

APPENDIX - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The purpose of completing this format is to help identify, forecast and understand any environmental impacts/consequences of your proposal at an early stage so necessary mitigations can be considered.

For construction projects full EIAs are required.

Criteria	Beneficial Impact		No Impact	Adverse Impact		Cause & Mitigation
	Extent	Term SL/RI		Extent	Term SL / RI	
Nature <i>loss of habitats & species, topography changes</i>	B / L	L/R				Development could result in improvement to local habitats and species levels dependent on design
Water <i>Potential for Pollution, flood, drainage, use</i>	B / L	L/R				Development could result in improvement to drainage subject to design
Air <i>Quality, emissions</i>	N/R/B/L	R/L				Reduced CO2 via encouragement of sustainable transport opportunities and new low emissions buildings
Transport <i>Method, fuel type and use,</i>	B/L	R/L				Reduced car journeys. Increased rail travel removing traffic from

Criteria	Beneficial Impact		No Impact	Adverse Impact		Cause & Mitigation
	Extent	Term SL/RI		Extent	Term SL / RI	
<i>staff travel, supplier miles</i>						roads
Local Resources <i>Energy, materials, paper, electricity, buildings, local sourcing</i>				L	S/R	Environmentally friendly building methods and materials during construction.
Waste <i>Increase, Disposal, Recycling, non reusable materials. Does it follow the waste hierarchy: reduce, re-use, recycle</i>				L	L	Use of recycling facilities and recycled materials where appropriate and feasible

KEY			
Extent		Term	
National	N	Short	S
Regional	R	Long	L
Borough	B	Reversible	R

Local	L	Irreversible	I
Criteria		Searchable Terms	
<p>Nature <i>loss of habitats & species, topography changes</i></p>		<p>Natural capital; biodiversity net gain; planting native plants / trees; providing space and corridors for plants, insects and animals; pollinators; water features; tree shade; low maintenance native trees & shrubs.</p>	
<p>Water <i>Potential for Pollution, flood, drainage, use</i></p>		<p>Water UK; permeable paving; sustainable drainage; water butts; water efficiency; greywater flushing; Refill</p>	
<p>Air <i>Quality, emissions</i></p>		<p>Air quality; clean air zones; public transport; active travel; planting to help air quality</p>	
<p>Transport <i>Method, fuel type and use, staff travel, supplier miles</i></p>		<p>Traffic emissions; traffic congestion; accessible routes; sustainable transport; shared vehicles; virtual meetings; home working; electric vehicles; sustainable paving; travel plan; solar car ports</p>	

<p style="text-align: center;">Local Resources <i>Energy, materials, paper, electricity, buildings, local sourcing</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Green suppliers and technologies; renewable energy; energy efficiency; sustainable procurement; local economy; food miles; economies of scale; Social Enterprises; procurement policy</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Waste <i>Increase, Disposal, Recycling, non reusable materials. Does it follow the waste hierarchy: reduce, re-use, recycle</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Waste hierarchy; circular economy; sustainable procurement; recycled goods; Plastics Pact.</p>

For general queries on environmental sustainability and assessment please contact Angie Jukes in the Planning Policy Team at angie.jukes@stockport.gov.uk.

Remember that the Council’s Climate Action Now Strategy has the following aim:

‘We will incorporate climate impact assessment into everything we do by incorporating it into decision making, report templates and all key strategies’

www.stockport.gov.uk/can-climate-strategy-stockport/can-overview

Guidance on Completing the EIA Table

- Consider the likely impacts that your activity being reported on could have for each of the criteria.
- Using the key provided, complete each of the columns as required for beneficial, adverse or no impact outcomes.
- When doing this take account of the extent of the beneficial or adverse impacts – will it benefit or adversely affect only local areas (e.g. streets, post code areas, wards) or will it affect wider geographies?
- If there is an impact, will it be short term (days, weeks or a month) or longer term (months, years, decades, etc.) and could the impact be reversed or mitigated?
- Use the final column to explain the causes and likely mitigation of impacts that could affect reversibility etc.
- Remember to capture beneficial impacts as well as negative ones since this can help clarify how adverse impacts can be better avoided or managed.
- If you feel that you don't have enough knowledge of the criteria to assess impacts to enable you to respond, then consider using an internet search engine to research the terms next to each criteria in the following table to find out more about possible impacts and benefits.