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YAKYM V. V.**

**REPORT ON THE STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENT**

**To develop a detailed plan of the territory for the construction of a checkpoint on the
Ukrainian-Romanian border "Bila Tserkva – Sigetu Marmatsiy" outside the settlement
v. Bila Tserkva**

Uzhhorod – 2020

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Abstract

This work is carried out a report on the strategic environmental assessment of the detailed plan of the territory for the construction of a border crossing point on the Ukrainian-Romanian border "Bila Tserkva – Sigetu Marmatsiy" outside the settlement v. Bila Tserkva.

The report was executed in accordance with the current normative and legal framework.

Detailed plan of the territory for the construction of a checkpoint on the Ukrainian-Romanian border "Bila Tserkva – Sigetu Marmatsiy" Outside the village of Bila Tserkva.

Developed in accordance with the decree of the head of the regional State Administration 22.03.2019 No 168 «on the elaboration of the detailed plan of the Territory and land management project on the allocation of land for the construction of a checkpoint in the Ukrainian-Romanian Border "Bila Tserkva – Sigetu Marmatsiy", with the purpose of construction of a checkpoint on the Ukrainian-Romanian border "Bila Tserkva – Sigetu Marmatsiy", outside the settlement v. Bila Tserkva, respectively, the head of Rakhiv District State Administration from 20.05.2019 № 158.

A detailed plan of the territory is one of the means to create an effective management system in town planning and urban planning.

INTRODUCTION

With the signing of the Agreement on Association of Ukraine with the EU and the European direction of development of society, the concept of promoting sustainable development of territories by providing environmental protection, safety of life and health protection, integration of ecological requirements during development and approval becomes more and more important in national and regional policy. state planning documents. The emergence of this concept is associated with the need to address environmental issues and take environmental issues into account in the planning and management decisions on environmental safety.

The Strategic Environmental Assessment of Town Planning Documentation provides an opportunity to focus on a comprehensive analysis of the potential environmental impact of the planned activity and to use the results of this analysis to prevent or mitigate environmental impacts in the detailed planning process.

1. CONTENT AND MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE STATE PLANNING DOCUMENT, ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER STATE PLANNING DOCUMENTS

The detailed plan is a local town-planning documentation, which is developed to determine planning organization and functional purpose, spatial composition and development parameters and landscape organization of the block, Microdistrict, The rest of the locality intended for complex construction or reconstruction and is subject to strategic environmental assessment.

Detailed plan of the territory for the construction of a checkpoint on the Ukrainian-Romanian border "Bila Tserkva – Sigetu Marmatsiy" outside the settlement v. Bila Tserkva is being developed to clarify the position of the district planning project Rakhiv District and the registration of land management projects concerning the allocation of land plot for construction and servicing of a checkpoint on the Ukrainian-Romanian border "Bila Tserkva – Sigetu Marmatsiy" outside the settlement v. Bila Tserkva, existing territory, river-bed Tisa, approximate area of 14.00 hectares.

Detailed plan of the territory: to arrange transport routes of the project territory located outside the village Bila Tserkva, completing the formation of existing building in the surrounding areas to the projected land, placing on the this territory of the driveway to the planned point of transition with relevant existing and projected engineering networks, communications and transport, pedestrian routes.

Detailed plan of the territory for the construction of a checkpoint on the Ukrainian-Romanian border "Bila Tserkva – Sigetu Marmatsiy" outside the village Bila Tserkva is developed on the basis of a design task provided by the Rakhiv District State Administration according to the order of the head of Rakhiv District State Administration dated 20 May 2019 № 158.

In developing a detailed plan of the territory for the construction of a checkpoint on the Ukrainian-Romanian border "Bila Tserkva – Sigetu Marmatsiy" outside the settlement v. Bila Tserkva takes into account programs of development of engineering transport Infrastructure, current city planning documentation at the local level and information of the State land cadastre.

According to Part 1 of article 3 of the Law of Ukraine "on environmental impact assessment", implementation of environmental impact assessment is mandatory in the process of making decisions about the planned activities, determined by parts of the second and third article of the third. Such planned activity is subject to environmental impact assessment before the decision on conducting the planned activities.

General technical characteristics, including the parameters of the planned activity

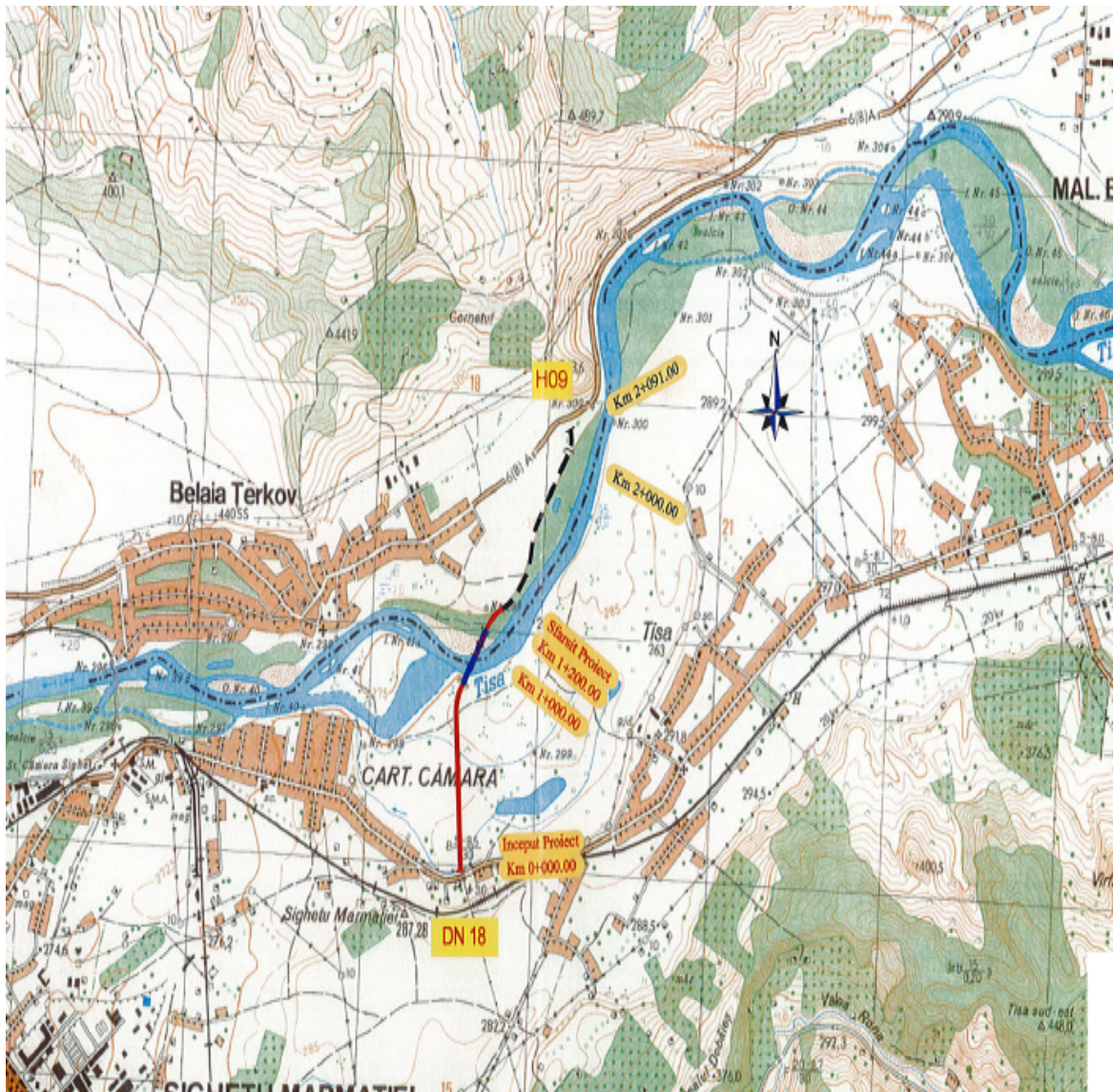
The projected facility provides: the construction of an international border crossing point on the Ukrainian-Romanian border.

Table 1. MAIN TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

N/A	Name	Unit	Area
1	The total area of the hectare	ha	11.4668
2	Building area	ha	0.4082
3	Total area of asphalt covering	ha	8.6741
4	The total landscaping area	ha	1.3619
5	Service Area	ha	3.3283
6	The percentage of construction	%	3.56

Land plot of about 11.4668 hectares, located outside the village of Bila Tserkva.

At the time of strategic environmental assessment, land plot is not formed according to the LAW "on the State land cadastre" Therefore, the cadastral number is undefined. Land plot is located in the land reserve Bila Tserkva Village Council, lands shrubs.

Situational plan diagram (Fig. 1)

Strategic environmental assessment of the detailed plan of the territory for the construction of a checkpoint on the Ukrainian-Romanian border "Bila Tserkva – Sigetu Marmatsiy" outside the settlement v. Bila Tserkva, Rakhiv District, Transcarpathian Region corresponds to the fourth objective of the Regional development strategy for the Transcarpathian region for the period 2021 – 2027, namely "ensuring environmental protection, ecologically balanced and rational nature management and spatial harmony".

2. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CURRENT STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT, INCLUDING PUBLIC HEALTH, AND PREDICTIVE CHANGES IN THE STATE IF THE STATE PLANNING DOCUMENT IS NOT APPROVED (ACCORDING TO ADMINISTRATIVE DATA, STATISTICAL INFORMATION AND RESEARCH RESULTS)

Rakhiv District is located in the eastern part of the region. Area of the District is 1.87 thousandkm², which is 14.7% of the area. It is bordered: in the south with Romania, to the north and east – with the Ivano-Frankivsk area, in the west with the Tyachian district. The composition of Rakhiv District includes M. Rahiv, 3 smt.: Velykyi Bychkiv Village, Kobyletska Polyana, Yasinya and 28 villages including Bila Tserkva.

As of December 1, 2019 in Rakhiv District is home to 90.4 thous.persons, which is 7.3% of the population of the region.

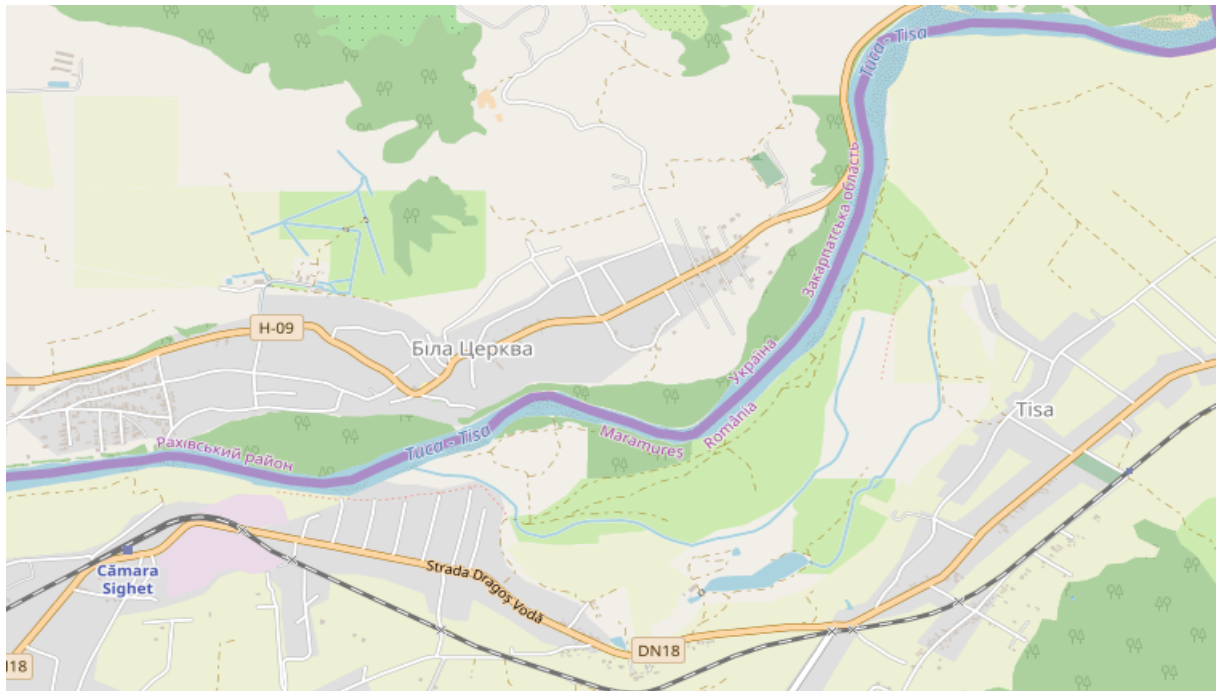
In the structure of busy district dominated education (2.7 thousand people), industry and health (1.5 thousand people).

According to the forecast of population of the district in 2031, will be 94.5 thousand people. Total number of labor resources will be 48.8 thousand people.

At the end of the forecast horizon the number of inhabitants of the region will be in this case 1304.5 thousand people.

The further development of Rakhiv region is connected exclusively with development of touristand recreational sphere. For a more convenient stay of tourists from the European region provides for the construction of crossing points through the Ukrainian-Romanian border, including near the village Bila Tserkva. Negative factors – considerable remoteness from the regional center should be compensated by the significant potential of recreational, mineral-raw, forest and water resources.

Plan-scheme v. Bila Tserkva (Fig. 3)



Hydrography and relief

The current stage of development of the Carpathian Mountains and their foothill deflections continues today under the influence of endogenous and exogenous processes. As we can see from the above, the Carpathians are really young mountains, and the lowland and foothills of Transcarpathia became dry land only about 10 million years ago, which is a moment compared to geological epochs.

Formation of the Carpathian Mountains was accompanied by deep faults of the Earth's crust as a result of the mountains rising and lowering the territories of deflections (Transcarpathian and Precarpathian). Such deep faults form enormous stresses in the earth's crust and are, therefore, a prerequisite for the development of volcanic activity. In the Pliocene era, the Transcarpathian deep rift formed, which led to volcanic elements, the result of which are volcanic cones, domes and extinct volcanoes. Thus, in particular, the Vygortat-Hutyn volcanic ridge arose. The completion of its formation occurred when the bend of the Transcarpathian depression has changed to its uplift.

Rakhiv district - the district is located in the highest mountain part of the Ukrainian Carpathians in the east of the Transcarpathian region. Rakhiv District Center. In the west it borders with the Tyachiv district, in the north and east with the Ivano-Frankivsk region, in the south with Romania. To the north rise the Privododilny (Inner) Gorgans, to the west - Svidovets, to the northeast - Chornohora (mountainous parts of the Polonin Range), to the south - Rakhiv Mountains.

40 km from Rakhiv, in the Chernogorsk massif, is the highest peak of the Ukrainian Carpathians and Ukraine in general - Mount Hoverla (2061 m above sea level). Six other Pentecostal peaks stand next to each other - Brebeneskul, Petros, Pip Ivan Chernogorsky (Montenegro), Ribs, Gutyn-Tomnatic and Menchul.

The relief of the highlands is marked by traces of ancient glaciation with characteristic glacial forms - karst and trough valleys.

The Ukrainian part of the Eastern Carpathians, as well as the whole Carpathian Arch, refers to the Alpine Geosyncline area. They are part of the northern branch of the Alpine fold belt. Complex fold-coating structures that form them, emerged mainly as a result Cainozoic (Alpine) folding. In the mountains of Rakhiv there are two main tectonic zones-the outer fleece Carpathians and internal limestone-crystalline-volcanic Carpathians, which fringed Precarpathians provincial and Transcarpathian internal prohyons. The Ukrainian Carpathians are mainly external Carpathians as the second zone is deeply omitted and hidden under neogenic sediments. Within Ukraine, only the Marmarosh zone of the domestic geomorphologists refers to the inner Carpathians. The natural border between the Outer Carpathians and Transcarpathian Prohynom is Peninskaya zone. In the geological structure of the territory is dominated by thicker Cretaceous and Palaeogene fleece-sandstone, aleuths and arginine; Exits Jurassic Limestone (Peninskaya or steep zone) and Paleozoic shale crystalline (marmarosh zone).

The largest raising of the vertex surface is typical for Chornogora (2061 m), Marmarosh Crystal Massif (1946 m), Svydovitsa (1883 m), Gorgan (1836 m). The modern relief was formed due to the uneven newest raised (in Pliocene-quadernary period) and erosion dismemberment. Less resistance of fleece rocks against denudation-the reason typical for the Carpathians smoothed forms of relief. Hardness and firmness of crystalline breeds of Marmarosh massif caused heavily dissuned relief of this territory with deep gorges, sharp ridges and peaks. The Montenegrin ridge, Svydovtsy and Maramorosh are represented by traces of Pleistocene glaciation-punishment, glacial circaks, Trovy valleys, and moraine. The Peninsk zone characterizes the presence of numerous rocky outputs of limestone and Dolomite Triassic, Jurassic and lower-Cretaceous age as isolated steep-peaks. In this area, well expressed karst, especially its underground forms-caves, mines, grottoes.

The area is rich in mineral and geothermal waters. A number of mineral springs of Rakhiv region contains up to 20 vitally essential for microelements health.

Black Tisa originates on the northeast slope of the ridge Svydovets at an altitude of 1400 m N. R. M. Length of its 49 km, pool area 567 km². From the leakage to the village of Chorna Tysa the river flows in the latitudinal direction from west to east, between the Gorganas and Svydoviets, and then turns to the southwest, and in this direction proceeds to the merger with the white crucible, cutting across the highest part of Poloninsky spine. Pool Black Yew is quite lying in the mountainous area, which determines the mountain nature of the regime and structure of the river valley. Its valley is deep, weakly winding. The width of the channel varies from 10 to 25-50 m. Depth in the Mezhen 2.0-0.5 m, during floods increases to 4-6 m speed of the flow in the Avengers 1.0-1.5 m/s. Average costs 12.3 m³/s (Belin). Near the village of Yassin on the left side in black Tysu flows in the Lazeshchyna River (length 21 km, pool area-159 km²).

The white Tisa originates on the southwestern slope of the Chornohora at the height of 1650 m. M. and flows in latitudinal direction from east to west, separating the Chornohora from Rakhiv. It is a typical mountain river with large sloping slopes (10 m/km), with deep narrow and slightly winding valley, with steep forested slope, which often break down to channel steep cliffs. Its length is 19 km, catchment area 489 km². Average flow rate of 2-3 m/s, average costs 13.5 m³/s (village Roztoky).

Kosovo is the first right tributary of the yew at its top. By the nature of the water regime

and structure valley it is a typical mountain river. Originates on the southwestern slope of the Svydovets Ridge and flows in the southwestern direction parallel to Black Tysi (below S. Yasinia) on the narrow deep valley with steep forested slopes. Its length is 44 km, pool area 157 km². The average speed of the flow of 2-4 m/sec.

The Shopurka-the rights of tributary of Tidi-is formed by the merger of small shopurs and the Middle River, which originate on the southwestern slope of Svydovets at an altitude of 1580 m. M. They flow parallel to Kosovo by narrow deep valleys, which are almost completely covered with forest. Shop length 13 km (with small Shopurka 41 km), catchment area 283 km². River Mountain Type. The width of the pool is 8-10 km, the slope of the slopes of 20-40 °, and the drop of channel is 26 m/km. The speed of the flow in the Mezhen 2-3 m/s. Average costs 8.9 m³/S.

Length R. Apshivtsi – Right tributaries Tisi – 39 km, catchment area 226 km². This is a typical mountain river that flows in the southwest direction along the narrow deep valleys.

The area has a number of beautiful natural lakes that belong to the glacial karst. Apshinets Lake is located in the Apshinets tract at an altitude of 1487 m a.s.l., its area is 2.6 hectares, its maximum depth is 3.3 m. Lake Vorozheska is located in the Vorozhskaya tract at an altitude of 1460 m a.s.l., area lake - 0.75 ha, maximum depth - 4.5 m. Lake Gureshaska is located in the tract Gureshaska at an altitude of 1577 m a.s.l., its area - 1.35 ha, maximum depth - 1.2 m. Dragobratsky Square lake - 0.1 ha, maximum depth - 1.2 m, located at an altitude of 1600 m. The upper lake is at an altitude of 1628 m a.s.l., its area - 0.24 ha, maximum depth - 3 m. the lake is located on you Honeycomb is 1515 m a.s.l., the lake area is 0.2 hectares, the greatest depth is 2 m. Lake Brebeskul is located at an altitude of 1801 m a.s.l., its area is 0.4 hectares, the greatest depth is 2, 8 m. The area of Lake Nesamovite - 0.3 ha, maximum depth - 1.5 m, is at an altitude of 1750 m a.s.l. Lake Marichyka is located at an altitude of 1510 ma.s.l., its area is 1 ha, its maximum depth is 0.8 m. The area of Lake Breskul is 0.1 ha, its maximum depth is 1.2 m, it is at an altitude of 1750 m a.s.l.

The picturesque Trufanets waterfall (area - 0.37 hectares) is located in quarter № 12 of the Svidovetsky forestry.

River water fluctuations significantly throughout the year. A characteristic feature of the intra-annual runoff distribution is the presence of floods on the rivers for most of the year, unstable summer-autumn and winter borders and fuzzy spring waterfalls formed by melt and rainwater.

Climate

According to the years of observation in Rakhiv District, the average annual air temperature is 8,7 ° Celsius. On hot summer Days (July, August), the absolute maximum temperature can be up to 37,7 ° heat. During winter thaw temperature may increase to 12-14 ° Celsius. In winter the absolute minimum is 31 ° Celsius.

The climate is temperate continental. Average humidity of air 70-80%. Summer is warm and long. It occurs in the second half of October. Spring is early and comes from the second decade of March. The average temperature in July is + 18°...+ 22 ° C, and the most beautiful month of January from -4° to -9 ° C.

Spring frost ends on average in the twenties of April, and the first autumn-begins October 10-28; The duration of the frost-free period, depending on the relief, fluctuates within 170-190 days.

Soils

Soils Rakhiv District light brown forest soils, and in the upper reaches of black and white brown mountain-forest soils. They are formed under fir, fir-spruce and beech forests and spread to the lower border of alpine and subalpine meadows. This is the most common

background type of soil in the Transcarpathian region. Their soil-forming process takes place in a humid climate under a woody plant formation on all well-drained rubble, rich in primary minerals - the eluvia and deluvia of the Carpathian flysch, metamorphic and magmatic rocks.

Area soils formed in temperate climates with sufficient moistening. In river valleys and the lowlands they were formed on ancient and modern river sediments. In the mountainous part of the district area clearly monitors vertical differentiation of soil and vegetation, which is closely related to the tiers of the relief of the territory. Within the river basins strip of brown mountain-forest soils under beech forests in the western mountainous part, the mountain ranges from 300 to 1500 m above sea level.

Such clear dependence of soil properties from the properties of the parent breeds shows about the constant youth of soil.

Soil survey in Transcarpathia was conducted in 1957-1960. On the basis of soil, agrochemical, land reclamation and geobotanical surveys, the characteristics of agricultural lands of collective farms and state farms were given by the genetic type of soil, nutrient supply, acidity, erodibility and other natural factors that influence. On the basis of examination and generalization of district maps of soils, a regional soil map was produced in the scale of 1: 200000 by specialists of the Transcarpathian land survey expedition of the Institute "Ukrzemproekt".

Plan of soils scheme of Bila Tserkva (Fig. 4)

Code: 177 Title: Brown mountain-forest medium to deep and deep ash soil



Code: 183 Title: Turbid soils



Code: 181 Title: Soil-deep soils



Code: 173 Title: Brown mountain forested soils



Code: 189 Title: Lawn-brown soil silt soils



Call Number: 182 Title: Turbid soils with shallow soils

Flora and fauna

Natural resources of Rakhiv region are rich and varied, that provides activities of different branches of people's-economic complex in the area. The biggest wealth of the area are forests of about 60 percent of the area. The majority of it is coniferous (spruce, fir), less this mixed forests-coniferous-beech. The territory of the district is one of the most ecologically clean territories of Ukraine. The lack of environmentally friendly enterprises, a significant area of protected areas contributed to the preservation of natural environmental systems.

In the area there are all, known in the region landscapes from plains, floodplain

wetlands to alpine subalpine meadows, swamps, rocky placances.

Low-lying and pre-mountain parts are almost completely anthropogenously mastered. Agricultural landscapes consist of hayfields, arable land, two-sided, perennial plantings-gardens, a small number of preserved forest landscapes.

Mountain forests in the lower zone consist of oak-Bukovo, beech and beech-fir forests. Formation of natural spruce forests occupies the highest high degree of forest cover. Within the reserve, clean ciansform the upper border of the forest in Gorgany, Svydovtsy.

Above the forest zone are located subalpiyskami and Alpiyski Meadows with the fragments of thickets of krivelosye. A small area is crooked with the domination of the Pine Mountain (lot) and Alder Green (Lelychu), a protected array of oak-gingival Forest, which is the place for the setting of valuable hunting species of animals and birds, such as: capreolus European, wild pig, forest squirrel, European mink, badger, musatra, Pheasant , Kurika Syrah, Heron Syrah and others. There is also a forest cat, which is listed in the Red Book of Ukraine.

Objects of Natural Reserve Fund

The area of protected areas is 40367.41 hectares. The largest environmental object of the district is Carpathian Biosphere Reserve, which has several large arrays in the area. Much of the small protected sites-sanctuaries and monuments of nature of local significance became part of the National park. In addition, there are objects of national significance, as a forest reserve "Dibrova". There are many hydrological monuments of nature of local significance-mineral springs, some of which are outside the reserve.

Parks-park Art monuments occupy the total area of 7.4 hectares, have recreational, sanitary-improving, aesthetic and historical and cultural loads.

1. Lands of water fund, wetlands, water protection zones. The land of the water fund covers an area of 1195 hectares. These are the main rivers of the district - the upper reaches of the Tisza River, the Sopurka River, the White Stream with their coastal protection stripes, water protection zones. Among them, 1174.1 hectares are occupied under natural watercourses and rivers, 3.9 hectares of natural high mountain lakes are occupied under artificial watercourses, canals, ditches, among which the largest is Lake Apshinetske, Marichyka, Nesamovite " etc. - high altitude lakes, which are objects of conservation and recreation.

The wetlands are represented by peat oligotrophic marshes of 5.2 ha. Among them, the largest is the Andromeda Conservation Swamp in the village. Black Tisa with a unique floral grouping.

2. Forest lands.

There are four permanent forest users operating on the territory of the district - SC "Rakhiv Forestry", SC "Yasinyansky Forestry", SC "Velikobychkivsky Forestry" subordinated to the State Forestry Committee of Ukraine, Carpathian Biosphere Reserve, UNDP. Part of the forests, especially within settlements, of the former forests of the dissolved Rahivagrolis MinAPC forestry are still in an uncertain state due to delays in the process of land acquisition and transfer by forest holders and uncertainty with the land users of these lands. Most of the area is made up of solid arrays of fir and fir fir forests.

Forests in the area cover an area of 147231.8 hectares, incl. covered with forest vegetation 135942,6 ha. The forests of the area are based on spruce, fir, fir, beech-fir, beech forests. Subalpine meadows are formed of mountain pine, Siberian juniper and alder green. A

small part of the plantations with the participation of the relict autochthonous pine species of European cedar, berry. Within the alpine meadows, unique shrub groups with the dominance of the rhododendron of the Eastern Carpathian have been preserved. Oak-beech and oak-hornbeam-beech and oak forests are found in the southwestern part of the district.

3. Lands for recreational purposes, which are used for organization of mass recreation of population and tourism and holding of sporting events, including lands of sanitary appointment with their natural resources.

Lands for recreational purposes occupy the total area of 1371.4 hectares. This is a significant number of ski bases and holiday homes of different levels, sanatoriums and children's health centers. The most famous health resort is "Girska Tysa" sanatorium in Kvasy.

4. Agricultural lands of extensive use - pastures, meadows, hayfields and the like.

Agricultural land on the territory of the district covers an area of 36,251.4 ha. A very small part of the territory is occupied by arable land, which represents the highest degree of anthropogenic changes and is not the object of the ecological network. These lands occupy 1990 hectares.

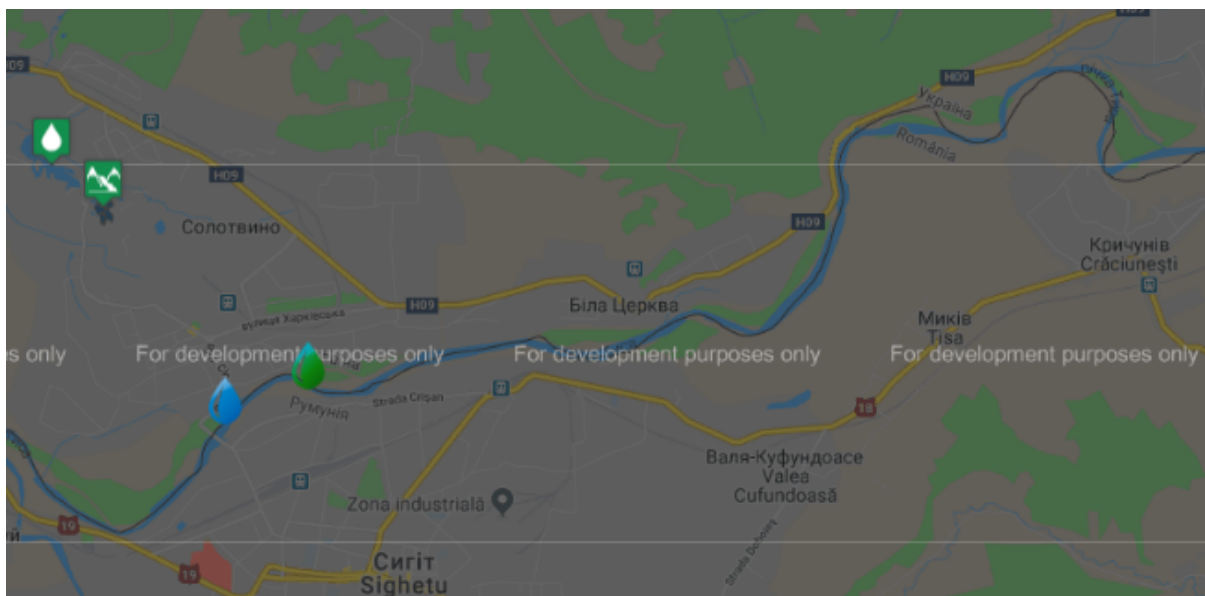
Perennial plantings cover only 190 hectares. These are neglected gardens that can be equated with forest plantations.

The hayfields in Rakhiv district cover an area of 19210.3 ha, pastures 14284.3 ha, incl. mountain - 10276,3 ha. A large part of hayfields and pastures are actively used by the population due to lack of farmland. Shepherdling has retained its traditional character. Cattle grazing is restricted only to protected meadows, which are the main reserves for the conservation of high alpine meadow vegetation and fauna.

5. Other natural Territories and objects (stone plactions, Sands, saltmarshes, degraded lands, land plots within which there are natural objects with special natural value).

This category of lands in the area occupies 2185.9 hectares. This is in the vast majority of alpine scattering, ravines, eroded hills slopes, rocky exits, old, not acting and acting careers, vidvaly. There are several operating marble open quarries in the area.

Plan-layout of the nature reserve fund in the village Bila Tserkva (Fig. 5)



3. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ENVIRONMENT, LIFE CONDITIONS OF THE POPULATION AND HEALTH STATUS IN AREAS THAT ARE LIKELY TO BE AFFECTED (ACCORDING TO ADMINISTRATIVE DATA, STATISTICAL INFORMATION AND RESEARCH RESULTS)

To determine the most acute problems and real possible ways of their solution in the field of atmospheric air protection in Rakhiv District, Transcarpathian region, including the village Bila Tserkva, at the level of regional authorities of Transcarpathian region. During 2016 there was a slight increase of pollutant emissions into the atmospheric air from stationary sources of contamination. Volumes of pollutants received in the air pool in 2016 from stationary sources of pollution, according to the main department of Statistics, increased in comparison with 2015 year by 10.4% and make 4.9 thousand tons against 4.4 thousand tons in 2015. Of the total pollutant emissions 54.6% constitute substances belonging to greenhouse gases, in particular, Methane. In addition, 0.1 million tons make up the volume of carbon dioxide emissions.

Proceeding from the analysis, it can be concluded that the most acute problem in the sphere of atmospheric air protection is the use of obsolete heat energy technologies for heating residential premises, which leads to negative impact on the state Environment and public health and emissions from motor transport passing through the locality. The use of a program-oriented approach is the most acceptable for the authorities to solve this problem.

Public health is the most vulnerable component, which is adversely affected by atmospheric air emissions.

Socio-demographic indicators v. Bila Tserkva and public health

In the region for a number of years there is a reduction in population, due to specific demographic processes, deterioration of health indicators, reduced material welfare and departure the Romanian population for permanent residence in Romania.

Demographic indicators and public health are sensitive indicators that reflect changes in the environmental quality of the environment. Numerical data indicate that in ecologically unfavorable areas the increase in mortality and morbidity of population is registered, while it is tracked a certain relationship with environmental characteristics of the District (table 2).

Table 2. Adult incidence rate in Rakhiv district, 2015-2017 (Per 100,000 adults)

Administrative territory	2015	2016	2017
Rakhiv Raion	58061.2	55167.9	53818.3

In the structure of adult morbidity leading city the following disease classes:

Respiratory diseases-35.3%

Digestive system Diseases-7.3%

Circulatory system diseases-12.55%

Changing the age structure of the population, reducing the quality and longevity is the consequence of many economic, social and environmental factors, among which environmental pollution occupies a significant place. High air pollution-one of the main factors of increasing the risk of mortality and incidence of population.

The ingress of pollutants into the human body through the respiratory system causes the risk of developing their disease. In addition, solid particles are precipitated on the surface of the earth and can get to respiratory and digestive organs.

Analysis of the current state of the environment

According to the main department of statistics in the Transcarpathian region, emissions of pollutants into the atmospheric air with stationary sources of pollution for 2017 year are 3.2 thous. etc.

Table 3. Emissions of pollutants and carbon dioxide into the atmosphere (1990-2018).

	Volumes of pollutant emissions			In addition, carbon dioxide emissions		
	Total, THSD, etc	Including the		Total, mln, etc	Including the	
		Stationary sources	Mobile Sources ¹		Stationary sources	Mobile Sources ¹
1990	294.5	188.2	106.3			
1991	374.1	193.6	108.5			
1992	139.3	173.5	65.8			
1993	179.3	140.5	38.8			
1994	87.5	59.0	28.5			
1995	36.7	13.2	23.5			
1996	32.0	11.6	20.4			
1997	29.7	11.7	18.0			
1998	47.5	8.6	38.9			
1999	44.7	7.0	37.7			
2000	40.7	7.7	33.0			
2001	41.7	7.8	33.9			
2002	40.3	7.8	32.5			
2003	49.0	13.3	35.7			
2004	32.4	9.6	22.8			
2005	65.9	26.6	39.3			
2006	70.7	25.6	45.1	0.7	0.7	
2007	88.2	22.9	65.3	0.4	0.4	
2008	91.3	23.2	68.1	1.5	0.6	0.9
2009	87.6	21.4	66.2	1.2	0.4	0.8
2010	87.3	17.6	69.7	1.1	0.2	0.9
2011	89.4	17.2	72.2	1.3	0.4	0.9
2012	72.1	8.1	64.0	1.1	0.2	0.9
2013	69.1	7.6	61.5	1.1	0.2	0.9
2014	60.5	3.9	56.6	0.9	0.1	0.8
2015	54.2	4.4	49.8	0.8	0.1	0.7
2016	4.9	4.9		0.1	0.1	
2017	3.2	3.2		0.2	0.2	
2018	4.0	4.0		0.2	0.2	

¹for 1990-2002 GG. Data on road Transport is displayed;
 Since 2003 -For road, rail, air transport;
 Since 2007 -For road, rail, air transport and production technology.
 Formation and treatment of waste¹ (1995-2018 biennium)

Describing the state of atmospheric air in the whole Transcarpathian region, it should be noted some of its improvement and stabilization of pollution levels during 2013-2015 years, because many industrial enterprises have reduced their capacity, and some at all Stopped working.

The dynamics of pollutant emissions in the atmospheric air in the Transcarpathian region are given in table 4.

Table 4. Dynamics of the main indicators of waste management I-IVhazard classes, thousand tons (in the form of statistical reporting № 1-waste)

№	Indicators	2015 year	2016 year	2017 year
1	2	3	4	5
	Formed	133.7	155.6	168.8
1	Received from other enterprises	35.7	37.1	38.5
	Including from other countries	-	-	-
2	Burned	5.9	7.0	6.3
	including in order to generate energy	4.6	6.2	4.6
3	Used (utilized)	0.9	0.3	0.2
4	Defterminated (destroyed)	-	-	-
5	Sent to the organized warehousing (burial) Vault	125.6	142.5	163.9
6	Transferred to other businesses	20.7	45.9	31.3
	including other countries	-	-	0.1
7	Directed to the places of unorganized storage outside of enterprises	-	-	-
8	Loss due to leakage, evaporation, fires, theft	0.0	0.0	0.022
9	Availability at the end of the reporting year in stores of the organized warehousing and on the territory of enterprises	1838.9	1970.1	4.0

Table 5. Discharge of return water and pollutants by main water users - pollutants of surface water objects of Transcarpathian region.

Name Wateruser-Polluter	Availability, capacity (m ³ /day), efficiency (use of power) of treatment facilities	Water Object	2015 year			2016 year			2017 year		
			Volume of discharge of reverse waters, mln. m ³	Including the amount of discharge contaminated (no cleaning) and insufficiently cleaned back waters, mln. m ³	The amount of pollutants discharged from the reverse waters, T	Volume of discharge of reverse waters, mln. m ³	Including the amount of discharge contaminated (no cleaning) and insufficiently purified reverse waters, mln. m ³	The amount of pollutants discharged from the reverse waters, T	Volume of discharge of reverse waters, mln. m ³	Including the amount of discharge contaminated (no cleaning) and insufficiently purified reverse waters, mln. m ³	The amount of pollutants discharged from the reverse waters, T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Vodokanal City Uzhhorod	50000.0	R. Uzh	17.89	0.348	9941.0	17.416	0.465	9841.15	19.865	1.565	11065.3
LLC "Vodokanal Karpatvisas"	5280.0	K-L Verke	0.491	0.491	314.519	0.39	0.39	317.45	0.371	0.371	349.8
MMP Mukachevo vodokanal	16000.0	Latoritsa	7.787	0.17	5652.82	8.468	0.16	6073.9	8.515	0.16	5308.3
Vodka-l-Chop Chop City Council	2250.0	R. Tysa	0.365	0.103	207.86	0.352	0.229	206.16	0.15	0.15	170.251
RKP Rahivteplo, Rakhiv City	10800.0	R. Tysa	0.188	0.188	117.05	0.189	0.19		0.197	0.197	129.4
VHCS, Vinogradiv	5500.0	R. Tysa	0.482	0.217	320.376	0.506	0.052	292.4	0.561	0.561	362.351
VHCS, Tyachiv		R. Tysa	0.103	0.103	74.44	0.106	0.106		0.083	0.083	64.24
KPV Sotolvyno	2500.0	R. Tysa	0.062	0.062	37.963	0.068	0.068		0.068	0.068	
Communal Services ", V. Berezniy	1200.0	R. Uzh	0.129	0.062	99.355		0.066	88.93	0.136		160.63
KP "Komunalnyk", Perechin	1044.0	R. Uzh	0.186	0.155	91.14	0.141	0.042	89.8	0.178	0.178	122.349
VUVKG Hust	13500.0	R. Tysa	0.529	0.191	213.839	0.511	0.19	391.0	0.617		349.492
KP Vodokanal service "	2000.0	R. Vych		0.026	33.276		0.027	30.1	0.066	0.066	

Table 6. Water supply and drainage

Name of Settlement	Share of the population with access to water supply systems (centralized, etc.),%	Share of the population with access to drainage systems (centralized, etc.),%
Total by region	37.3	26.4
Including:		
In the cities	85.6	80.0
In urban-type settlements	48.1	39.0
In the Villages	14.5	1.0

Proceeding from the foregoing, it is possible to specify the following key problems of the city Council in the field of environmental protection (Table 7).

Table 7. Problems in the environmental protection industry

№	Problem
1	Unsatisfactory state polygons solid household waste (MSW)
2	Placement and disposal of MSW
3	Absence of enterprises on recycling of MSW
4	No or unsatisfactory sewer network condition
5	Insufficient efficiency of treatment facilities
6	Low level of ecological culture in population representatives
7	Low use of alternative energy sources
8	Insufficient development of the ecological monitoring system
9	Weak motivation of influence of local self-government bodies on the processes of anthropogenic load in settlements
10	Low level of energy efficient technologies implementation

4. ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS, INCLUDING THE RISKS OF IMPACT ON PUBLIC HEALTH RELATED TO THE DOCUMENT OF STATE PLANNING, IN PARTICULAR IN RELATION TO TERRITORIES WITH CONSERVATION STATUS (ACCORDING TO ADMINISTRATIVE DATA, STATISTICAL INFORMATION AND RESULTS OF RESEARCHES)

Environmental problems and risks on the health of the population relating to the detailed plan of the Territory concerning the construction of a checkpoint on the Ukrainian-Romanian border "Bila Tserkva – Sigetu marmatsiy" outside the village of v. Bila Tserkva, Rakhiv District, Zakarpattia Oblast, in particular, in relation to territories with conservation status, is insignificant.

Table 8. Key potential environmental problems and risks (and their links to the detailed site plan for the construction of the crossing point on the Ukrainian-Romanian border "Bila Tserkva - Sighetu Marmatsiei"), outside the settlement of Bila Tserkva village of Rakhiv district of Zakarpattia

The main risks	Characteristics of risks	Territorial bind	Measures defined by the draft of renewed General plan
Air pollution	Pollutant emissions by stationary and mobile sources	Trunk and intra-quarter ride	Development of City Road network, modernization of existing objects and installations of modern type with use of natural sources of energy
Impact on public health	Contamination of Atmo-spheric air, mainly emissions of pollutants from motor transport	Trunk and General streets.	Development of City Road network through partial reconstruction of existing street and construction of new streets
Water basin Condition	Sewerage or centrally located with treatment buildings and from the water surface runoff, which is formed in the city without cleaning; deterioration of the hydrological regime of the river	Selbyshchy territory of the city where it is held DFR, floodplain rivers	Development of autonomous sewer system and rain sewage; Implementation of Opleksu hydrotechnical measures
Biodiversity	Insufficiency of the ordered green zones and adjoining territories		Landscape organization of green areas and adjoining territories

5. COMMITMENTS IN THE FIELD OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, INCLUDING THOSE RELATED TO THE PREVENTION OF NEGATIVE IMPACT ON PUBLIC HEALTH, ESTABLISHED AT THE INTERNATIONAL, STATE AND OTHER LEVELS RELATING TO THE DOCUMENT OF STATE PLANNING, AS WELL AS THE WAYS OF TO ACCOUNT FOR SUCH LIABILITIES DURING THE DRAFTING OF THE STATE PLANNING DOCUMENT

Environmental commitments envisage the improvement of the entire parcel of land to be built. Access to the construction will be done through the street network.

In the process of strategic environmental assessment of the detailed plan of the territory regarding the construction of the border crossing point on the Ukrainian-Romanian border "Bila Tserkva – sigetu marmatsiy" outside the village of Bila Tserkva was considered a significant number of documents containing environmental objectives and relevant tasks in the field of health and socio-economic development. It should be noted that different development programmes include Similar, although not always identical, are environmental objectives. For example, the main goals and objectives are defined by environmental protection programs, which at regional and local levels are repeated in the local and regional level socio-economic development programmes and in target programs of the local and regional level.

The analysis also included goals that are relevant to the general plan, and goals that can be solved at a different level of planning. Based on the content of the general plan,

experts/performers of SEA have evaluated the level of compliance of the objectives set out in the project update of the general Plan, environmental objectives established at the regional level, and key relevant purposes.

Based on the analysis of these purposes, it can be noted that the objectives in the field of atmospheric air protection, which are created at the regional level, will only be partially implemented in the Town planning documentation project, mainly as regards reservation of certain areas of functional use in construction, streets and roads, creation of green plantations within sanitary-protective zones. Emission reductions can be achieved by reducing emissions from traffic transit.

The implementation of energy efficiency goals, obtaining energies from renewable sources, and reducing pollutant emissions from combustion plants is possible at the stage of choosing design and technological solutions at the stage of working design. Separate facilities of heat supply systems, which is ensured in the process of development of environmental impact assessment of the object projected.

In the field of water resources, the construction of water-supply networks and sewage systems, the target is defined in several target programs, defining specific measures for the reconstruction or construction of engineering networks of buildings and networks, which are envisaged for implementation in the short term and are fully accounted by a project of urban planning documentation. The improvement of surface water quality can also be achieved by increasing the network of rainwater drainage and construction of local wastewater treatment facilities at the production sites; Creation and landscaping of coastal protective strips for all water facilities. Also, measures on engineering preparation and protection of the Territory from adverse natural processes, both in areas of existing buildings and in areas of promising urban development are envisaged.

In the field of soil protection the project of town-building documentation envisages creation of landscape-recreational zones with placement of objects of public development of recreational-tourist directions on the sites of ineffective use, located in Within the limits of possible flooding of the 1% provision by the waters and partially subjected to the processes of degradation.

One of the most important issues for the settlement is waste disposal, which is carried out on the territory outside the settlement and depends on the implementation of the decisions defined by the SHW treatment programs at the regional level. The decision of the General plan in the field of SHW management fully considers the goals and projects envisaged by regional target program on facilities for recycling and utilization of SHW, the placement of which is envisaged outside the settlement.

In the field of biodiversity, the project to update the general plan envisages the creation of green common areas and green spaces of limited use and special purpose.

In the field of healthcare and socio-economic development, the solution of the city planning documentation is sufficiently taken into account the goals defined at the regional and local levels by selecting areas of certain functional use and Necessary area for placement of health care and social protection establishments, sport-improving and sports facilities, institutions of culture and art, culture and leisure, trade enterprises, catering and household Services and other institutions and organizations.

Environmental commitments envisage the improvement of the entire parcel of land to be built. In order to improve the sanitary and hygienic characteristics of the air, soil, ground and

surface waters of the territory, the project proposes a number of measures.

It is planned to develop a working project for the removal of fertile soil and soil with subsequent use for landscaping and sowing lawns.

6. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES, INCLUDING FOR THE HEALTH OF THE POPULATION, INCLUDING SECONDARY, CUMULATIVE, SYNERGISTIC, SHORT-, MEDIUM- AND LONG-TERM (1, 3-5 AND 10-15 YEARS, RESPECTIVELY, AND 50-100 IF NECESSARY YEARS), PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY, POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES

Exposure to atmospheric air. As a result, the planned activity provides a slight increase in emissions of pollutants into the atmospheric air.

Impact on water resources. The planned activity assumes no significant influence on water resources to perform measures, implementation of which will not lead to an increase in the volume of discharges of water in surface waters.

Waste. Planned activities do not involve the implementation of measures, implementation of which will increase the volume of waste.

Impact on land resources. Due to the implementation of the planned activities is not envisaged changes in topography or characteristics, the emergence of threats such as earthquakes, landslides, mudslides, land flows and other similar threats.

Impact on biodiversity and recreation areas. The planned activities do not provide for the implementation of tasks that can lead to a negative impact on biodiversity and recreation areas.

Influence on the cultural heritage. The implementation of the planned activities will not adversely affect the existing objects of historical and cultural heritage.

Impact on population and infrastructure. The planned activity does not imply emergence of new health risks of the oblast. At the same time, they will have a positive impact on building road and transport infrastructure on the area of regional significance.

Environmental management, monitoring. Planned activities do not involve weakening of legal and economic control mechanisms in the field of environmental safety.

When conducting the planned activities will be possible during the monitoring of ambient air, or rather generalized data on the composition and volume of pollutant emissions; Assessment of pollution level and degree of hazard for the environment and vital population; Composition and volume of pollutant emissions.

Cumulative impact. The probability that the implementation of the planned activity will lead to such possible impacts on the environment or health of people, which themselves will be insignificant, but together will have a significant total (cumulative) impact on the environment is insignificant.

Thus, it can be concluded that the level of morbidity of population with diseases, which may be related to air pollution, is relatively low. Expressed tendencies to decrease in incidence rates of population is not observed.

Implementation of the planned activities will have a positive impact on the socio-economic development of the Territory and a slight impact on the environment.

7. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN TO PREVENT, REDUCE AND MITIGATE THE NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STATE PLANNING DOCUMENT

Public health is the most vulnerable component, which undergoes negative impact of atmospheric air emissions from motor vehicles during construction.

On the basis of the analyses presented in the previous sections of the ceo, detailed plan of the Territory concerning the construction of a checkpoint on the Ukrainian-Romanian border «Bila tserkva-sigetu marmatsiy», outside the settlement s. Bila Tserkva, and with the purpose of facilitating the objectives of environmental policy established at the national and and public health arising from the city planning documentation implementation. The term "softening" refers to the elimination, reduction, prevention or control of negative impacts on the environment, which may arise from the implementation of town-planning documentation. The proposed measures consist of those that were determined in the process of development of urban planning documentation and recommendations arising as a result of the SEA performance. Implementation of the draft general Plan requires the implementation of a large number of measures relating to the development of the sphere of the engineering infrastructure of the village, the development of transport infrastructure, measures for engineering training and protection of the Territory, development of the industrial and production sphere, the implementation of which is an integral part of creating a favorable life in environmental environment The main activities that have a direct impact on sanitary conditions of population residing and ensure mitigation of negative consequences of project realization can be distinguished:

- Measures that ensure the reduction or elimination of the Sanitary and protective zones (change of functional use of a production site for multifunctional use without maintaining the priority of the existing function);
 - creation of new streets with the purpose of rational organization of transport traffic;
 - further development of the Street road network;
 - construction of new roads with modern technical parameters and reconstruction of existing ones; construction of transport junctions;
 - development of gas supply system-reconstruction of existing sources of gas supply, using progressive technologies;
 - introduction of thermal installations of the modern type with use of natural sources of energy including in private sector installations and adherence to operating rules and maintenance;
 - development of water supply systems to fully provide the population with centralized water supply system to provide the required amount of water and quality that meets sanitary standards;
 - complete providing of population and enterprises of different branches of economy to centralized drainage systems. These measures will facilitate the prevention of pollution of groundwater and surface water resources;
 - development of a drainage system from the entire village;
- Construction of sewage wastewater treatment facilities in project ground of wastewater production, which will reduce water pollution, improve sanitary-hygienic conditions of the Territory;

- implementation of a set of measures for engineering training and protection of the Territory from adverse natural processes;
- implementation of a set of measures to reduce the levels of physical factors affecting the environment and the agricultural and recreational area of the village;
- development of the Waste management infrastructure (development of the specialized sanitary purification scheme of the village Bila Tserkva and others.

A significant proportion of green areas will be designed for walking and cycling paths, children's and sports grounds, which would help to improve the quality of the settlement environment, including public health. The implementation of measures envisaged by urban documentation will have a positive impact on all components of the environment, including public health, improving the overall ecological and aesthetic state of the village. A number of administrative activities are also offered, which cannot be incorporated into the framework of the State planning document (the draft of renewed general plan), but will contribute to its implementation. During the SEA process during the data collection and analysis of the current situation, the need for such measures was determined:

- To ensure the effective work of local self-government bodies, environmental and health authorities in making reasonable decisions to carry out the development of the air quality monitoring system in the village area on the main sites of the Backbone street;

- monitoring of the implementation of sanitary purification activities of the village;

- Facilitating the development of projects for creation of new objects of Natural Reserve Fund on the territory of the settlement, with the subsequent development of technical documentation of land management and making them in nature, which will ensure the protection of valuable Natural systems and will promote the quality of the Selitbnogo environment;

- Development of technical documentation on land management concerning installation of coastal protective strips and reservoirs of villages with the imposition of their boundaries in nature;

- Monitoring of the storage of the fertile soil layer which undergoes displacement during construction work and its further use for landscape improvement.

Implementation of urban planning documents and the implementation of recommended environmental measures will require significant investment. This can be achieved by mobilizing the local budget, the local environmental fund, business participation, raising funds from the state Environmental Fund, investing State and international financial institutions, and funds of charitable international foundations with Environmental protection.

Prior to the construction of a checkpoint on the Ukrainian-Romanian border "Bila Tserkva – sigetu marmatsiy" outside the village of Bila Tserkva will be filed a declaration of waste and permission for special water use if necessary.

8. JUSTIFICATION OF THE CHOICE OF JUSTIFIABLE ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED, DESCRIPTIONS OF THE WAY IN WHICH THE STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSTSSMENT WAS CARRY OUT, INCLUDING ANY COMPLICATIONS (LACK OF INFORMATION AND TECHNICAL MEASURES IN CARRYING OUT SUCH ASSESSMENT)

In order to consider alternative design solutions and their ecological effects during the

detailed plan of the sea-area development of a checkpoint on the Ukrainian-Romanian border "Bila Tserkva – Sigetu Marmatsiy" outside the village of v. Bila Tserkva is supposed to consider "zero scenario" without the implementation of project changes.

Alternative 1:

"Zero Scenario" – that is, description, prediction and evaluation of the situation in the event of failure to claim the specified state-planning document.

Complications arising in the process of the SEA

Among the complications arising in the process of strategic environmental assessment can be identified the following factors:

-Absence of the official numerous statistics on the village Bila Tserkva, because the established forms of State statistical reporting provide for collection, processing and official reporting in the region. Thus, the findings resulting from the analysis of statistical data have a certain percentage of error;

-a limited level of assistance to regional executive authorities, realizing the State policy in the sphere of environmental protection, provided the initial data for the implementation of the strategic environmental assessment of documents of state planning.

9. MEASURES ENVISAGED TO MONITOR THE EFFECTS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STATE PLANNING DOCUMENT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, INCLUDING PUBLIC HEALTH

The organization of monitoring of the detailed plan of the territory for the construction of a checkpoint at the Ukrainian-Romanian border "Bila Tserkva - Sigetu Marmatsiy" outside the village of v. Bila Tserkva is recommended by implementation of the following measures:

-Comparison of the actual state of the environment components with MINULORIČNIMI indicators, where activities are implemented once a year, based on the results of State statistical observation. If the excess of last year's indicators have been identified, the analysis for connection with realization of activities of the planned activity is conducted;

- comparison of the actual indicators of indicators of performance of the measures of planned activities, in particular the level of pollutant emissions into the atmospheric air by stationary sources, once a year on the basis of State statistical observation.

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROBABLE CROSS-BORDER CONSEQUENCES FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, INCLUDING PUBLIC HEALTH (IN THE PRESENCE)

Transboundary influence during the implementation of the planned activities is possible from crossing the road transport across the state border.

Compared to the zero alternative environmental impact is estimated to be negligible because, as noted above, it will be driven by the impact of existing immutable factors. The level of waste utilization, which is an important indicator of regional development, may remain at an unsteady level.

11. SUMMARIES OF THE NON-TECHNICAL INFORMATION PROVIDED BY PARAGRAPH 1-10 OF THIS PART, CALCULATED TO THE WIDE AUDIENCE

The purpose of the detailed plan of the territory for the construction of a border crossing point on the Ukrainian-Romanian border "Bila Tserkva – SigetuMarmatsiy" outside the settlement v. Bila Tserkva:

- the most rational and efficient use of land;
- Improvement of infrastructure and territory organization;
- Stable control over the implementation of sanitary norms and requirements for the protection of land;
- Operative making of optimal decisions on providing of land plots in the easiness and use;
- Increased revenues to the city budget for further social and economic development of the village;
- confirms the right of the Community of settlement on its own territory.

The content and main objectives of the State planning document, its relationship with other state planning documents.

A detailed plan is a local town-planning documentation, which is developed to determine the planning organization and functional purpose, spatial composition and development parameters and landscape organization of the block, Microdistrict, other part of the locality, intended for complex construction or reconstruction.

The detailed plan of the territory is developed in accordance with the order of the head of Rakhiv District State Administration from May 20, 2019 under № 158 and DBN B. 2.2 -12:2018 "Planning and buildings territories" taking into account the requirements of the Law of Ukraine "on regulation of urban Activity ", DBN 360-92 ** "Urban planning. Planning and development of urban and rural settlements ", DBN B.1.1-15: 2012 "Composition and content of the master plan of the settlement ", DBN B.2.3-5-2001 "Streets and roads of settlements ", DBN B.2.4-1- 94 "Planning and development of rural settlements" and the State Sanitary Rules for Planning and Development of Settlements (Order № 173 of 6/19/96).

During the development of SEA, the main strategic documents, plans and programs, operating at the national, regional and local levels, the analysis of their main goals, which in varying degrees determine the preconditions for the adoption of design decisions.

Characteristics of the current state of the environment and public health, including in the areas that are likely to be affected, and forecasted changes in this state, if the document of state planning is not approved.

In analyzing and evaluating the current environment, statistics and official data of regional executive authorities, which implement the State policy in the sphere of environmental protection and implement State policy in the sphere of public health, were used.

In the process, the available data of monitoring observations carried out by subjects in the framework of State environmental monitoring programs at the rayon and oblast level were analyzed.

Key identified environmental problems of the city, including the risk of impact on public health, relating to document state planning.

Among the important environmental problems of the city, including that have risks of influence on public health, can be distinguished as follows: Air pollution, which is mainly due to emissions from mobile sources, first of all vehicles means.. The impact of transport is the

most critical on the main streets. These risks are the main among the potential impacts on the state of public health. Contamination of surface water, which due to discharges of insufficiently cleaned and contaminated sewage in the reservoir.

Environmental liabilities, including those related to the prevention of negative consequences on public health, established at the international, state and other levels relating to the document of State Plan, and ways of their consideration.

During the implementation of the CEO, a number of documents of international, state, regional and local level, containing obligations in the field of environmental protection, were analyzed, including those related to the prevention of negative impact on public health. The documents containing the environmental objectives as well as relevant tasks in the sphere of health care were also examined. The analysis also included goals that are relevant to the general plan, and goals that can be solved at a different level of planning. The results of the analysis of the goals and objectives of the environmental policy defined in the above documents showed a high degree of conformity to the goals defined in the urban planning documentation and General plan of the village Bila Tserkva.

Description of the consequences of implementation of design decisions of the document of State planning for the environment, as well as for public health, including cumulative, SYNERGIIC, positive and negative consequences.

The analysis revealed the potential for positive impact of the draft of renewed general plan on the environment and public health. At the same time, there were identified risks and potential negative consequences that may arise from the implementation of certain decisions taken in the detailed plan of the Territory project. In order to prevent, minimize and mitigate potential adverse effects, a number of measures are proposed, including the need to review certain design decisions with subsequent adjustment of the document of State planning. Revision of design decisions is connected mainly with the necessity of preservation of natural complexes, regulation of building density, decrease of anthropogenic load and environment of settlement.

Measures to be taken to prevent, mitigate and mitigate the negative impacts of the state-planning document.

Based on the analysis performed by the SEA, in order to facilitate achieving the objectives of environmental policy, established at the national and local levels, a number of measures are proposed to mitigate the identified potential negative consequences for the Environment and public health arising from the city planning documentation implementation. The implementation of the detailed plan of the Territory requires a significant number of measures defined in the City planning Documentation:

- Development of engineering and transport infrastructure of the city;
- measures for engineering training and protection of territory;
- development of economic complex;
- environmental protection, whose implementation is an integral part of creating a favorable environmental vidnošenn and environment in the locality.

Justification of the choice of justified alternatives, a description of the method in which was carried out a strategic environmental assessment, including any complications (deficiency of information, etc.).

In the context of the strategic ecological assessment of the urban documentation for the

purpose of considering alternative design solutions and their environmental effects during the detailed plan of the sea map for the construction of a checkpoint on the Ukrainian-Romanian border "Bila Tserkva – SigetuMarmatsiy" outside the village of Bila Tserkva in Rakhiv region of Zakarpattia Oblast, it is assumed that "zero scenario".

Alternative 1:

"Zero Scenario" – that is, description, prediction and evaluation of the situation in the event of no approval of the specified document of State planning.

The measures are envisaged for monitoring the effects of the state planning document for the environment, including for public health.

Monitoring the consequences of urban development documentation implementation is a complex process of which is an integral part of timely maintenance of the urban environment, which is developing and transforming, systems of engineering infrastructure, objects of domestic and social services of the population, territory improvement, correspondingly affecting the quality of environment and comfort of population living. To monitor the implementation of city planning documentation, the main factors that require special attention and control are determined by the indicators for monitoring and the proposed necessary measures to monitor the impacts in the implementation of the State planning document. Monitoring the impact of the document state planning on the environment, including the health of the population by certain indicators with annual reporting will allow timely detection of deficiencies and violations that can adversely affect the validity of the population residence, to justify the necessary measures for their elimination, as well as to inform the city community about the status of implementation of urban planning documentation, current complications and predictive deadlines for their elimination.

Description of probable cross-border consequences for the environment, including for public health.

Transboundary influence during the implementation of the planned activities is possible from crossing the road transport across the state border.

Compared to the zero alternative environmental impact is estimated to be negligible because, as noted above, it will be driven by the impact of existing immutable factors. The level of waste utilization, which is an important indicator of regional development, may remain at an unsteady level.

The most vulnerable part of planned activities, which is adversely affected, is atmospheric air emissions from the work of vehicles and tractor technology in the construction of reconnaissance wells.

All the above indicates a very little impact of the planned object on the state of atmospheric air.

Conclusions

On the basis of the analysis, it was concluded that a detailed plan of the territory for the construction of a checkpoint on the Ukrainian-Romanian border "Bila Tserkva– Sigetu Marmatsiy" outside the settlement v. Bila Tserkva corresponds to the state and regional strategic documents, the implementation of planned activities does not produce significant negative impact on the environment and public health.

According to the results of SEA, we provided recommendations on the content of the planned activities and measures to monitor the impact of the implementation of planned activities on the environment, in accordance with art. 9 of the Law of Ukraine "on strategic environmental assessment" must be taken into account in the detailed planning document.

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Appendix 1. Incidence of population										
	Number of first registered Cases of diseases, thous. -Total	Including								
		Neoplasms	Diseases of the nervous system ¹	Circulatory system diseases	Respiratory diseases	Skin diseases and Subcutaneous tissue	Diseases of the musculoskeletal Systems and connective tissue	Diseases of the genitourinary system	Congenital anomalies (malformations), Deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	Injuries, poisoning and some other Consequences of external causes action
1995	751.4	4.8	72.2	53.4	296.5	52.3	37.7	37.2	1.9	47.1
1996	752.5	5.9	72.6	61.5	288.8	50.6	38.0	37.3	2.3	51.0
1997	776.0	5.9	78.0	62.6	311.6	51.1	37.7	38.5	2.2	44.6
1998	792.9	6.0	79.0	72.5	308.5	51.0	38.2	38.3	2.3	43.6
1999	834.5	7.0	22.0	92.2	316.0	43.9	35.5	38.5	2.3	48.9
2000	849.2	6.2	21.0	97.7	314.2	42.6	35.9	37.5	2.1	44.7
2001	904.7	7.5	21.9	104.5	344.3	43.6	39.8	41.2	2.1	44.0
2002	883.5	8.3	24.0	110.9	323.0	41.6	41.6	41.1	1.9	46.0
2003	882.5	9.0	23.0	113.7	324.3	41.3	38.5	39.7	2.0	46.6
2004	860.1	7.2	19.7	111.1	312.9	38.9	42.1	39.0	1.9	50.6
2005	841.8	6.4	19.5	107.8	315.0	41.1	39.2	37.1	1.9	48.0
2006	809.6	8.1	19.3	97.8	301.9	42.0	38.6	36.2	1.7	46.5
2007	831.0	6.9	19.2	95.5	326.7	40.5	40.3	36.2	1.6	44.7
2008	837.4	7.6	19.3	94.1	337.3	43.8	40.4	35.7	1.8	48.4
2009	841.7	8.0	20.0	91.4	355.9	41.3	36.8	37.6	1.9	48.4
2010	817.5	8.4	20.5	79.7	338.7	41.0	35.9	38.0	1.9	48.8
2011	795.7	8.1	20.8	74.7	335.1	38.2	33.5	37.0	1.9	48.1
2012	792.9	7.9	19.9	68.1	336.0	40.8	31.9	34.8	1.8	48.3
2013	775.7	8.1	18.8	62.1	329.9	41.4	30.6	34.2	1.7	48.4
2014	752.5	8.1	18.7	58.7	328.4	36.4	29.0	32.4	1.5	48.2
2015	760.5	8.2	18.9	60.1	341.4	36.2	28.5	30.6	1.7	47.4
2016	767.4	8.4	18.5	61.0	346.6	36.9	29.5	29.9	1.4	48.8
2017	737.6	8.4	19.3	61.0	325.8	35.4	29.2	32.4	1.4	45.1

¹ According to THE ICX-10, starting from 1999, from the class of diseases of the nervous system and the senses organs were removed and formed into separate classes of the eye disease and its accessory apparatus and ear diseases and the sokoform process.

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