

APPENDIX 5: 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?	Nil				
Emissions from transport?	Nil				
Emissions from waste, or the quantity of waste itself?	Minimal	Paper versions will be available in libraries across the borough so the report is accessible to those who do not use / have access to the internet.		The online version will be promoted but 13 paper copies will be produced so that they're accessible across the borough. We will provide 1 copy per library to minimise any chance of waste.	
Emissions from housing and domestic buildings?	Nil				
Emissions from construction and/or development?	Nil				

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Carbon capture (e.g. through trees)?	Nil				
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Identify any emission impacts associated with this decision that have not been covered by the above fields:

Emissions impacts and mitigating actions identified in the table above are associated with the publication and distribution of the Rotherham *Adult Care Local Account 2023-24*: they do not consider the carbon impact of the Council's recent or planned adult care activities, which are summarised in the account.

There are significant carbon impacts which arise from delivering and commissioning of adult care services in Rotherham. A 2023 study based on commissioned care homes' publicly available EPC reports, in-house care homes' gas and electricity consumption and home care providers' annual vehicle mileage, indicated a total carbon impact from Council placements in these services of 4,358 tCO₂e *per annum*. That just 8.5% of these emissions were from energy use at Lord Hardy and Davies Court care homes, indicates the wider carbon impact of the Council's commissioning activity in adult care.

Further to these 'business as usual' emissions, two priorities for 2023-24 identified in the Adult Care Local Account may have a significant carbon impact, on their own terms:

- Investment in new assistive technologies will have a carbon impact from material use and waste: a study by Lancaster University has found that the average, gross carbon impact of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment is 903 kgCO₂e per tonne of equipment. This is cut to a net carbon saving of 2,010 kgCO₂e per tonne, avoiding emissions in the manufacture of new equipment by substituting recycled for virgin raw materials. To mitigate potential impacts from its investment in assistive technologies, the Council must ensure that all equipment is reused as much as possible and appropriately recycled, when it can no longer be used.
- Commencing groundworks at the Castleview day centre in Canklow will have a carbon impact from construction. Construction materials such as steel, glass and cement have significant 'embodied' carbon emissions, from energy used throughout their production and distribution. Since these are 'one-off', initial emissions impacts common to many construction projects, appropriate mitigation may be offered by tree planting and other soft landscaping on site, to sequester carbon over the lifetime of the development.

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

We will encourage and promote online access to the report as much as possible with minimal paper copies being produced. There may also be the opportunity in forthcoming iterations of the local account.

Supporting information:

Completed by: (Name, title, and service area/directorate).	Dania Pritchard, Change Lead, Service Improvement and Governance, Adult Care, Housing and Public Health
Please outline any research, data, or information used to complete this form.	<i>The Carbon Footprint of WEEE (Waste Electronic and Electrical Equipment) in the UK – a case study based on the UK's largest WEEE producer compliance scheme (2022)</i> , Lancaster University. <i>UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting</i> , Department for Energy Security and Net Zero.
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.	Not applicable
Tracking [to be completed by Policy Support / Climate Champions]	Tracking Reference: 309 Arthur King, Principal Climate Change Officer, Property and Facilities, Finance and Customer Services