

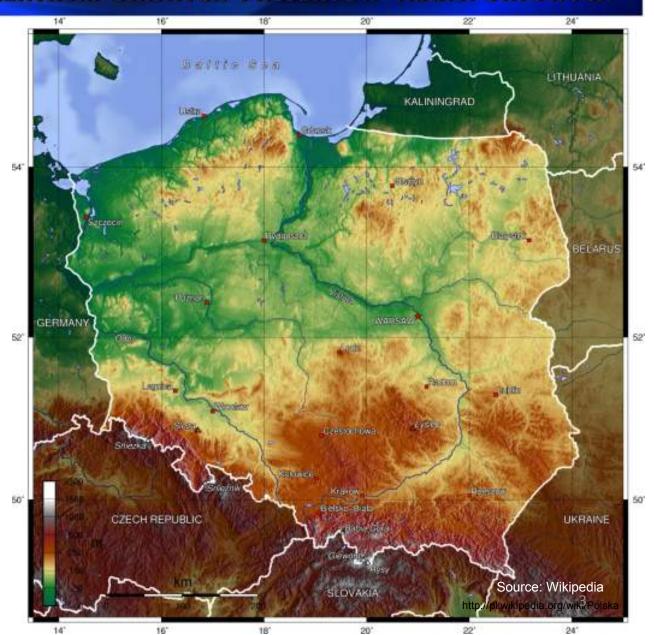


The environmental richness of Poland

Climatic zone, geological and geographical factors, differentiated relief...



Big natural disparity... Biological diversity... Big diversification of natural landscapes...

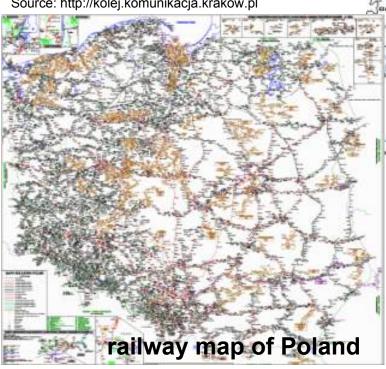


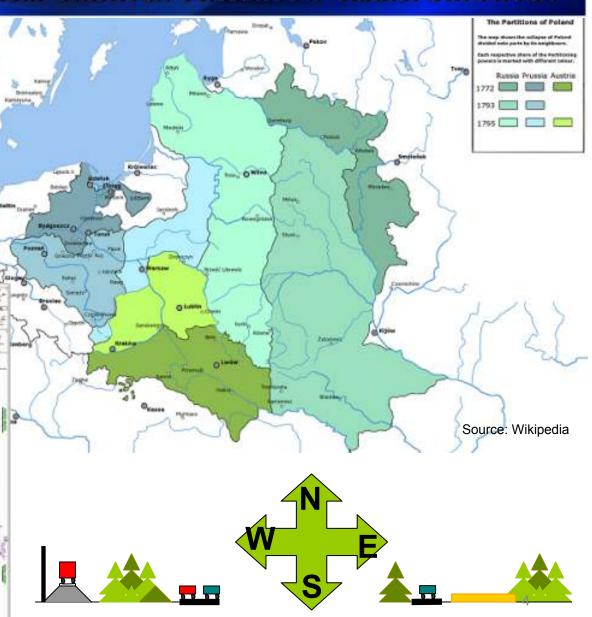
history



structure

Source: http://kolej.komunikacja.krakow.pl

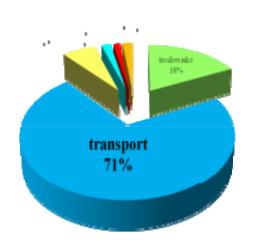




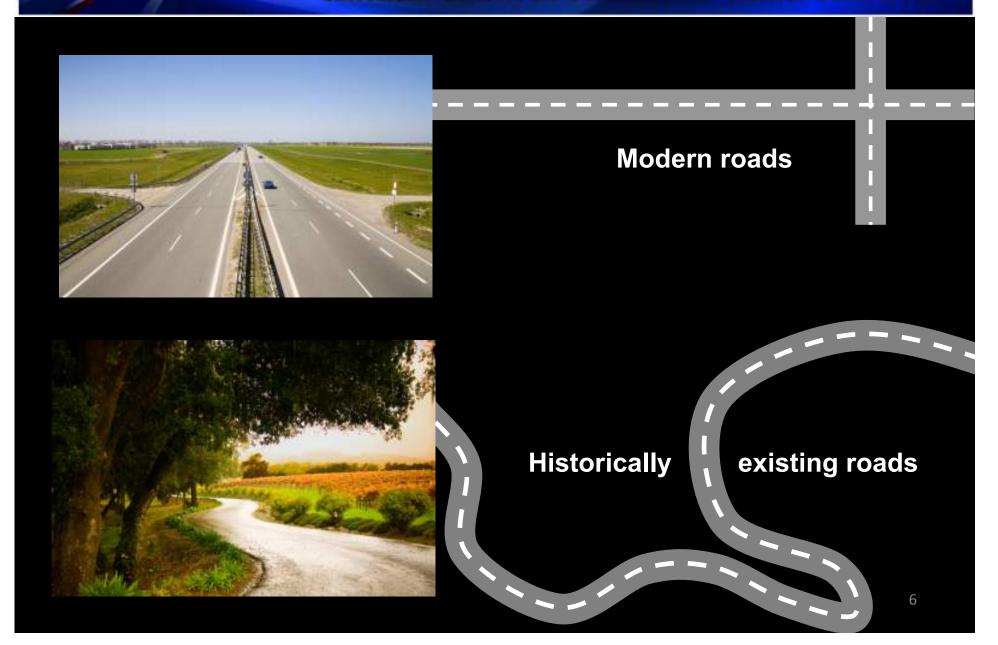
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMM INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENVIRONMENT

The UE Funds

Transport infrastructure increase







Transport infrastructure threats to the environment

habitat loss

fragmentation and isolation of populations and habitats

landscape fragmentation

synantropization

collisions

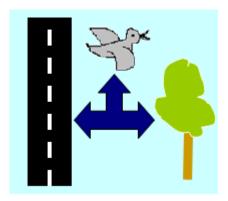
modification of habitat's conditions

(Source: http://biznes.gazetaprawna.pl/



- ✓ Adjusting law, procedures and organizational structures
- ✓ Designating the Natura 2000 sites
- ✓ National system of exchanging information of biological diversities
- ✓ Introducing the Convention on biological diversity

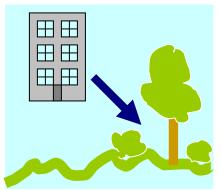
2003 → the "National strategy of biological diversity protection and sustainable development along with action program" was established. The most important problems regarding the subject of landscape fragmentation are:



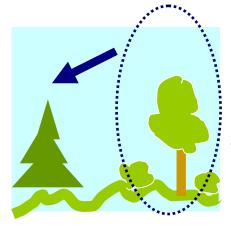
A conflict



Natura 2000 network



Building pressure



Protection of nature areas which are not legally protected

What was already done?

Report from Implementation of Polish Ecological Policy for the years 2003-2006

<u>Task:</u> Public participation. Ecological education, access to information and widening of public dialog

Task: Ecologization of spatial planning and land-use



<u>Task:</u> Public participation. Ecological education, access to information and widening of public dialog



Task: Ecologization of spatial planning and land-use

Protection of environment

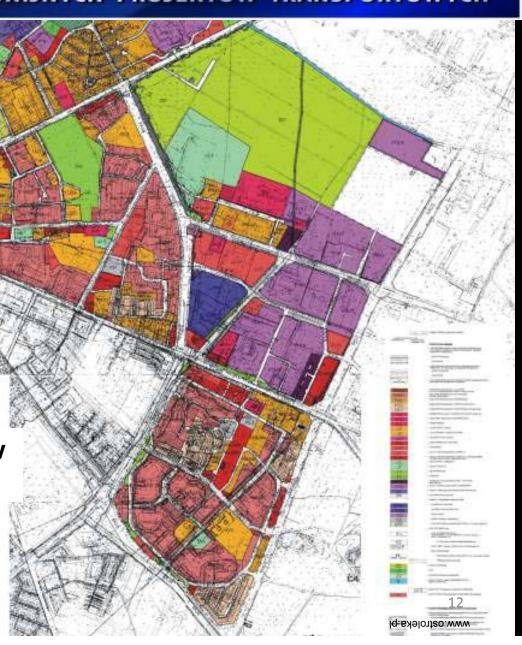


Spatial Planning Law

Decision on location for new enterprises



Spatial Planning Law







The Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats regarding landscape fragmentation

The Strengths:

- ☐ Richness of biological diversity
- □ Protecting systems of habitats and species
- ☐ Identification and estimation of the most valuable legally protected natural areas
- ☐ Increasing level of society's ecological awareness
- ☐ Increasing activity of NGO



The Weaknesses:

- ☐ The process of implementing of Natura 2000 network is too slow
- Difficulties in obtaining social acceptance
- ☐ The society's ecological awareness still should be enhanced
- ☐ Certain areas of high natural values remain beyond legal protection system
- ☐ Insufficient recognition of natural treasures in certain the parts of the country
- ☐ Too small amount of nature conservation plans for legally protected areas

The Opportunities:

- Environmental protection issues are of a high priority in the European Union
- □ Financial recourses from the EU for actions related to environmental protection
- Development of transport infrastructure on the basis of spatial system determined by the Natura 2000 network
- □ Development of international cooperation





- ☐ Increase of negative impacts on the environment
- □ A 'minor ' role of the issue of environmental protection
- ☐ The vision of Polish economy development is on the basis of realization formerly planned big infrastructural enterprises
- Environmental impact assessment reports are not always of the best quality

September 2004 – ratification of European Landscape Convention

The Polish State Council for Nature Conservation

The Red Book of Polish Landscapes

Protection of nature

Protection of landscape

Conservation of monuments

The first actions on the Red Book were in 2003-2004:

- □ Landscape types and kinds were classified
- ☐ Landscape description and evaluation criteria were described
- Basic presumptions for landscape selection were presented
- 198 the most valuable Polish landscapes were recognized and described
- Threats for landscape values were identified



"National strategy of biological diversity protection and sustainable development and action program for 2007-2013"



major goals related to decrease of landscape fragmentation for the next years:

To strengthen the national system of protected areas,
To verify and regulate the Natura 2000 network
To strengthen role of spatial planning
To identify landscapes, to analyze their characteristics and transforming them pressures
To create mechanism for efficient protection of environmental and landscape values
To create conditions which will foster to minimize negative impact of existing and planned transport network on the elements of biological diversity,
To increase public awareness

To increase **financial outlays** for environmental protection

"National strategy of biological diversity protection and sustainable development and action program for 2007-2013"



Full implementation of Natura 2000 network

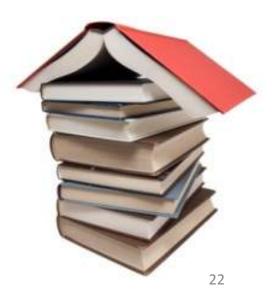
 completion of inventory and valorization works, creation and implementation of protection plans and system of Natura 2000 sites management





EIA reports

Formulating and promoting guidelines for protection of biological diversity in designing infrastructural projects and preparing reports on environmental impact assessment.







Establishing new governmental unit for environmental protection

General Direction for Environmental Protection:

- · environmental impact assessment procedures,
- strategic assessment,
- collecting data and preparing information regarding the Natura 2000 network and other protected areas,
- establishing of forms of legally protected nature





Formulating and promoting the Red Book of Polish Landscapes



Identification of natural and semi-natural landscapes



Identification of threats



Formulating location guidelines for placing infrastructural disharmonious elements



Formulating and promoting cultural landscapes's protection



Cooperation with local communities

Creating conditions for preserving valuable phenomena of regional and local culture

Appreciating the region's values

acceptance and active supports of local communities

Feeling the sense of identity and pride of natural and cultural heritage

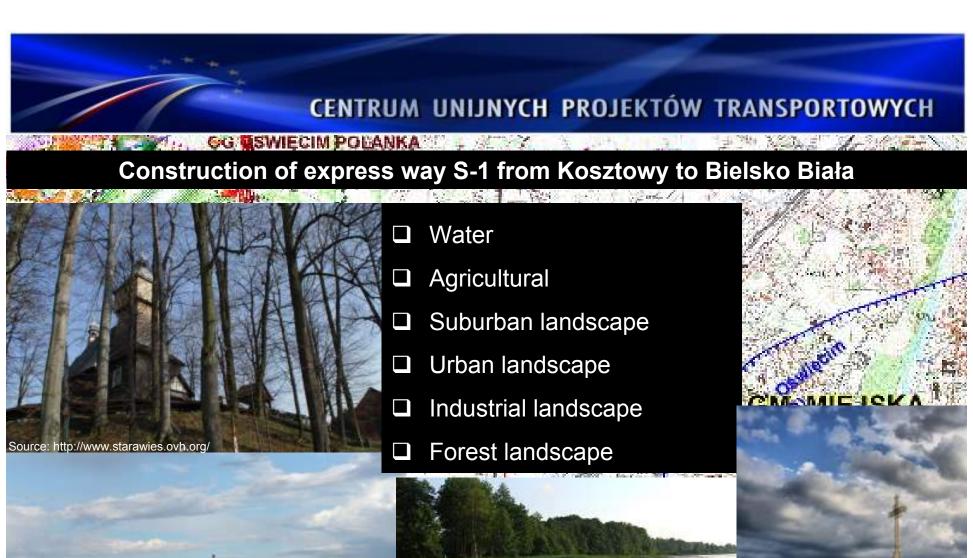
cultural activities combined with local traditions

Construction of express way S-1 from Kosztowy to Bielsko Biała



- ☐ Realization: **2011-2013**
- ☐ Length: circa 40 km (depending on the location alternative)
- 5 location alternatives
- □ Section of S-1 express way is a part of a TEN-T Network, leads to the border with Czech Republic





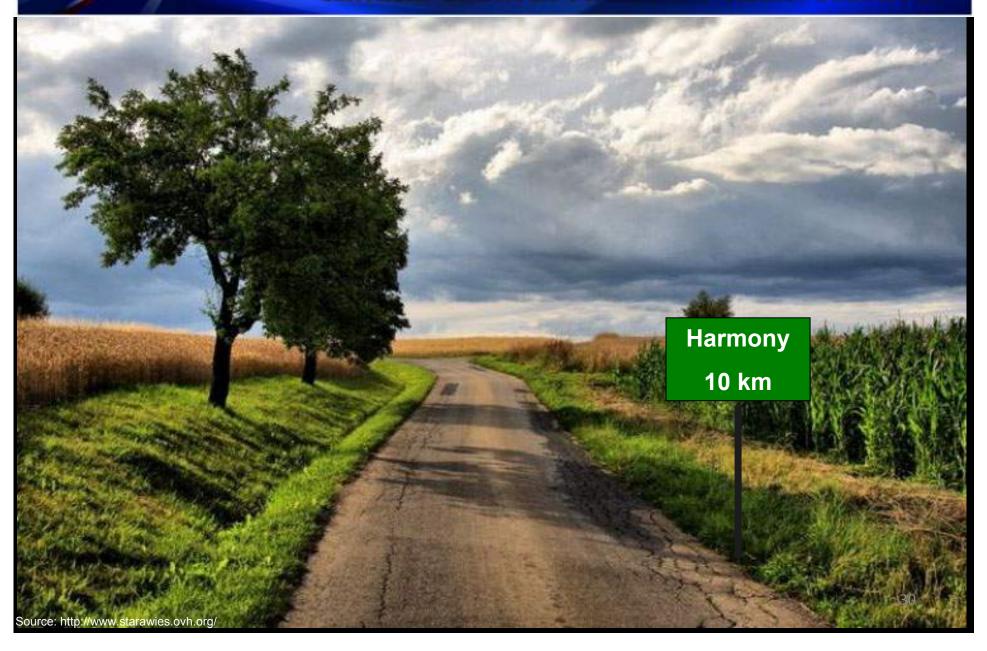


Construction of express way S-1 from Kosztowy to Bielsko Biała

The following issues were identified and analyzed:

- □ protected wildlife areas and potential Natura 2000 sites
- woodland areas
- □ major ecological corridors spatial and functional disturbance
- analyses and a list of the most important landscape openings and viewing points
- □ types of landscapes







THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!











Contact:

Ewa Kaczmarczyk

ekaczmarczyk@cupt.gov.pl

The Center for European Union Transport Projects Chałubińskiego 4 / 6 street 00 – 928 Warsaw, Poland Phone no.. (+4822) 630 19 70; fax (+4822) 630 19 74 www.cupt.gov.pl