

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?	Impact unknown	Unknown, subject to any new development by the Council within the parish of Maltby.	The Neighbourhood Plan relates only to Maltby Parish. Any new development which includes some non-residential use may increase emissions from non-domestic buildings within the plan area.	No policies in the Maltby Neighbourhood Plan refer to the energy performance of non-domestic buildings. A recent statement by Baroness Penn, Parliamentary under Secretary of State for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, confirmed that planning policies which propose local energy efficiency standards for buildings exceeding current or planned buildings regulation would be rejected at examination [<i>subject to exemptions</i>].	No specific emissions monitoring. Energy use in non-domestic buildings within the Council's energy procurement portfolio, such as the Maltby Joint Services Centre, is monitored against the Council's NZ30 climate change target.
Emissions from transport?	Impact unknown	Unknown, subject to new development within the Neighbourhood Plan area. All new developments may increase emissions from transport from the Council and its contractors e.g., by increasing the number of household waste collections (hence fuel used in refuse collection vehicles) or by increasing the extent of the adopted highway (hence fuel and material used to maintain highway drains, grit roads etc. etc.).	The Neighbourhood Plan relates only to Maltby Parish. Any new development within the plan area may affect emissions from transport in Rotherham e.g., by increasing vehicle movements on local roads.	Policy M7 of the Maltby Neighbourhood Plan supports developments of new and enhanced community facilities which b, "support public transport use or opportunities for pedestrian/cyclist movement" or d, "demonstrate that the local road network is capable of accommodating... additional [<i>vehicle</i>] movements." By supporting the development of new and enhanced community	No specific emissions monitoring. Any change in transport emissions due to the adoption of Maltby Neighbourhood Plan would be within scope of local authority emissions statistics, however these statistics are not resolved at the level of parish or town councils. Sources which estimate emissions at the level of towns and parishes e.g., the IMPACT Community Carbon Calculator, use assumptions

				facilities, to increase local amenities, the Maltby Neighbourhood Plan might contribute to more sustainable travel choices e.g., if people can avoid travelling long distances by car to access services they need.	to apportion emissions from national and local data sets to smaller areas.
Emissions from waste, or the quantity of waste itself?	No impact		<p>Waste is outside the scope of a Neighbourhood Plan: in local planning policy, waste is reserved to the Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham Joint Waste Plan (2012).</p> <p>Policy M6 of the Maltby Neighbourhood Plan is to refuse permission for any hot food takeaways within 800 metres walking distance of a primary school, secondary school or college. Section 166 states proposals for new hot food takeaways in other areas will be resisted until there has been a rebalancing of hot food takeaways compared with other retail uses. As per paragraph 004 of <i>Planning Practice Guidance: promoting healthy and safe communities</i> (DLUHC, August 2022) this may affect the amount of refuse and litter within the plan area, hence emissions from waste.</p>		<p>No specific emissions monitoring.</p> <p>Any change in emissions from waste within the Borough of Rotherham will be within scope of local authority emissions statistics, however these cannot be disaggregated at a more local level such as the Neighbourhood Plan area. It may be possible to estimate emissions from household waste collections in Maltby and other parishes, based on average tonnages and number of households, however collection schedules might be a confounding factor.</p>

<p>Emissions from housing and domestic buildings?</p>	<p>Impact unknown</p>	<p>Unknown, subject to any new development by the Council within Maltby Parish.</p>	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan is for Maltby Parish only. Any new housing development in Maltby will increase emissions from domestic buildings within the plan area. Policies such as M3: Housing Mix may indirectly affect greenhouse gas emissions from domestic buildings. Section 131 indicates that flats may be an unpopular housing choice, flats' increased energy performance (having fewer external walls, other factors being equal) notwithstanding.</p>	<p>No policies in the Maltby Neighbourhood Plan refer to the energy performance of domestic buildings. A recent statement by Baroness Penn, Parliamentary under Secretary of State for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, confirmed that planning policies which propose local energy efficiency standards for buildings exceeding current or planned buildings regulation would be rejected at examination [<i>subject to exemptions</i>]. If Policy M4: Affordable Housing supports increased social housing provision (subject to local housing needs) then this may indirectly affect emissions from domestic buildings, since all social housing must be rated Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) band C, by 2030.</p>	<p>No specific emissions monitoring. Emissions arising from domestic energy use e.g., natural gas boilers in district heat networks such as that in Maltby Model Village, are outside the scope of the Council's NZ30 emissions accounting.</p>
<p>Emissions from construction and/or development?</p>	<p>Impact unknown</p>	<p>Unknown, subject to any new development by the Council within Maltby Parish. Building materials such as concrete, cement, steel, brick and glass contain significant 'embodied' carbon emissions, such that any development which uses these conventional materials will have a</p>	<p>A basic condition of all Neighbourhood Plans is that they must not promote less development than the strategic policies of development plans in their respective areas, therefore Maltby Neighbourhood Plan may have either a neutral or negative carbon impact from development, absent policies which promote the</p>	<p>Environmentally sustainable construction materials are not referenced in the design code which accompanies the Maltby Neighbourhood Plan. Rather, materials are prioritised which sustain local character, such as brick and Magnesian limestone. Maltby Design Code is written with reference to local planning</p>	<p>No specific emissions monitoring.</p>

		significant carbon impact from construction; whereas buildings constructed from timber can be an important carbon store.	use of environmentally sustainable construction materials. Policy M1 may indirectly affect emissions from construction by seeking to conserve local distinctiveness through design which respects the character of existing buildings.	policy SP 57, <i>Sustainable Construction</i> , which promotes the use of recycled materials.	
Carbon capture (e.g. through trees)?	Impact unknown	Unknown, subject to any landscape or greenspace proposal by the Council, within scope of the Maltby Neighbourhood Plan.	The Neighbourhood Plan relates only to Maltby Parish. All new development proposals will need to demonstrate “biodiversity net gain” as per national planning policy.	Plan policy M9: Nature Conservation is to support the “inclusion of biodiversity and nature enhancements” in development proposals. Biodiversity and nature recovery are related to carbon capture, but they are not the same: a planted pine forest might store more carbon than a native wildflower meadow and yet support much less biodiversity.	No specific emissions monitoring. However, biodiversity net gain will be assured through other monitoring in the planning system.

Identify any emission impacts associated with this decision that have not been covered by the above fields:

Having made a Neighbourhood Plan, Maltby Town Council will receive 25% of developer contributions to the Community Infrastructure Levy for qualifying developments, increased from 15% without a Neighbourhood Plan. Any potential emissions impacts from spending on local infrastructure by the Town Council are not considered in the table above.

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

If in due course the Maltby Neighbourhood Plan is adopted, it will become part of the Rotherham Local Plan and will be included within the remit of the Rotherham Local Plan Annual Monitoring Report. The Annual Monitoring Report includes greenhouse gas emissions (tCO₂e, tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent) per capita, to measure performance against Policy CS30: Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Generation. This performance measure cannot be disaggregated to indicate greenhouse gas emissions in the Maltby Neighbourhood Plan area: emissions are assigned by local authority area, in the source data series published by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, *Local Authority Greenhouse Gas Emissions Statistics*.

Supporting information:	
Completed by: (Name, title, and service area/directorate).	Rachel Lindsay, Planning Policy Officer, Regeneration and Environment
Please outline any research, data, or information used to complete this [form].	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maltby Neighbourhood Development Plan • <i>Maltby Neighbourhood Plan Design Code</i>. Aecom (2020). Available from: <https://www.maltbytowncouncil.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Maltby-Neighbourhood-Plan-Design-Code-2020.pdf> • <i>Planning - Local Energy Efficiency Standards Update</i>. Available from: <https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-statements/detail/2023-12-13/hlws120> • <i>Impact Tool Method Paper</i>. University of Exeter & Centre for Sustainable Energy (March 2021). Available from: <https://impact-tool.org.uk/static/doc/Impact-methodology-paper-v1.7.pdf> • <i>Rotherham Local Plan: Sites and Policies</i>. Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council (June 2018). Available from: <https://www.rotherham.gov.uk/downloads/file/478/sites-and-policies-document> • <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>
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
Tracking [to be completed by Policy Support / Climate Champions]	<p>Tracking reference: CIA 221 Arthur King, Principal Climate Change Officer, Finance and Customer Services</p> <p>Andy Duncan, Planning Policy Manager and Climate Champion, Built Environment – Planning, Planning and Regeneration Service</p>