

***Strategic Environmental Assessment for the Maritime  
Spatial Plan for Polish Sea Areas in scale 1:200 000  
(draft – version v.0)***

**Maritime Institute in Gdańsk  
2nd International Consultation Meeting  
6-7 November 2017, Warsaw**



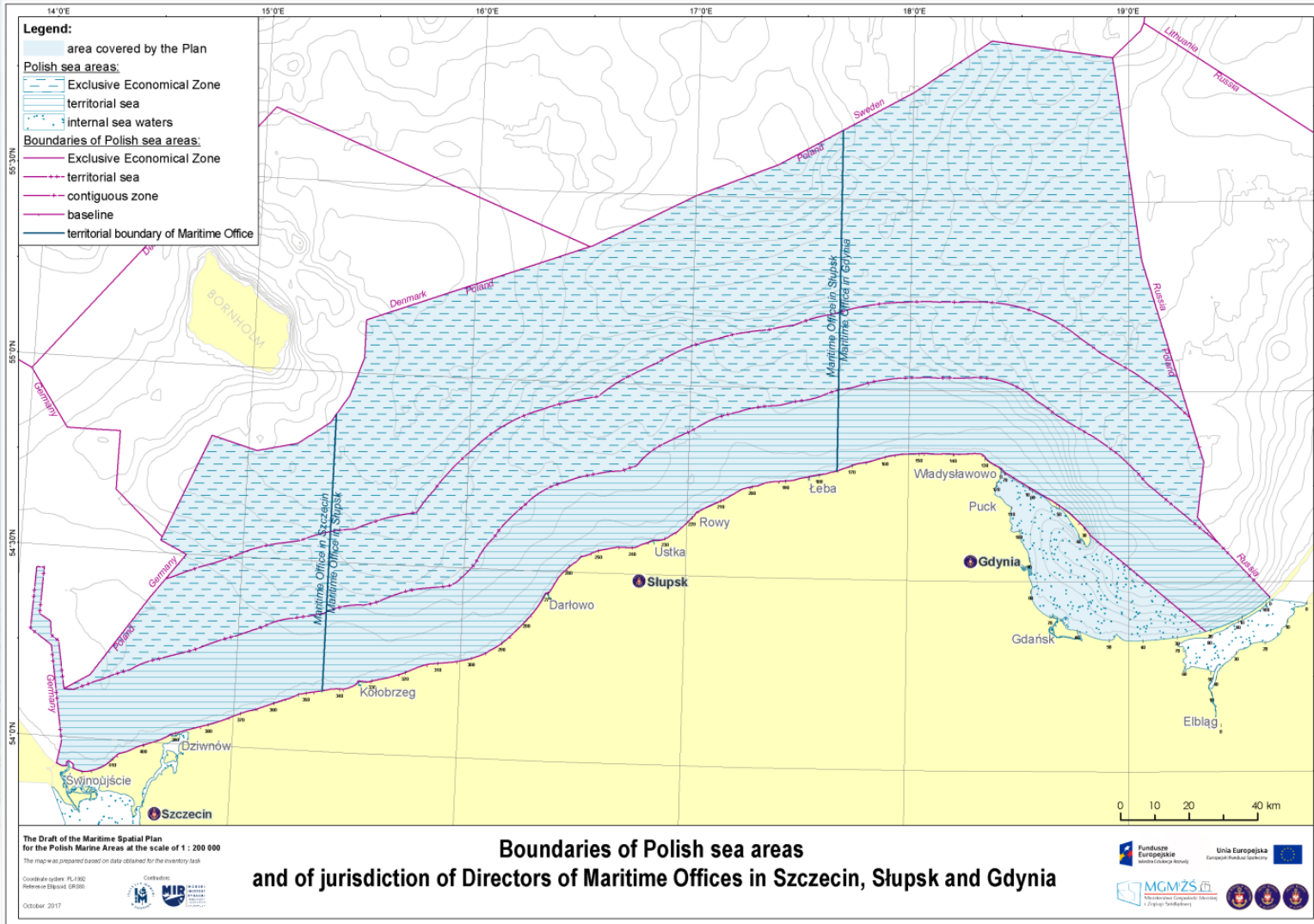
**European Union**  
European Social Fund



The draft of  
the Maritime Spatial Plan  
of the Polish Sea Areas  
in scale 1: 200 000

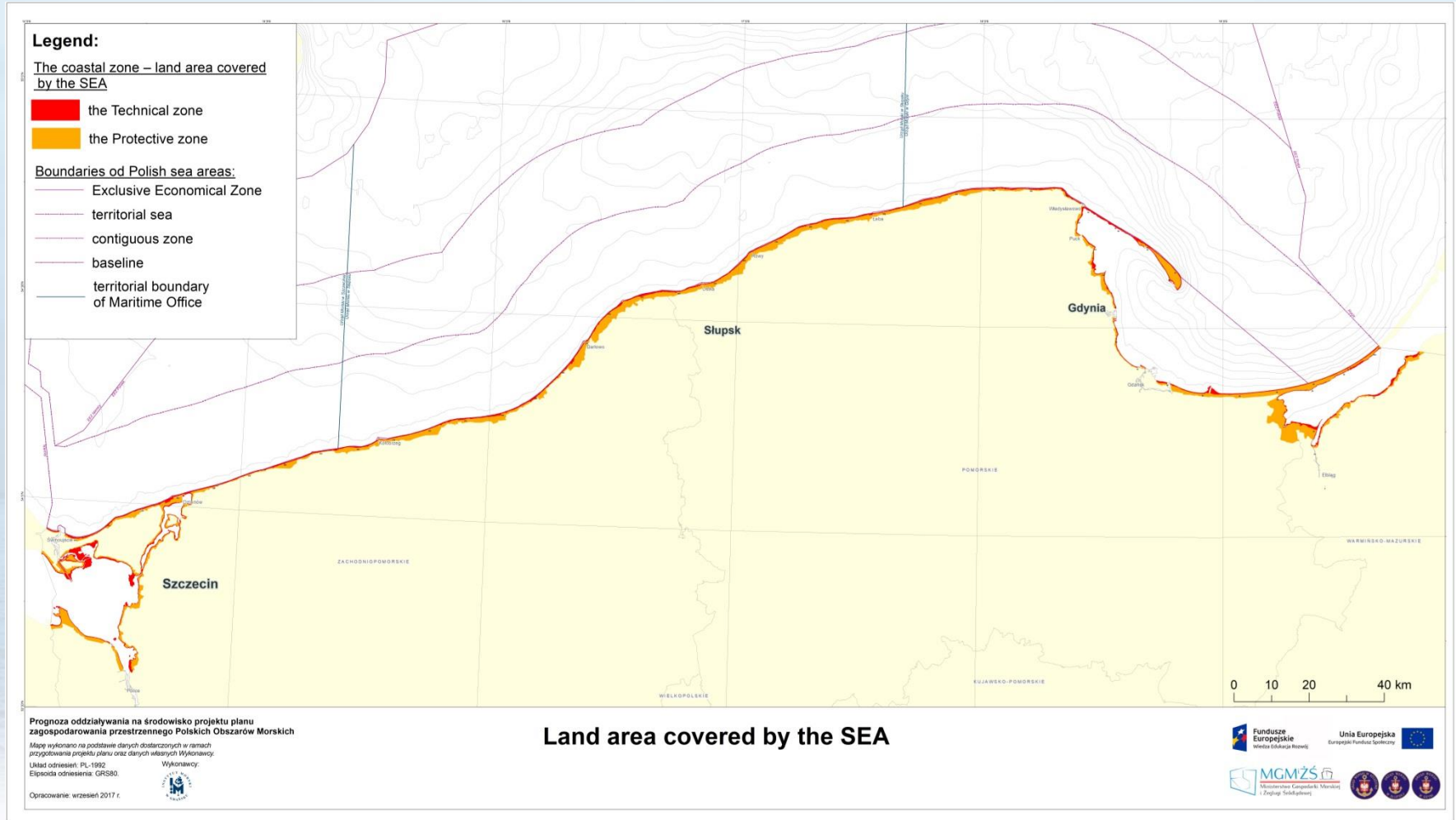
# The scope of the SEA

## The area covered by the SEA – the marine area



# The scope of the SEA

## The area covered by the SEA – the land area

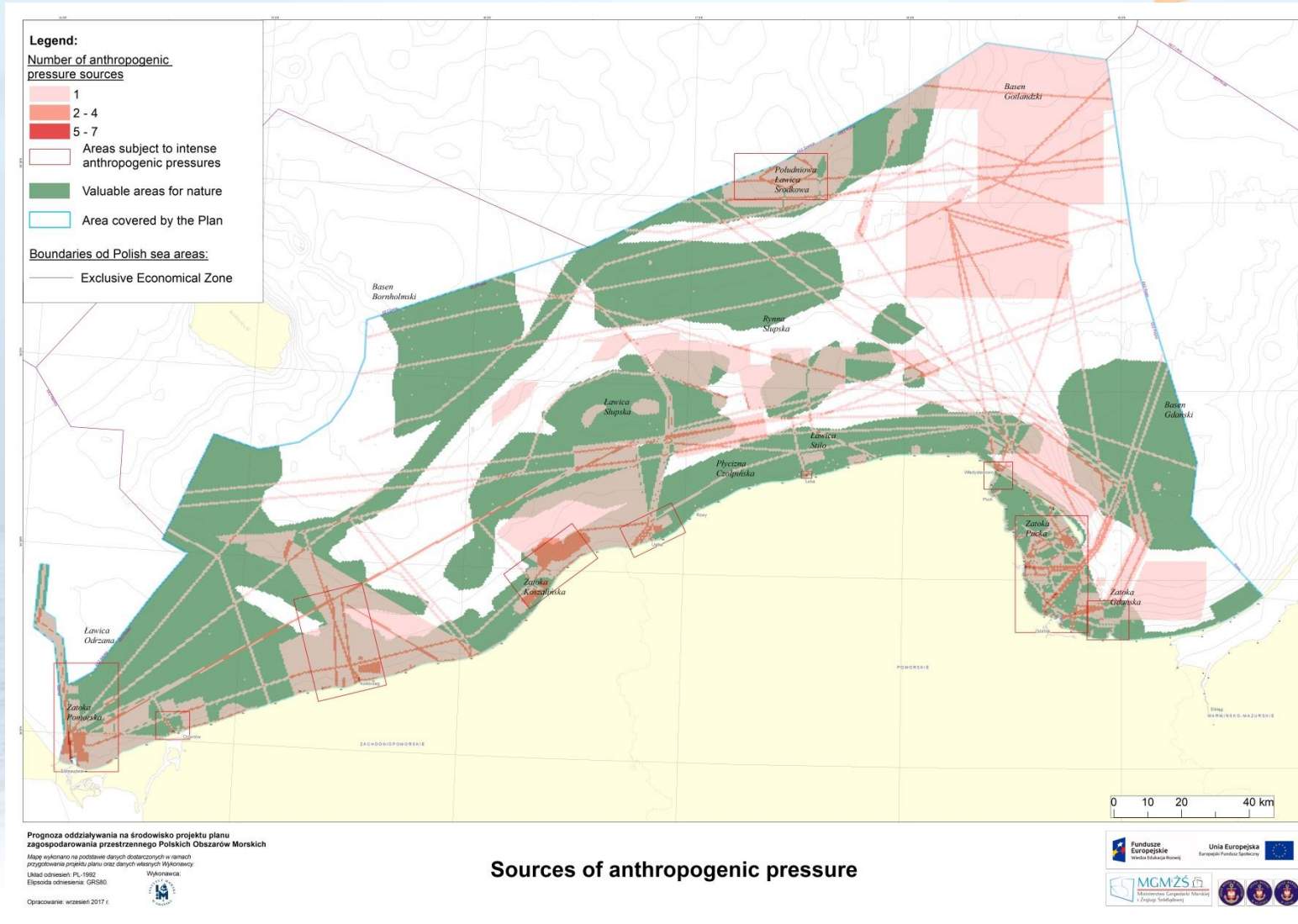






# The scope of the SEA

## Types and distribution of sources of anthropogenic pressure



# Identification of threats resulting from the implementation of main functions



Function: Transport	
increased shipping traffic	negative impact on fauna (e.g. disturbance of sea birds, marine mammals), landscape
leakage of petroleum products into the environment	negative impact on every component of the environment
emptying of ballast waters into the sea	negative impact on biodiversity, flora and fauna (possible route of the expansion of alien species)
increasing emissions of sulphur dioxide resulting from the combustion of petroleum-derived liquid fuels	negative impact on air condition and climate
noise pollution	negative impact on fauna (sea birds, marine mammals)

Function: Technical infrastructure	
building or laying technical structures in/on the seabed	negative impact on land surface, flora, fauna and water
noise pollution	negative impact on fauna (sea birds, marine mammals)

# Identification of threats resulting from the implementation of main functions



Function: Port infrastructure	
the occupation of the seabed by the hydrotechnical structures	negative impact on land surface, flora and fauna
increased shipping traffic	negative impact of fauna (e.g. disturbance of birds, marine mammals), landscape
leakage of petroleum products into the environment	negative on every component of the environment being subject to the impact assessment
dredging and dredge spoil disposal	negative impact on the land surface, water, flora, fauna
new port facilities	negative impact on the landscape
noise pollution	negative impact on fauna (sea mammals)

Function: Exploration, prospecting and extraction of mineral resources	
dredging and dredge spoil disposal	negative impact on land surface, water, flora, fauna
noise pollution	negative impact on fauna (sea mammals)



# Identification of threats resulting from the implementation of main functions



Function: National security and defence	
increased shipping traffic	negative impact of fauna (e.g. disturbance of birds, marine mammals), landscape
noise pollution (explosions)	negative impact on fauna
leakage of petroleum products into the environment	negative on every component of the environment being subject to the impact assessment

Function: Production and storing renewable energy	
seabed disturbance	negative impact on land surface, water, flora, fauna
new hard substrate in the environment	impact on flora and fauna
wind power plant structures over the sea surface	negative impact on landscape, migrating birds
noise, thermal, electromagnetic pollution	negative impact on fauna



# Identification of threats resulting from the implementation of main functions



Function: Coastal protection	
seabed disturbance	negative impact on land surface, water, flora, fauna
noise pollution	negative impact on fauna
artificial beaches nourishment with sand	negative impact on land surface, landscape, water, flora, fauna
physical modifications of the shoreline	negative impact on land surface and landscape

**increased shipping traffic**  
**noise pollution**  
**seabed disturbance**



# The impact assessment methodology of the SEA



Step 1. Identification of environmental impacts	
insignificant	<b>significant</b>

Step 2. The detailed analysis of envisaged <u>significant</u> environmental impacts	
<b>Natura 2000 sites</b> <i>(Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs))</i>	„the rest” of area covered by the SEA

Step 3. The detailed assessment of envisaged <u>significant</u> environmental impacts		
<b>the purposes of protection, the conservation objectives and the integrity of Natura 2000 sites</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• biodiversity</li> <li>• humans</li> <li>• fauna</li> <li>• flora</li> <li>• water</li> <li>• air</li> <li>• land surface</li> <li>• landscape</li> <li>• climate</li> <li>• natural resources</li> <li>• cultural heritage</li> <li>• property</li> </ul>	<b>Taking into accounts the interactions among these elements of the environment and those among the impacts on these elements</b>

# The impact assessment methodology of the SEA



Step 3. The detailed assessment of <u>significant</u> environmental impacts	
Relation of impact with a component of the environment	direct, indirect, secondary, cumulative
Duration of impact	short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary
Type of impact	positive, negative

building a MWF could affect macrophytes in direct, permanent and **negative** way

*but also....*

building a MWF could affect macrophytes in indirect, long-term, permanent and **positive/negative** way



# The procedure for the transboundary impact



1. The SEA identifies a significant transboundary impact on the environment which arises as a result of the implementation of the MSP.
2. The Maritime Office in Gdynia informs thereof the General Director for Environmental Protection (the GDEP).
3. The GDEP informs the State whose territory may be affected by the implementation of the MSP draft, enclosing this draft document along with the SEA document. The MSP draft and the SEA, in the part which will enable the State whose territory may be affected by the implementation of the project to assess the possible significant transboundary impact on the environment, will be prepared in the language of that State.
4. In his notification, the GDEP proposes a date for the State to reply whether it is interested in participation in the procedure for the transboundary impact on the environment.
5. Where the State notifies that it is interested in participating in the procedure for the transboundary impact on the environment, the GDEP in agreement with the Maritime Office in Gdynia, agrees with this State the dates of the stages of the procedure for the transboundary impact on the environment, taking into account the need to enable the competent authorities and the public of this State to participate in the procedure.



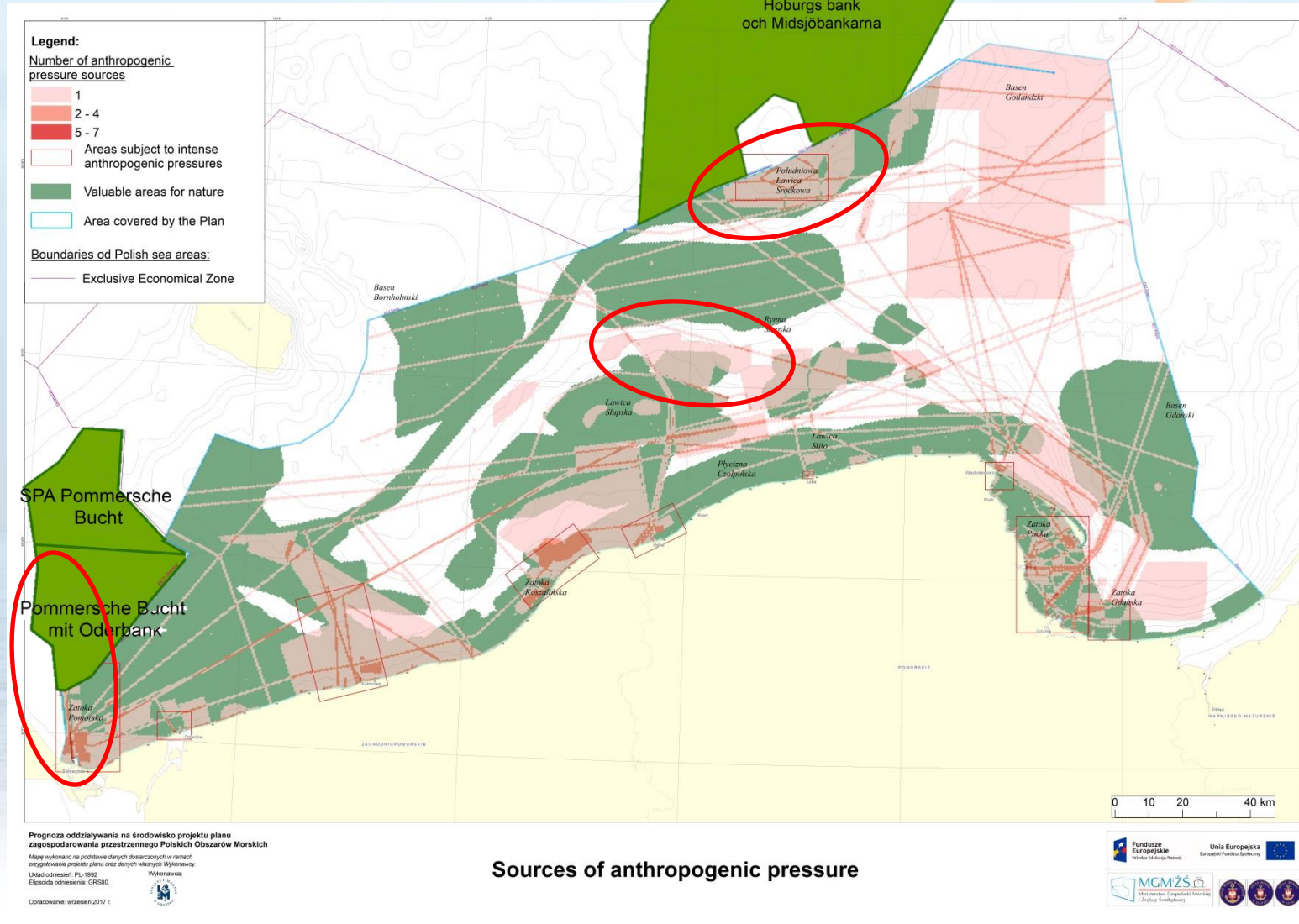
# The procedure for the transboundary impact



6. Via the General Director for Environmental Protection, the Maritime Office hold consultations with the State in whose territory the implementation of the MSP document may have its impact. The consultations shall concern the measures to eliminate or reduce the transboundary impact on the environment.
7. The results of the consultations will be considered prior to the adoption of the MSP.
8. The MSP document will not be issued before the conclusion of the procedure for the transboundary impact on the environment.
9. The GDEP will forward the MSP to the State which participates in the procedure for the transboundary impact on the environment.



# A transboundary impact on the environment – the SEA version v.1



Sources of anthropogenic pressure



# The possible changes to state of the environment in the case of failing to implement the MSP



**MSP is going to be a source of „context” for authorities issuing the environmental decisions.**

- **no space-efficient management leading to high number of antropogenic pressure sources concentrated in small parts of polish marine areas,**
- **uncontrolled increase in antropogenic pressure on valuable natural areas (especially unprotected areas by law),**
- **inability to maintain or achieve good environmental status in accordance with the WFD and MSFD.**





**Thank you for your attention**

