

**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 Loss of habitats & species, topography changes	B	L / R				<p>The focus within the Food Plan on the increased availability of allotment spaces, could both help to tackle inequalities and increase the number of Stockport's residents using and benefitting from outdoor and greenspaces.</p> <p>The increased use of allotments would tie into the CAN strategy aim of increasing planting across the borough, creating meadows and orchard and developing fourteen walking and cycling schemes to enable active travel. These could have a positive environmental impact through increasing planting, tree planting and biodiversity along the routes.</p>
Water Potential for Pollution, flood, drainage, use						No anticipated impact.
Air Quality, emissions	B	L / I				<p>The aim within the Food Plan is to make a wide variety of food sources locally available, including culturally appropriate food. This could result in fewer car journeys out of the borough to purchase such food items and have a positive impact on air quality through reducing pollution from emissions.</p>
Transport Method, fuel type and use, staff travel, supplier miles	B	L / I				<p>The Food Plan aims to reduce the distance people have to travel both within and outside the borough to source their food items. This in turn should reduce the length of our supply</p>

						chains. Additionally, if the local economy includes residents with skills to be employed by local food businesses, there should also be a resultant reduction in commuting long distances for work. Together with the Active Communities Strategy's aim of embedding physical activity within daily life, 'everybody active, every day,' it could lead to people deciding to use an active mode of travel for these shorter journeys. If fewer short journeys are made by car, then greenhouse gas emissions would be reduced in the borough.
Local Resources Energy, materials, paper, electricity, buildings, local sourcing	B	L / R				The Food Plan aims to increase the use of local food sources in the Stockport food system in the long term. This should provide long term economy benefits to the local area in terms of businesses and employment.
Waste Increase, Disposal, Recycling, non-reusable materials. Does it follow the waste hierarchy: reduce, re-use, recycle						No anticipated impact.

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 criterion 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 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