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CRITERIA FOR PERFORMING A STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF THE MEASURES PROPOSED IN THE LAND MANAGEMENT DOCUMENTATION

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The article emphasizes that according to the provisions of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the European Union, the legislation of Ukraine is gradually approaching the law and policy of the EU in the field of environmental protection, since Ukraine has undertaken to implement the provisions of Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council dated 27.06.2001 on environmental impact assessment of individual projects and programs.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the definition of criteria for assessing the consequences of the implementation of project solutions of land management documentation for the environment, including the possible negative impact on human health, in the process of strategic environmental assessment should take into account the purpose of land management in terms of land protection, the creation of

ecologically sustainable agricultural landscapes, forecasting , planning and organization of the rational use and protection of land at the appropriate levels of land management, development and implementation of a system of land management measures to preserve natural landscapes, restore and increase soil fertility, reclamation of disturbed lands and reclamation of unproductive lands, protection of lands from erosion, flooding, drying, landslides , secondary salinization, acidification, waterlogging, compaction, pollution with industrial waste and chemical substances, etc., conservation of degraded and unproductive lands, prevention of other negative phenomena.

The author's version of the criteria for the implementation of the strategic ecological assessment of the measures proposed in the land management schemes and technical and economic justifications for the use and protection of the lands of administrative-territorial units, the territories of territorial communities, as well as comprehensive plans for the spatial development of the territories of territorial communities, general plans of settlements, detailed plans of territories, which are at the same time land management and urban planning documentation. The above criteria take into account the peculiarities of the development of land management documentation, which regulates the use and protection of state, communal and private lands, as well as the survey and exploration of lands.

Key words: *strategic environmental assessment, land management, criteria, land management documentation.*

Problem statement. Article 363 of the Association Agreement concluded between the Ukrainian state, on the one hand, and the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community, representing their member states, on the other hand (hereinafter referred to as the Association Agreement) states that in accordance with Annex XXX to of this Association Agreement, the legislation of Ukraine in the field of environmental protection is synchronized with the law and policy of the EU, according to the mentioned Annex, Ukraine undertook to implement the provisions of Directive 2001/42/EC. The provisions of the directive were implemented with the

adoption of the Law of Ukraine “On Strategic Environmental Assessment” on March 20, 2018.

Introduction of the principles of the environmental assessment system would establish the general principles of the environmental assessment system and would leave the right to member states to regulate the details of the procedure for its implementation, taking into account the principle of subsidiarity provided for in clause 8 of the preamble of Directive 2001/42/EC. At the same time, according to clause 6 of the preamble of Directive 2001/42/EC, the various environmental assessment systems operating in the member states must contain a number of common procedural requirements necessary to achieve a high degree of environmental protection [1].

According to the Law of Ukraine “On Strategic Environmental Assessment”, the purpose of strategic environmental assessment is to promote sustainable development by ensuring environmental protection, the safety of people's livelihoods and their health, the integration of environmental requirements into the process of development, approvement and implementation of state planning documents (including the measures proposed by land management documentation) [2]. The law actually implements the provisions of Directive 2001/42/EC, which was already discussed earlier.

Accordingly, there is a need to develop criteria according to which strategic environmental assessment of measures proposed in land management documentation is carried out, while taking into account the purpose of land management, features of development of land management documentation and the provisions of Directive 2001/42/EU.

Analysis of the latest scientific research and publications. The work of H. Marushevskyi, V. Potapenko and O. Melen-Zabramna [3, 4] is devoted to the study of the peculiarities of the development and formation of strategic environmental assessment as a necessary tool for managing environmental policy, methodological recommendations for conducting strategic environmental assessment. Research of the legal basis of conducting a strategic environmental assessment was carried out by D. Palekhov [5].

Considering the importance of strategic environmental assessment, O. Ihnatenko, V. Potapenko, O. Riabukha, and V. Fedorchak in their research focused on its importance for the state planning documents [4, 6].

O. Dorosh, A. Dorosh, R. Derkulskyi, and B. Avramchuk should be noted among scientists whose scientific publications highlight issues related to strategic environmental assessment, in particular, the procedure of its implementation in the field of land management based on integration models [7].

Research aim – propose criteria for the implementation of a strategic environmental assessment of the measures proposed in land management documentation, while taking into account the purpose of land management, the features of the development of land management documentation and the provisions of Directive 2001/42/EC.

Materials and methods. Research was conducted using various methods of scientific knowledge, such as: scientific analysis, literature research, generalization, abstract-logical. The method of scientific analysis is applied to the study of the general theoretical and methodological foundations of strategic environmental assessment as a component of land management documentation. When processing scientific publications of domestic and foreign scientists on issues of strategic environmental assessment in various fields, the method of literature research was applied. Using the method of generalization, several possible criteria for the implementation of strategic environmental assessment of the measures proposed in the land management documentation are proposed for consideration and implementation. The abstract-logical method is used in the formation of conclusions.

Results and discussion. In the course of the strategic environmental assessment of the measures proposed in the land management documentation, a certain spatial "matrix" of the district, territorial community, settlement or land use should be formed for further assessment of potential impacts.

When determining the criteria for assessing the consequences of the implementation of land management documentation measures for the environment,

including for human health, in the process of carrying out a strategic environmental assessment, the priority is to obtain answers to the following questions:

1. What are the main characteristics of the environment now?
2. Which zones of the "matrix" and why are they most vulnerable to negative influences (and perhaps already undergoing degradation)?
3. Which zones are the most valuable and for which type of activity?

Assessment of the state of the natural environment is an important stage in the development of a strategic environmental assessment report. For the district, the territory of the territorial community, settlement or land use, this is a kind of revision of conditions and resources, the identification of fundamental differences of territorial allocations according to a number of characteristics, which subsequently allow checking the expediency and reasonableness of planning decisions. When evaluating, in addition to quantitative indicators, qualitative parameters and expert opinions are successfully used. In the process of evaluating measures proposed in land management documentation, according to several methods, categories of **component weight** and **component sensitivity** can be used.

The weight of a natural component in landscape planning is the importance, significance of a natural component or landscape in a certain area for performing a certain function or achieving a certain goal provided for in the landscape plan. As a rule, it is evaluated on a three-point scale: high value, medium value, or low value. Each natural component in a given area can have a different value for different functions.

Sensitivity of a natural component, landscape – the ability of a natural component or landscape to respond to changes in environmental factors and the extent of this response. As a rule, it is evaluated on a three-level scale: high sensitivity, medium sensitivity or low sensitivity. The sensitivity evaluation criteria are selected depending on the types of impacts and risks depending on the type of the component. For example, the sensitivity of biotopes is determined by the possible consequences of such impacts as fires, felling, grazing, etc. The main components of the natural

environment, according to which the SEA of measures designed by land management documentation is carried out, are shown in Figure 1.

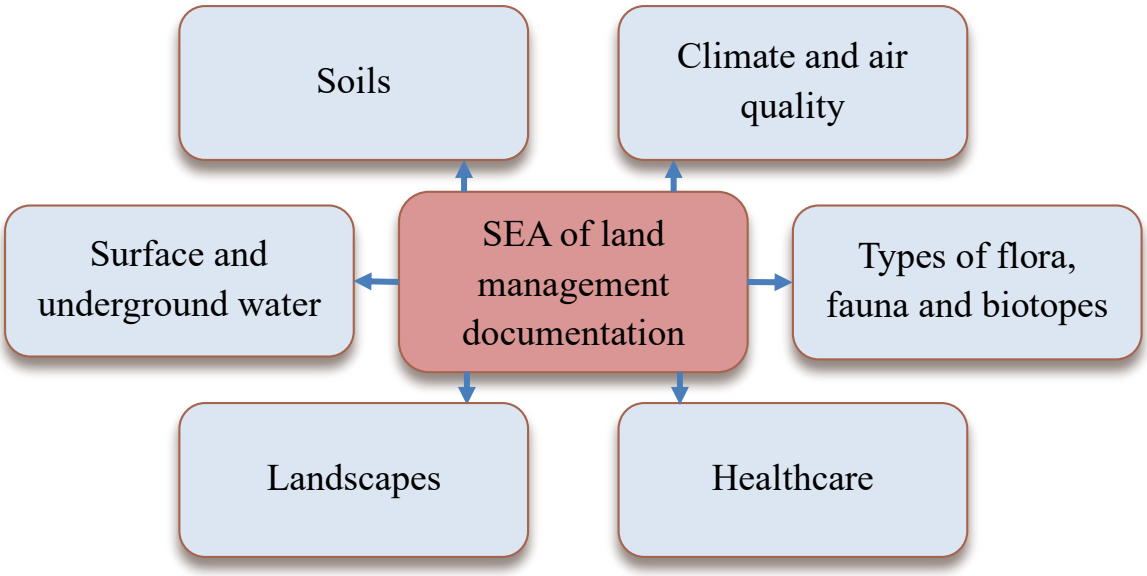

Fig. 1. The main components of the environment, according to which the SEA of measures designed by land management documentation is carried out

Soils. The basis of soil assessment within the strategic environmental assessment is information on the structure of the soil cover (spatial distribution of soil types and types), physical and chemical properties of soils, data on the content of pollutants.

Soils fertility. According to the current Land Code of Ukraine, "land is the main national wealth under the special protection of the state". The Code also defines the priority of agricultural lands protection [8]. In this context, when developing and justifying planning decisions at the level of districts, territorial communities, settlements and land uses, the prerogative should be given to the evaluation of soils according to the degree of their natural fertility. Interrelated methods of soil grading and agroecological assessment of soils are acceptable for determining value categories. The credit score is determined by the indicators of humus reserves, productive moisture, and the content of nutrients (phosphorus, nitrogen, potassium) [9]. The configuration of areas with different values of soil fertility will influence decision-making on the implementation of various environmental protection measures. The assessment of soil suitability for agriculture can take on the following values: **high** - well supplied with nutrients, optimal reaction of the pH of the soil solution, water-air

and thermal regimes favorable for crop production, **medium** - sufficient supply of nutrients and productive moisture; the main factor of quality reduction is the washing away of humus horizons, **low** - low supply of nutrients, unsatisfactory pH reaction of the soil solution, water-air and thermal conditions. The negative properties of soils are very pronounced. Soils unsuitable for agriculture are the following ones: weakly consolidated sands, rock outcrops, swamp, and turf soils.

High quality soils. On the basis of a map of soils and a nomenclature list of their agro-production groups distributed on the territory of the district, territorial community, settlement, land uses, especially valuable soils should be determined in accordance with the order of the State committee of land resources of Ukraine dated October 6, 2003 No. 245 “On approval of the list of especially valuable soil groups” [10] and according to other criteria defined by Article 150 of the Land Code of Ukraine [8].

Sensitivity to contamination with chemical elements (heavy metals and pesticides) – one of the factors that directly determines the living conditions of both humans and the plant and animal world. The criterion of soil sensitivity to chemical pollution is not so much the propensity to accumulate pollutants as the conditions and forms of their presence, the ability to migrate. In fact, we are talking about the ability to retain chemical elements in a stationary (inaccessible to plants) form, the intensity of migration in the soil-plant system, self-cleaning, buffering of soils, protection of groundwater from pollution. The assessment is based on the analysis of geochemical parameters (humus content, cation exchange capacity, granulometric composition, pH) characterizing the conditions of migration of chemical elements [11].

Water and wind erosion. Identification of areas with high sensitivity to the influence of water and wind erosion is an important measure for preventing land degradation and planning their further use [12].

Therefore, the following are proposed as priority measures for land protection:

- determination of the scope of soil protection against water and wind erosion and reclamation of disturbed lands;

- identification of sources of land pollution with industrial waste and provision of proposals for measures to prevent the negative consequences of this pollution;
- providing proposals for improving the landscape in the context of determining the existing and potentially probable erosion danger [13].

Climate and air quality. In terms of the strategic environmental assessment of the "Climate and air quality" component, certain assessment criteria are identified (Fig. 2).

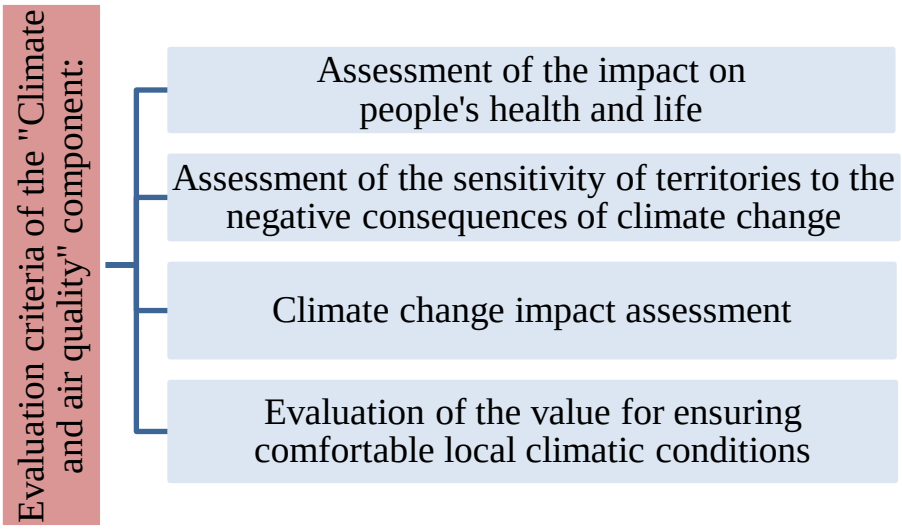

Fig. 2. Evaluation criteria of the "Climate and air quality" component.

When assessing the impact on people's health and life, the impact on air quality and microclimatic characteristics that determine the comfort of people's life (for example, the maximum air temperature in summer) is considered. Assessing the sensitivity of territories to the negative consequences of climate change is expedient to begin with the determination (on the basis of available sources) of the general trends of expected climate changes in the coming decades.

In the context of assessing the impact on climate change, it is important to take into account changes in the volume of greenhouse gas emissions. To estimate greenhouse gas emissions from different types of land (land cover), it is advisable to use the methodology for assessing implemented or planned changes in land use. According to the recommendations of the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, it is advisable to use the methodological approach of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. This approach is also recommended

by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine [14, 15].

This methodological approach includes the following main components for assessment:

- classification of land cover types based on data on the actual and prospective (planned) structure of land use;
- calculation of emissions from each type of cover;
- calculation of emissions when converting one type of land use to another;
- calculation of positive or negative changes, after implementation of land management documentation measures.

Greenhouse gas emissions are calculated based on the actual composition of land types by district, territorial community, settlement, land use, as well as taking into account the prospective distribution of land by types as a result of the implementation of planning decisions. In this context, the mechanism of determining the cost of land use of green zones using methods of remote sensing of land can also be used [16].

Based on the selection of local climatic zones – areas of the earth's surface with homogeneous climatic characteristics and relief properties, by displaying on a map created with the help of GIS tools, can be simulated for determining significant areas for maintaining a comfortable local climate and assessing air quality.

The assessment results become the basis for determining the consequences of the implementation of planning decisions for the environment, in particular positive or negative consequences for local climatic conditions and not only, because this form can be applied to all components that are evaluated within the framework of SEA (Table 1).

Surface and underground water. When performing the SEA of land management documentation, it is important to take into account one of the main target functions of the “Surface and underground waters” component – maintaining a stable hydrological regime of the territory, ensuring high quality of water resources. The criteria for evaluating the value of waters and their sensitivity change depending on the specifics of each territory [17].

Table 1.

Assessment of the impact of the measures of the land management documentation on the environmental component (climate) within the framework of a SEA

Existing local climatic zones	A brief description of the functional value of the local climatic zone	Projected changes in the state of the environment if the land management documentation is not approved	Planning measure (marked on the map)	Changes to local climatic zone	Assessment changes to local climatic zone

Water quality. The general ecological state of surface water bodies can be identified on the basis of biological, chemical, physico-chemical and hydromorphological criteria using the order approved by the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine dated 14.01.2019 No. 5 “Methods for assigning a body of surface water to one of the classes of ecological and chemical conditions of the mass of surface waters, as well as assigning the artificial or significantly altered mass of surface waters to one of the classes of ecological potential of the artificial or significantly altered mass of surface waters”. The specified method involves the use of five classes of ecological status of surface water bodies: I – excellent, II – good, III – satisfactory, IV – bad, V – very bad.

The basis for determining the quality of surface water can be the Methodology of ecological assessment of the quality of surface water according to the relevant categories, which was published by the research institution “Ukrainian Research Institute of Environmental Problems” authored by A.V. Hrytsenko, H.A. Vernichenko, O.H. Vasenko. etc. Another method of assessing the quality of surface water is the remote sensing data, in particular, the data of multispectral space images of the European Space Agency Sentinel-2 based on the NDVI (Normalized Difference Vegetation Index), NDPI (Normalized Difference Pond Index) and NDTI (Normalized Difference Turbidity Index) [18].

The quality of groundwater used to provide the country's residents with drinking water is determined on the basis of the criteria defined in the State sanitary norms and rules “Hygienic requirements for drinking water intended for human consumption”, approved by the order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine dated 12.05.2010 No. 400

and in force as of today DSTU 7525:2014 “Drinking water. Requirements and methods of quality control”.

Sensitivity to groundwater pollution. The sensitivity of underground (interlayer) waters to chemical pollution (natural protection of underground waters) refers to a set of geological and hydrogeological conditions that prevent the penetration of pollutants into aquifers. Such conditions include depth of underground water; lithological composition of rocks of the aeration zone; strength and water permeability of the rocks lying in the roof of the aquifer; the ratio of soil and interlayer water levels [19].

It is obvious that the issue of groundwater quality is very important and relevant for residents of both the district and the territorial community, especially as it relates to the traditional sources of drinking water for many households, especially in rural settlements. Excessive use of mineral fertilizers and plant protection products in crop production, creation of spontaneous garbage dumps, as well as emissions from industrial enterprises and vehicles significantly worsen the quality of groundwater. In accordance with this, when carrying out the SEA of land management documentation measures, there is a need to determine the zones in which there is a threat of soil and underground water pollution.

Replenishment of groundwater reserves. The existence of ecosystems is closely related to groundwater, which is an important prerequisite for their stable functioning or restoration. It is also about the source of supply of drinking and technical water for the population and the economy. Groundwater is a renewable resource, but up to a certain level. Therefore, the assessment of groundwater reserves, the possibilities of their reproduction or replenishment, is an important component of assessment works. The main source of groundwater replenishment is atmospheric precipitation. At the same time, the amount of groundwater that can be formed generally depends on a few factors, such as: the amount of precipitation; slope steepness of the surface; water permeability of soils; underlying rocks and structures of modern land use.

Research on the protection of groundwater, taking into account the zones of rapid migration, conducted by the Institute of Geological Sciences of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine within the Kyiv region convincingly testifies to the importance of interlayer waters as a potential source of water supply for rural residents, since the soil aquifer is less protected compared to interlayer aquifers [20].

Types of flora, fauna and biotopes. The evaluation of the "types of flora and fauna and biotopes" component when developing land management documentation should be carried out taking into account its target function defined for this component – preservation of biotic diversity in the territory is a subject to evaluation. Accordingly, when assessing species of flora and fauna and biotopes, there is a need to distinguish territories with different levels of biodiversity – high, medium and low.

The "types of flora and fauna and biotopes" component, in addition to the function of preserving biodiversity, performs a number of other important functions that can be defined as the main target functions of strategic environmental assessment (for example, protection against water and wind erosion, formation of optimal microclimatic conditions, regulation of surface runoff, etc.). However, as a rule, these functions are considered in the assessment of other natural components (protection against water and wind erosion – in the assessment of soils; formation of optimal microclimatic conditions – in the assessment of climate; regulation of surface runoff – in the assessment of waters).

In addition to evaluating the importance of species and biotopes for the preservation of diversity, it is also advisable to evaluate their sensitivity to external influences. When assessing the sensitivity of species and biotopes, it is first necessary to assess their overall stability. This takes into account, in particular, the level of biodiversity of biotopes, the degree of disturbance of their natural state, their structure, the level of fragmentation, the level of compliance of the existing conditions of the habitat of biotopes with the optimal conditions of their habitat.

Another way of assessing the sensitivity of species and biotopes is to determine their reaction to a specific type of external influence on them. In particular, the sensitivity of species and biotopes to the occurrence of forest fires, damage by pests

and diseases, livestock grazing, and recreational load can be assessed. The choice of specific types of external influence, in relation to which the evaluation is carried out, depends on the specifics of the studied territory and specific measures provided for in the land management documentation.

The degree of preservation of the biotope is a criterion characterized by three components, such as: the degree of preservation of the structure (I – highest, II – high, III – medium or partially degraded structure); the degree of preservation of the biotope function or the ability to preserve the structure in the future (I – best prospects, II – good prospects, III – average or poor prospects); the possibility of restoring the biotope (I – it is easy to restore, II – it is possible to restore with moderate efforts, III – it is difficult or impossible to restore).

Taking into account the above, for the evaluation of the "types of flora and fauna and biotopes" component, when drawing up a report on the SEA of land management documentation measures, an assessment of the representativeness and preservation of biotopes is carried out according to the data of the National Catalogue of Biotopes of Ukraine within the territory of the district, territorial community, settlement or land use.

Landscapes. The European Landscape Convention aims to preserve landscapes, as well as maintain their important or characteristic features, which are determined by their value according to their natural configuration, origin or formation as a result of human activity. Appropriate measures are proposed. The aesthetic value, diversity and originality of landscapes, which are part of the cultural and natural heritage, form the basis of identity and are a component of the quality of human life, are determined. Such a definition is based on methodical approaches of formalized description, analysis and assessment of the image of the landscape.

In general, the existing methods of assessing the image of the landscape and its perception are aimed at determining:

- attractiveness of landscapes for recreation, namely for getting impressions from being in a certain natural environment; it is also about green and ecotourism,

planning walking routes, as well as visiting natural and historical and cultural heritage sites;

- importance of landscape image in the context of local or regional identity.

A methodical approach based on the analysis of spaces is effective for assessing the image of landscapes. It consists in the alternate selection and analysis of spaces, namely homogeneous spaces with a combination of various natural and anthropogenic elements and spaces associated with certain historical events or other similar features. The basis for the selection of such spaces, which are operational units for assessment, are maps of landscape territorial structures drawn up according to various approaches [21, 22].

During the assessment, not all factors are considered equal, more important are the following characteristics: the preservation or conformity of modern landscapes to the natural state (forests with vegetation that corresponds to the natural state), a significant diversity of forest and/or meadow vegetation, fragmented relief. Landscape elements created by man (gardens, forest strips, ponds) are considered less significant. The factor of "neighborhood" is taken into account, how "neighboring" spaces are aesthetically attractive, the presence of opportunities for a panoramic view of the area is important.

A 3-level scale of criteria can be used to present the evaluation degrees of the value of landscapes for recreation and tourism, which can be interpreted as a "rating" of territories for the development of recreational and touristic functions of recreational lands: high – under conditions of uniqueness and originality of natural and cultural landscapes caused by the presence of one factor or a set of factors, medium – under conditions of landscape diversity, which is caused by the presence of a network of small rivers or a raft-beam network, a combination of different elements of the landscape, low – under conditions of a low level of landscape diversity, uniformity, dominance of one type of anthropogenic landscape.

Recreational load occurs as a result of mass visits by people to places of rest and as a consequence of the development of tourism. The main recreational impacts are trampling and, as a result, soil compaction and contamination, destruction or removal

of plants. Accordingly, in order to ensure the sustainability of landscapes, it is necessary to determine the permissible recreational load on landscapes.

To determine the recreational load and recreational capacity of a natural territorial complex, it is advisable to use the Methodological recommendations for determining the maximum recreational load on natural complexes and objects within the nature reserve fund of Ukraine according to zonal-regional distribution [23]. The recreational load is expressed in the number of people per unit of area/recreational object for a certain period of time (it is a day or a year), (people/ha, people/h/ha, people/day/ha). The recreational capacity of the natural territorial complex is usually defined as the product of the permissible load on the area of the natural territorial complex.

Healthcare. The state of health of people living within the territory of the district, territorial community, settlement or land use for which land management documentation is being developed, including SEA, is subject to analysis, during which environmental, social, and economic criteria may be taken into account. These are indicators such as: mortality, birth rate, natural population growth, morbidity rates, average birth rate, life expectancy, the level of development of the health care sector, the degree of anthropogenic and technogenic impact on the environment and human health. The SEA report of the measures proposed in the land management documentation may contain extrapolation of data on the district, territorial community, settlement or land use to data on the region and/or average indicators for Ukraine, as well as a description of the “zero scenario”, when land management documentation measures are not approved.

With the help of GIS tools, polygons of planned measures can be determined in order to assess the likely consequences of their implementation on people's health. Characteristics of the state of the environment and initial characteristics of natural conditions in the areas where measures are proposed are also determined. The basis for the determination is the results of the development of land management schemes and technical and economic justifications for the use and protection of the lands of administrative territorial units, territories of territorial communities, as well as urban

planning documentation, which is simultaneously land management documentation, namely: comprehensive plans for the spatial development of the territories of territorial communities, detailed plans of territories and master plans of settlements. Thus, a description of the state of the environment, people's living conditions, and their state of health in the territories likely to be affected by the proposed measures should be provided, and an assessment of their impact on people's living conditions and their state of health should be made.

Conclusions and perspectives. Formed criteria for the implementation of strategic environmental assessment of measures proposed in the land management documentation, with simultaneous consideration of the purpose of land management, features of the development of land management documentation and the provisions of Directive 2001/42/EC, provide an opportunity to comprehensively and qualitatively assess their impact on the surrounding natural environment in the short-, medium- and long-term perspective. The criteria cover all the main components of SEA implementation as a component of land management documentation, namely: soils, climate and air quality, surface and underground waters, types of flora and fauna and biotopes, landscape, protection of human health.

Formed criteria for evaluating the consequences of the implementation of measures proposed in land management documentation for the environment, including for human health, in the process of strategic environmental assessment take into account the purpose of land management in terms of land protection, the creation of ecologically sustainable agricultural landscapes, planning, organization and forecasting of rational use and protection of lands, development and implementation of a system of land management measures aimed at preserving natural landscapes, reclamation of disturbed lands, reclamation of unproductive lands, restoration and improvement of soil fertility, protection of lands from erosion, drying, landslides, flooding, waterlogging, secondary salinization, compaction, acidification, pollution by industrial waste and chemical substances, conservation of degraded and unproductive lands, as well as prevention of other negative phenomena.

The formed criteria for the implementation of a strategic environmental assessment are applicable to land management schemes and technical and economic justifications for the use and protection of land of administrative and territorial units, as well as master plans of settlements, detailed plans of territories, comprehensive plans for the spatial development of the territories of territorial communities, which are simultaneously documentation with land management and urban planning documentation. The proposed criteria take into account the peculiarities of the development of land management documentation, which regulates the use and protection of land of all forms of ownership, as well as the survey and exploration of land.

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КРИТЕРІЇ ЗДІЙСНЕННЯ СТРАТЕГІЧНОЇ ЕКОЛОГІЧНОЇ ОЦІНКИ ЗАХОДІВ ЗАПРОПОНОВАНИХ У ДОКУМЕНТАЦІЇ ІЗ ЗЕМЛЕУСТРОЮ

Анотація.

У статті підкреслюється, що згідно з положеннями Угоди про асоціацію між Україною та Європейським Союзом відбувається поступове наближення законодавства України до права та політики ЄС у сфері охорони навколишнього природного середовища, позаяк Україна зобов'язалась імплементувати положення Директиви 2001/42/ЄС Європейського парламенту та Ради від 27.06.2001 про оцінку впливу на стан довкілля окремих проектів та програм.

Акцентовано увагу, що визначення критеріїв оцінювання наслідків імплементації планувальних рішень документації із землеустрою для довкілля, враховуючи в тому числі можливий негативний вплив на здоров'я людей, у процесі стратегічної екологічної оцінки має враховувати призначення землеустрою в частині охорони земель, створення екологічно сталих агроландшафтів, прогнозування, планування і організацію раціонального використання та охорони земель на відповідних рівнях землеустрою, розроблення і здійснення системи заходів із землеустрою для збереження природних ландшафтів, відновлення та підвищення родючості ґрунтів, рекультивації порушених земель і землювання малопродуктивних угідь, захисту земель від ерозії, підтоплення, висушення, зсувів, вторинного засолення, закислення, заболочення, ущільнення, забруднення промисловими відходами та

хімічними речовинами тощо, консервації деградованих і малопродуктивних земель, запобігання іншим негативним явищам.

Запропоновано авторський варіант критеріїв здійснення стратегічної екологічної оцінки заходів запропонованих у схемах землеустрою і техніко-економічних обґрунтувань використання та охорони земель адміністративно-територіальних одиниць, територій територіальних громад, а також комплексних планів просторового розвитку територій територіальних громад, генеральних планів населених пунктів, детальних планів територій, які є одночасно документацією із землеустрою та містобудівною документацією. Наведені критерії враховують особливості розроблення документації із землеустрою, якою регулюється використання та охорона земель державної, комунальної та приватної власності, а також обстеження і розвідування земель.

Ключові слова: *стратегічна екологічна оцінка, землеустрій, критерії, документація із землеустрою.*