

Appendix 6 – Carbon Impact 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?	Increases	In 2019, both external contractor partners set up an office/works base within the Borough.	Housing Service's repairs contracts were previously delivered by two external contract partners. One of the two partners changed for the new contract in 2019.	The content of the contracts which mention environmental management are 3.3.10, 3.3.10.2, 3.3.10.7, and 3.3.17.(See below).	The Contract states, 'contractors must respond promptly to requests which the Client may make from time to time for emission-based information. This could include but is not limited to, CO ₂ /NO _x and PM10 emissions.'
Emissions from transport?	Increase	There will be a carbon impact from contractors visiting properties to carry out repairs and maintenance.		Where possible, Council Officers work within a given geographical area. The repairs and maintenance contracts issued to the Council's two contract partners were split geographically and awarded for work in the south of the borough, and work in the north of the borough. Both contract partners established a works-base within the borough.	Officer travel is included with the Council's Net Zero 2030 greenhouse gas emissions accounting. For contractor transport, the council has the ability to request emissions data from contractors, including transport emissions.

Emissions from waste, or the quantity of waste itself?	Increase	Repairing and renewing items within Council housing will produce waste. The Council's and Contractor's approach is to repair where possible.		The Council and its contractors will ensure that all wastes arising from repairs and maintenance 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.
Emissions from housing and domestic buildings?	Decrease	Timely servicing of gas appliances, servicing and checks may reduce the energy needed to heat the home.			Not possible to monitor. The Council does monitor the energy performance of homes through EPCs which measure theoretical rather than actual energy use.
Emissions from construction and/or development?	None	Construction and development sit outside of these policies.			
Carbon capture (e.g. through trees)?	None				

Identify any emission impacts associated with this decision that have not been covered by the above fields:
The Gas and Carbon Monoxide, and Electrical Safety Policies seek to prevent leaks and fires by regularly inspecting and servicing gas and electrical installations. Smoke alarms and carbon monoxide detectors in Council housing are tested during the gas servicing visit.

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 Gas and CO, and Electrical Safety Policies may help to avoid these carbon impacts.

Below are excerpts from the Contracts with the Council's external repairs contractors.

3.0 Key Expectations

being aware of environmental considerations (and implications) in all areas of its activities and in particular, when maintaining and repairing the stock, minimising waste and reducing its carbon footprint;

3.3 Service Provider Obligations

3.3.10 Corporate Social Responsibility

3.3.10.2 Economic

demonstrate carbon reduction or offsetting.

employ Environmental policy and prevention strategies.

3.3.10.7 Environmental management

The Service Provider shall consider the relevance of sustainability at all stages of the life cycle in the provision of services, including the consideration of commercial needs, the minimisation of negative impacts, and also the maximisation of positive impacts on society and the environment. The Client encourages the Service Provider to consider sustainability at all stages rather than as a one-off activity.

The Client will require the successful Service Provider to measure how management of environmental issues during service delivery will reduce or prevent significant environmental impacts. The Client Minimum Standards Charter (see appendix 15) insists that all charter signatories will commit to protecting the environment, minimising waste and energy consumption and using other resources efficiently. These commitments will also apply to their supply chain.

Mandatory for all:

- Eliminate unnecessary waste by adopting the "reduce, reuse, recycle" philosophy.
- Be a good neighbour, minimise negative local impacts (noise, air quality etc.), improve green areas (e.g. biodiversity, visual attractiveness etc.).
- Reduce carbon footprint – be aware of main impacts on carbon emissions including the indirect carbon used in manufacturing processes and the direct impact of operations and logistics.

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

The new policy does not represent a significant change to current practices or emissions produced by the existing service. Emissions are created through the following activities:

- Non-domestic emissions: increase in emissions from contractors' work bases.
- Transport: increase in emissions – this is mitigated by officers' and contractors' workloads being split by geographical area to minimise travel between homes.
- Waste: carrying out repairs may result in increases in emissions from waste – this is managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy, as required by law.
- Housing: likely decrease in emissions due to timely servicing of gas appliances, servicing and safety checks.

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: (Name, title, and service area/directorate).	Lynsey Skidmore, Head of Property Services, Adult Care, Housing & Public Health Wendy G Foster, Improvement Manager, Housing Property Services, Adult Care, Housing & Public Health
Please outline any research, data, or information used to complete this [form].	<i>Defining and Aligning: Embodied carbon targets and net zero definitions</i> . LETI (May 2021). Available from: < https://www.leti.uk/carbonalignment > <i>Waste duty of care code of practice</i> . 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.	
Tracking [to be completed by Policy Support / Climate Champions]	Tracking reference: CIA344 Katie Rockett, Climate Change Officer