**Stockport Council - Corporate Leaders Team Reports**
**Environmental Impact Assessment**

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 SL/RI | | Extent | Term SL / RI | |
| **Nature**<br>loss of habitats & species, topography changes | B | L / R | | | | "Action 2: Reviewing, developing and sustaining the built & natural environment to help facilitate physical activity "<br><br>The aim within the ACS to create a sustainable environment that promotes physical activity encapsulates care for, development of and promotion of greenspaces for public use which has a positive environmental impact. Stockport has over 1000ha of greenspace for public use, as well as many parks, sports areas and playing fields – the protection, development and promotion of these areas in line with the ACS and CAN strategy will have positive environmental impact through mitigating greenhouse gas emissions and increasing biodiversity.<br><br>The focus within the ACS on tackling inequalities could increase the number of Stockport's residents using and benefitting from greenspaces.<br><br>The connected CAN strategy aim of increasing tree planting across the borough, creating meadows and orchard and developing 14 walking and cycling schemes to enable active travel could have a positive |

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| | | | | | | environmental impact through increasing planting, tree planting and biodiversity along the routes. |
| **Water**<br>Potential for Pollution, flood, drainage, use | | | | | | No anticipated impact. |
| **Air**<br>Quality, emissions | B | L / I | | | | The aim within the ACS to embed physical activity within daily life, 'everybody active, every day', could result in fewer short journeys being made by car and so have a positive impact on air quality through reducing pollution from emissions. |
| **Transport**<br>Method, fuel type and use, staff travel, supplier miles | B | L / I | | | | The aim within the ACS to embed physical activity within daily life, 'everybody active, every day, could result in people deciding on an active mode of travel for some short journeys. One quarter of all car journeys in the UK are less than 1 mile. If fewer short journeys are made by car then greenhouse gas emissions would be reduced.<br><br>The CAN strategy aim to upgrade our staff travel plan to reduce the carbon in staff journeys by 20% by 2025 could result in an increase in active travel.<br><br>Continuing to transform walking and cycling opportunities across the borough, encouraging people to take part in active travel will have a positive environmental impact through reducing greenhouse gas emissions associated with transport.<br><br>The plan to develop 14 walking and cycling schemes to enable active travel could have a positive environmental impact through reducing greenhouse |

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| | | | | | | gas emissions associated with transport. |
| **Local Resources** Energy, materials, paper, electricity, buildings, local sourcing | | | No impact | | | No anticipated impact. |
| **Waste** Increase, Disposal, Recycling, non reusable materials. Does it follow the waste hierarchy: reduce, re-use, recycle | | | Area for consideration | | | In line with the aim to increase and promote use of public greenspaces, consideration around increased capacity for waste disposal, in line with the waste hierarchy, could be an area for review. |

| **KEY** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Extent** | | **Term** | |
| National | **N** | Short | **S** |
| Regional | **R** | Long | **L** |
| Borough | **B** | Reversible | **R** |
| Local | **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 (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 table below to find out more about possible impacts and benefits.

| Criteria | Searchable Terms |
|---|---|
| **Nature**<br>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**<br>Potential for Pollution, flood, drainage, use | Water UK; permeable paving; sustainable drainage; water butts; water efficiency; greywater flushing; Refill. |
| **Air**<br>Quality, emissions | Air quality; clean air zones; public transport; active travel; planting to help air quality |
| **Transport**<br>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**<br>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**<br>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 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