

User guidance:

- The first section of this form guides users through considering major areas where emissions are likely to occur. If emissions are impacted in a way not covered by these categories, please identify this at the bottom of the section
- The first section should be filled as such:
 - **Impact:** identify, in relation to each area, whether the decision of the proposal does the following: *reduces emissions, increases emissions, or has no impact on emissions*. If it is uncertain this section can be labelled *impact unknown*
 - If **no impact on emissions** is identified: no further detail is needed for this area, but can be added if relevant (e.g. if efforts have been made to mitigate emissions in this area.)
 - **Describe impacts or potential impacts on emissions:** two sections deal respectively with emissions from the Council (including those of contractors), and emissions across Rotherham as a whole. In both sections please explain any factors that are likely to reduce or increase emissions. If **impact unknown** has been selected, then identify the area of uncertainty and outline known variables that may affect impacts.
 - In most cases there is no need to quantify the emission impact of an area after outlining the factors that may reduce or increase emissions. In some cases, however, this may be desirable if factors can be reduced to a small number of known variables (e.g. if an emission impact is attached to a known or estimated quantity of fuel consumed).
 - **Describe any measures to mitigate emission impact:** regardless of the emission impact, in many cases steps should be taken in order to reduce mitigate all emissions associated with each area as far as possible; these steps can be outlined here (For example: if a proposal is likely to increase emissions but practices or materials have been adopted in order to reduce this overall impact, this would be described here).
 - **Outline any monitoring of emission impacts that will be carried out:** in this section outline any steps taken to monitor emission levels, or steps taken to monitor the factors that are expected to increase or reduce emission levels (for example, if waste or transport levels are being monitored this would be described here)
- A **summary paragraph** outlining the likely overall impacts of the proposal/decision on emissions should then be completed - this is not required if the proposal/decision has no impact across all areas.
- The supporting information section should be filled as followed:
 - Author/completing officer
 - **Research, data, or information** may refer to datasets, background documents, literature, consultations, or other data-gathering exercise. These should also be added to the **supporting documents** section of the cabinet report

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- Carbon Impact Assessments are to be appended to the associated cabinet reports
 - Prior to publishing reports, Carbon Impact Assessments should be sent to climate@rotherham.gov.uk for feedback
 - Report authors may also use the above email address to direct any further queries or to access further support regarding completing the assessment

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?	No significant change	<p>Emissions from energy use at Riverside House are not expected to change significantly: current occupancy is such that most corners of the building are at least partially occupied, motion sensors activated and heating and lighting systems on, during office hours. Greater occupancy will ensure that office space is used more effectively, with less carbon impact per person occupying the building.</p> <p>If emissions are allocated per organisation (as part of the council's greenhouse gas accounting), then this may transfer some emissions from the council's to our</p>	<p>Unknown. Consolidation of the public sector estate in Rotherham is expected to increase energy and resource efficiency, but asset rationalisation may have further reaching consequences e.g., if vacated sites become available for development. Colocation of partners in fewer buildings will facilitate decarbonisation of the public estate: Riverside House is within scope of the Council's successful PSDS 3B funding application, to decarbonise heating systems in five operational buildings (delivery ongoing). Emissions from electricity use and gas heating in the public sector accounted for 3% of local area greenhouse gas emissions in 2021.</p>	<p>The council has an ongoing project to decarbonise Riverside House including the proposed connection to the Rotherham heat network and a solar PV canopy.</p> <p>As teams are relocated within Riverside House, there is an opportunity to ensure that all 24 hours services are located in the same wing or on the same floor of the building. This would allow vacant wings and floors to be shut off overnight and at weekends, thereby saving energy.</p>	<p>Greenhouse gas emissions from energy use in Riverside House are monitored and reported by the council's Climate Change Team. At present, emissions are not allocated by end-user/occupier of the building in the council's greenhouse gas accounting. The Climate Change Team will explore options to allocate emissions and raise partners' awareness of emissions which should appear in their respective carbon accounts.</p>

		partners' carbon accounts.			
Emissions from transport?	Unknown		<p>The lease to the NHS will mean additional car journeys are generated by those staff to be based at RSH. Riverside House is well served by public transport and may be within walking or cycling distance, for some staff: any carbon impact from transport will depend on future staff travel choices, compared with present working and commuting patterns.</p>	<p>There council currently has a Travel Plan in place for Riverside House (2011 - 2015).</p> <p>A key aim of the travel plan is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, primarily by reducing reliance on private cars and encourage greater take up of public transport and active travel.</p> <p>Any future review of the plan should take into account increasing numbers of non-council staff working at Riverside House and ensure they are included in any plans.</p> <p>NHS England has pledged to cut emissions from staff commuting to net zero by 2045.</p>	<p>The council's previous Travel Plan for Riverside House details proposed monitoring of staff travel choices, through a combination of surveys. A survey completed in 2011 indicated 72.4% of staff driving a car to work [<i>not including travel as a passenger or by car sharing</i>]. A more recent survey of staff travel choices before and after the COVID-19 pandemic indicated that 80% of council staff travelled to work by car, as driver or passenger.</p> <p>The NHS will remain responsible for monitoring its own staff members' commuting patterns.</p>

Emissions from waste, or the quantity of waste itself?	No significant change	Higher building occupancy may cause a small increase in waste produced on site. Riverside House is an internal customer of the council's commercial Business Waste service.		Riverside House currently has provision for recycling of paper and cardboard. Dry mixed recycling is to be developed as an additional service offer, as per the Climate Change Action Plan 2024/25. Recycling has a lower carbon impact than disposal.	Emissions from waste are estimated for internal customers of the council's Business Waste service, including Riverside House.
Emissions from housing and domestic buildings?	No impact on emissions				
Emissions from construction and/or development?	No impact on emissions				
Carbon capture (e.g. through trees)?	No impact on emissions				
Identify any emission impacts associated with this decision that have not been covered by the above fields:					

Please provide a summary of all impacts and mitigation/monitoring measures:

Riverside House is already in use as the corporate headquarters of Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council. The proposed restack of the building and granting of a lease to NHS partners may affect carbon emissions from energy use and waste; any carbon impact from transport will depend on staff travel choices, compared with present working and commuting patterns. Colocation of public services and consolidation of the public sector estate is expected to have a beneficial carbon impact, if increased building occupancy translates into increased energy efficiency.

The Health and Care Act 2022 means that the NHS has a statutory duty to decarbonise its operations to net zero by 2050.

Supporting information:	
Completed by: (Name, title, and service area/directorate).	Tim Hartley, Strategic Asset Manager, Asset Management Service, Finance and Customer Services
Please outline any research, data, or information used to complete this [form].	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NHS England » Net Zero travel and transport strategy • NHS Health and Care Act 2022 • Travel Plan for Riverside House
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.	<i>UK local authority and regional greenhouse gas emissions national statistics: 2005-2021.</i> Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2023). Available from: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-greenhouse-gas-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2021
Tracking [to be completed by Policy Support / Climate Champions]	Tracking Reference: CIA236 Katie Rockett, Climate Change Officer, Asset Management Service, Finance and Customer Services