

ESPON and Territorial Impact Assessment (EATIA)

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Research Need

European sector policies and directives – often together with their translation and implementation into national and regional policies – can have a severe impact on the territorial development and spatial development policies of countries and regions in Europe

- Territorial Agenda of the European Union (TAEU, Leipzig May 2007), Territorial Agenda Action Plan (Amsterdam Seminar), Territorial Agenda 2020.
- **Amsterdam Seminar: potential supportive tool in the policymaking cycle** which might allow policymakers and practitioners in the field of territorial development and cohesion to **anticipate and/or adapt to new European sector policy initiatives** – **no formal assessment obligations**
- **TA2020:** Most policies at each territorial level can be made **significantly more efficient** and can achieve synergies with other policies **if they take the territorial dimension and territorial impacts into account**; Taking territorial impacts into account **during policy development** can help to **avoid creating barriers to implementation and unintended side-effects on other policy areas and on the territories.**

Research Need

- TIA debate has been dominated by science: technical solutions. These are important, but the difficulties with data and complexity can alienate policy-makers. Looking for a realistic, use-able tool!
- Using on-the-ground knowledge: local and regional information, qualitative and discursive, to better understand anticipated impacts (extending beyond workshops of ARTS).
- Sense-checking qualitative assessments
- Multi-level governance
- Link to Spatial Planning processes – territorial view of place-based priorities to achieve Europe 2020 priorities
- No new formal assessment procedures
- Relatively pain-free: not onerous

The EATIA Project

The EATIA project developed a 'bottom-up' and practical approach to TIA.

The EATIA project was classified as a 'targeted analysis' and was initiated by stakeholders in the UK, Slovenia and Portugal.

Project team: Liverpool, Ljubljana, Porto and Delft

Four main criteria:

- Simple, pragmatic and 'policy-maker friendly' TIA approach;
- Flexible and sensitive to different member state contexts;
- Should compliment existing member state arrangements/procedures;
- Should not lead to new *formal* assessment obligations, as, for instance, with strategic environmental assessment (SEA) or environmental impact assessment (EIA).

The EATIA project

Five objectives:

1. To establish the differences and similarities of existing assessment tools used in MS
2. To design a TIA framework to be used at regional and local decision making levels
3. To test the applicability of the TIA framework with regional and local authorities
4. To assess the usefulness and benefits of the framework
5. To draw conclusions and recommendations

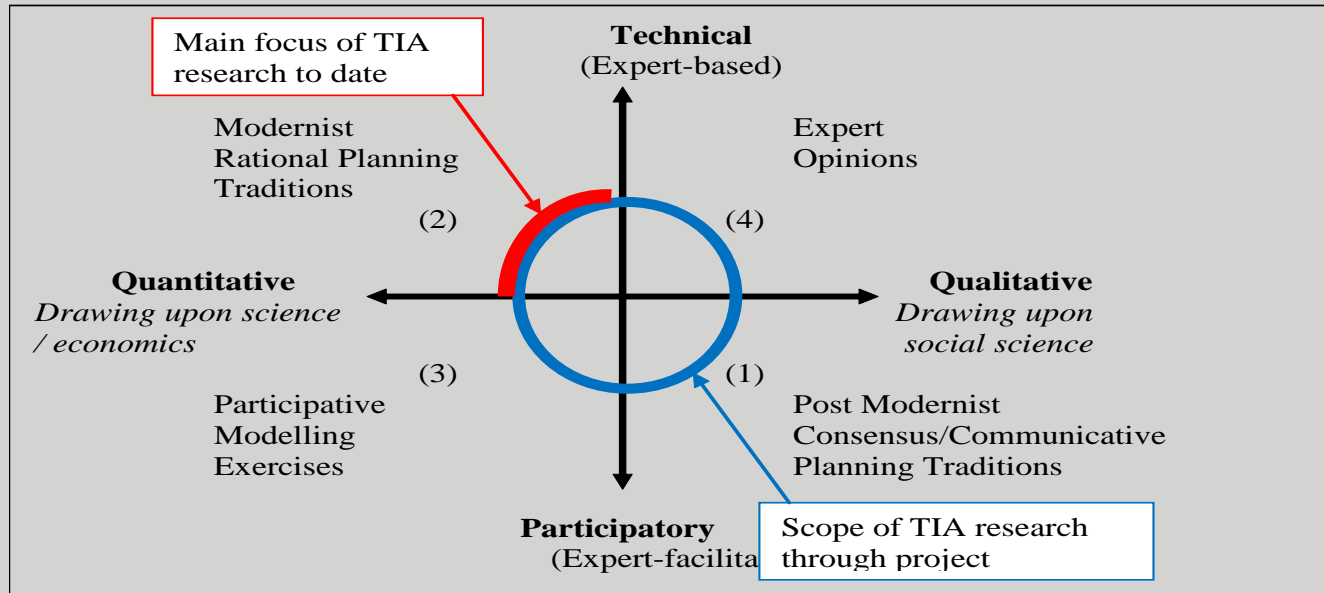
Methodology

The project adopted a two track methodological approach:

1. Analytical track conducted exclusively by the project team
2. Interactive learning track (development of framework and testing):
 - ‘Interactive learning networks’ in the UK, Portugal and Slovenia made up of 15-20 practitioners from various administrative levels.
 - Engaged formally in parallel workshops held in UK, Slovenia and Portugal (3 be held in total)
 - Testing
 - Testing though other means (conferences, workshops)

Scientific Approach

Scope of integrated assessment methodologies



Source: adapted from Kidd and Fischer, 2007

Developing a TIA framework

The TIA 'framework' has been built around three core elements:

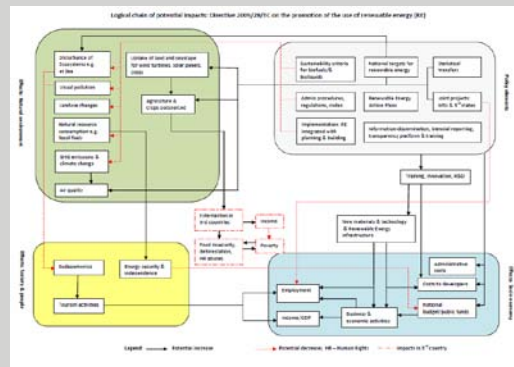
1. Process: the procedural stages
2. Methods: The techniques applied in each stage of the process.
3. Governance: How the methodological aspects of the framework can be operationalised in practice.

Developing a TIA framework: Screening

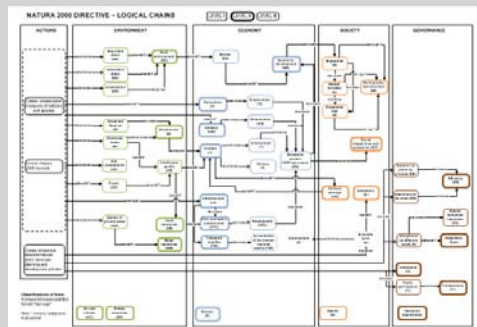
Annex A: Logical chains' examples



Hand-written 'back of envelope' example and workshop example



More elaborate 'designed' example



Highly complex 'designed' example

Developing a TIA framework: Screening + Scoping

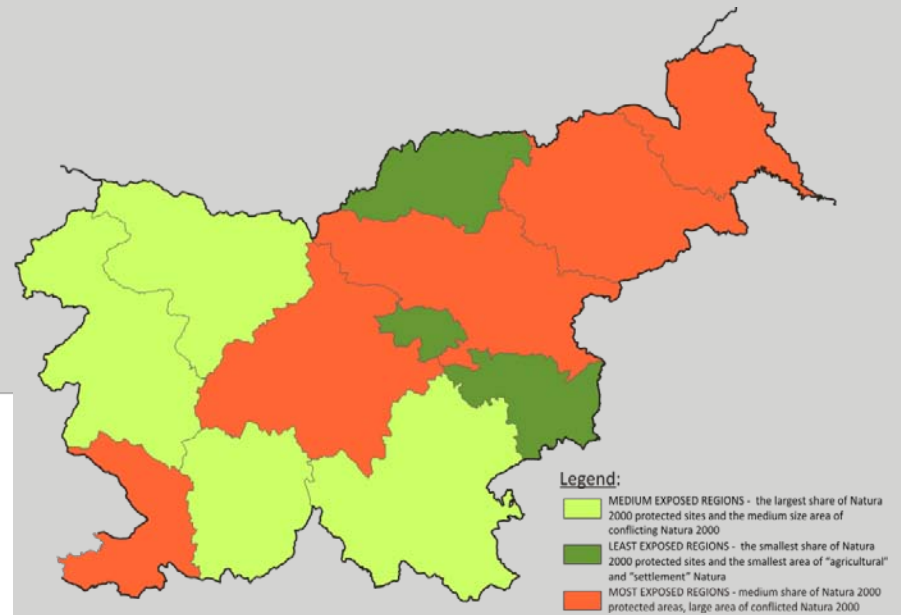
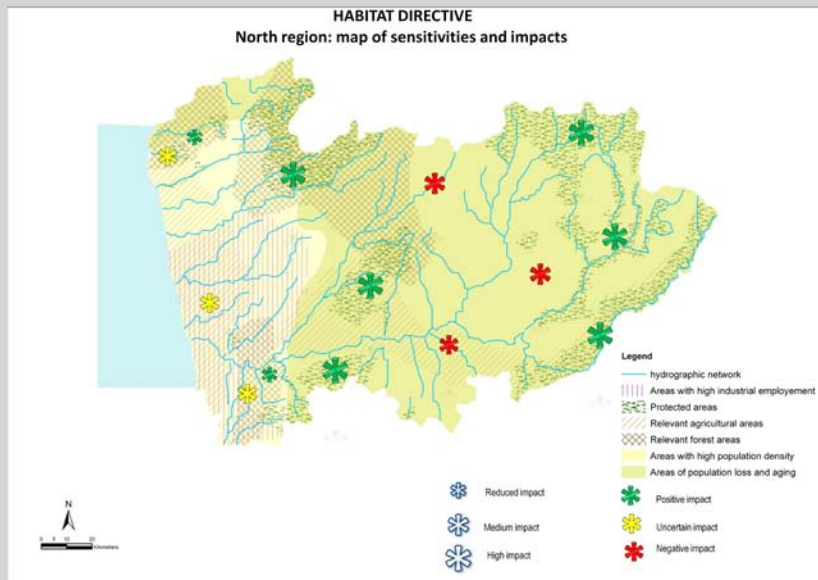
Annex C
Checklist for screening (unshaded) & scoping (unshaded & shaded) at national level

<u>TERRITORIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT SCREENING / SCOPING CHECKLIST</u>		Policy: _____			Date: _____
		If applicable, policy element: _____			
Assessment criteria		Likely major impact at the national or local level? Yes (✓) no (x), uncertain (?)	Comments: nature of the impact and justification	Location/ features of areas likely to be affected?	If several policy elements are considered: Cumulative impacts
EU2020	Energy efficiency + renewables				
	Innovation and research				
	Economic development				
	Employment				
	Education and training				
	Green house gases and climate change				
	Poverty and social exclusion				
	Resource consumption				
UK specific	Health and safety				
	Waste production				
	Administrative costs / burden				
	Cultural heritage				
	Biodiversity (flora / fauna)				
	Air pollution				
	Water Pollution				
	Soil pollution				

If several policy elements are considered, then a checklist for each element has to be prepared; the final 'cumulative impact' column is only prepared once, based on the assessments of each element.



Developing a TIA framework: Scoping



Developing a TIA framework: Assessment

Annex D Territorial Impact Assessment Matrix for Regional / Local Level Assessment

TERRITORIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT MATRIX				Locality: _____		Date: _____	
Assessment criteria	Nature of impact	Directive/Policy element A	Policy element B	Policy element C	Policy elements Cumulative		
Energy efficiency + renewables	Magnitude (0, 1, 2)						
	Orientation against baseline (increase or decrease?)						
	Temporal distribution (Short term, medium term, long term?)						
	Justification						
.	.						
.	.						
.	.						
				Overall Comments:			
				Any changes to Directive Proposal suggested?			

Developing a TIA framework: Evaluation

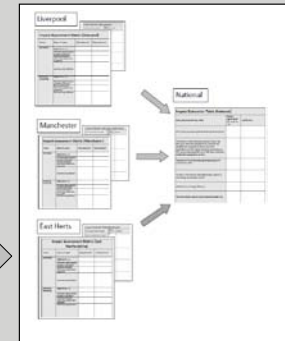
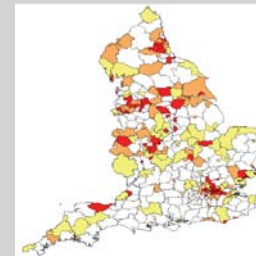
Annex E

Impact evaluation table for national level, and, if deemed necessary, regional / local level

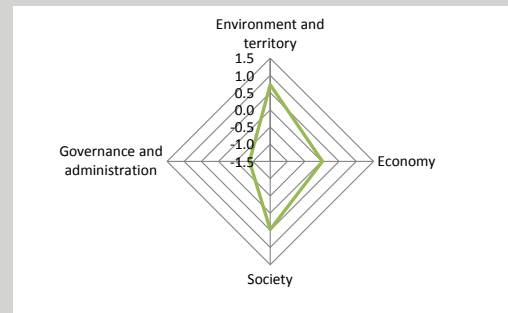
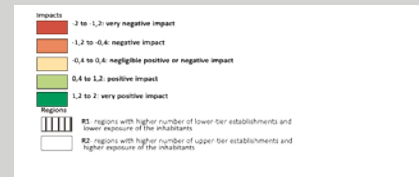
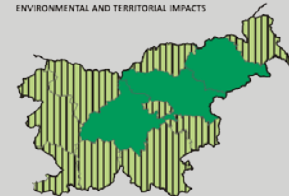
Annex F

Examples for collection of regional/local assessment data at national level in England and Slovenia and a spider web diagram, showing aggregate results

TERRITORIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT		Policy:	Locality:	Date:
IMPACT EVALUATION TABLE		Impact significance? (-2, -1, 0, +1, +2)	Justification and comments (e.g. possible means of mitigation)	
Policy objectives				
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				



IMPACTS OF DIRECTIVE SEVESO III ENVIRONMENTAL AND TERRITORIAL IMPACTS



Developing a TIA framework: Evaluation

Annex G

Example for web-based template for feeding assessment result back to the national level
(if many regions / localities are involved)

Page 1 of 2

TIA impact matrix & impact evaluation table

Part 1: TIA Impact Assessment Matrix

For each criterion, please indicate the magnitude and orientation of potential impact; and also provide comments justifying your opinion.

1. Please indicate the date and your locality.*

2. Please indicate the magnitude and orientation of potential impact (between -2 and 2). Negative sign for decrease in baseline value and positive sign for increase in baseline value. (2 = very large significant increase/decrease; 1 = modest increase/decrease; 0 = no change)*

	2	1	0	-1	-2
Administrative costs / burdens	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

3.

	Long term	Mid term	Short term	N/A
Please indicate the temporal distribution of expected impact	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

4. Comments and justification

Testing results

Testing done on the basis of four directives within:

- (a) four workshops with two local authorities and two devolved administrations in the UK;
- (b) four centrally organised workshops in Slovenia; and
- (c) one regional and one national workshop in Portugal

Testing has shown that:

1. An experienced impact assessor is likely to find the TIA methodology **approach simple and straightforward to conduct**.
2. Inexperienced individuals **will need some time** when being involved in TIA for the first time.
3. However, testing has also shown that once a person starts with the assessment, they usually find themselves **handling the TIA methodology in an effective manner rather quickly**.

Possible Barriers

Possible barriers to an effective TIA process:

1. Resistance of different departments / administrations to co-operate
 - a. Central government departments / ministries, for example, **may not be experienced in co-operating** in the way anticipated by the TIA methodology
 - b. Regional / local authorities may be **sceptical about the possibility to be able to indeed influence a national position** on a draft directive and may thus decide not to engage in TIA.

2. Choice of inappropriate assessment / appraisal criteria:
 - a. assessors have shown to become increasingly **confused if more than 15-20 criteria are involved in assessment**

Remaining issues

1. Real life testing
2. More testing, including in other member states
3. Design and running of a centrally managed web-based TIA platform
4. Comparison of results from quantitative modelling exercises (e.g. ARTS project)
5. Monitoring