

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 the Borough 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?	Increase	<p>There are proposals for non-domestic buildings: a new primary school and other commercial and employment opportunities within the site allocation.</p> <p>Although not necessarily managed by the Council in the longer term, a new school would be commissioned by the Council.</p>	Other non-domestic buildings on the site of the development will be outside the scope of the Council's greenhouse gas emissions inventory.	<p>Development on the site of the Bassingthorpe Farm strategic allocation will follow the introduction of the Future Buildings Standard, which is expected to require all new non-domestic buildings to be 'net zero ready', from Autumn 2025. In practice, this should mean that energy use in within-scope, non-domestic buildings will have net zero carbon emissions, once the UK electricity system has been decarbonised.</p> <p>Development of low carbon district heat networks and a requirement for applicants to provide energy statements to demonstrate how developers propose to minimise carbon emissions are supported</p>	Energy statements demonstrating how developers propose to minimise carbon emissions might support the Council's increased understanding of the carbon impacts of new developments. However, energy statements are not routinely required by the LPA as they are not referenced in policy CS30 itself, but within its supporting text.

				<p>by existing Local Plan policy CS30, 'Low Carbon & Renewable Energy Generation' and its supporting text.</p> <p>Design coding may be used further to encourage low carbon commercial development, subject to viability testing. The design of strategic public facilities may be to higher sustainable construction standards than required of non-community assets.</p>	
Emissions from transport?	Increase	n/a	Development at Bassingthorpe Farm will lead to more vehicle movements in the Borough.	<p>SPD 2 Air Quality and Emissions requires electric vehicle (EV) charging in new developments – this has increased the number of EV chargers which supports the decarbonisation of private car travel.</p> <p>Access to the proposed Rotherham Gateway integrated mainline and tram-train station development and active travel links are key elements of the Bassingthorpe Farm masterplan.</p>	<p>Borough-wide air quality is monitored via the Local Plan Annual Monitoring Report. Emissions from transport are disaggregated at the local authority district level, in local authority and regional greenhouse gas emissions statistics published by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero.</p> <p>No further monitoring of emissions is planned.</p>

Emissions from waste, or the quantity of waste itself?	Increase	<p>An increased quantity of waste will affect the Council's and its contractors' emissions, as the Council collects waste from households and Rotherham Business Waste customers, to be sorted, recycled or disposed by downstream contractors.</p> <p>New housing development may affect the Council's household waste collection rounds, which have recently been the subject of a route optimisation exercise.</p>	There will be an increase in the quantity of waste produced by households, commercial and other municipal premises and hence an increased carbon impact from waste collection, sorting and treatment.	<p>Greenhouse gas conversion factors for organisations reporting emissions from waste are calculated with reference to the carbon impact of transporting waste only, for all downstream waste treatment except disposal to landfill. Work to procure a renewed fleet of RCVs (refuse collection vehicles) and to extend HVO biodiesel use in Council fleet vehicles will directly address emissions in the sector.</p> <p>Public engagement promotes the waste hierarchy (the need to use less material; re-use; recycle and finally to recover energy from waste) and good recycling practice.</p>	Emissions from household and Rotherham Business Waste collection rounds are monitored and reported in the Council's climate change annual report as emissions under contract.
Emissions from housing and domestic buildings?	Increase	n/a	The Bassingthorpe Farm SPD promotes net zero or minimised carbon emissions for new development on site; whole life carbon impact assessments will also be promoted; support for the development of district heat networks and a	Development on the site of the Bassingthorpe Farm strategic allocation will follow the introduction of the Future Homes Standard, which is expected to require all new domestic buildings to be 'net zero ready', from Autumn 2025. In	Domestic energy use (principally natural gas for space and hot water heating, electricity for lighting, cooling and other appliances) is reported in local authority and regional greenhouse gas emissions statistics, published by the

			<p>requirement for applicants to provide energy statements to demonstrate how developments propose to minimise carbon emissions.</p>	<p>practice, this should mean that energy use in new-build housing will have net zero carbon emissions, once the UK electricity system has been decarbonised.</p> <p>The wider aspirations of planning policy should be sought by the LPA in discussions with applicants submitting planning applications and the developers of sites.</p> <p>Such a positive enabling approach from the LPA to the development industry could support the use of more sustainable construction techniques (SP57) within new development proposals.</p> <p>Through the application of Local Plan policies, consideration can be given to the design and construction of new buildings to be energy efficient, using the principles of passive design, including high insulation levels, solar heating, natural lighting and ventilation, thermal</p>	<p>Department for Energy Security and Net Zero.</p> <p>No further monitoring of emissions is planned.</p>
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Emissions from construction and/or development?	Increase	n/a	There will be significant impacts arising from new development proposals, including the use of new materials; construction methods; increased traffic movements for workers within the construction industry and the movement of HGV vehicles.	The policies of the Local Plan do not require re-use of materials, however policy WCS 7 point 5 of the Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham Joint Waste Plan (2012) requires that measures to minimise the use of raw materials, minimise pollution arising from waste generated by the development	No monitoring of the embodied carbon impacts of development is possible without e.g., the introduction of Whole Life Carbon Assessments for planning proposals, as previously considered in a partial update of the Local Plan core strategy. A new Local Plan may include a similar

				<p>proposals and the submission of a Waste Management Plan are undertaken for each planning application.</p> <p>Draft policies of the Core Strategy Partial Update (July 2024) indicate the Council's direction of travel with respect to mitigating carbon impacts from construction. Proposed amendments to policy CS30 would have required developers to provide Whole Life Carbon Assessments. Applicants would have been required to show how they had minimised carbon, in moving to a net zero carbon position.</p>	<p>measure, to promote sustainable materials and methods of construction.</p>
Carbon capture (e.g. through trees)?	Unknown	n/a	<p>Change of use from green belt land to developed land uses will negatively affect existing carbon stores and capacity to sequester carbon in soils, exacerbated if development should involve the removal of mature trees or hedgerows.</p>	<p>Mandatory Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) + 10% provides some safeguard to prevent the loss of carbon stored in living biomass and soils, with the relative cost of biodiversity units and credits respectively setting a strong preference to mitigate, opposed to compensate impacts.</p>	<p>No further monitoring of carbon sequestration is planned. However, the area of land in the borough covered by woodland is included in the Local Plan Annual Monitoring Report as a contextual indicator.</p> <p>It is anticipated there will be opportunities for on-site BNG+10% and tree and hedgerow planting,</p>

					however there is no ready conversion from conserved or enhanced biodiversity, to sequestered carbon.
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Identify any emissions impacts associated with this decision which have not been covered by the above fields:

Transition to low carbon heating as implied by some mitigating actions may increase other greenhouse gas emissions impacts e.g., fugitive emissions of fluorinated gases from air source heating plant.

Will the proposal affect Council services' resilience to climate change, or the capacity of people living in the Borough to adapt to climate change?

Bassingthorpe Farm is a strategic housing allocation in the Rotherham Local Plan, essential to meet the Borough's present and increasing housing need. Insufficient housing supply can erode people's capacity to adapt to climate change and local communities' resilience, if people are forced to live in inappropriate or precarious housing or to move away from established support networks. Moreover, the Bassingthorpe Farm SPD promotes green space and sustainable drainage as integral features of the development, to mitigate the impact of extreme weather and other climate change hazards.

Provide a summary of all impacts and mitigation/monitoring measures:

The Council's Local Plan provides a long-term development strategy for the Borough; as this Supplementary Planning Document has been prepared to guide new development proposals at Bassingthorpe Farm, it sets out the policy framework for new development within this Strategic Allocation.

New development will increase carbon emissions (during the construction and operational phases), however, the guidance provided within this SPD will apply the policies of the Local Plan to this specific site and promote a clear approach to mitigating and adapting to impacts of climate change.

Between August and September 2024 amendments to policies of the Core Strategy 2014 were consulted on. The policies of the Core Strategy Partial Update (July 2024) indicate the Council's direction of travel with respect to mitigating carbon impacts and the Council's vision of a Net Zero Borough of Rotherham, by 2040. Proposed amendments to policy CS30 towards Net Zero Carbon and Renewable Energy Generation would have required developers to submit a whole life carbon assessment, showing how they had minimised embodied carbon emissions through design, materials and methods of construction.

Supporting information:	
Climate Impact Assessment Author	Helen Sleigh Assistant Planning Policy Manager Planning and Development Control Regeneration and Environment
Please outline any research, data or information used to complete this Climate Impact Assessment.	
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.	
Validation	Tracking Reference: CIA 498 Arthur King Principal Climate Change Officer