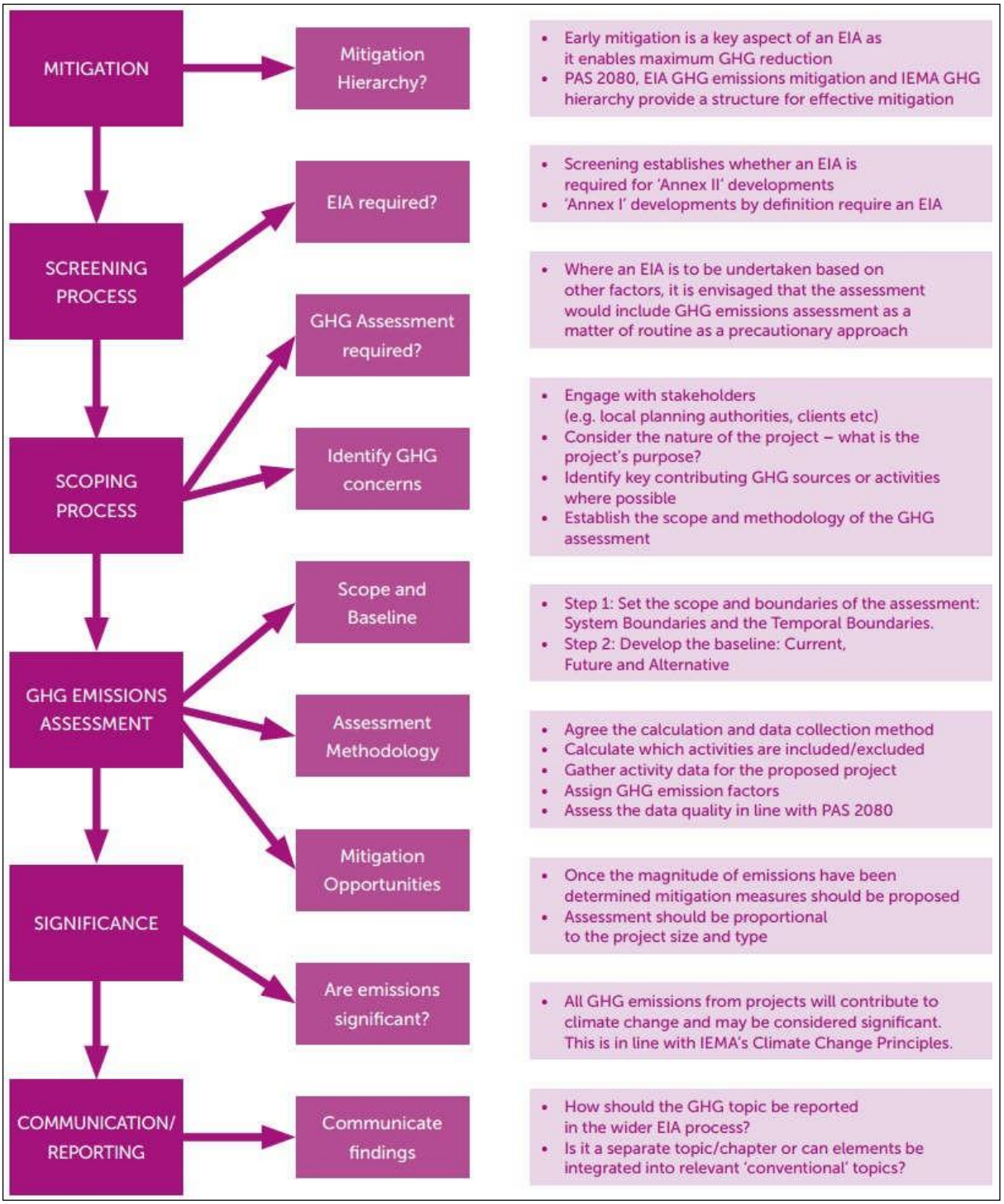
MITIGATION
Mitigation Hierarchy?
Early mitigation is a key aspect of an EIA as it enables maximum GHG reduction
PAS 2080, EIA GHG emissions mitigation and IEMA GHG hierarchy provide a structure for effective mitigation
SCREENING PROCESS
EIA required?
Screening establishes whether an EIA is required for 'Annex II' developments
'Annex I' developments by definition require an EIA
GHG Assessment required?
Where an EIA is to be undertaken based on other factors, it is envisaged that the assessment would include GHG emissions assessment as a matter of routine as a precautionary approach
SCOPING PROCESS
Identify GHG concerns
Engage with stakeholders (e.g. local planning authorities, clients etc)
Consider the nature of the project – what is the project's purpose?
Identify key contributing GHG sources or activities where possible
Establish the scope and methodology of the GHG assessment
GHG EMISSIONS ASSESSMENT
Scope and Baseline
Step 1: Set the scope and boundaries of the assessment: System Boundaries and the Temporal Boundaries.
Step 2: Develop the baseline: Current, Future and Alternative
Assessment Methodology
Agree the calculation and data collection method
Calculate which activities are included/excluded
Gather activity data for the proposed project
Assign GHG emission factors
Assess the data quality in line with PAS 2080
Mitigation Opportunities
Once the magnitude of emissions have been determined mitigation measures should be proposed
Assessment should be proportional to the project size and type
SIGNIFICANCE
Are emissions significant?
All GHG emissions from projects will contribute to climate change and may be considered significant. This is in line with IEMA's Climate Change Principles.
COMMUNICATION/ REPORTING
Communicate findings
How should the GHG topic be reported in the wider EIA process?
Is it a separate topic/chapter or can elements be integrated into relevant 'conventional' topics?