

Documentation of the results in the BHP "Integration of ecological concerns into territorial planning of Ukraine at the level of United Territorial Communities (UTC)".

Preliminary note: The following text is in large parts a translation of the original Russian text of the Ukrainian project partners. For better comprehensibility, modifications were made in individual places by Anja May and Stefan Heiland.

(1) Territorial plan UTC Stepancy

The decentralization of Ukrainian administration is one of the requirements to be implemented with the signing of the Association Agreement between the European Union and Ukraine. In the course of the administrative reform, the unified territorial municipality (UTC) was created as a new spatial-administrative unit - a fusion of several municipalities within a rayon (comparable to German counties), which thus reduces the number of previous administrative units in Ukraine. This is intended to enable more efficient administration and promote economic development in the mostly sparsely populated municipalities. The fusion is voluntary and taking place at different pace. The administrative reform shifts responsibility for many tasks to the UTC level, including those for municipal spatial planning and development. This decentralization reform has exacerbated planning problems at the local level. Several factors are involved: the requirement to prepare a significant number of new planning documents within a given period of time, the lack of the appropriate human and technical resources as well as the necessary local data, methodological deficiencies in the preparation of environmental assessment for planning purposes, and the need for an overall spatial assessment - i.e., of all the municipality's resources - to increase the municipality's competitiveness in a globalized environment. This also involves the implementation of new issues such as the local implementation of the global sustainable development goals (Agenda 2030). One of the primary goals of the German-Ukrainian consulting assistance project was to develop and test appropriate methods for taking environmental requirements into account in the territorial plans of the newly created United Territorial Municipalities.

The preparation of spatial plans for the United Territorial Municipalities is regulated by law through the two State Construction Standards "Structure and Content of Spatial Plans at the State and Regional

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Levels" (DBN ¹B.1.1-13 2012) and "Structure and Content of Spatial Plans under the Jurisdiction of Village, Settlement and City Councils" (DBN B.1.1-2017).

According to the Law "On Regulation of Urban Development Activity", the regional territorial plan for the oblast level, consisting of a text and a map part, is developed from the general scheme of spatial development for the territory of Ukraine and makes basic decisions on development, planning, construction and use of a part of the administrative territory. It takes into account state interests, historical, economic, ecological, health, geographical (including landscape and recreation) and demographic peculiarities of the planning area, as well as ethnic and cultural traditions.

The consideration of landscape planning contents in the territorial plan is therefore a direct effect of the German-Ukrainian consulting assistance project. Thus, planning decisions were made in the Territorial Plan of the UTC Stepancy, which significantly strengthen the importance of landscape planning. In particular, areas with high ecological, recreational, health-promoting, scientific, aesthetic, historical and cultural value were identified and territorial planning measures for their protection or use were developed.

In accordance with the State Construction Standards, a main plan and several sub-plans or thematic maps were prepared for the UTC Stepancy Territorial Plan, namely:

1. Main plan
2. Location in the settlement system
3. Inventory (current use)
4. Existing restrictions
5. Future planning restrictions
6. Protection of critical infrastructures against natural and anthropogenic damage events
7. Traffic
8. Technical infrastructure

The following maps were developed for the first time:

9. Development model
10. Landscape plan ²
11. Social infrastructure (primary health care and educational facilities).

With this procedure, new methodological and planning territory for the Ukraine has been entered. It requires the elaboration of a landscape plan, the statements of which are used as normative standards in the strategic environmental assessment (SEA) and should be considered as nature conservation goals and measures in the territorial plan. Although the Territorial Plan UTC Stepancy was prepared as a sub-area of Kaniv rayon (according to DBN B.1.1-13:2012), the working steps differ significantly from the previous usual approach, as they also respond to the needs and peculiarities of the united territorial municipality itself (according to DBN B.1.1-2017).

¹ DBN - "deržavni budivel'ni normy" (Ukrainian). (Translator's note: State building standards).

² Theme maps landscape plan see summary (2) landscape plan UTC Stepancy

The maps of the Landscape Plan have been attached to the Territorial Plan of UTC Stepancy. The individual assessments and target statements of the Landscape Plan were mainly reflected in the planning restrictions and in the main plan of the Territorial Plan. For example, the statements on the sensitivity of groundwater to pollutants were used to justify the location of planned sub-areas of a poultry farm, those on landscape for the designation of recreation zones, and those on the fertility and erosion susceptibility of soils for the assessment of the intensity of existing and planned agricultural use. Furthermore, the assessments of the landscape plan were incorporated into the map for the protection of critical infrastructures against natural and anthropogenic damage events.

Based on the results of the environmental assessment, the requirements for residential land use have been modified and the compensation measures for transportation infrastructure projects revised.

During the project, proposals for the improvement of the conceptual apparatus and definitions, as well as for the preparation of territorial plans with integrated landscape plan, were introduced into the Draft Law No. 2280, which was adopted by the Ukrainian Parliament on 12.12.2019. Thus, in the future, territorial plans should consider the various environmental media more than before, and in particular, the recommendations of the landscape plan and the results of the environmental report, thus ensuring sustainable urban development.

The Territorial Plan of the United Territorial Municipality of Stepancy is available in Ukrainian and consists of a main plan (map) and ten sub-plans (maps) and an explanatory report in three volumes: Volume 1 - Territorial Plan (46 p.), Volume 2 - Landscape Plan (43 p.), and Volume 3 - Environmental Report (76 p.). The appendix on the following pages contains the main plan and the table of contents of the explanatory report.

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³ Comparable to the categories of land use planning in Germany

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