Comparison from practices of EIA in 4 different Member States focused on Natura 2000 & NL coastal region

Ameland (ECONAT2000)

February 2008

Pieter Slim





Comparison from practices EIA/BHDs in

FR, BE, UK & NL





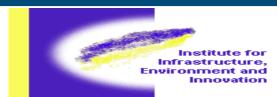
Research was done by EU project 'NEW! Delta': "Ports and Nature, Striking a New Balance"



'Pooling Resources for Natura 2000'

- Research partner cases EU legislation > Natura 2000
- Question list for NEW! Delta partners
- Individual meeting with partners
- Meeting experts from European Commission
- Meeting experts from National Ministries





Conclusions

Important benchmarks & common practices were:

- 1 Stakeholders involvement
- 2 Significant effects
- 3 Alternative solutions
- 4 MITIGATION
- 5 'IROPI'
- 6 COMPENSATION
- 7 Monitoring

Additional:

External effects, Cumulative effects



1 Stakeholders involvement

■ HD 92/43 Art 6§3: opinion of the general public

Directive 85/337: public consultation is necessary

Århus Convention 98: public participation in decisionmaking & access in environmental matters

EU Water Framework Directive: public participation is identified



2 Significant effects, incl. precautionary principle,

cumulative effects

- HD 92/43 Art 6§3
 - objective context
 - coherent network
 - precautionary principle
 - possible cumulative effects
- Directive 85/337
 - likely to have significant effect (depending situation)

5% species loss?

1% area loss?



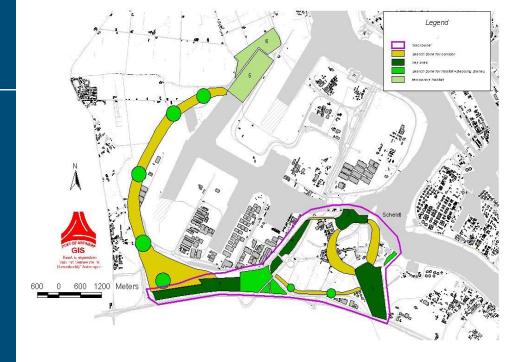
3 Alternative solutions

- Projects or plans with adverse effects on Natura 2000 site can only proceed, as objectively concluded that no alternative solutions exist
- Alternatives solutions: alternative locations, processes, different scales or designs
- Reference parameters for comparison: integrity of the site, of its ecological functions
- In this phase: economic criteria can not overrule ecological criteria



4 MITIGATION

Extension Port of Antwerp (BE): ecological connecting zones guaranteeing favourable status of HDprotected Natterjack Toad



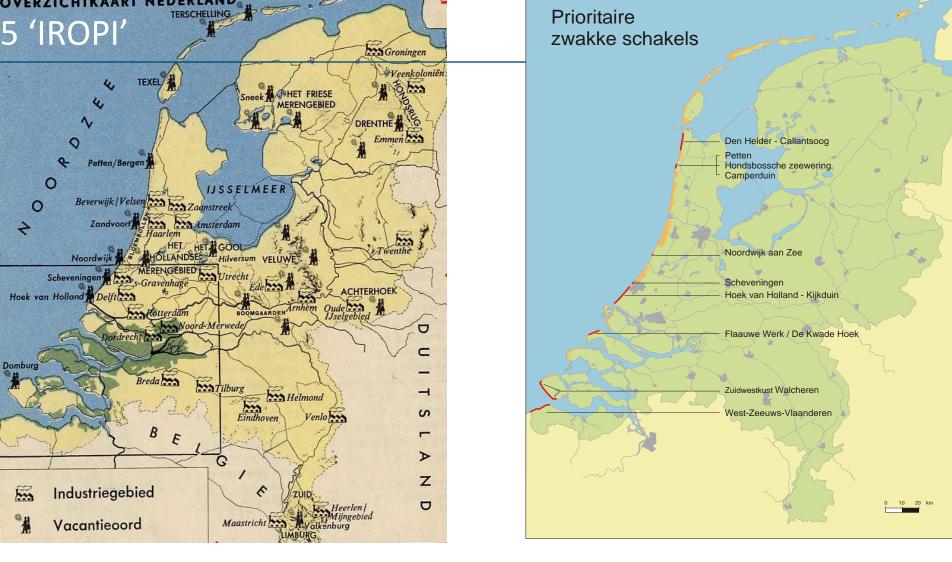




5 'IROPI'

- HD 92/43 Art 6§3: Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest
- Member State has the power to elaborate its national policies
- Supported with evidence
 - demonstrable public or environmental need
 - improving public health and safety
 - safeguarding human life and property
- No commonly accepted method





Disaster flooding S-W part of The Netherlands, 1953, 1835 casualties > coastal defence: 'Deltaplan'

UR

Climate change > sea level rise > improving coastal defence 2006: 'Zwakke schakels'

6 COMPENSATION

- Compensation only after 3) Alternative solutions 4)MITIGATION & 5) 'IROPI'
- Overall coherence Natura 2000 network
- As near as possible to original location
- Same biogeographical region
- To be realised <u>before</u> project/plan carried out
- With respect to existing natural values on that new place!
- Better: avoid necessity compensatory measures!



- Safety as the goal,Nature as the means
- Natural processes for a flexible ecosystem
- Habitat development: sustainable populations in a dynamic landscape
- An attractive landscape for tourism and recreational activities

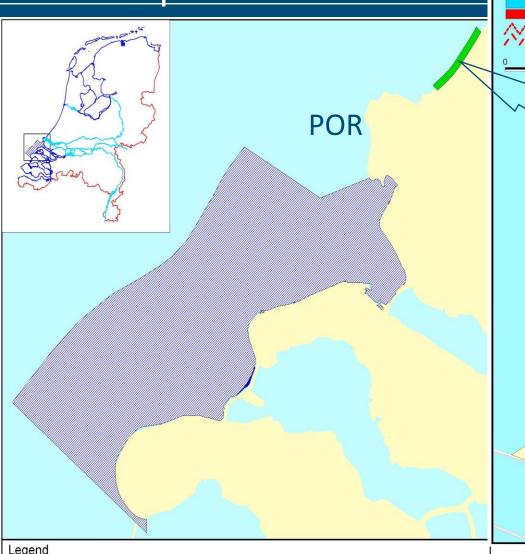


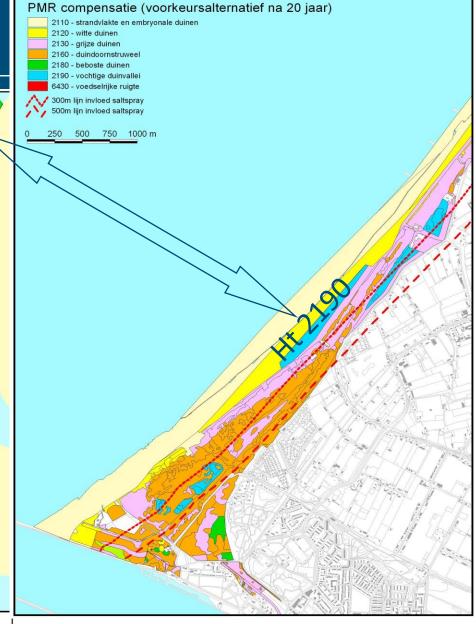


- With respect to existing natural values on that new place!
- The Sand lizard lives in the most dynamic part of the dunes, was already ones practically wiped out
- Choice: respect actual habitat and create new!







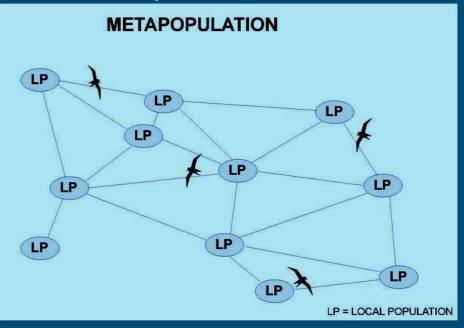


Legend

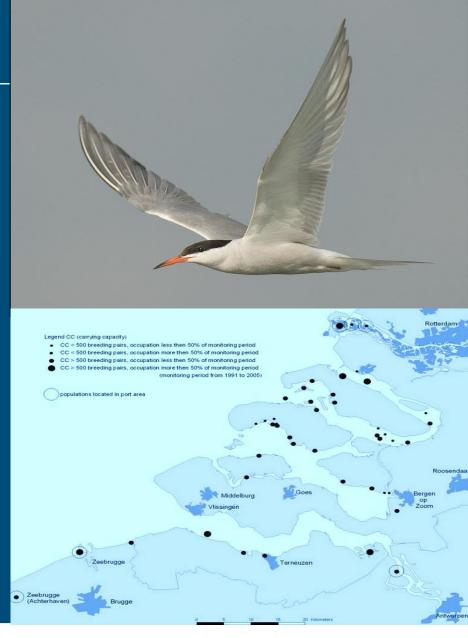
Low shore tidal areas along coast/sandy dike Delflandse Kust (Delfland coastal area)

Seashore and tidal area along dike Brouwersdam Search area sea reserve

△Compensation dune slacks



Metapopulation is a set of local populations connected by dispersing animals





Compensation breeding habitat Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*)

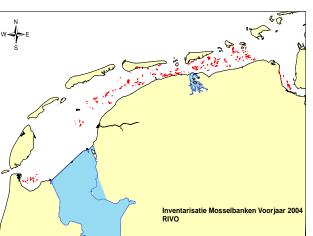
7 Monitoring habitats & species

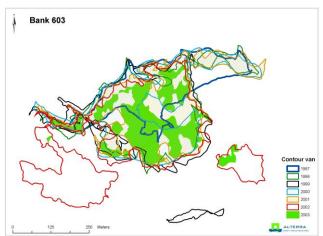
- A) Obligation for Favourable status:
 - actual conservation status and its trends on various levels
 - reported to the Commission to be comparable an compatible for analysis on EU scale
 - information available on publicly and easily accessible electronic databases on their own initiative

B) Evaluating Mitigation & Compensation



7 Monitoring for A) Favourable status



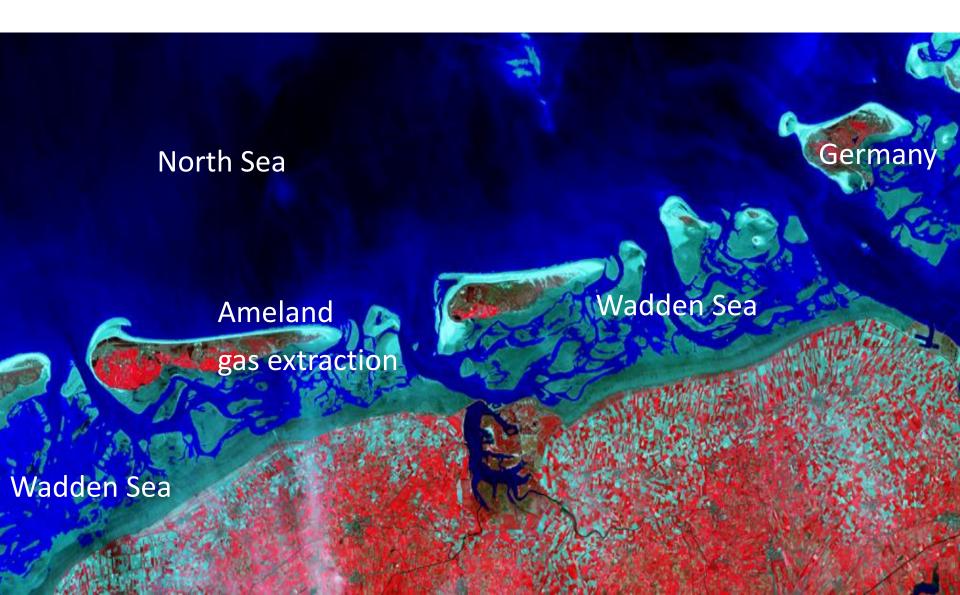




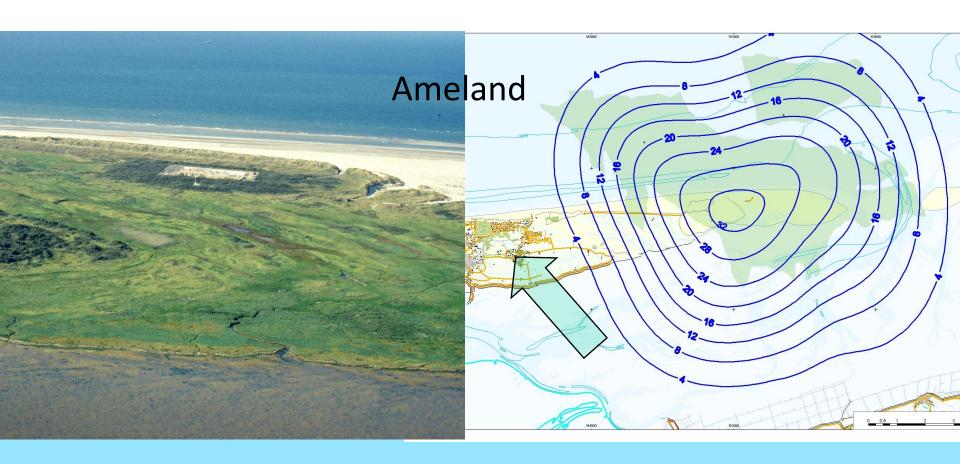
Conservation status of mussel beds favourable:

- Distribution throughout SAC (occurs in all suitable places)
- Minimum area size of habitat type is present or exceeded
- % covered by mussels is average or good
- Natural processes (like spatfall) safeguard occurrence on the long term

7 Monitoring for B) Evaluating Mitigation & Compensation



7 Monitoring for B) Evaluating Mitigation & Compensation



1986 gas extraction started2003 assessed soil subsidence 27 cm2020 predicted soil subsidence 31-37 cm

e2000046.ppt 20

7 Monitoring habitats & species

important rules of thumb

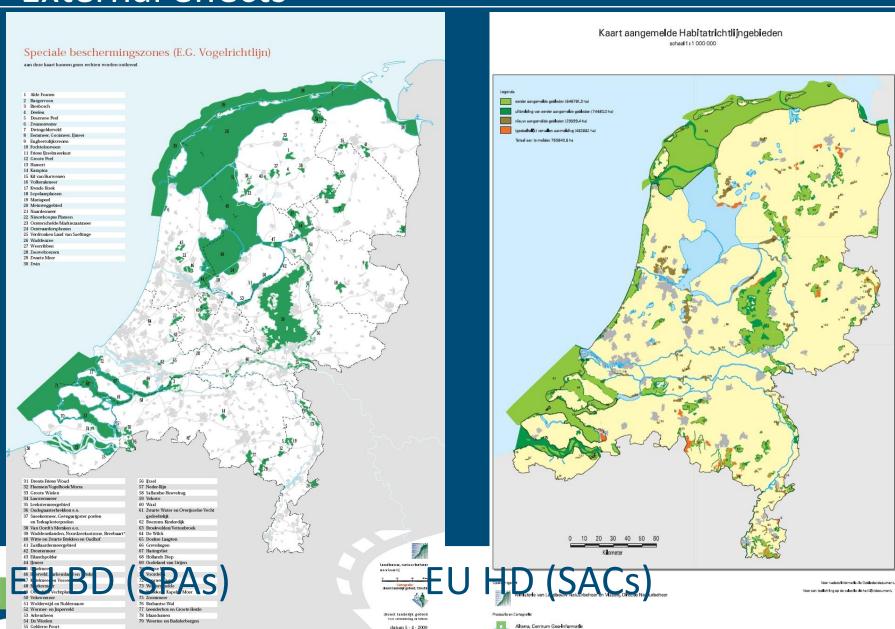
Permanent programme without additions, persistent, long time series

Flexibility for new insights, for additional events, etc.

External supervisors



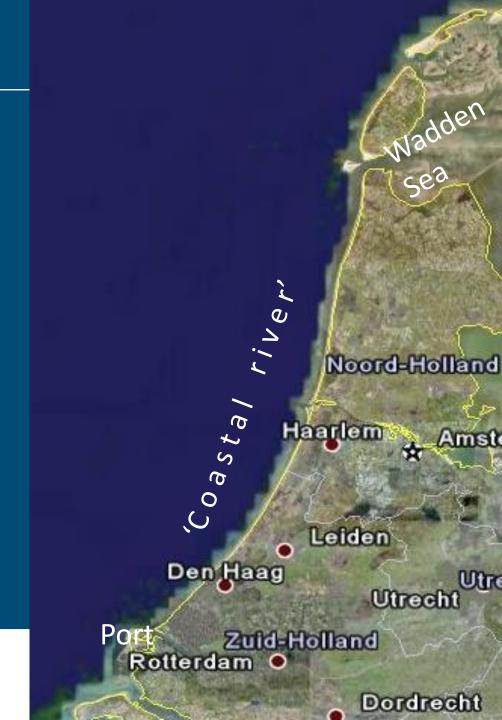
External effects



datum 5 - 4 - 2000

External effects

- Possible external effect from extension Port of Rotterdam> BHDprotected WaddenSea?
- Court case: research to be done
- Judgement: no external effects





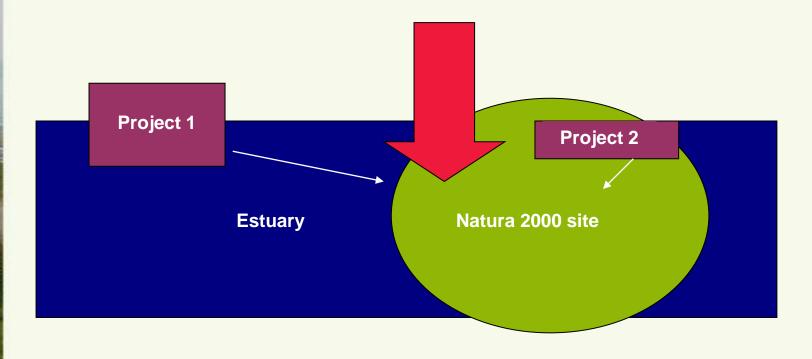
Cumulative effects

- Art. 6 (3) Habitats Directive: 'either individually or in combination with other plans or projects
- The sum of effects from projects inside or around a Natura 2000 site
- Effects, who combined can result in a significant effect



Ports and nature, striking a new balance

Cumulation



Single project: NO significant effect

Combined projects: DO have a significant effect new!

delta

Ports and nature, striking a new balance



- Cumulation within an activity (several negative impacts inside an activity)
- Cumulation of space (other activities)
- Cumulation at points in time Important issues for cumulation
- Ecological knowledge
- Boundaries for the assessment
- Establishing responsibilities
- Characterising of potential impacts
- Mitigation options
- Registration/ database





Cumulation

▼ The sum of effects from projects inside or around a Natura 2000 site.





Cumulative effects

EIA coastal defence (IROPI)

- Coastal defence (CD)
- Enlarging Port of Rotterdam (POR)
- Opening sluices former estuary (HV)









