Stockport Council - Corporate Leaders Team Reports
Environmental Impact Assessment
MTFP – Demand Management

The purpose of completing this section 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. Please see below the table for guidance on completion.

Criteria	Beneficial Impact		No Impact	Adverse Impact		Cause & Mitigation
	Extent	Term S or L / R or I		Extent	Term S or L / R or I	
Nature Loss of habitats & species, topography changes			No impact			
Water Potential for pollution, flood, drainage, use			No impact			
Air Quality, emissions				Borough	Short term Irreversible	**2. Management of demand - existing care management budgets** If day care provision is reviewed then an EIA would need to be completed for this proposal to considers transport (including public transport, walking, cycling and car travel) available to Stockport residents who may access the service. This is because changes to the locations and types of day care provision available may have the unintended consequence of increasing car journeys in the borough, which would impact on air quality due to increased emissions.
Transport Method, fuel type and use, staff travel, supplier miles				Borough	Long term Irreversible	**2. Management of demand - existing care management budgets** If day care provision is reviewed then an EIA would need to be completed for this proposal to considers transport routes (including public transport, walking, cycling and car travel) available to Stockport residents who may access the service. This is because changes to the locations and types of day care provision available may result in an increase in car journeys in the borough, which would result in an increase in greenhouse gas emissions.
Local Resources Energy, materials,	Borough					**Demand Management business case**

paper, electricity, buildings, local sourcing		Long term Irreversible				Increased efficiencies and reducing demand on service may lead to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from energy use due to streamlining processes, an increase in digital processes and an all-age approach that ensures early intervention. There will likely be some reduction in use of materials such as paper, printing and postage, and a potential reduction in vehicle miles if the number of site/home visits reduces, both of which would reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
Waste Increase, disposal, recycling, non-reusable materials. Does it follow the waste hierarchy: reduce, re-use, recycle			No impact			

KEY			
Extent		**Term**	
National - UK	**N**	Short	**S**
Regional - Greater Manchester	**R**	Long	**L**
Borough - Stockport	**B**	Reversible	**R**
Local - within one ward	**L**	Irreversible	**I**

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 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.)
- 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 table below to find out more about possible impacts and benefits.

Criteria	Searchable Terms
Nature loss of habitats & species, topography changes	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.
Water Potential for pollution, flood, drainage, use	Water UK; permeable paving; sustainable drainage; water butts; water efficiency; greywater flushing; Refill.
Air Quality, emissions	Air quality; clean air zones; public transport; active travel; planting to help air quality
Transport Method, fuel type and use, staff travel, supplier miles	Traffic emissions; traffic congestion; accessible routes; sustainable transport; shared vehicles; virtual meetings; home working; electric vehicles; sustainable paving; travel plan; solar car ports
Local Resources Energy, materials, paper, electricity, buildings, local sourcing	Green suppliers and technologies; renewable energy; energy efficiency; sustainable procurement; local economy; food miles; economies of scale; Social Enterprises; procurement policy
Waste Increase, Disposal, Recycling, non reusable materials. Does it follow the waste hierarchy: reduce, re-use, recycle	Waste hierarchy; circular economy; sustainable procurement; recycled goods; Plastics Pact.

For general queries on completing the Environmental Impact Assessment please contact Liz Atherton in the Climate Action Now team at liz.atherton@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