

METHODOLOGICAL SCHEME OF THE PROGRAMMATIC, PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL STAGES

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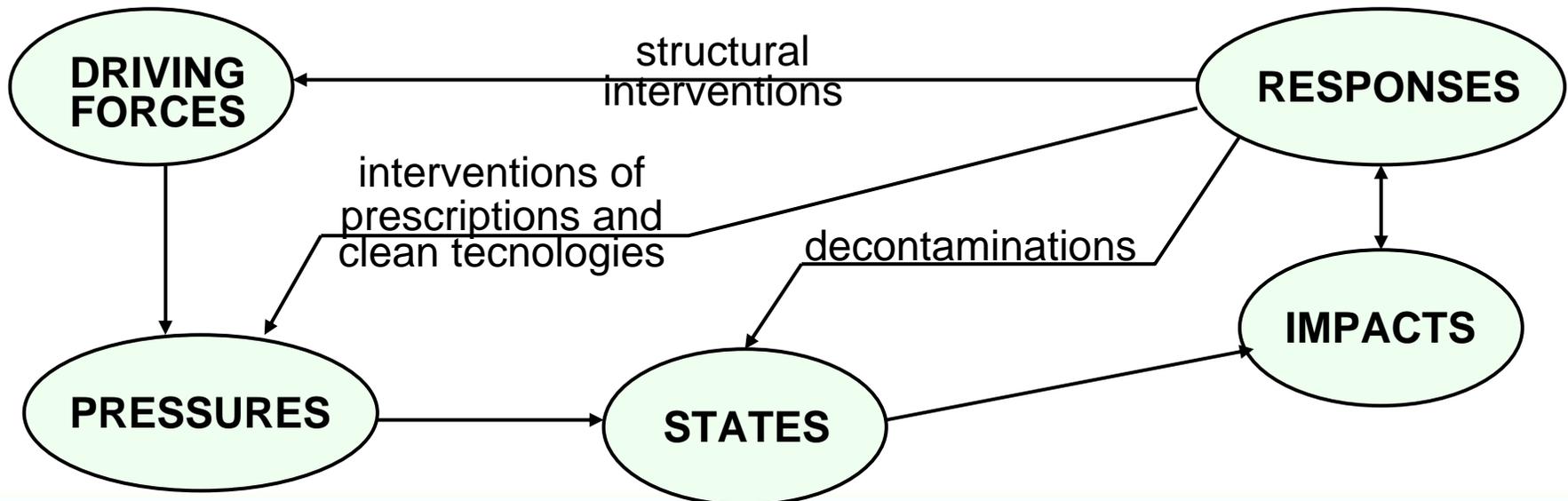
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0. Introduction

In the previous Workshop (2007, february) “Environmental tools for sustainable development”, we have analysed how to consider EIA of a determined area anthropization, in terms of:

- sustainable development concept
- sustainable objectives
- indicators use in an environmental impacts study for knowledge, process in itinere and final evaluation phases

The indicators are represented through DPSIR model:



The study and the list of those indicators (for all environmental elements) could be applied to any project typology (roads and motorways, railways, buildings, services, port and airport, and so on...).

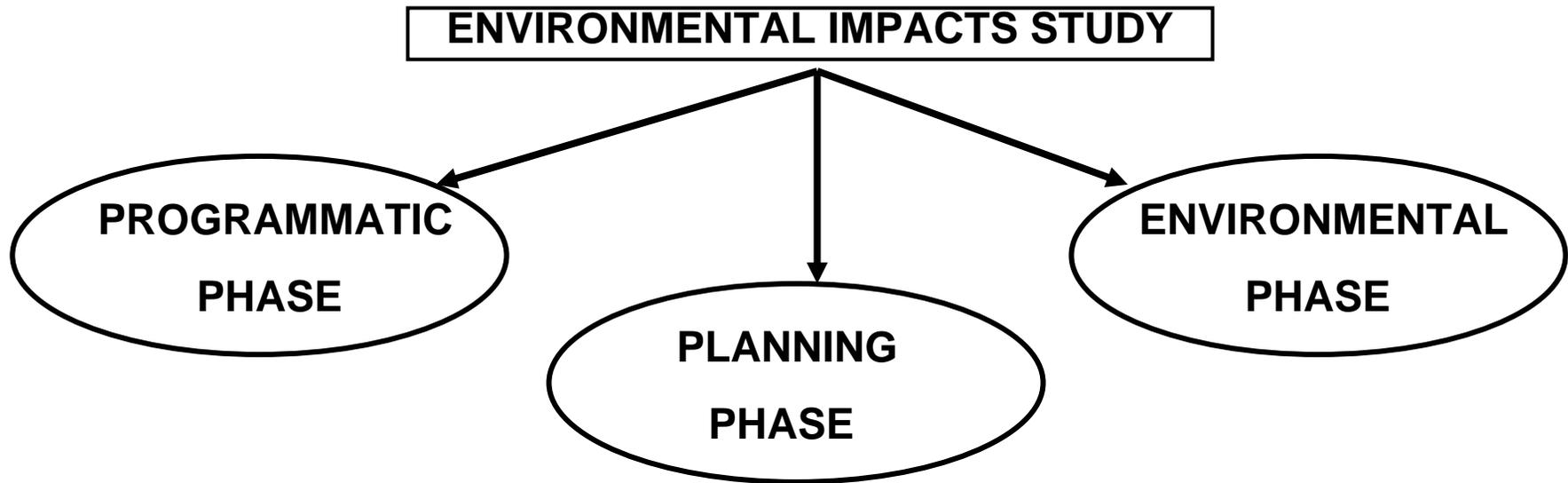
In this second Workshop “EIA of Coastal areas”, more detailed analyses will be done regarding the specific typology of coastal area project (portual areas).

In this frame we will also apply detailed tools to an EIA of a port.

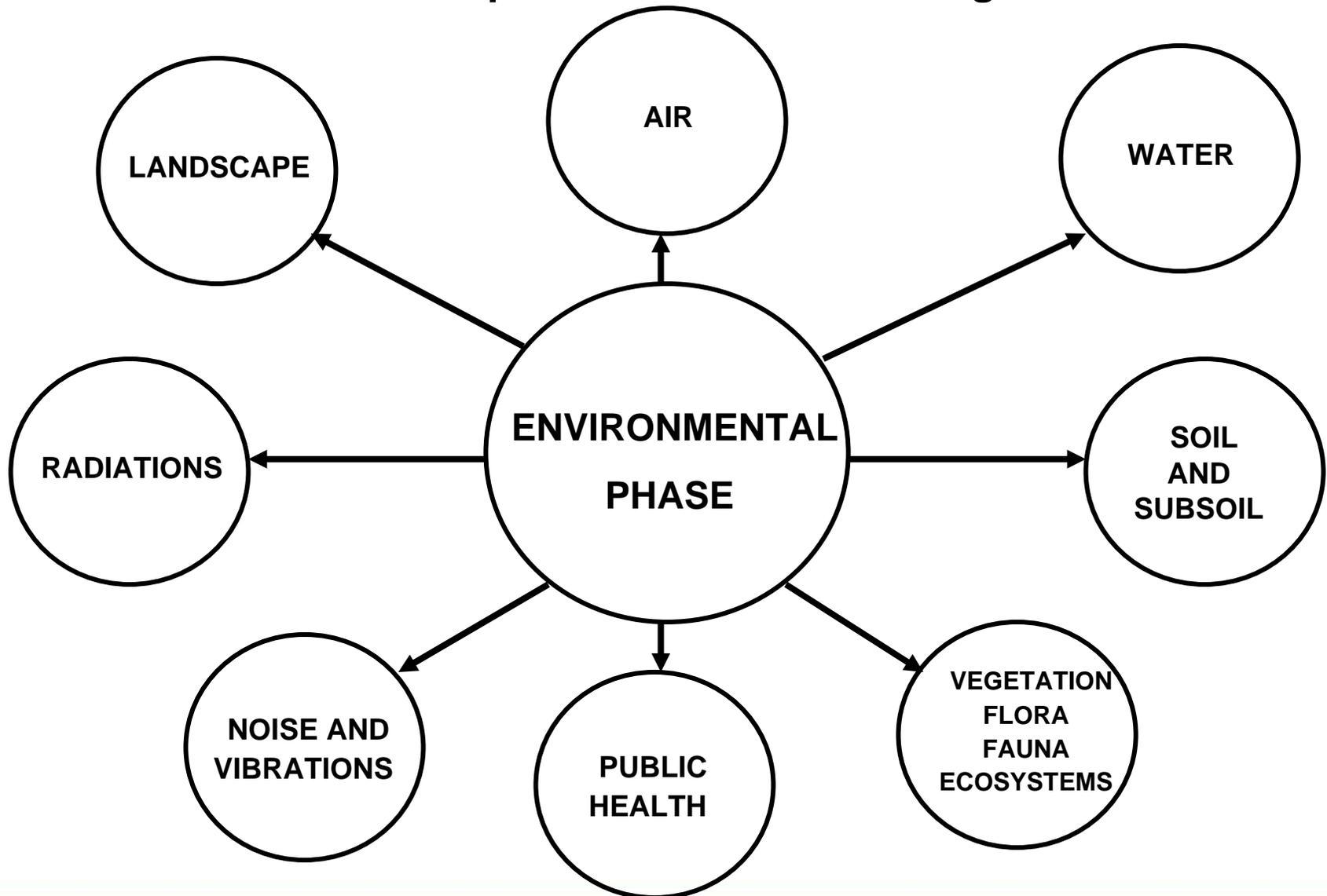
The first module is theoretic and regards the methodology to use in three phases (programmatic, planning and environmental); afterwards, during the Working Group, we will apply the data concerning knowledge, impacts identification and mitigation actions description.

The second module is more oriented to show some specific case studies of EIA already performed od coastal area projects (ports)

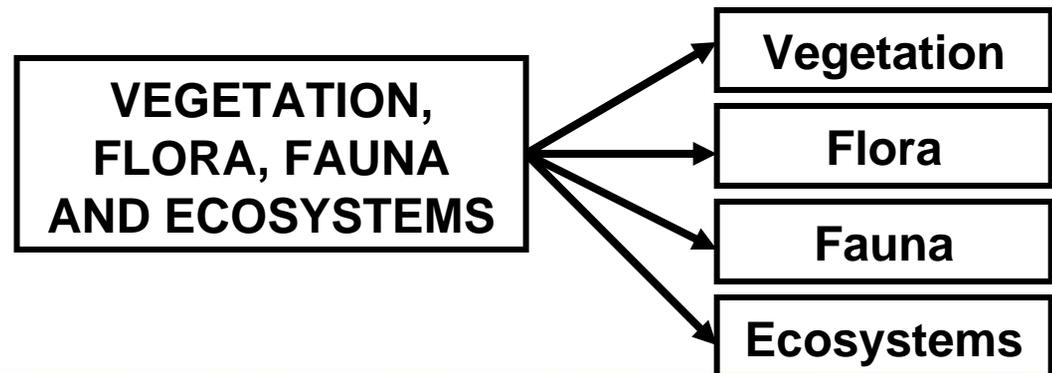
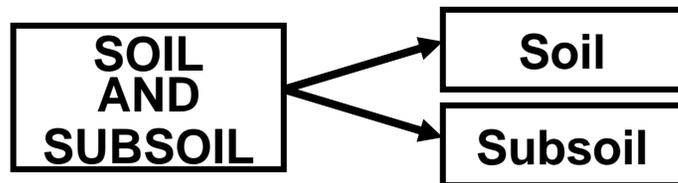
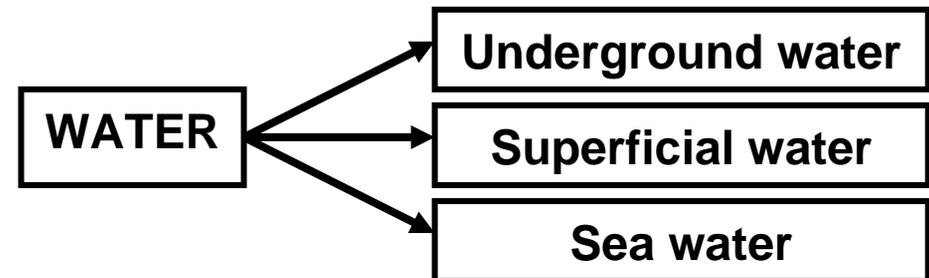
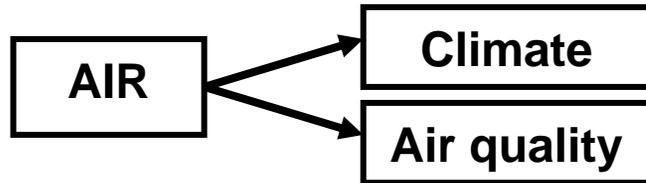
The following scheme synthesizes the structure of an Environmental Impacts Assessment. The study is articulated in three phases:



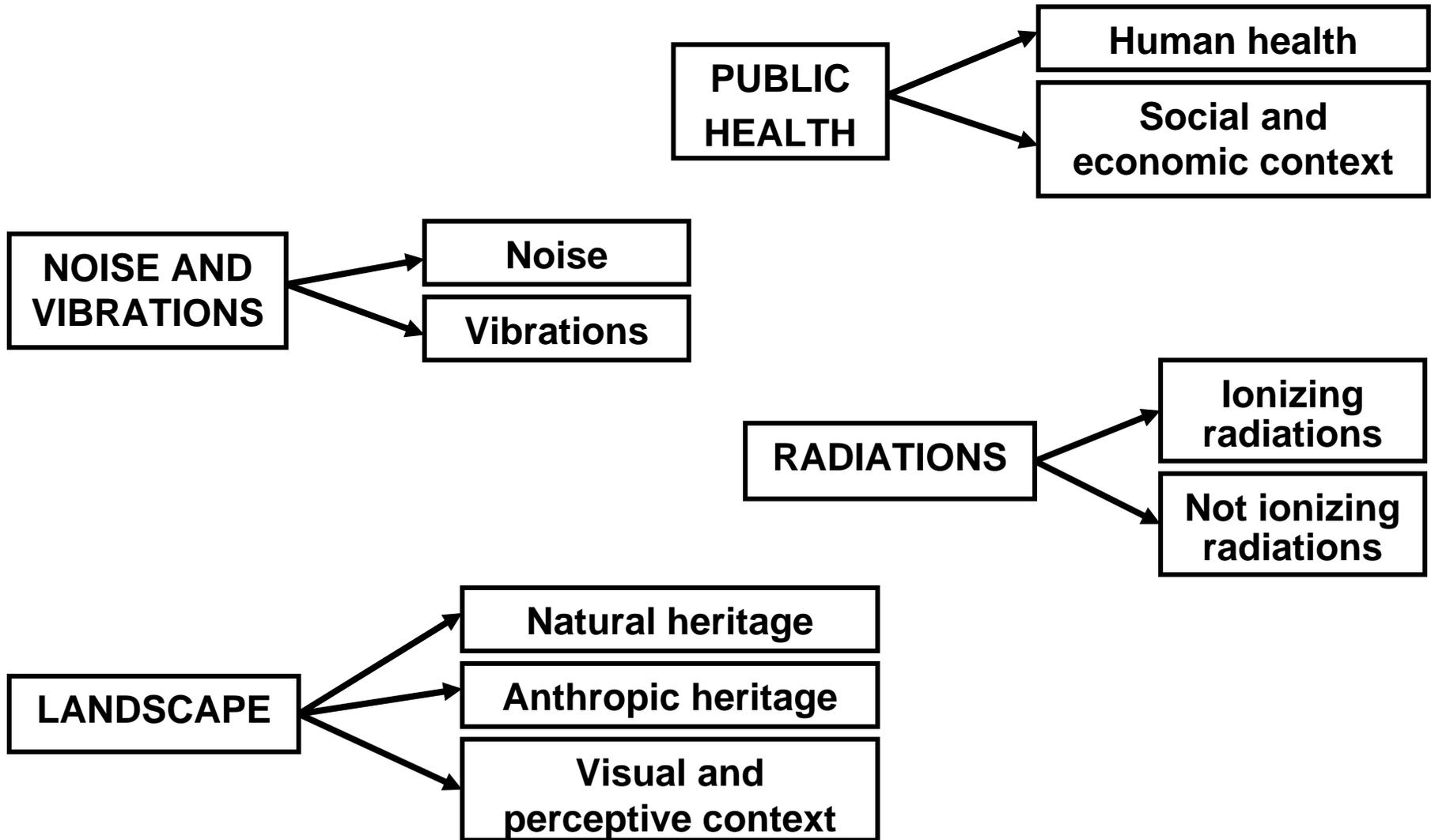
The environmental phase is articulated in eight elements:



Every element is divided in the following sectors:

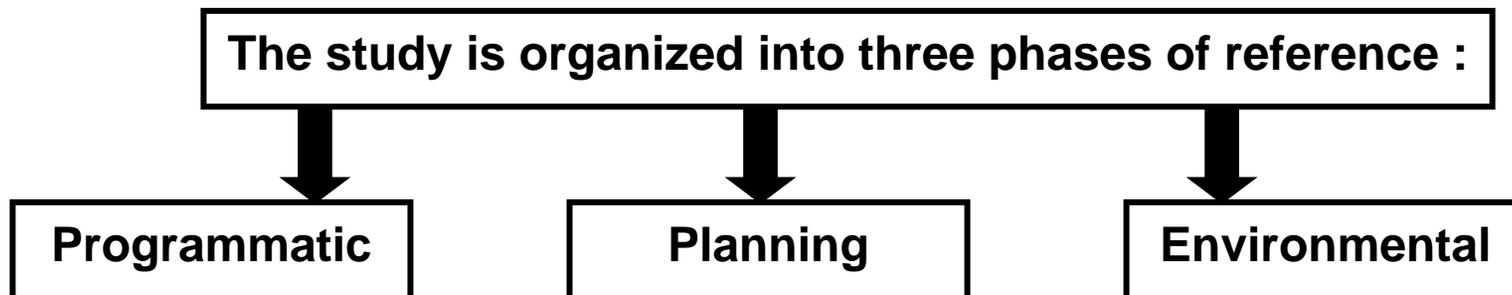


Every element is divided in the following sectors:



1. General aspects

Italian regulations, in regard to european directive, have set the technical standards for studies of environmental impacts



The study is furnished with:

- Suitable scale cartographies, in particular geographic, thematic, technical maps (general and special); aerial mapping; tables; graphs and possible extracts of documents; reference sources
- Information about the laws in force and sectional regulations
- Synthetic exposition of possible difficulties
- Non technical synthesis

2. Programmatic phase

Programmatic phase supplies the cognitive elements about connections among planning works and actions of territorial and sectional planning

includes:

- the plan description in regard to the carrying out state of planning tools (sectional and territorial)
- the description of coherence reports among the project and the aims pursued by planning tools
- the information about carrying out times of the works and the possible service or complementary infrastructures

describes:

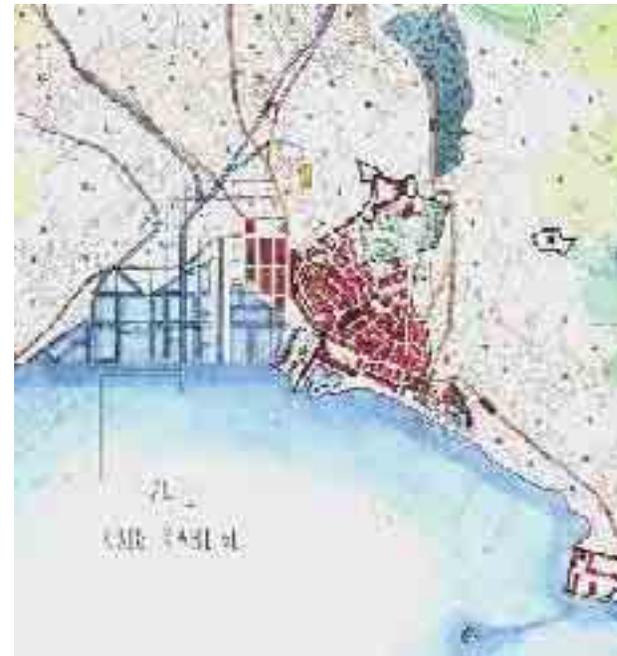
- the topicality of the project and the motivation of possible changes made after its original formulation (historical transformation of town planning structure) *(following slides)*
- the possible discords about the expectations contained in the individual planning tools

3. Programmatic phase (a)

Historical transformation of town planning structure (example)



roman epoch map



XVIII century map

3. Programmatic phase (b)

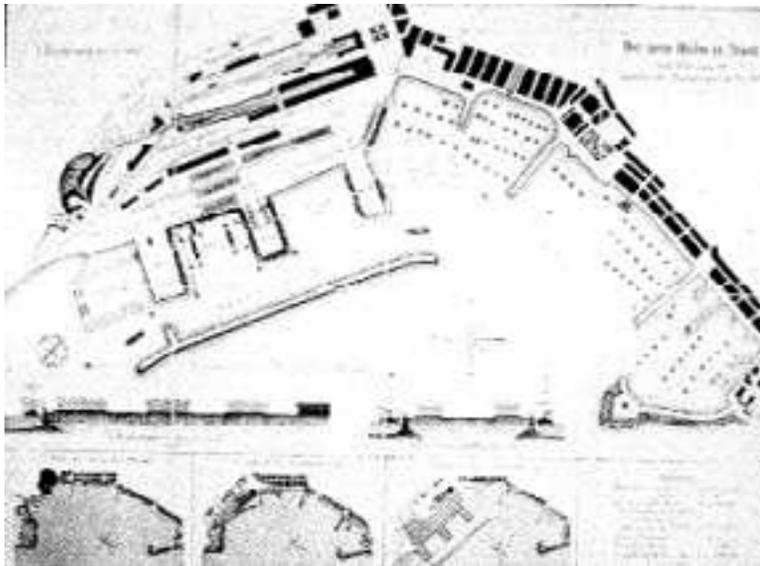


first years 1800 map



Second half century XIX map

3. Programmatic phase (c)



Port project map (1863)



Present port map

4. Planning phase

Planning phase describes the project and the solutions adopted afterwards made studies, as well as the classification in territory, understood like a place and like extensive area; it is divided into two parts:



It makes the motivations risen by the purchaser



It describes the technical motivations about planning choises, measures, actions and interventions, for the best insertion of works in the environment

Moreover it describes:

- a) technical and physical characteristics of the project; occupied areas during construction and operation phases
- b) all the restrictions (landscape, naturalistic, architectural, archaeological, historical, cultural, owned by the State and hydrogeologic) and regulations of town planning tools, landscape, territorial and sectional plans
- c) technical motivations of planning choise and of main considered alternatives *(following slides)*
- d) optimization interventions of the insertion in territory and environment
- e) interventions aimed to re-balance possible effects on the environment

5. Planning phase (a)

Typological alternatives (examples)



Dock port – two examples
Only main dike bounded by wharfs perpendicular

5. Planning phase (b)

Typological alternatives (examples)



Inland port

Where stretch of water is obtained in dry land through excavation; canal of connection to open sea



Outer port

Where stretch of water is outside to coastal line and contained by works in sea water

5. Planning phase (c)

Typological alternatives (examples)

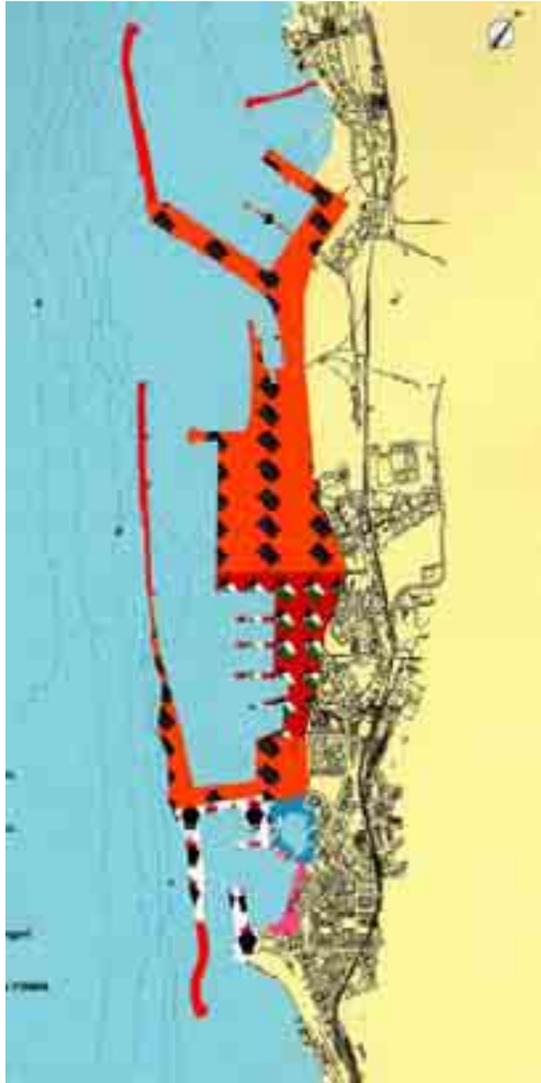


-  New works of defence
-  Service area for pleasure
-  Service area for fishing
-  Commercial area
-  Works area
-  Service area for passengers

Port with convergent wharfs

5. Planning phase (d)

Typological alternatives (examples)



New works of defence

Service area for pleasure

Service area for fishing

Commercial area

Service area for passengers

Service area cruise ships

Canal port

5. Planning phase (e)

Typological alternatives (examples)



-  New works of defence
-  Service area for pleasure
-  Service area for fishing
-  Commercial area
-  Service area for passengers
-  Service area cruise ships

Port with convergent wharfs

5. Planning phase (f)



Typological alternatives (examples)

	New works of defence
	Service area for pleasure
	Service area for fishing
	Commercial area
	works area
	Service area for passengers

Port with convergent wharfs

5. Planning phase (g)

Typological alternatives (examples)



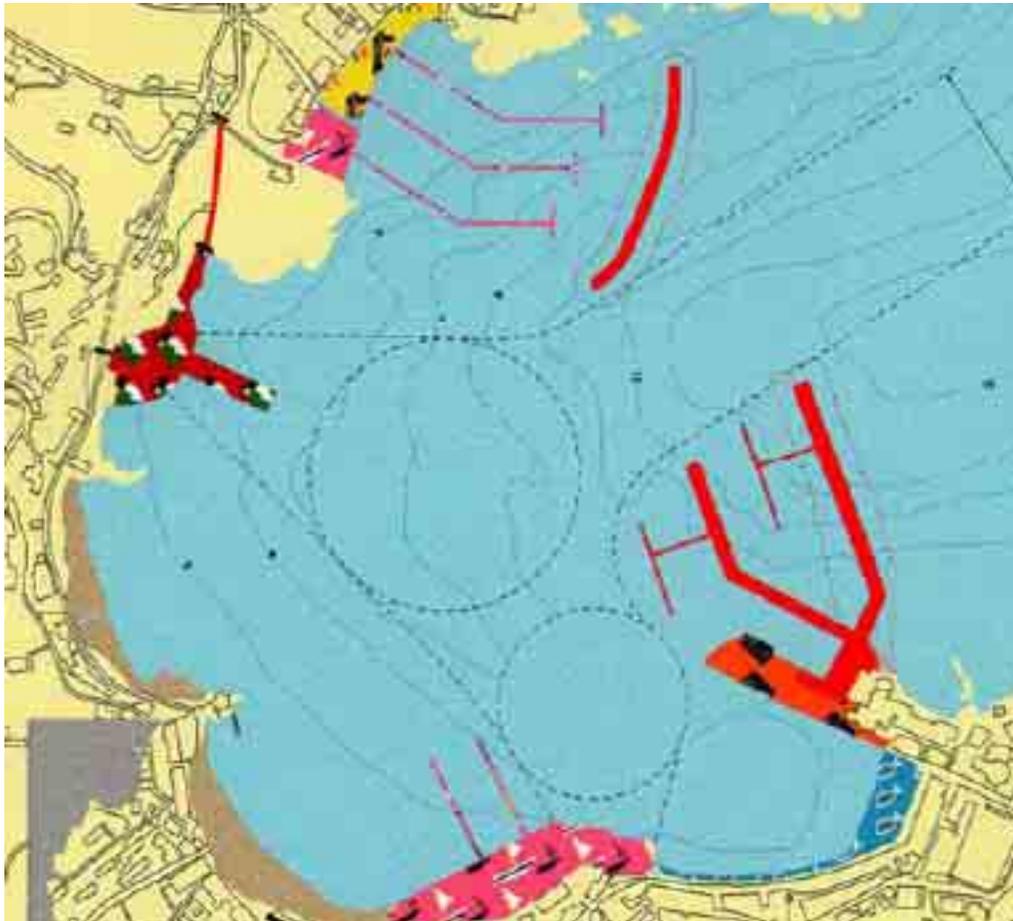
New works of defence

Service area for pleasure

Outer port

5. Planning phase (h)

Typological alternatives (examples)

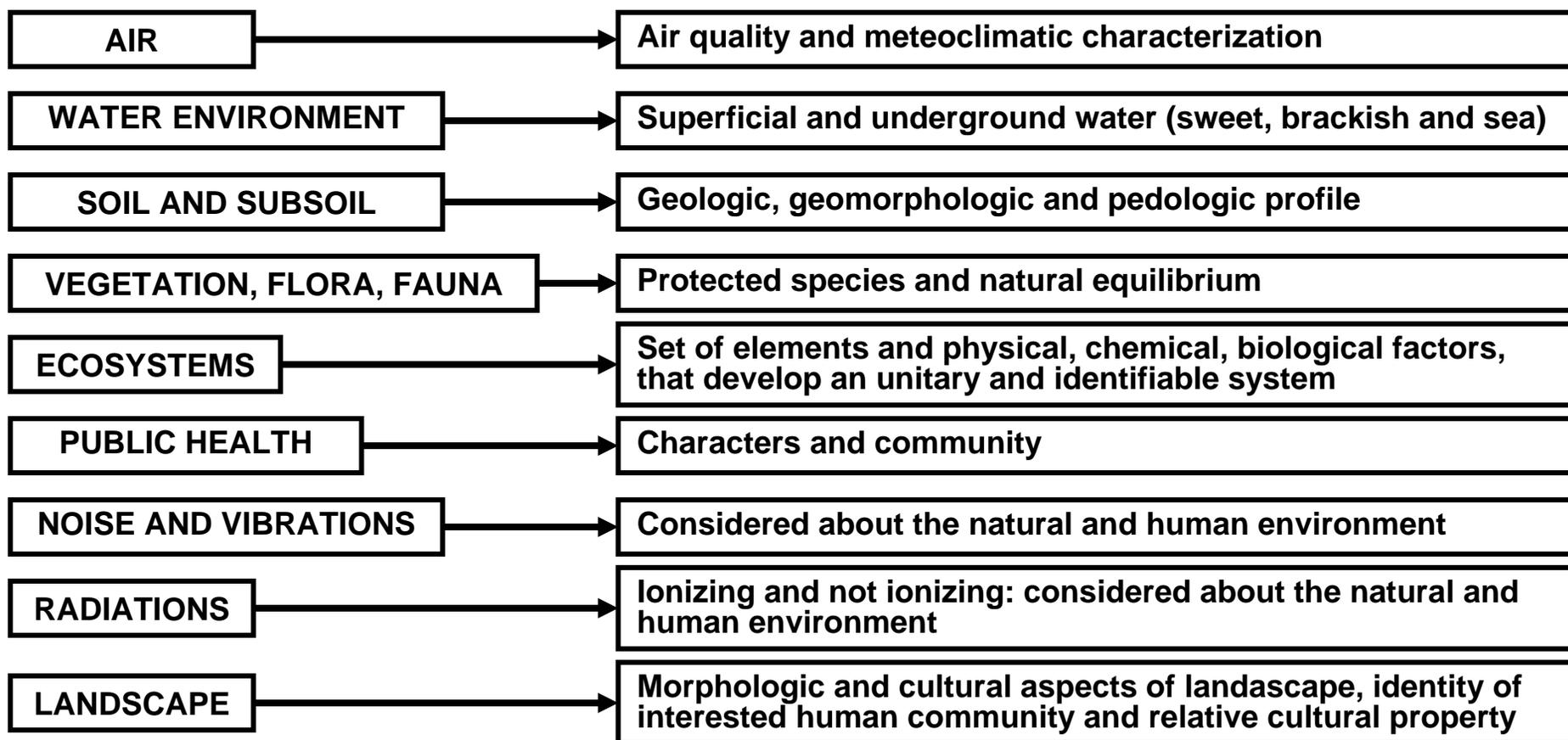


-  New works of defence
-  Service area for pleasure
-  Service area for fishing
-  Commercial area
-  Works area
-  Service area for passengers

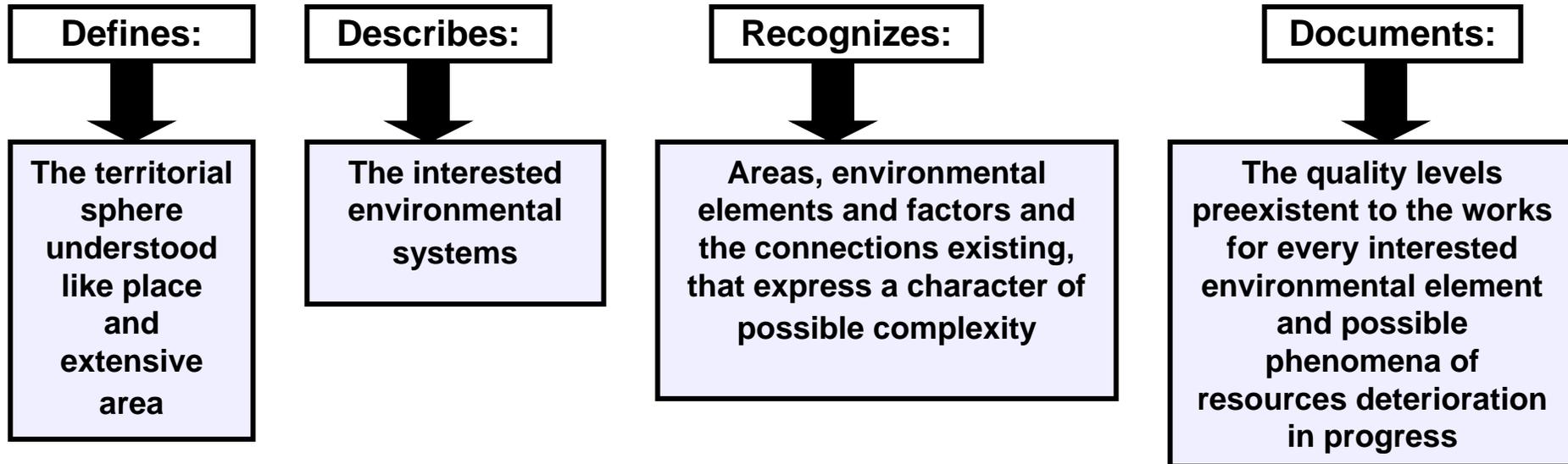
Port with divergent wharfs

6. Environmental phase (a)

Environmental phase is developed according to descriptive, analytic and anticipate principles, of the following environmental elements and factors :



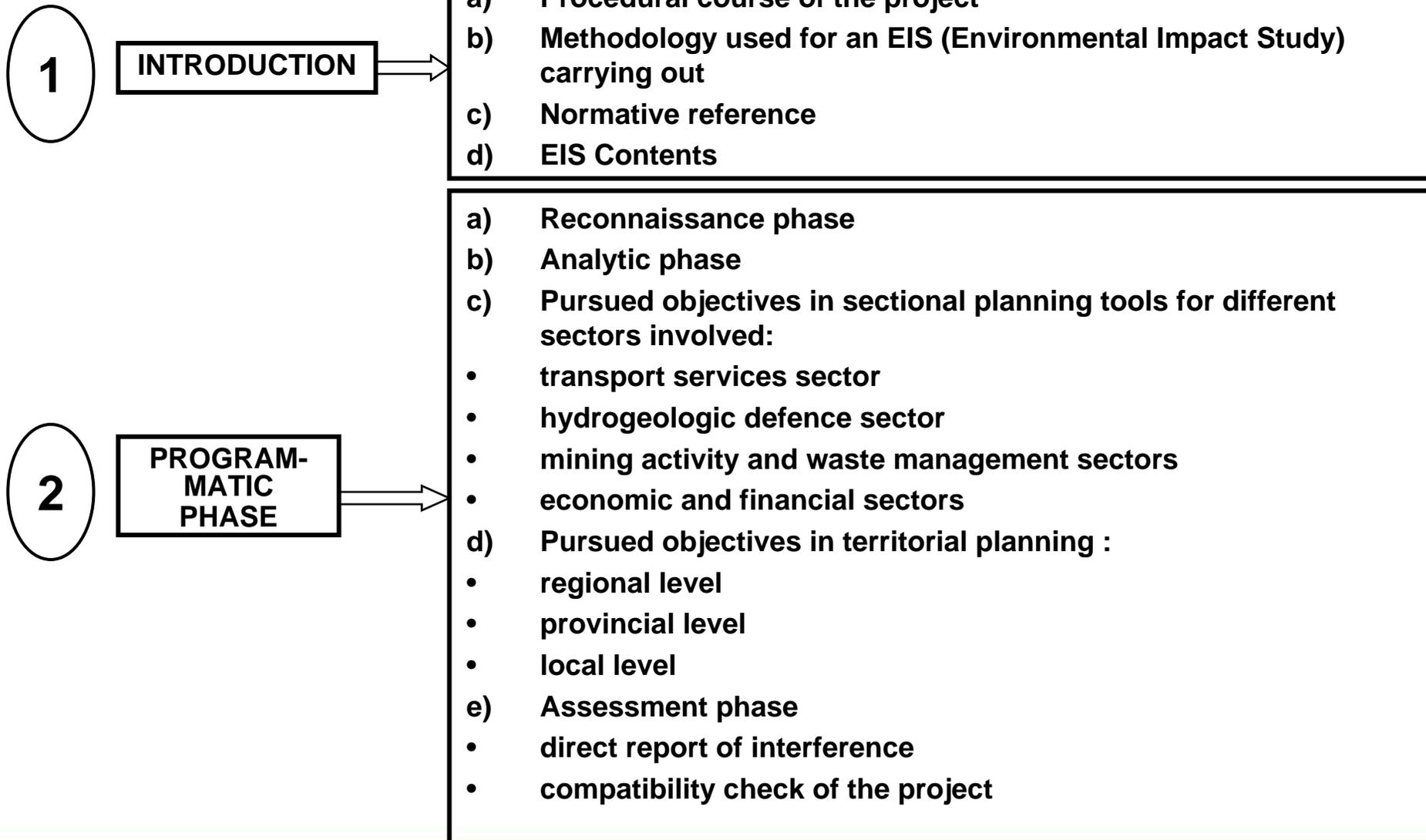
6. Environmental phase (b)



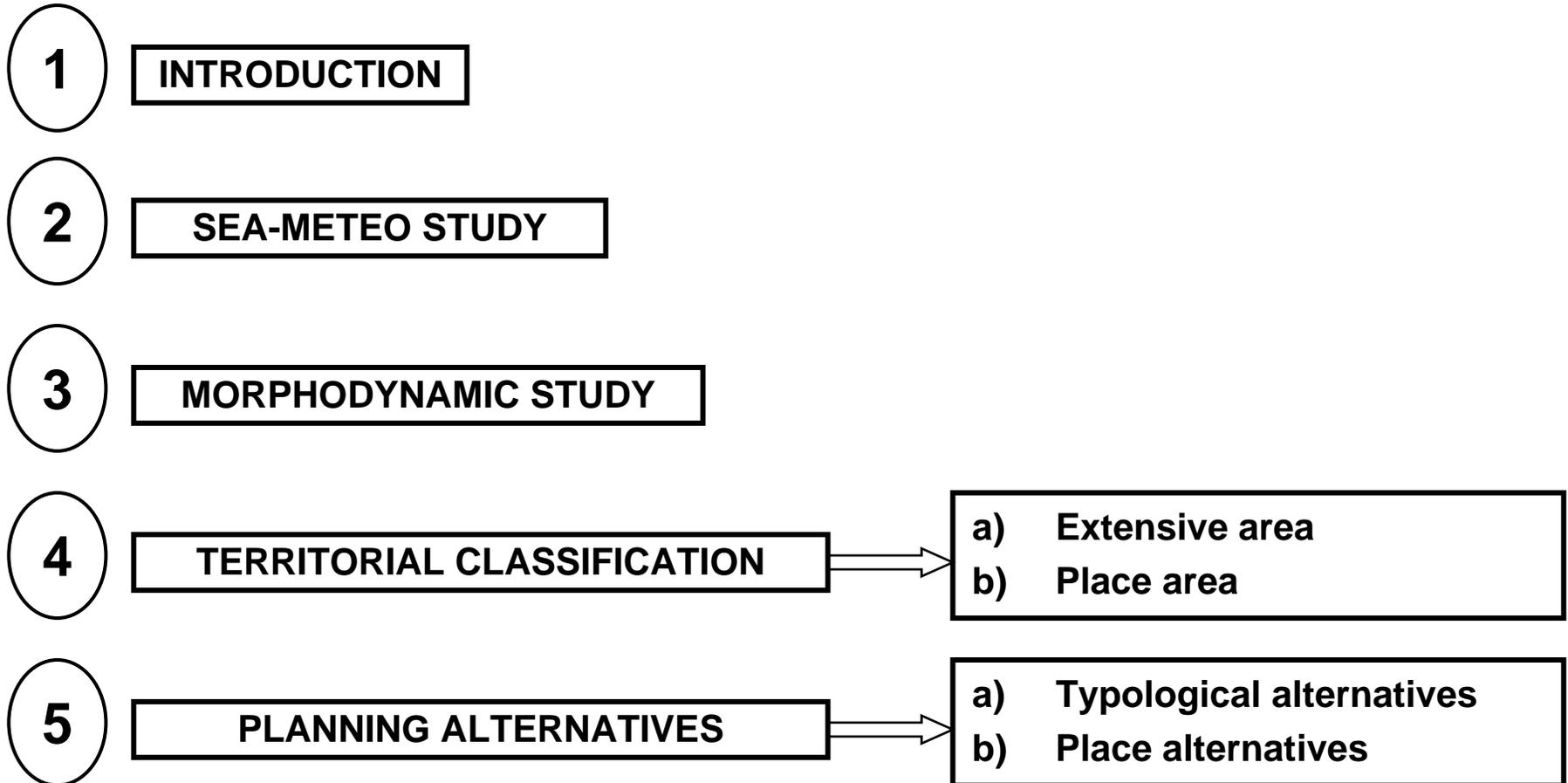
and moreover:

- a) Assesses in qualitative and quantitative way the impacts induced by works about environmental system
- b) describes the changes of use conditions and potential enjoy of territory
- c) describes the foreseeable evolution of environmental elements and factors and of overall environmental system
- d) describes and values the change, both in short and in long period, of preexistent quality levels
- e) defines the tools of management and control and the environmental monitoring networks

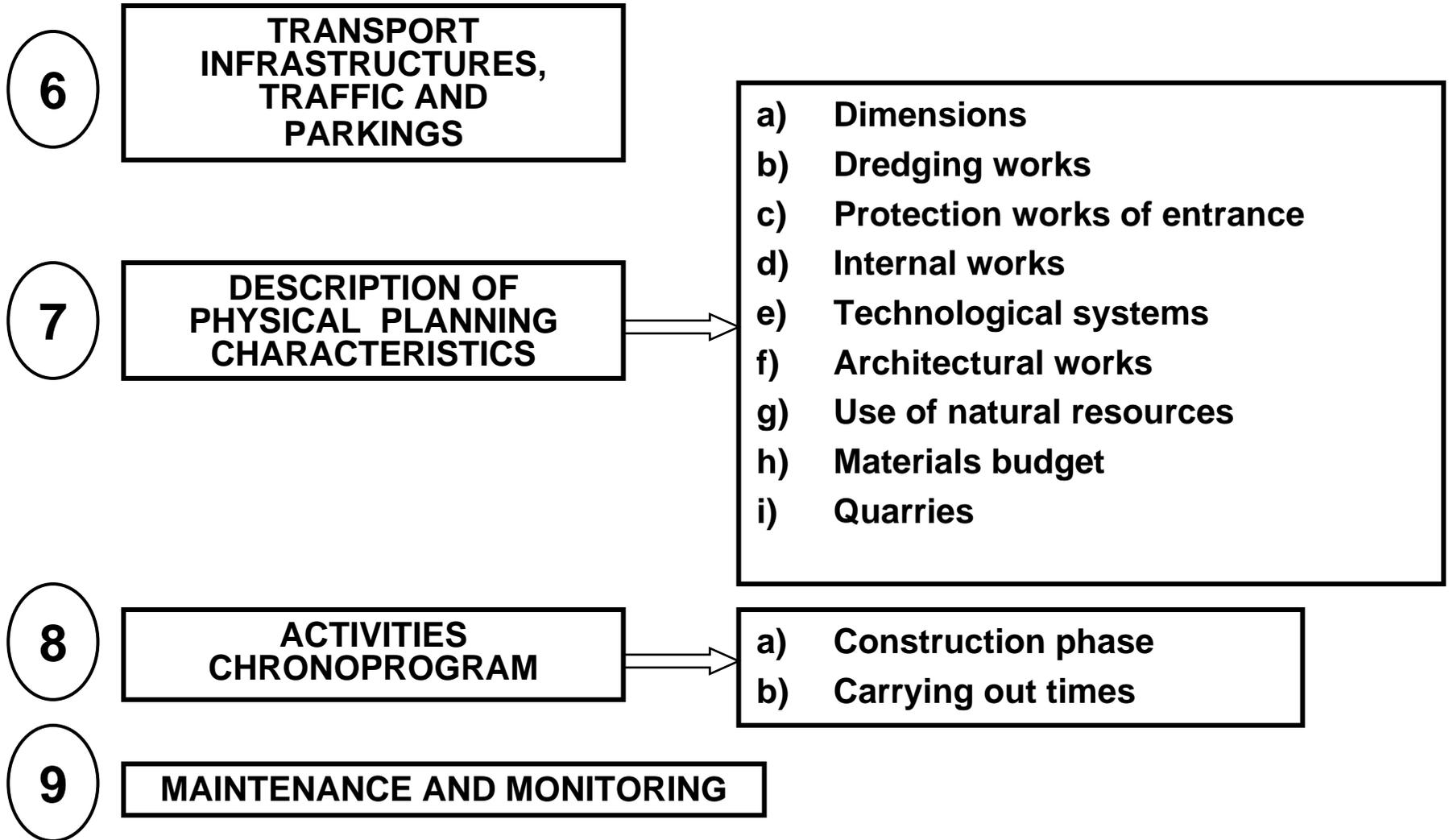
7. Example of report contents of programmatic phase



8. Example of report contents of planning phase (a)



8. Example of report contents of planning phase (b)



9. Contribution to Working group n. 1

In the previous slides I have synthesized :

- an EIA organization
- contents and description of programmatic and planning phases
- definition, description, identification and documentation of environmental phase, divided into environmental elements (air, water, soil and subsoil, vegetation, flora, fauna and ecosystems, public health and social-economic context, noise and vibrations, radiations, landscape)

Moreover I have described:

- an example of report contents about programmatic phase
- an example of report contents about planning phase

These informations let us give the first contribution to Working Group n. 1
“Perform an environmental sensitive analysis for a defined project of a port using
EIA methodology”:

Application of EIA methodological scheme (concerning programmatic and planning phases) to some possible planning typologies of works in coastal areas (a port, an industry and a tourist-hotel or residential centre....)

9. Contribution to Working group n. 1

The following form (concerning programmatic and planning phases) will be assigned and compiled by participants (associated in groups)

EIA PHASES	DOCUMENTS		
	REPORTS (*)	MAPPINGS (**)	TABLES, GRAPHS, and so on....
PROGRAMMATIC PHASES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
PLANNING PHASES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •

(*) To indicate typical contents

(**) To indicate the type of mappings, the description scale, a typical legend