

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?	Unknown	Schemes to upgrade District Heating boiler houses will be funded through the HRA Business Plan, with a view to replace existing gas boilers with low or zero carbon alternatives in the long term.	<p>Recommendations with respect to District Heating charges are benchmarked to the Ofgem energy price cap, so that households with a heat network connection are not penalised compared to those with central heating and a gas boiler. This may become relevant to carbon emissions in the longer term, since low or zero carbon heat networks offer an alternative technology to decarbonise domestic heating, in dwellings where an air source heat pump might be unviable.</p> <p>Homes which are connected to the Council's existing district heat networks comprise ca. 1% of all domestic properties in Rotherham.</p>		Supply of gas and biomass (wood pellets) to District Heating boiler houses is monitored through the Council's energy procurement portfolio. Greenhouse gas emissions from District Heating are outside the scope of the Council's NZ30 target, however they will be included as scope 3 emissions in the 2025 Climate Change Annual Report.

Emissions from transport?	Unknown	For new residential developments and works to existing council stock vehicle movements to and from the site will be generated during demolition and construction.	While it is possible that new households will increase vehicle movements, they may also reduce them, depending on the location of new developments with respect to residents' places of work and access to services.	It is recommended that new housing development should account for access to public transport and active travel, in its location and design.	
Emissions from waste, or the quantity of waste itself?	Increase	Construction and works to existing Council stock will generate waste materials through demolition, exporting of materials from groundworks and waste construction materials	Albeit new homes might not mean more people living in the Borough, there may be a small increase in the amount of waste collected from households and distance travelled by waste collection vehicles.	Prospective contractors will be required to demonstrate how they will mitigate waste in their tenders, to include re-using/recycling materials on site where possible.	
Emissions from housing and domestic buildings?	Decrease		It is a principal focus of the 2026/27 HRA Business Plan and therefore the Housing Capital Programme to improve the thermal comfort of existing Council homes and to save Council tenants' spending on energy bills, which should have the additional benefit of cutting emissions from domestic heating. In 2022, domestic gas heating accounted for ca. 16.5% of all greenhouse gas emissions in the		<p>EPC ratings are recorded for all the Council's housing stock. This data will be supplemented by stock condition surveys.</p> <p>New buildings are monitored once they are occupied, to ensure their stated energy performance standards are met in practice.</p>

			<p>Borough of Rotherham; at the 2021 Census, 16.7% of households rented from the Council.</p> <p>£41 million is allocated in the HRA business plan to increase all Council homes' energy performance to EPC band C by 2030: the Council has also been successful in a bid to the Warm Homes scheme, £8.8m of grant funding has been secured.</p> <p>New build homes will be designed to Future Homes Standard, to be introduced in 2025. All options set out in the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government consultation on the Future Homes Standard exclude the use of fossil fuel boilers in new dwellings.</p>		
Emissions from construction and/or development?	Increase	There will be emissions from the construction of new and refurbishment of existing housing. C.465 dwellings are to be added to the Council's housing stock between 2026/27 and 2029/30, by a		For new build schemes, there may be a smaller carbon impact per dwelling, where modern methods of construction are used.	It is recommended that a RICS 'whole life carbon assessment' or suitable alternative should be completed for at least one housing development, to provide evidence which can

		<p>combination of acquisition and new development.</p> <p>Some new properties in the programme i.e., homes purchased by the Council as strategic acquisitions, will have a carbon impact regardless of the Council's purchase.</p> <p>It is possible that mature trees will be removed as part of the development of some new sites.</p>		<p>For refurbishment schemes, emissions from retrofitting properties to a higher energy performance standard will be partially offset by increased energy efficiency.</p> <p>If trees are present on the site of a proposed development, they will be retained wherever possible. Planning consent for the removal of mature trees will depend on their equivalent replacement, plus 10%.</p>	<p>inform the design of future schemes and increase understanding of their respective carbon impacts.</p>
Carbon capture (e.g. through trees)?	Unknown	<p>The 2026/27 – 2029/30 Housing Capital Programme identifies £98.601m for the Housing Delivery Programme. New build schemes may include tree planting as part of bio diversity net gain. Under the Environment Act 2021, most new developments must deliver at least 10% biodiversity net gain</p>			
<p>Identify any emissions impacts associated with this decision which have not been covered by the above fields:</p> <p>N/A</p>					

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

The proposed investment set out within the Housing Capital Programme 2026/27 – 2029/30 aims to improve both the Council's resilience and residents' capacity to adapt to climate change. Investment in existing stock aims to make homes energy efficient, safe and secure and the delivery of new homes via the Housing Delivery Programme will be to the relevant standards for space and energy efficiency.

The Housing Capital Programme 2026/27 – 2029/30 sets out the proposed value of investment in the housing service for the next 4 years. Given the Council's commitment for carbon emissions in Rotherham to be Net Zero by 2040, this will require substantial investment in the Council's housing stock. Initial estimates put the cost of this at circa £600m which represents a formidable challenge to the HRA. As a result, this means that drawing in external funding to progress net zero commitments becomes even more significant. Participation in national grant funding schemes will be prioritised.

Supporting information:	
Climate Impact Assessment Author	Lindsay Wynn HRA Business Planning Manager Housing Income and Support Service Adult Care, Housing and Public Health
Please outline any research, data or information used to complete this Climate Impact Assessment.	N/A
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.	N/A
Validation	Tracking Reference: CIA 586  Arthur King Principal Climate Change Officer