

Kretinga wind farm

Non-Technical Summary



Document details

Document title	Non-Technical Summary
The basis of this document	Screening for environmental impact assessment final decision 2007-03-27 No. (9.14.5.)-LV4-1908.
Document subtitle	Kretinga wind park
Client Name	JSC VĒJO GŪSIS

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1. Short description of the project

The planned economic activity – to install 6 wind turbines with a total generating capacity of 9.2 MW. The wind farm is planned in Kretinga district, Lithuania. The total area for wind turbines (WTG) is about 48.95 ha.

2. Legal basis and background

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a process that identifies the potential environmental effects of a proposed development and ensures that projects that are likely to have a significant effect on the environment are adequately assessed before they are allowed to proceed and facilitates the participation of the relevant authorities and the public in environmental decision making. Annexes (I and II) to the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment of Proposed Economic Activity of the Republic of Lithuania list the types of proposed economic activities that fall under the scope of EIA legislation. The types of proposed economic activities listed in [Annex II](#)

do not necessarily have significant effects on the environment in every case, and thus are not automatically subjected to an environmental impact assessment. For these activities, the screening procedure is conducted by the competent authority, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which determines on a case-by-case basis whether an EIA is required according to criteria, such as size, location, the potential impact of an activity, etc.

The development of a wind farm was listed in Annex II and the EIA screening procedures were done for wind farm in Kretinga district and in 2007 EPA submitted the final conclusion that EIA is not mandatory.

Lithuania has the ambitious goal that energy from renewable energy resources will become the main in all sectors (electricity, heat, cooling). The achievement of this goal can only be ensured by increasing renewable energy capacities throughout Lithuania by developing new projects. The wind farm contributes to the creation of a more sustainable and cleaner environment by producing green electricity.

Wind is a natural and inexhaustible source of energy. The operation of the wind farm ensures the reduction of fossil fuel consumption, contributes to a cleaner environment, reduction of climate change and the goal of Lithuania's energy independence.

3. Site location and description

Site location and description The wind farm is planned in plot of land (No. 5670/0001:220) in Liepynė country, Kretinga district, Lithuania by JSC Vėjo gūsis. The total area for the wind farm development is about 48,95 ha. The installation and operation of the equipment for the planned economic activity in the area are not prohibited or restricted.

4. Description of the planned activity

The planned economic activity is the production of electricity using alternative renewable wind energy resources. The wind farm, with a total capacity of up to 9.2 MW, is planned to develop in Kretinga district, Lithuania. It is planned to install 4 wind turbines

of 2 MW each, one wind turbine of 0.8 MW, and one wind turbine of 0.33 MW. For the transmission of electricity to the grids, it is planned to connect to the existing 20/110 kV transformer substation by laying underground cable lines to it. Electricity will be produced, not consumed.

It is planned to build wind turbines with a maximum capacity of 0.33 MW, a tower height of 44-50 meters, a rotor diameter of 33.4 meters, and 3 blades; and/or wind turbines with a maximum capacity of 0.8 MW, a tower height of 73 meters, a rotor diameter of 52.9 meters, and 3 blades; and/or wind turbines with a maximum capacity of 2 MW, a tower height of 70-108 meters, a rotor diameter of 82 meters, and 3 blades.

In planning to carry out the proposed economic activity, it is necessary to make changes to the primary land use designation of the areas. When preparing the Detailed Plan, the surroundings are evaluated, and residents can familiarize themselves with the planned activity during the detailed planning process.

5. Summary of the impacts and mitigation measures

5.1 Landscape and visual

The location of the planned economic activity is not classified as an area where the naturalness of the landscape needs to be protected.

5.2 Physical pollution

The main physical pollution caused by the wind farm is noise and shading.

When preparing planning and design documentation, it is advisable to follow the practices of foreign countries and the general national normative documents that regulate noise levels, electromagnetic fields, and electric and magnetic strength, such as HN 33:2001 Acoustic Noise and HN 110:2001 Industrial Frequency (50Hz) Electromagnetic Field in Workplaces.

5.3 Traffic and transport

The local infrastructure being developed – the existing road network and the planned economic activity's position, as well as the existing 110 kV overhead power lines and the existing 20/110 kV transformer substations – meets the needs of the planned economic activity.



6. Glossary

EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment.
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency under the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania.
WTG	Wind turbine generator.

7. Contacts



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