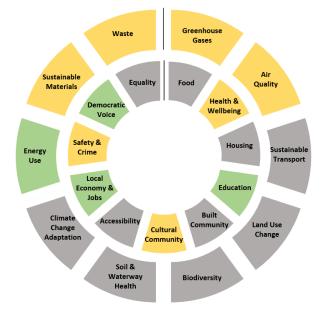
Annex B: Climate Impact Assessment

Delivery phase impacts

Coons	lustification
score 🔻	Justification **INDED A principal to the state of the s
	ASHPs being installed are 3 to 4 times more efficient than the
2	boilers they are replacing, therefore reducing energy use.
	Additionally, solar PV is being installed to supplement the
	energy demand of the building.
	Emissions from ordering and shipping equipment and
	materials, contractor travel and construction emissions are
-2	accounted for in the short-term. These will be minimised as
	much as possible by requesting contractors consider embodied carbon in their selection of products, and travel in a
	' '
	way to minimise emissions.
-1	Construction will increase air pollution in the short term, as will the additional contractor travel.
	No net changes to land use. Some equipment may be installed
0	at ground level, with some surfacing changes required but this will be no different or worse than the existing paving and
	concreting.
	Potential for some impacts from construction but these are
0	not currently known.
	Construction waste will be produced, increasing the overall quantities of waste produced during the delivery phase of this
2	project. A waste plan, in line with the waste hierarchy, will be
-2	requested of contractors to maximise the amount of waste
	that can be recycled or re-used.
	that can be recycled or re-used.
0	Not applicable.
0	Not applicable.
	No discount of the control of the co
0	No direct adaptation impacts.
	This impact will be reduced as much as possible by requiring
	that contractors consider the embedied carbon of the products
0	Not applicable.
	During the construction and delivery phase, there may be
	some impacts on access to the leisure centre. Additionally,
-1	noise and general disruption from the works may impact
	wellbeing, though everything will be done to minimise this
	impact (e.g. working out of hours).
0	Not applicable as not a housing project.
	Social value requirements of the project will likely include
1	offering learning opportunities to local students.
	oriening rearring opportunities to local stadents.
0	No net change.
	There may be slight, short-term negative impacts to provision
	of leisure services during the switch-over from gas to
-1	electricity. The council will need to provide compensation for
	any closure of the leisure centre.
0	No importe ou conscibility.
U	No impacts on accessibility.
	A social value requirement of the contract will be to use local
2	
2	contractors and employees for the work.
2	contractors and employees for the work. During the construction phase, there will be a slight increase
-1	
	During the construction phase, there will be a slight increase
	During the construction phase, there will be a slight increase in safety risks for contractors and the public. These will be
	During the construction phase, there will be a slight increase in safety risks for contractors and the public. These will be mitigated with a safety strategy.
-1	During the construction phase, there will be a slight increase in safety risks for contractors and the public. These will be mitigated with a safety strategy. The decision to proceed will be dependent on engagement
-1	During the construction phase, there will be a slight increase in safety risks for contractors and the public. These will be mitigated with a safety strategy. The decision to proceed will be dependent on engagement with the leisure provider. Engagement with the wider public
	2 -2 -1 0 0 0 0 0 0 -1 0 1



Project outcome impacts

Criteria 🔻	Score *	Justification
Energy Use	2	ASHPs being installed are 3 to 4 times more efficient than the boilers they are replacing, therefore reducing energy use. Additionally, solar PV is being installed to supplement the energy demand of the building.
GHGs	4	Decarbonisation of the heating system will significantly reduce GHG emissions from gas use. Shifting to an electric system will mean that, as the national grid decarbonises, the building will become carbon neutral in operation in the future.
Air quality	4	Reducing gas use will have a positive effect on indoor air quality but also on air quality at a national level.
Land use change	0	No net changes to land use. Some equipment may be installed at ground level, with some surfacing changes required but this will be no different or worse than the existing paving and concreting.
Soil and waterway health	0	No impact of the proposals on soil and waterway health.
Waste	0	The end-of-life options for the materials and technologies will be considered as part of the stage 4 design to ensure that as much of the installed equipment as possible can be recycled or re-used to prevent waste in landfill.
Sustainable Transport	0	No impact on sustainable transport.
Biodiversity	0	No impact on biodiversity, though an assessment should be undertaken to ensure there is no disruption from the proposed measures.
Climate Change Adaptation	0	No direct adaptation impacts from this project.
		This impact will be reduced as much as possible by requiring that contractors consider the embodied carbon of the products they
Food	0	No impact on food.
Health	1	Slight increase in health outcomes due to the removal of gas reducing air pollutants both indoors and more widely.
Housing	0	Not applicable as this is not a housing project.
Education	0	No educational opportunities once the project has been delivered.
Built Community	0	Not applicable.
Cultural Community	0	No impact on cultural community.
Accessibility	0	No changes to accessibility as a result of the project.
Local Economy and Jobs	0	The delivery phase will support the local economy but the outcome of the project will have no net change, as running costs are likely to remain similar.
Safety	0	No impacts.
Democratic Voice	0	Once the project has been delivered, public engagement is not applicable.
Equity	0	No impacts on groups with protected characteristics.

