

Experience with SEA in spatial planning from EU countries: **CZECH REPUBLIC**



ECRAN Regional training workshop in Albania
Tirana, June 2016



This Project is funded by the European Union



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Spatial planning context i.

- Origins of the spatial planning scheme in Austrian Monarchy
- First spatial planning act adopted in 1958
- Since 1974 the Act on Spatial Planning stipulated a **necessity to take into account balance between economic development, social aspects and protection of environment** (however, the legal 'theory' and practice differed)



Spatial planning context ii.

- New Act on Spatial Planning adopted in 2006 and adjusted spatial planning scheme
 - National Territorial Development Policy
 - Regional Spatial Development Principles
 - Local spatial plans
- + analysis of the sustainable territorial development (for regions and municipalities)





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SEA application for spatial plans

- 1997 – 2004: SEA applied only on spatial plans of higher territorial units
- 2004 – 2006:
 - SEA required for the **spatial plans of higher territorial units**
Screening applied for municipal spatial plans (3,000 screenings, 290 full SEA)
- Since 2006:
 - SEA required for the **national (2 cases) and regional level (39 cases) spatial planning documents**
 - Screening applied for municipal spatial plans (**over 10,000 screenings, less than 10% full SEAs**)



SEA requirements for spatial plans

- Since 2006, requirements for SEA are stipulated directly by Act on Spatial planning i.e. the SEA procedure is fully integrated in the spatial planning process
- Act on Spatial planning also stipulates the framework content for SEA report (following provisions given by the SEA Directive)
- SEA/EIA Act only provides that *'...SEA has to be carried out for spatial planning documents...'*



Sustainability Appraisal i.

- Act on Spatial planning stipulates that
 - ‘Sustainability appraisal’ (SA) has to be carried out for spatial planning documents
 - SEA is a part of SA
- SA i.e. ‘*Assessment of impacts on the sustainable development of the **territory***’
 - Addresses economic, social, and environmental aspects (SEA)
 - The aim is to analyse how the spatial plan contributes to the **territorial** sustainable development
 - Based on **sustainable territorial development studies** (inputs for preparation of the spatial plan)



Sustainability Appraisal ii.

- Structure of the SA report
 - A. SEA
 - B. Appropriate Assessment
 - C. Analysis of impacts on aspects addressed in sustainable territorial development study + SWOT analysis of sustainable development pillars
 - D. Analysis of impacts on other aspects (if relevant)
 - E. Assessment of contribution to spatial planning priorities
 - F. Summary – assessment of impacts on sustainable development of territory



Case Example: SEA of Prague's Spatial Plan



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Background info

- Prague is both municipality and region
- Previous spatial plan adopted in 1999 with several hundreds of amendments during last 15 years
- Preparation of new spatial plan initiated in 2013
- Extensive consultations with city districts (2014 and 2015)
- SA/SEA initiated in August 2015 on the very advanced draft
- Current status: all reports drafted, further changes of the spatial pln



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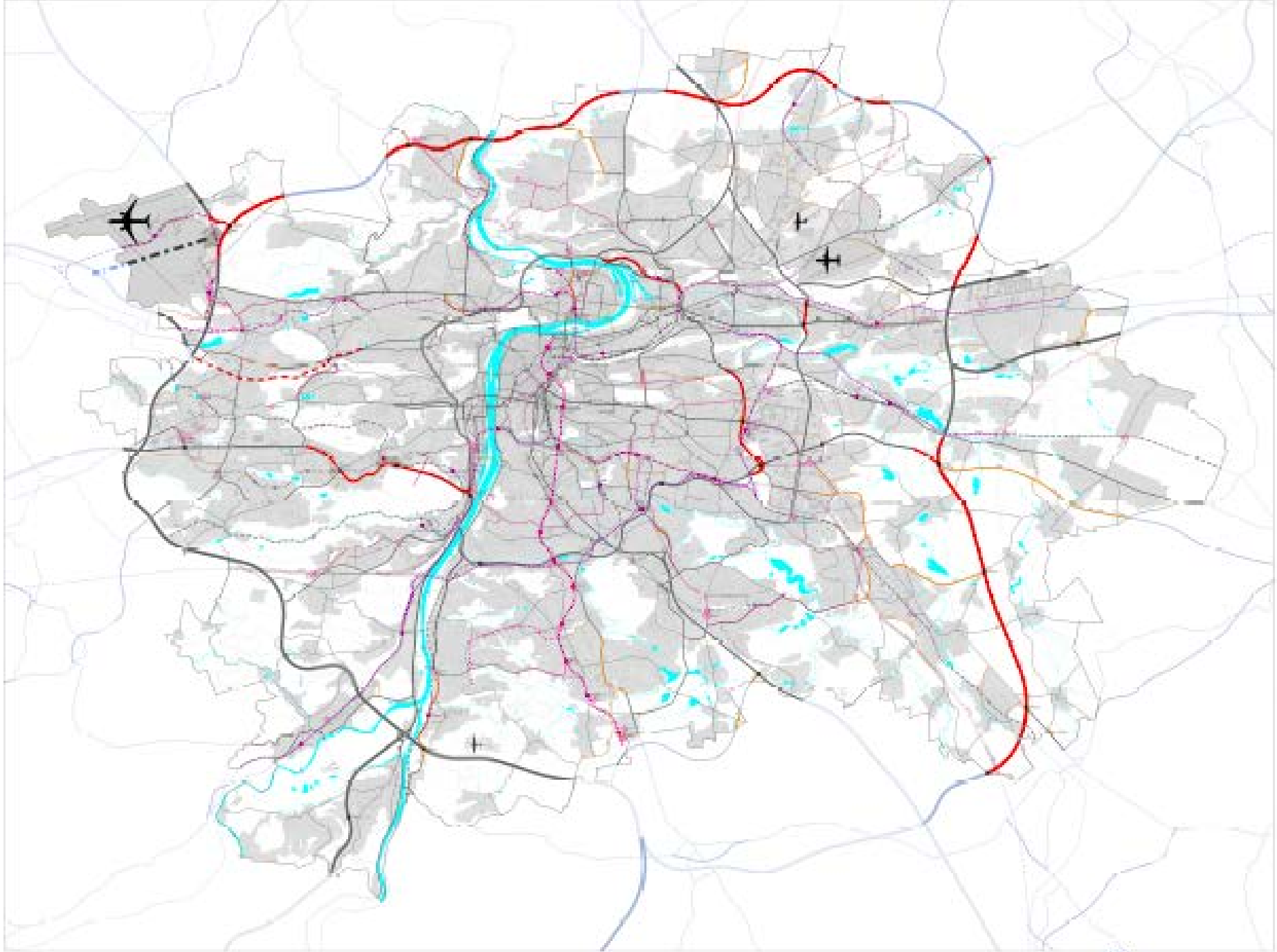
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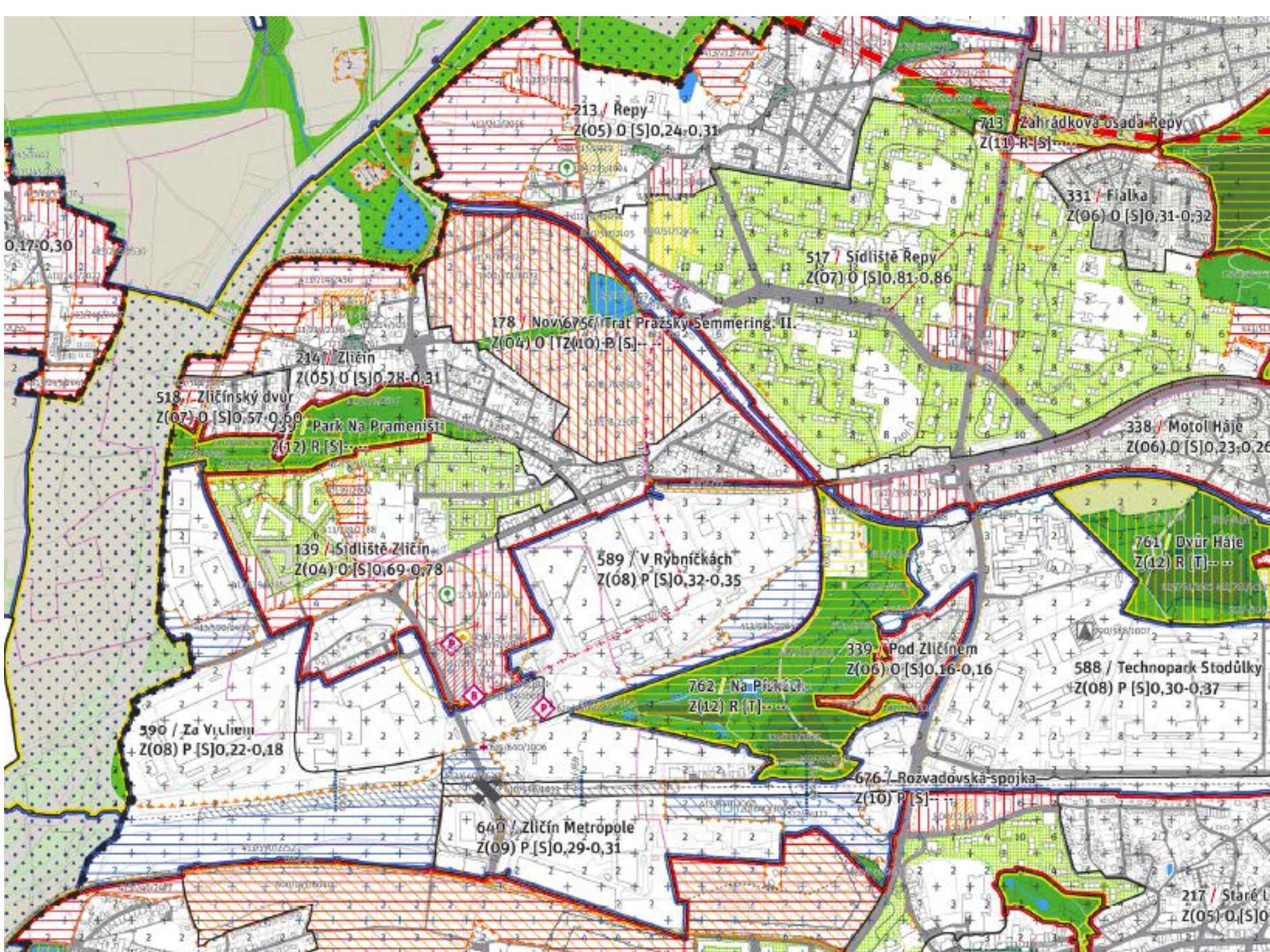


Key aspects of the plan

- Extensive analytical background
 - Landscape analysis
 - Population analysis
 - Transport model etc.
- It elaborates development priorities stipulated by the ‘Principles of Territorial Development’ (i.e. ‘regional spatial plan’)
- It defines ‘localities’ with different type of land-use (around 800) i.e.
 - **Build-up localities x development localities x localities which can't be used for development**







Main issues addressed in SEA

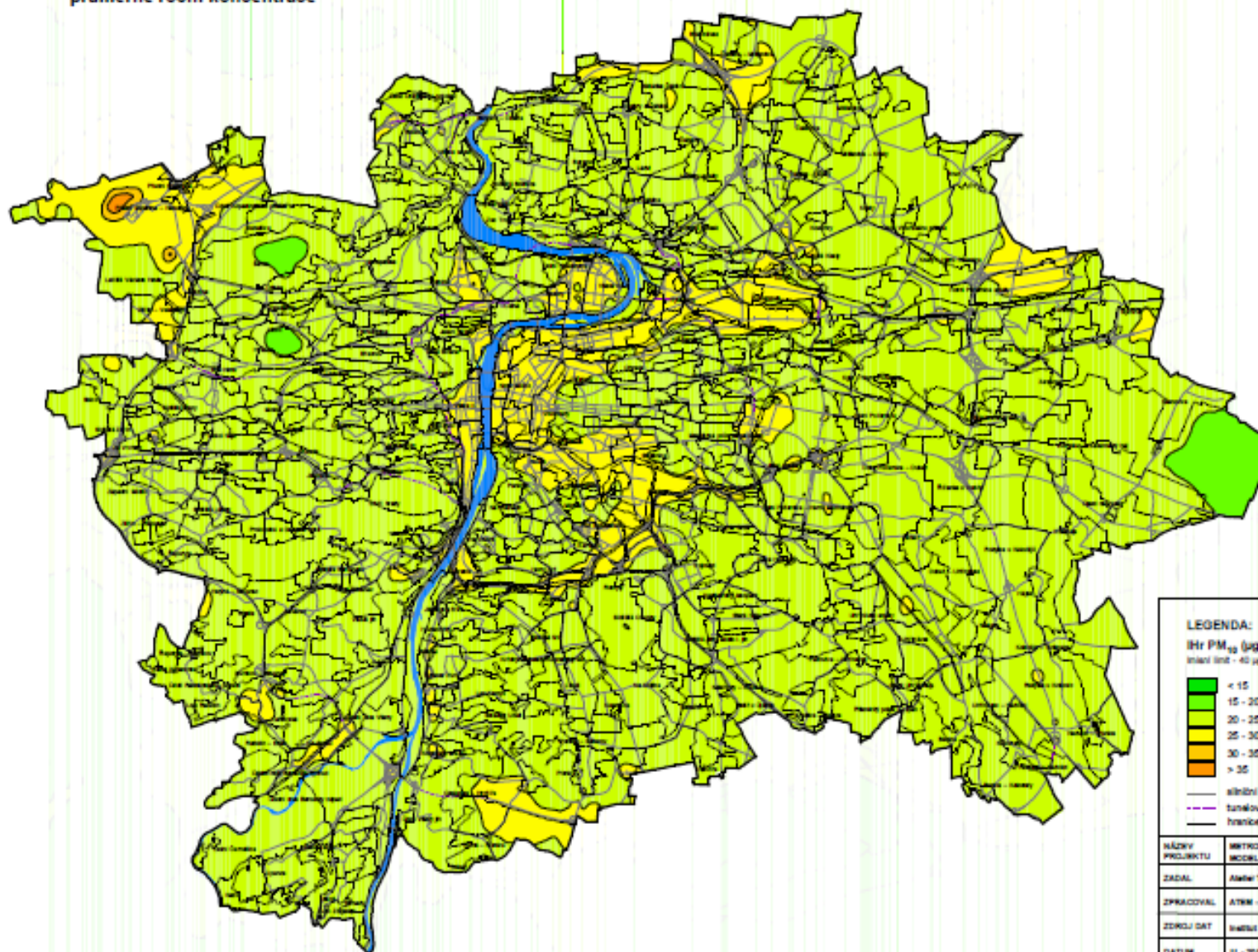
- Air – PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, NO_x, B(a)P
- Noise – transport-related



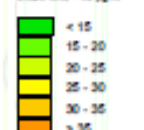
- Human health
- Land / green areas / protected areas



PLATNÝ ÚZEMNÍ PLÁN



LEGENDA:
I Hr PM₁₀ (µg.m⁻³)
maximální limit - 40 µg.m⁻³



— silniční síť
— tunelový úsek
— hranice lokality

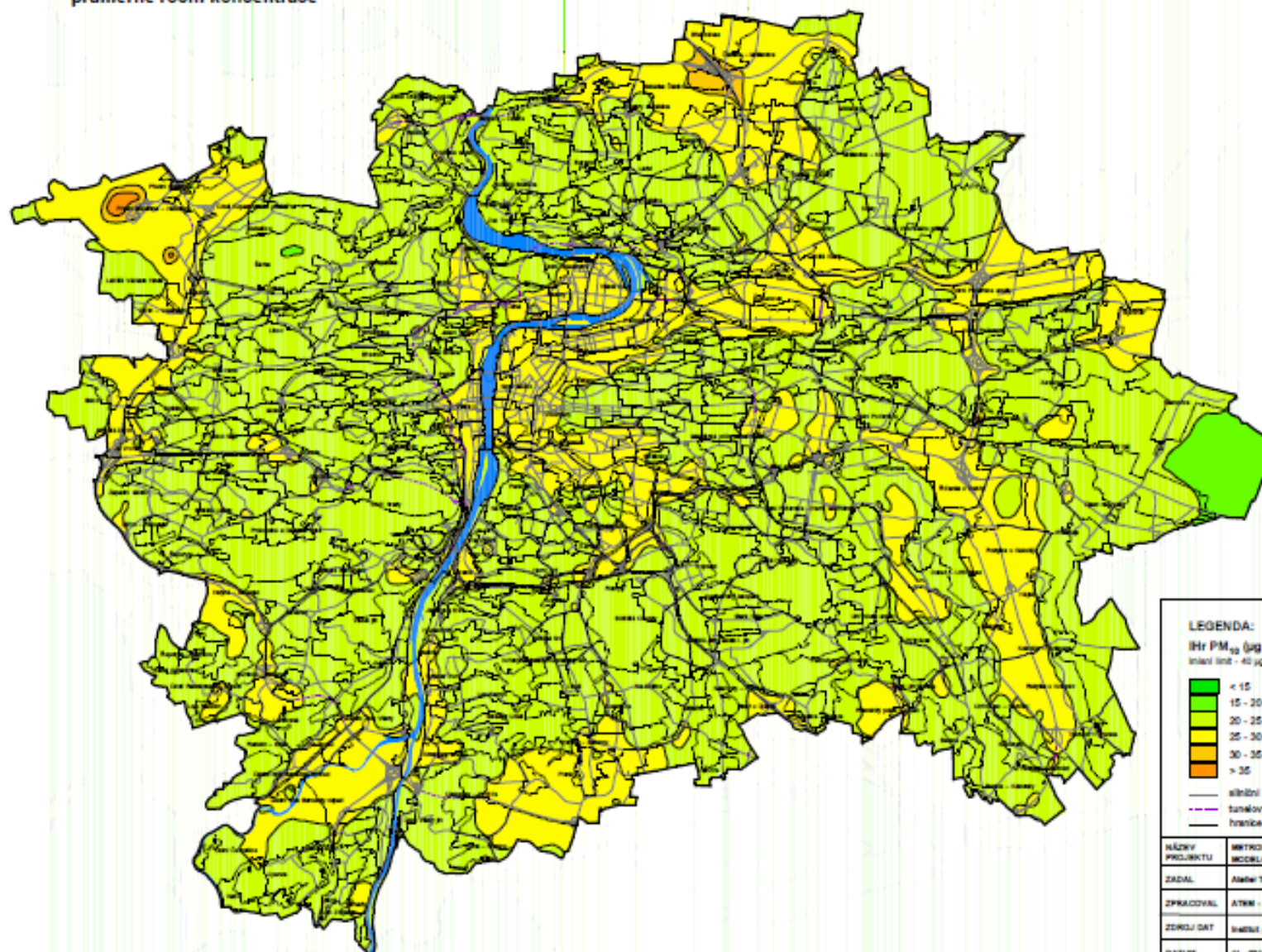


NÁZEV PROJEKTU	MEZIKOMUNITNÍ PLÁN
ZADAL	Obec T. p. a. s.
ZPRACOVAN	ATEM - Atest ekologických modelů, s. r. o.
ZOBRAZENÍ	Mapa
DATUM	11. 2018
MĚŘÍTKO	1 : 100 000

SUSPENDOVANÉ ČÁSTICE PM₁₀
průměrné roční koncentrace

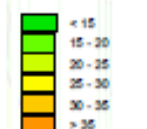
Výkres 7

METROPOLITNÍ PLÁN



LEGENDA:

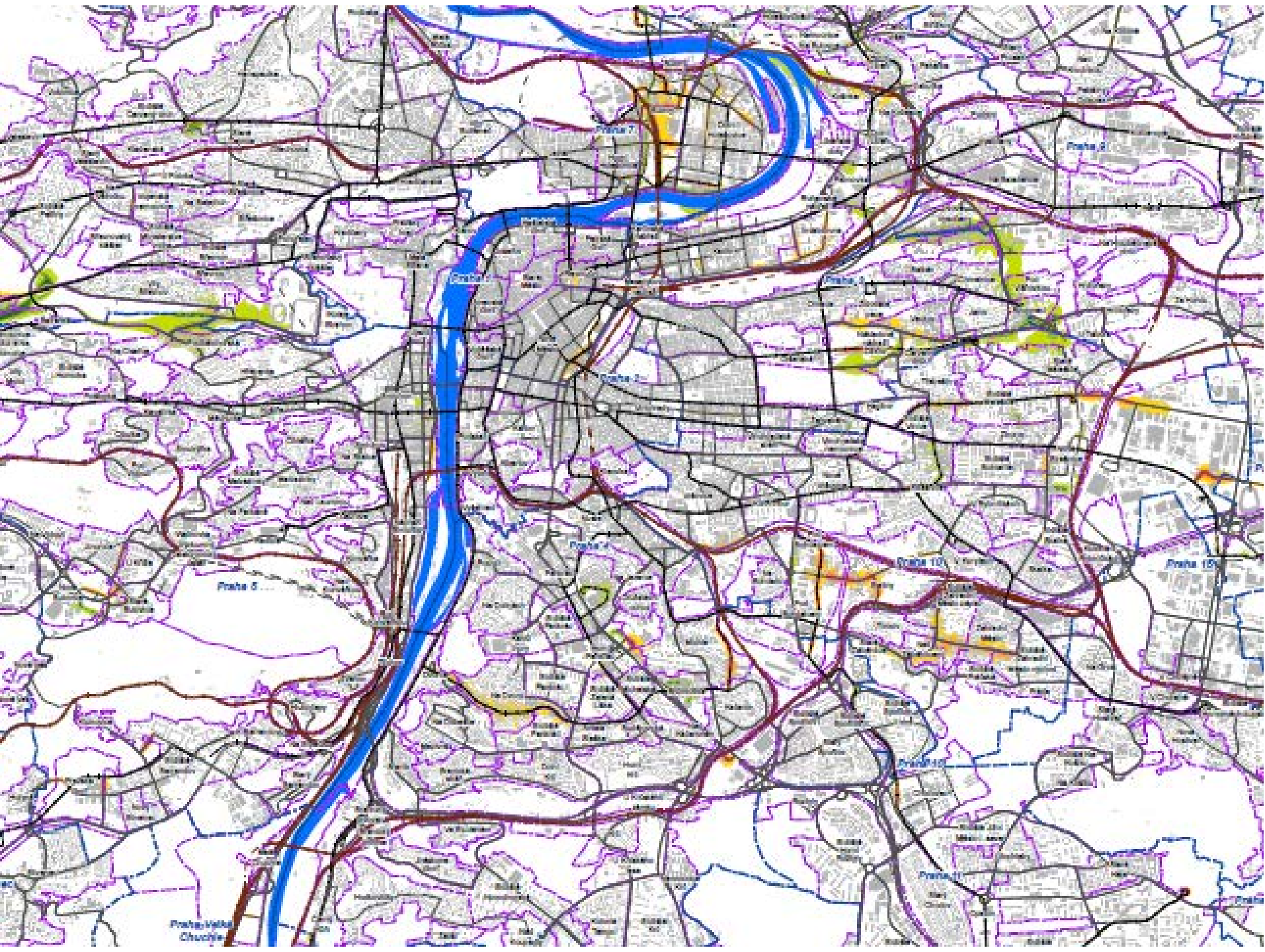
I Hr PM₁₀ (µg.m⁻³)
limit limit - 40 µg.m⁻³



— silniční síť
— tunelový úsek
— hranice lokalit



NÁZEV PROJEKTU	METROPOLITNÍ PLÁN MIMOVLIVŮ MIMOVLIVŮ KVALITY OVZDUŠÍ
ZADAL	Atelier T - plan, s. r. o.
ZPRACOVAL	ATEM - Atelier ekologických studií, s. r. o.
ZDROJ DAT	Statistická správa a rozvoj územní správy Prahy
DATUM	11. 2018
MĚŘÍTKO	1 : 100 000



SEA for spatial plans – main issues and challenges

- Spatial plan lack ‘planning’ element – too often amendments, investments’ driven
- SEA applied only formally i.e. with no inputs towards plan
- Incomparable level of analyses between SEA and SA (i.e. social and economic pillars) does not enable proper conclusions regarding ‘sustainable development’
- Too many screening for local spatial plans



SEA for spatial plans – main issues and challenges

- Only SEA for spatial plan can be brought to the court because of substantial aspects
- Principles of territorial development of South-Moravia Region has been cancelled by the Court (in 2012) because of
 - Insufficient assessment of the likely cumulative impacts regarding transport development
 - SEA did not evaluate significance of the likely impacts
 - SEA did not properly consider all alternatives



Thank you for your attention!



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