

## **Appendix B - Environment and Sustainability Assessment**

Birmingham City Council is required to assess any positive or negative impacts that any policy/strategy/ decision/development proposal is likely to have on the environment. This assessment must be completed for CLT and Cabinet reports where appropriate. It is the responsibility of the Service Director signing off the report to ensure that the assessment is complete.

To complete the assessment, you should consider whether the proposal will have a positive or a negative impact on each of the key themes by placing a (√) for positive, (x) for negative and (?) for unclear impact, and (N/A) for non-applicable impact. Further guidance on the completion of the template is available on page 3 below.

<b>Project Title:</b>	<b>New Build Classroom Block Minworth Junior &amp; Infant School Water Orton Lane Sutton Coldfield B76 9BU</b>			
<b>Directorate: Children &amp; Families</b>	<b>Team: Education Infrastructure</b>		<b>Person Responsible for assessment: Katherine Crompton/ Zahid Mahmood</b>	
<b>Date of assessment: 07/03/22</b>	<b>Is it a new or existing proposal? New</b>			
<b>Brief description of the proposal:</b> <b>Demolition of 3no. existing modular classrooms and replacement with 1no. new classroom block containing a reception class and 2no. KS1 classrooms. External works are required to provide play space.</b>				
<b>Potential impacts of the policy/development/ decision on:</b>	<b>Positive Impact</b>	<b>Negative Impact</b>	<b>No Specific Impact</b>	<b>What will the impact be? If the impact is negative, how can it be mitigated, what action will be taken?</b>
Natural Resources - including water, soil, air	√			Water usage will be reduced by way of modern WC's. No impact on other natural resources.
Energy use and CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	√			This project utilises off site manufacturing methods to create a precision-made steel framed sustainable building. This will minimise air leakage for improved thermal efficiency, lower running costs and reduce carbon emissions. The thermal performance of the new building

				<p>will certainly be much better than the ones it is replacing. Off-site manufacturing also reduces CO2 emissions due to less transport to site; typically, 90% less vehicle movements than with a project constructed on site. Materials are used that have lower embodied energy than traditional building materials. For example, foundations are smaller meaning less concrete and we have no brickwork meaning no cement. Both concrete and cement have high embodied energy so the avoidance/reduction results in a more sustainable project. The factory-controlled process also minimises the amount of energy necessary to create the building.</p>
Quality of environment	√			The built environment will be positively impacted through the removal of 3no. mobile type buildings that are well past their serviceable life and in very poor condition.
Impact on local green and open spaces and biodiversity				N/A
Use of sustainable products and equipment	√			The type of construction selected for this project will mean less packaging sent to landfill.
Minimising waste	√			Modular construction generates up to 90% less waste than traditional on-site building methods. Lean engineering is used to make manufacturing processes as efficient as possible and intelligent design removes waste-generating operations from the manufacturing process.
Council plan priority: a city that takes a leading role in tackling climate change				The factory-controlled process minimises the amount of energy necessary to create a building. In addition, the new building will be more energy efficient than the ones it replaces.
Overall conclusion on the environmental and sustainability impacts of the proposal	This project will have a positive impact on the environment, and it can be demonstrated that by using off-site manufacturing it will be delivered in a sustainable manner.			

**Guidance for completing the template**

Theme	Example
Natural Resources - Impact on natural resources including water, soil, air.	<p>Does the decision increase water use?</p> <p>Does the decision have an impact on air quality?</p> <p>Does the decision discourage the use of the most polluting vehicles (private and public) and promote sustainable modes of transport or working from home to reduce air pollution?</p> <p>Does the decision impact on soil?</p> <p>For example, development will typically use water for carrying out various operations and, once complete, water will be needed to service the development. Providing water to development and treating affluent water requires energy and contributes to climate change. Some of the activities including construction or disposal of waste may lead to soil pollution. The decisions may lead to more journeys thereby deteriorating air quality and thus contribution to climate change and greenhouse gases.</p>
Energy use and CO <sub>2</sub> emissions.	<p>Will the decision have an impact on energy use?</p> <p>Will the decision impact on carbon emissions?</p> <p>Most day-to-day activities use energy. The main environmental impact of producing and using energy such as electricity, gas, and fuel (unless it is from a renewable source) is the emission of carbon dioxide.</p>
Quality of environment.	<p>Does the decision impact on the overall quality of the built environment?</p> <p>Decisions may have an impact on the overall setting, character and distinctiveness in the area. For example, if development involves ground digging and excavations etc. it may have an impact on the local archaeology.</p>
Impact on local green and open spaces and biodiversity	<p>The proposal may lead to localised impacts on the local green and open spaces which may have an impact on local biodiversity, trees and other vegetation in the area.</p> <p>Will the proposal lead to loss (or creation) of green and blue infrastructure?</p> <p>For example, selling an open space may reduce access to open space within an area and lead to a loss of biodiversity. However, creating a new open space would have positive effects.</p>
Use of environmentally sustainable products, equipment and packaging'	<p>Will the decision present opportunities to incorporate the use of environmentally sustainable products (such as compostable bags, paper straws etc.), recycled materials (i.e. Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Timber/wood), non-polluting vehicles, avoid the use of single use plastics and packaging.</p>

Minimising waste	<p>Will the decision minimise waste creation and the maximise recycling during the construction and operation of the development/programme/project?</p> <p>Will the decision provide opportunities to improve recycling?</p> <p>For example, if the proposal involves the demolition of a building or a structure, could some of the construction materials be reused in the new development or recycled back into the construction industry for use on another project?</p>
Council plan priority: a city that takes a leading role in tackling climate change and deliver Route to Zero.	How does the proposal or decision contribute to tackling and showing leadership in tackling climate change and deliver Route to Zero aspirations?

If you require further assistance with completing this template, please contact: [ESAGuidance@birmingham.gov.uk](mailto:ESAGuidance@birmingham.gov.uk)