

Environmental and Social Data Sheet

Overview

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| Project Name: | Bangor University |
| Project Number: | 2013-0488 |
| Country: | United Kingdom |
| Project Description: | Capital investment programme dedicated to new teaching, research and supporting facilities of the Bangor University (BU) in the city of Bangor in the county of Gwynedd in North Wales. |
| EIA required: | Certain sub-schemes might fall under Annex II of the EIA Directive and could be subject to EIA. If required by the competent authority, the promoter should make the Non-Technical Summary (NTS) of the Environmental Impact Analysis (EIA) available to the EIB prior to the Bank's funding being used. |

Summary of Environmental and Social Assessment, including key issues and overall conclusion and recommendation

Bangor University owns and operates a number of academic buildings as well as student residences. The project sites are situated in existing campus areas and are already within respective city and regional plans. Council Directive 2011/92/EU on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) does not specifically mention education activities, however if it is an urban development, Annex II of the EIA Directive could apply. At the time of appraisal no need for an EIA was foreseen. However, if required for some parts of the project, the Promoter should provide, as a contractual undertaking, all the related information to the Bank when available, including the Non-Technical Summary (NTS) of the assessment. The need of an EIA will be decided by the competent authority.

Environmental and Social Assessment

Environmental Assessment

Energy Efficiency

In average, about 15% of the project investment costs will be dedicated to energy efficiency through the insulations reinforcement and through other measures. New constructions shall follow the new national and European standards of energy performance. The University estimates that the investment project will bring 15% of energy savings.

BREEAM

The objective is to have the new buildings rated "excellent" and the renovated either "excellent" or "very good" according to the BREEAM classification, or the equivalent levels according to EPC rating.

CO2 Emissions

The anticipated carbon savings for the investment were estimated by the promoter to be below 20 kt CO2 per annum. The new facilities will create additional CO2 emissions that will be compensated by the reduction of emissions of the refurbished buildings.

Historical Buildings

There are two buildings included in the project which are listed and have historical value. Before carrying out any alteration, extension or demolition of any Listed Buildings included in the Project, the Promoter is required to obtain, and deliver to the Bank a certified copy of, all required listed building consents issued by the relevant local planning authority.

“Listing” is the formal mechanism by which certain buildings are identified as being of particular historic or architectural interest. Listing is not a preservation order, and it does not prevent buildings from being altered, extended or demolished. If a building is listed, it is necessary to obtain ‘Listed Building Consent’ before carrying out alteration, extension or demolition.

Public Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement, where required

The Promoter will ensure compliance with national and European environmental and nature regulations and facilitate the access by the public to environmentally relevant information in accordance with the Bank’s Transparency Policy.

Other Environmental and Social Aspects

Carbon management

Planned changes to the legislative and funding frameworks associated with carbon management could have a significant impact on University costs and funding: HEFCW has confirmed that all HEIs in Wales will continue to have to meet the Welsh Government’s One Wales One Planet 3 per cent annual reduction target. It is understood that HEFCW is proposing to link CO₂ performance with risk rating (affecting risk profile for borrowing).

The CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme (CRC EEC¹) provides a financial incentive to reduce emissions by placing a price on CO₂ emissions. Annually from April 2012, the University has had to ‘buy’ CO₂ allowances for every tonne of CO₂ forecast to be emitted as a result of its stationary energy use in the following 12 months. CRC taxes are currently set at GBP12/t CO₂. This level may rise in future years with further political pressure on carbon reduction.

The Carbon Trust Carbon Reduction Route Map (February 2012) recognises that the University Carbon Management Strategy is comprehensive and conforms to good practice requirements for HEIs.

Although current projects are having a positive impact on carbon emissions, achieving year to year gross carbon emission reductions, particularly in the context of the parallel development of Pontio, will be a major challenge. Pontio is designed to meet the highest BREEAM standards, but the size of the development is projected to lead to an increase in carbon emissions. A key issue will be to promote measures to assist in offsetting the projected increase and to contribute to the planned overall reductions of the Carbon Management Strategy.

The demolition of particularly poorly performing large buildings, such as Alun Roberts building, will provide benefit in the reduction of gross carbon emissions as will the refurbishment of large buildings, including the Main University Building and Dean Street building. New buildings will be constructed to meet the BREEAM “excellent” standards, and the aim will be to focus on increasingly sustainable refurbishment methods, introducing further measures to reduce energy consumption in existing buildings and focusing on opportunities for renewable. The impact of these measures will be assessed in line with the regular review of objectives and targets in the Carbon Management Strategy.

¹ The CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme (the CRC, formerly the Carbon Reduction Commitment) is a mandatory carbon emissions reduction scheme in the United Kingdom that applies to large non-energy-intensive organisations in the public and private sectors. It has been estimated that the scheme will reduce carbon emissions by 1.2 million tonnes of carbon per year by 2020. In an effort to avoid dangerous climate change, the British Government first committed to cutting UK carbon emissions by 60% by 2050 (compared to 1990 levels), and in October 2008 increased this commitment to 80%. The scheme has also been credited with driving up demand for energy-efficient goods and services