

Eco Impact Checklist

Title of report: Bedminster Green Framework Area – regeneration update and request for additional infrastructure funding				
Report author: Máire Grogan				
Anticipated date of key decision: 2nd November 2021				
Summary of proposals: This report provides an update on progress of regeneration in the Bedminster Green framework area, including Plot 5, which is in BCC ownership and several BCC led projects, namely the River Restoration and Highways / Public Realm improvement projects. Cabinet is asked to approve additional funding to support sustainable and inclusive growth in the area, ensure co-ordination across the area as schemes move into delivery, and potential land acquisition.				
Will the proposal impact on...	Yes/No	+ive or -ive	If Yes...	
			Briefly describe impact	Briefly describe Mitigation measures
Emission of Climate Changing Gases?	Yes	-ive	<p>All developments will increase CO2 emissions through construction and operation.</p> <p>Short-term emissions will increase through the use of energy, transport fuel and materials during construction works.</p> <p>There will be embodied emissions from the materials used.</p>	<p>All schemes are required to submit a sustainability statement as part of their planning applications, setting out how the developments will comply with applicable policies BCS13 – BCS15, relating to energy efficiency and the use of decentralised, renewable and low-carbon energy supply systems.</p> <p>Measures to improve walking, cycling, and bus infrastructure will make these modes of transport more attractive than private car transport, which will help to reduce CO2 emissions for both existing residents, and those moving into the area.</p> <p>The higher population density nearer the city centre helps reduce the need to travel.</p> <p>Increased tree planting and new low-level planting will help absorb CO2.</p> <p>Materials with lower embodied emissions than standard materials will be used wherever possible.</p>
Bristol's resilience to the effects of climate change?	Yes	+ive	The development will increase the amount of green and blue infrastructure in the area compared to existing.	Malago River Restoration, public and private landscaped areas across framework area, street tree planting increases blue and green infrastructure. Some trees

		-ive	New homes could be vulnerable to climate change effects including overheating and flooding, with the area being predominantly in Flood Zone 2, with a part of it in Flood Zone 3. New development will place additional demand on the mains drainage system	<p>will be lost through redevelopment of the plots and the river restoration project, but contributions will be secured to ensure the required number of replacement trees as per the Bristol Tree Replacement Standard can be planted within a 1-mile radius of the area.</p> <p>More tree cover and shade above hard paved areas will help to reduce the urban heat-island effect.</p> <p>Development will need to demonstrate how they comply with BCC local plan policy, which includes a requirement for it to be resilient to climate change.</p> <p>River Restoration project will provide a net reduction of flood risk off-site, in comparison to the existing situation (the culverted river), with a significant betterment to existing residential areas to the north of the proposed development. The green will provide a storage area for water during times of higher flows, which will reduce flood risk to the new developments.</p>
Consumption of non-renewable resources?	Yes	+ive	Bedminster Green regeneration are part of the business case for the Bedminster Heat Network, enabling the broader decarbonisation of heat in the long term for new and existing buildings in the area.	In the short term and/or on a temporary basis natural gas may be used for the generation of heat. The medium-term plan is for the Bedminster heat network to be low carbon as renewable sources are brought online. In the longer term, it is hoped that the elimination of all non-renewable heat generation will be possible.
Production, recycling or disposal of waste	Yes	-ive	Construction waste	Construction contractors will be required to prepare a Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP), setting out how waste will be minimised, monitored and recycled where possible. Waste will need to be disposed of according to the waste hierarchy as set out in waste legislation.

				<p>contractors will be encouraged to join the Considerate Constructors Scheme.</p> <p>Construction works in the river and adjacent banks will involve over pumping to ensure that contaminants are not mobilised into the watercourse. Relevant EA permits will also be applied for and obtained.</p>
Wildlife and habitats?	Yes	+ive	Tree planting, rain gardens and blue infrastructure river restoration improvements to the Malago	<p>New trees, shrubs and wildflower mixes will be provided as part of the Transport and River Restoration projects. The introduction of sloped vegetated river banks and in-channel 'pool and riffle' river features will better support wildlife and the biodiversity within the river and on its adjacent banks.</p> <p>The river restoration will further support wildlife and more specifically, nocturnal wildlife, through the protection of the channel banks from public access and the omission of lighting along some river sections to reduce physical habitat disturbances and being impacted by noise and light pollution.</p> <p>Some trees will be lost through redevelopment of the plots and the river restoration project, but contributions will be secured to ensure the required number of replacement trees as per the Bristol Tree Replacement Standard can be planted within a 1-mile radius of the area.</p>
		-ive	Loss of existing trees to facilitate development.	
Consulted with: Planning, Transport, Flood, Sustainable City & Climate Change Services				
Summary of impacts and Mitigation - <u>to go into the main Cabinet/ Council Report</u>				
<p>The significant impacts of the BCC-led infrastructure proposals are a short-term increase in climate changing gases through the construction works, the embodied emissions in the construction materials used and loss of some existing trees to facilitate delivery of the projects.</p> <p>The proposals include improving the attractiveness and accessibility of active modes of travel to reduce NO2 air pollution and reduce CO2 pollution by reducing the need for private car use; new trees will be provided as part of project delivery, and contributions will be secured to ensure the</p>				

required number of replacement trees as per the Bristol Tree Replacement Standard can be planted within a 1-mile radius of the area; flood storage capacity will be increased; and improvements to and planting of vegetation along the river will help improve biodiversity and support wildlife to mitigate the impacts.

The net effects of the proposals are helping support resilience to the impacts of climate change through increased flood storage, planting of trees and low-level vegetation to absorb CO2 and reduce the urban heat island effect and infrastructure to encourage active transport modes, helping reduce CO2 and NO2 emissions in the medium-long term by reducing reliance on private car use. There will be ecological benefits from the river restoration work, although it is not possible to quantify the net impact on biodiversity of the overall scheme at this stage.

Checklist completed by:

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Extension:	
Date:	9 th Sept 2021
Verified by Environmental Performance Team	Giles Liddell, Project Manager - Environmental