existing processes and tools into SEA and a generalized policy process. Source: Sheate et al (2003)
<ul> <li>a. Character (according to WP3final0704.doc) - calculation tools, process tools, assessment methods, generic tools, simulation tools, guidelinea, framework tools, ashamaa, indiactora</li> </ul>	a. An SEA is an assessment method
and monitoring, checklists, case-specific tools; b. Availability of the tool (web-based / paper, paid /	b. This is a paper based tool, which is available for free.
free, etc.) c. Based on existing tool or newly elaborated;	c. SEA is based on an existing tool. The case study describes the implementation of SEA in the municipality of Copenhagen.
<ul> <li>a. Adaptation of the tool to the local context (are there local experts involved in tool's development?)</li> <li>e. Other tools implemented to support the project</li> </ul>	d. SEA is designed to be adapted to different policies, plans and programmes. SEA is intended to be used at many different scales from local plans to regional programmes and at the strategic level.
development	e. No other tools were implemented to support the SEA.
B. Tool	implementation
<ol> <li>Argumentation for choosing the tool</li> <li>a. What were the reasons for the implementation of the tool? (voluntary or requested by what local,</li> </ol>	a. The implementation is due to the EU-directive on SEA.
b. Who took the initiative for choosing /elaboration	b The municipality of Copenhagen took the initiative to use the tool.
the tool? c. What were the criteria for choosing the tool?	c. The use of the tool is a legal requirement – Directive 2001/42/EC
d. Was there knowledge of other tools and were they considered?	d. There was no knowledge of any other tools. Experiences on SEA were collected from other municipalities at the beginning of the process (including the municipality of Hillerød and Local Government Denmark (LGDK)) who has experience in implementing SEA in four municipalities. However, the general impression was that these municipalities had not been involved in the process for long enough for their experiences to be useful as input for SEA in Copenhagen.
	The procedure fits well into the municipality's general environmental policy. For instance, the scoping on SEA is parallel to the mapping in the Dogma-2000 (see case study: DOGME 2000: Sustainable Municipality Network).
<b>2. Barriers for the tool implementation</b> What were the main problems in the tool implementation? (Regulation, information available, public awareness, lack of clear SD definitions and	The main challenge has been to find a way to make a simple assessment method, useable by the departments in the Municipality. The main problems of using the method was identified as:

benchmarks, communication etc.)	<ul> <li>The aim and the target group for the assessments were unclear</li> <li>Unclear ambition level of the assessment in the guidelines</li> <li>Ambiguous espect of environment is the guidelines and tools</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Amolguous concept of environment in the guidelines and tools</li> <li>Lack of attention on environmental assessment</li> <li>Long process</li> </ul>
C. Influence of the tool	on the decision-making process
procedures	A set of guidelines for sustainability assessment was developed by the Municipality's Forum for Environmental Assessment. These guidelines should be used by each department in the Municipality, to assess the potential environmental impacts of the law-proposal and recommendations they put forward.
	<ul> <li>This suggested that an SEA-assessment should follow three steps:</li> <li>1. An assessment of whether the suggestion will have any environmental impact at all,</li> <li>2. (if yes) an assessment of the environmental impacts,</li> <li>3. A summary.</li> </ul>
	The guidelines emphasize that impacts can have different dimensions: Direct, indirect or derived, temporal (temporal, lasting, short-term and long-term), geographical (local, regional and global) or negative consequences.
	A checklist to support the assessment was made. It operates with 9 environmental themes: Resources, waste, air, noise, water (groundwater, sewage, surface-water), soil, green areas, traffic, risk in production, and health. For each theme a fact sheet on the Municipality's policy has been made, summarizing goals and principles, assessment criteria's, central documents, and contacts for support. To limit the number of assessments to be made, a "negative list" was produced, defining the type of proposals for which an assessment should not be made.
	There is a wide variety of assessments made, and the extent it has had any influence on the decision-making process.
	<b>Evaluation of the first SEA-procedure</b> The hitherto procedure has been evaluated by COWI consultants in 2002. This included the experiences from using the guidelines, how the environment is incorporated in the proposals, and resources (time) spent on the assessments. The evaluation showed that there is generally a positive attitude from the different departments in the Municipality for working with environmental assessment. In some departments (such as the Department of Building and Technique and the Department of Environment and Supply), environmental aspects play a major role, in others (such as the Department of Culture- and Leisure and the Department of Family and Labour market) a limited role. This also reflects the time spent on the assessments, which varied from 15 minutes to 4 hours (with an average of 30 minutes).
	<ul> <li>The main problems identified were:</li> <li>The aim and the target group for the assessments were unclear</li> <li>Unclear ambition level of the assessment in the guidelines</li> <li>Ambiguous concept of environment in the guidelines and tools</li> <li>Lack of attention on environmental assessment</li> <li>Long process</li> </ul>
	This revealed a need to simplify the assessments, and make them more oriented for the politicians, as the primary target group.
	The second SEA-procedure Based on the evaluation, following changes made the version of

	the SEA-procedure:
	<ul> <li>A screening of environmental impacts for different types of acts will be made using external consultants. This will develop into a "positive list" for each department, that describes the types of acts that must be included in the SEA- assessment instead of operating with the "negative list" for cases that should not be included,</li> <li>The assessment will refer to relevant existing environmental goals. It must clearly state whether the proposal will have positive, neutral or negative environmental impacts on the politically agreed goals. If the proposal cannot be related to a goal, it will be discussed with the EPA how to assess the proposal.</li> </ul>
	The sim is to make the approximatively simple, so that it presents
a. Stages	as clear a message as possible for politicians in committees.
b. Levels (political, technical, etc.)	a. The tool is implemented in the initial stages (assessment of law
c. Sources of information used during the dmp;	b. The assessment is made by technicians, to support political
<ul><li>d. Who are the decision-makers?</li><li>e. Who made the final decision for the project implementation? Was it political or technical decision?</li></ul>	decisions. c. Information letters, brochures and meetings were the sources of information used during the decision making process. This was distributed to the individual departments in Copenhagen municipality (Economy, Education and Youth, Health, Family- and Labour, Culture and Leisure, Building and Technique, Environment and Supply).
	<ul> <li>d. The municipal politicians are the decision makers.</li> <li>e. The municipal politicians made the final decision on how to implement SEA in the municipality.</li> </ul>
2. Tool in decision-making process	a. The tool is implemented in the initial stages (assessment of law
<ul><li>a. At what stage was the tool implemented. By whom? (experts, politicians, etc.)</li><li>b. How did the tool output influence the process</li></ul>	proposals and plans). The assessment is made by technicians, to support political decisions.
(added or skipped levels/stages in the existing decision-making process, etc.)?	b. It is too early to say how much the SEA-procedure will influence the decision-making processes. In the 4th quarter of 2002, 228 assessments were carried out, corresponding to 62% of the 366 proposals put forward (Copenhagen Municipality's Green Accounts 2002).
<ul> <li>c. Quantitative goals or benchmarks defined? (If YES, which – and what were they compared to?)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Example</li> <li>One example of a positive influence is the renovation of Brønshøj Torv (square). This served as a test-case for the new environmental policy for the Department of Roads and Parks . This case included use of different tools: The SEA-procedure, the municipality's guidelines for environmental friendly renovation, and the national tool, "Manual on Environmental Management in Project Design" (MEMPD. In Danish: "Miljørigtig Projektering"). The renovation of the square included the following environmental initiatives :</li> <li>Reusing the existing granite-stones from the "old" square on the new square,</li> <li>Recycling concrete at the site (crushing it and using it for filling behind stairs),</li> <li>Cut trees will be reused in the playground,</li> <li>Rainwater from the square will be fed to the local village pond (traditionally, groundwater resources are limited in the region. Using rainwater locally gives an environmental benefit for groundwater as well as for the sewage treatment).</li> </ul>
d. Was the tool used to support argumentations?	c. Approximately 160 environmental goals in the Municipality are
	d. It is too early to identify if the tool can be used to support
3 Transparency of decision-making process	argumentations.
i si manoparonoy or accision-making process	1

<ul> <li>a. How was the information of the dmp disseminated? - directly (decision makers – public) or indirectly (decision makers - NGO, PR company, etc public); sources of dissemination used (mass media, internet, brochure, etc.)</li> <li>b. How was the public involved?</li> <li>c. Was there a public discussion over the project and at what stage of the project development?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>a. Information letters, brochures and meetings were the sources of information used during the decision making process. This was distributed to the individual departments in Copenhagen municipality (Economy, Education and Youth, Health, Family- and Labour, Culture and Leisure, Building and Technique, Environment and Supply).</li> <li>b. So far, little consideration has been made about involving citizens and stakeholders in the SEA-procedure.</li> <li>c. There was no public discussion over the project.</li> </ul>
D. Expert assessment/analys	sis/comment of the tool effectiveness
<ul> <li><b>1.</b> Assessment by tool users</li> <li>a. Were there measurable improvements as a result of the tool implementation? If YES, what? If no: why not?</li> <li>b. Were there any spun-off's or unintended</li> </ul>	<ul><li>a. It is too early to identify any improvements as a result of using the SEA tool.</li><li>b. see a.</li></ul>
consequences?	
c. General view on the tool? Lessons learned?	<ul> <li>c. The main problems identified, according to the evaluation of the first procedure, were:</li> <li>The aim and the target group for the assessments were unclear</li> <li>Unclear ambition level of the assessment in the guidelines</li> <li>Ambiguous concept of environment in the guidelines and tools</li> <li>Lack of attention on environmental assessment</li> <li>Long process</li> </ul>
d. Potentials for further use of the tool?	d. It is expected that the procedure will mainly be used in the
<ul> <li>e. Will the actors recommend it or use it in other cases - why / why not?</li> </ul>	Department of Building and Technique and the Department of Environment and Supply, where the assessments are most relevant e. Whether the actors recommend this tool (the second version of applying SEA to the Municipality of Copenhagen) or not will depend on the second evaluation.
<b>2. Reviewer's assessment</b> of the tool (usefulness, sustainability relevance, who are the actors excluded? etc.) Suggestions and needs for further development of the tool	<ul> <li>So far, the method for applying SEA in the Municipality of Copenhagen has focused on ensuring a consistent method of assessments from the departments. Compared to the intentions of SEA, the following elements are less developed, or absent in the Copenhagen methodology: <ul> <li>Assessing alternatives to the presented proposals</li> <li>Participation of stakeholders and citizens</li> <li>Monitoring and review</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	There is still a need to develop the methodology on these points, however, in a form that allows integration in the existing procedures.
E. Additional informati	on on the case study available
Websites	Area and Cullén (2000). The application of Otratagia Environmental
References concerning the case but also the key words or problem (papers, articles, reports, laws, etc.)	Arce and Guilon (2000). The application of Strategic Environmental Assessment to sustainability assessment of infrastructure development. Environmental Impact Assessment Review, Vol.20 Issue.3, 393-402.
	Copenhagen EPA (2001). Guidelines for environmental assessment of proposals presented for permanent committees in the Municipality of Copenhagen.
	Copenhagen EPA (2003). <i>Evaluation of the work with</i> <i>environmental assessment of proposals and plans for the further</i> <i>work</i> . Recommendation from the Copenhagen EPA, Department of Environment and Supply.
	Risse, N; Crowley, M.; Vincke, P. Waaub, J-P. (2003). Implementing the European SEA Directive: the Member States' margin of discretion. Environmental Impact Assessment Review, 23 (2003) 453–470.
	Sheate, W.R.; Dagg, S.; Richardson, J.; Aschemann, R.; Palerm, J.; Steen (2003): Integrating the environment into strategic decision-making. European Environment, Vol. 13.

Other sources (Interviews, conferences,	Interview with Mrs. Susanne Boisen Pedersen, the
discussions, etc.)	Copenhagen EPA, d. 25.02.04
Contact details for further information	Mrs. Susanne Boisen Pedersen, Copenhagen EPA