

Appendix 3

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?	unknown impact	The contractor is managing the HWRC sites and in addition has purchased a further commercial building in order to deliver a reuse facility. Further work will be undertaken with the contractor to understand the plans to reduce emissions from operational building.		Officers will work with the contractor to review development plans for non-domestic buildings and promote low or no-carbon options.	The contractor will report quarterly on emissions from energy use in its operational buildings, calculated using appropriate conversion factors (e.g., greenhouse gas reporting conversion factors published by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero). Emissions produced under the contract will be reported as scope 3 emissions, in the Council's own emissions accounting.
Emissions from transport?	reduces emissions	Reduction on contractors' emissions with new vehicles to transport waste	Reduction on contractors' emissions with new vehicles to transport waste when moving around Rotherham	New contract insists on brand new vehicles over the contract term that will be more carbon efficient. These will all be the most efficient and effective engines i.e Euro 6 or Euro 7. Information will be supplied via the quarterly carbon report.	RMBC to monitor number of movements made each month and distance travelled, this will include tonnage, miles and an estimate of fuel used. Work will be required on a regular basis as the contractor will be moving waste from other LAs and not just RMBC. Monitoring will also

					ensure the maximum payload is used to reduce overall emissions. RMBC will monitor the % of vehicle capacity with the contractor to ensure that we are achieving at least a 90% full load for transport.
Emissions from waste, or the quantity of waste itself?	reduces emissions	Reduction on contractors' operating emissions with new plant [and?] machinery at each site. Contract terms require the contractor to minimise the amount of waste sent to disposal and maximise the amount of material reused and recycled. Residual waste is processed at a Mechanical Biological Treatment facility with Dry Anaerobic Digestion, to recover any material which can be recycled and to compost organic wastes. Biomethane by-produced by anaerobic digestion is used to generate electricity, to be used on site.	<i>Are HWRCs within scope of Borough-wide recycling statistics i.e., if the contractor performs well and recycles a high percentage of material, will this contribute to the Council's performance against recycling indicators (such as those published by the Office for Local Government, Oflog)?</i>	New contract insists on new, more efficient plant machinery to replace current plant hire. New contract incentivises reuse and recycling. RMBC will work closely with the contractor to understand the how efficient the new vehicles are compared to the previous machinery.	RMBC to monitor tonnage of waste collected and moved each month <i>by type of waste and endpoint disposal/recycling</i> . RMBC to report on <i>the percentage of material reused and recycled</i> under the contract.
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:

Household waste recycling centres (HWRCs) are an essential part of the Council’s waste management services, which seek to prevent waste and reduce the amount of waste sent for disposal through sound application of the waste hierarchy. Emissions from waste outlined above do not include greenhouse gas emissions which may be avoided, by ensuring that more waste is reused and recycled, while less waste is incinerated or sent to landfill, as per incentives in the new contract. If the new contract is successful and helps to prevent waste and increase recycling rates across the Borough of Rotherham, then it will have a positive carbon impact i.e., will help to cut greenhouse gas emissions. For illustration, consumption-based conversion factors published by Zero Waste Scotland estimate that recycling glass wastes can have significant ‘net negative’ greenhouse gas emissions: -755 kgCO₂e per tonne, compared with (+)49 kgCO₂e per tonne incinerated.

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

RMBC officers will monitor tonnages and vehicle movements each month as part of the billing process [*see comments above: it would be easier to monitor the Council’s scope 3 emissions under the contract if the contractor could provide fuel use data: if vehicle movements are used for monitoring, then average journey length and average load would also be required*]. Officers will also request regular carbon assessments from the new contractor. Contract will have a requirement for continuous improvement in carbon reduction, this will be across all sources of emissions, the contractor is required via the contract to look at ways to improve emissions across all areas.

Supporting information:															
Completed by: (Name, title, and service area/directorate).	Andrew Horner, Waste Officer, Waste Management, Regeneration and Environment														
Please outline any research, data, or information used to complete this [form].	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Greenhouse Gas Reporting: Conversion Factors</i>. Department for Energy Security and Net Zero. [Data series]. Available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/government-conversion-factors-for-company-reporting> • <i>Carbon Metric Factors 2011 - 2020</i>. Zero Waste Scotland (2021). Available from: <https://www.zerowastescotland.org.uk/resources/carbon-metric-publications> 														
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.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Consumption-based recycling emissions factors, Zero Waste Scotland Carbon Metric</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Emissions Source</th> <th>Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factor / kgCO₂e per tonne</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Glass</td> <td>-755</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ferrous metals</td> <td>-1,768</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-ferrous metals</td> <td>-9,961</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paper and cardboard</td> <td>-547</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Plastics (excluding films)</td> <td>-537</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Consumption-based recycling emissions factors, Zero Waste Scotland Carbon Metric		Emissions Source	Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factor / kgCO ₂ e per tonne	Glass	-755	Ferrous metals	-1,768	Non-ferrous metals	-9,961	Paper and cardboard	-547	Plastics (excluding films)	-537
Consumption-based recycling emissions factors, Zero Waste Scotland Carbon Metric															
Emissions Source	Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factor / kgCO ₂ e per tonne														
Glass	-755														
Ferrous metals	-1,768														
Non-ferrous metals	-9,961														
Paper and cardboard	-547														
Plastics (excluding films)	-537														
Tracking [to be completed by Policy Support / Climate Champions]	<p>Tracking Reference: CIA 223</p> <p>Arthur King, Principal Climate Change Officer, Strategic Asset Management, Finance and Customer Services</p>														