**Appendix 4.**

| Will the decision/proposal impact… | Impact | If an impact or potential impacts are identified | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Describe impacts or potential impacts on emissions from the Council and its contractors. | Describe impact or potential impacts on emissions across Rotherham as a whole. | Describe any measures to mitigate emission impacts | Outline any monitoring of emission impacts that will be carried out |
| Emissions from non-domestic buildings? | None | | | | |
| Emissions from transport? | Increase | There will be a carbon impact from additional visits to properties by the Council's officers and its contractors, to complete regular checks and maintenance of fire prevention measures. | | Council staff will be encouraged to use active travel, public transport or car sharing to attend site visits. This is not possible for contractors who carry specialist equipment in their vehicles. | A record of inspections and works orders will be maintained. Greenhouse gas emissions from corporate fleet vehicles and staff mileage claims are within scope of the Council's 'Net Zero 2030' climate change target and are reported annually. |
| Emissions from waste, or the quantity of waste itself? | Increase | As noted in the Cabinet report *Housing Services Fire Safety Policy*, increasing fire safety standards may cause fittings such as internal doors to go to waste, if they do not comply with revised standards. At the time of writing, *ca*. 330 door replacements are outstanding. | | The Council and its contractors will ensure that all wastes arising from the application of fire safety standards are treated according to the waste hierarchy i.e., with a preference for re-use [where this will not unduly increase fire safety hazards elsewhere], composting or recycling, with disposal to incineration and energy recovery a least favoured option. | The Council has a legal duty of care to ensure that waste it transfers is managed correctly, throughout its complete journey to disposal or recovery. To evidence that it has fulfilled this duty of care, the Council should keep a record of checks it has made regarding downstream waste transfers, which may also serve to monitor how wastes arising from the Policy are recycled or disposed. |
| Emissions from housing and domestic buildings? | None | | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Emissions from construction and/or development? | Unknown | Any works to repair or replace buildings damaged by fire will have a significant impact, due to carbon emissions which are 'embodied' in construction materials. For example, to construct a building of the same scale as Beeversleigh House, the only high-rise residential building owned by the Council, could have a potential impact of *ca*. 3,500 $tCO_2e$ from embodied carbon, increasing to 5,000 $tCO_2e$ over its lifetime. As the Housing Services Fire Safety Policy is designed to mitigate fire risk, it may also help to avoid carbon impacts of this order of magnitude. | | | |
| Carbon capture (e.g. through trees)? | None | | | | |
| Identify any emission impacts associated with this decision that have not been covered by the above fields:<br><br>Fire is itself a direct source of greenhouse gas emissions, which the Housing Services Fire Safety Policy is intended to mitigate. | | | | | |

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|---|
| Please provide a summary of all impacts and mitigation/monitoring measures:<br><br>Fire is a significant potential source of greenhouse gas emissions, directly and through the damage it causes to buildings and their subsequent repair, demolition or reconstruction. By seeking to mitigate fire safety risks, the Council's proposed Housing Services Fire Safety Policy may help to avoid these carbon impacts. Emissions from transport and waste are likely to increase, due to the Policy's application: however, mitigations and monitoring actions are available as outlined in the table above. |

| Supporting information: | |
|---|---|
| Completed by:<br>(Name, title, and service area/directorate). | Lynsey Skidmore, Head of Property Services, Adult Care, Housing & Public Health<br><br>Kerry Brentnall, Asset Manager, Housing Property Services |
| Please outline any research, data, or information used to complete this [form]. | *Defining and Aligning: Embodied carbon targets and net zero definitions*. LETI (May 2021). Available from: <https://www.leti.uk/carbonalignment><br><br>*Waste duty of care code of practice*. Defra & the Environment Agency (November 2018). Available from: < https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-duty-of-care-code-of-practice> |
| If quantities of emissions are relevant to and have been used in this form please identify which conversion factors have been used to quantify impacts. | • Upfront embodied carbon emissions from a residential building with 6 or more storeys: up to 850 $kgCO_2e$ per $m^2$ GIA (gross internal area).<br><br>• Life cycle embodied carbon emissions from a residential building with 6 or more storeys: up to 1,200 $kgCO_2e$ per $m^2$ GIA.<br><br>(LETI Band E, “current average building design”) |
| Tracking [to be completed by Policy Support / Climate Champions] | Tracking Reference: CIA 209<br><br>Arthur King, Principal Climate Change Officer, Finance and Customer Services |