

EaPGREEN

Partnership for Environment and Growth



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Introduction to SEA

Case example: SEA for Krasna Hora Municipal Spatial Plan

Tuesday, 3 November 2015, 14:00

Training of Trainers

3 – 6 November 2015, Kakheti, Georgia

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Background information

- Main actors:
 - Proponent: Municipal authority
 - Planner: freelance architect
 - SEA team: consultancy company
 - SEA competent authority : Regional municipality
- SEA conducted in July – August 2007
- Altogether 20 man-days budgeted
- SEA team: 3 experts, focus on (i) wastes, (ii) biodiversity and landscape, (iii) public health

Amendments of spatial plan

- Aims
 - *‘To examine and modify current functions of certain localities and to identify new areas for urbanization’*
 - *‘To define new localities for building, for additional service functions in municipality, and other areas for small businesses and manufactures, which will provide new working places in the area’*
- Altogether 11 localities proposed to be modified (i.e. to change the land-use)
- Description of the territory and infrastructure was taken from the original spatial plan

Examples of modifications

Agriculture land	→	Small manufactures and services
Permanent grass	→	Recreation, green areas
Agriculture land	→	Sport facilities, recreation
Agriculture land	→	Buildings, small services
Other areas	→	Family houses

SEA approach

- ‘Ex-post’ assessment
- Focus on
 - Evaluation of environmental and health impacts of proposed changes, and
 - Recommending modifications of proposed changes
- Public participation ensured within land-use plan preparation

SEA approach

- Baseline analysis
 - Objectives from national / regional strategic documents
 - Current status – a rapid field survey on localities proposed to be changed
 - Short description of “zero” alternative (without implementing proposed changes)
- Key issues
 - Agriculture land
 - Landscape
 - Biodiversity
 - Public health

Evaluation of proposed changes

- Evaluation was based on the description of the environmental status i.e. status of localities to be changed (done through field survey)
- Verbal evaluation
 - Likely very adverse impact (very significant, irreversible, direct),
 - Likely adverse impact (less significant, direct or significant, secondary, temporary),
 - Without impact,
 - Likely positive impact (less significant, direct or significant, secondary, temporary),
 - Likely very positive impact (very significant, irreversible, direct),
 - Impact cant be evaluated (uncertainty, lack of data and information)

Evaluation of proposed changes

Landscape	<p>Likely adverse impact (less significant, direct, permanent); location close to inhabited area can cause local change of the landscape character, area use shall not include large buildings.</p>
Soil	<p>Likely adverse impact (less significant, direct, permanent); change will cause degradation of agriculture land (total area 2,11 ha), it can also cause soil pollution.</p>
Public health	<p>Likely adverse impact (secondary, short-term, temporary); change can cause higher emissions to the air and noise from manufacture and traffic. Since location neighbours with houses, its necessary to minimize these impacts (to move facility further from houses, find better transport connection, to implement “green belt”). Specific impact to the public health depend on the specific type of manufacture, and have to be addressed in detail within further procedures (building permits and EIA).</p>

SEA recommendations and conclusions

- Due to close location to inhabited area, its necessary to conduct detail noise and emission study before the project implementation.
- The most noisy parts of the manufacture have to be placed as far from the inhabited area as possible
- The separate family houses from the manufacture by 'green belt'
- To save trees along the road
- To solve waste water and rain water management

SEA recommendations and conclusions

- Suggestion to
 - Exclude 1 location from the plan
 - Modify proposed changes (area reduction, different land-use) for 3 locations
 - Modify some project proposed for implementation on selected locations
- Monitoring
 - Environmental indicators proposed
 - The plan proponent (municipal authority) has to prepare report on the land-use plan implementation every 4 years. Relevant environmental indicators have to be included in this report in order to monitor environmental impacts of the plan implementation

Achievements and challenges

- ☺ SEA affected the final version of the plan – proposed modifications have been included in the final plan
- ☹ Lack of data
- ☹ Amendments of the plan do not have a 'strategic character' (only list of proposed changes)
- ☹ Problematic acceptance of SEA proposals by plan proponent (municipal authority)