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?	Decrease	Continued delivery of the Heat Decarbonisation Plan, to retrofit buildings in the Council's operational estate with low carbon heating systems and enabling works, including renewable electricity generating capacity. As per Appendix 2, works in 2025/26 are likely to include 115 Middle Lane South, Springwell Gardens, Swinton CSC and Library.	UK Shared Prosperity Fund grants awarded to SMEs in the Borough, for energy surveys and solar PV installations. Other proposed activity in the 2025-26 action plan which could be expected to reduce emissions include: • Continuation of work alongside the private sector to encourage the installation of a heat network in the town centre. • Creation of a full business case to procure and deliver a Local Area Energy Plan (LAEP).	Delivery of some heat decarbonisation works was delayed by issues with the procurement of low carbon heat network connections at buildings within scope of the Council's PSDS 3B funding application. To mitigate the impact on prospective carbon savings, an additional allocation from the Council's Decarbonisation Capital Budget was approved by Cabinet at its meeting of July 2024.	Greenhouse gas emissions from energy use in Council buildings are reported as 'Net Zero by 2030' emissions, as per Appendix 3. Non-domestic energy use is reported in the series *Local Authority and Regional Greenhouse Gas Emissions Statistics* which are taken as the basis for reporting progress towards the Council's 'Net Zero by 2040' climate change target.
Emissions from transport?	Decrease	Further deployment of HVO biodiesel to Council fleet vehicles, subject to a further report to Cabinet, as per Appendix	Proposed activity which could be expected to support emissions reductions in the wider borough include:	As the UK electricity system continues its transition to Net Zero, electric vehicles will become less carbon	Emissions from fleet vehicles are reported as 'Net Zero by 2030' emissions, as per Appendix 3.

		1. Since 'well-to-tank' are outside the scope of the Council's 'Net Zero by 2030' climate change target, a trial of HVO in ten fleet vehicles delivered a carbon saving of 98.6% per litre, compared with the methyl ester-fossil diesel blend used in other diesel-fuelled vehicles.	• Extension of the Council's existing network of public EV charging infrastructure. • Commissioning of work to determine how best to achieve net zero emissions from transport across the borough. • Continued development of schemes funded through the City Region Sustainable Transport Settlement (CRSTS).	intensive than vehicles fuelled by HVO. This consideration is partly obscured by the exclusion of 'well-to-tank' emissions from the scope of the Council's NZ30 target. To mitigate any unintended carbon impacts, options regarding the scope of the Council's target, interim carbon budgets and further targets for scope 3 emissions will be reviewed alongside progress to towards Net Zero by 2030, as summarised at Appendix 2: see *Overarching Activity*.	Use of the Council's public EV charging infrastructure is reported as a source of scope 3 emissions, albeit aggregated as 'Other', in Appendix 3: see Figure 3, *Scope 3 Emissions by Source*. Emissions from transport in the wider borough is reported in the series *Local Authority and Regional Greenhouse Gas Emissions Statistics* which are taken as the basis for reporting progress towards the Council's 'Net Zero by 2040' climate change target.
Emissions from waste, or the quantity of waste itself?	Decrease	Introduction of separate recycling collections for customers of the Council's commercial waste service, Rotherham Business Waste. Whereas previously recycling material might be recovered from residual waste at the BDR Waste Treatment Facility, now the Council receives a premium for paper and	Changes to the Council's policies in respect of recycling contamination and an Environmental Services resources review are designed to increase recycling rates and decrease recycling contamination in the Borough of Rotherham. This should have a positive carbon impact, as more and better-quality recycling material	Potential increase in emissions from refuse collection vehicles serving business waste recycling rounds mitigated by re-deployment of existing resources, made available by route optimisation.	Greenhouse gas conversion factors for recycling and incineration only account for emissions from transport to downstream recycling and energy recovery from waste facilities, respectively. Since Rotherham Business Waste customers' and households' waste is transported in the Council's own vehicles,

		card it collects from Rotherham Business Waste customers, because it is such good quality.	is returned to the circular economy, rather than disposed as waste.		whose fuel use is accounted for under 'scope 1' NZ30 emissions, a separate 'scope 3' emissions estimate from waste conversion factors is not provided, to avoid double-counting. However, scope 3 emissions from the Council's contract for residual waste treatment are reported: see *Scope 3 Emissions by Source*, Figure 3, Appendix 3.
Emissions from housing and domestic buildings?	Decrease		Social housing: renewed commitment to increase the energy performance of all Council homes to at least EPC band C, by 2030, as per the HRA annual report. Promotion of the Community Energy Rotherham scheme to support take up of energy efficiency measures in private homes.		Emissions from sheltered housing and district heat networks serving Council homes are reported as scope 3 emissions for the first time. Emissions from other domestic energy use in other Council homes is outside the scope of local authorities' emissions accounting, as per the emissions accounting tool developed by Local Partnerships on behalf of the Local Government Association. Domestic energy use is reported in the series *Local Authority and Regional Greenhouse Gas*

					Emissions Statistics, which are taken as the basis for reporting progress towards the Council's 'Net Zero by 2040' climate change target.
Emissions from construction and/or development?	Unknown	There will be an 'embodied' carbon impact from construction works within scope of the Council's Climate Change Action Plan for the municipal year 2025/26, including retrofit works to decarbonise heating systems at three operational sites and extension of the Council's existing, public EV charging infrastructure network. Such 'up-front' carbon impacts are justified by a transition to lower carbon energy sources and ongoing carbon savings, in operation.		Opportunities to mitigate the 'embodied' carbon impact of construction materials are greatest at the point of scheme design, not implementation. However, the Council may specify the use of alternative, low carbon materials in its procurement of construction and other works. Similarly, the Council may support its appointed and prospective suppliers to develop carbon savings under contract as Social Value commitments, under the Council's Social Value Policy.	Monitoring carbon emissions 'embodied' in construction and other carbon-intensive materials depends on obtaining accurate bills of quantities (e.g., total tonnes of concrete poured), which has so far proven difficult for regeneration and highways schemes. However, services are responding to emerging requirements of external funders such as the Department for Transport, to account for embodied carbon in scheme design.
Carbon capture (e.g. through trees)?	Decrease	Tree planting targets the Council has so far exceeded its annual tree planning targets; trees planted earlier will sequester more carbon each year by 2030/31, hence will contribute			Annual carbon sequestration by trees planted in the Council's tree planting programme is estimated using the Woodland Carbon Code's calculation spreadsheet. Annual

		more to delivering the Council's NZ30 target.			carbon sequestration and total carbon stored by trees and woodlands in the Borough of Rotherham are estimated in the report *Valuing Rotherham's Urban Forest*.

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

Fugitive emissions from air conditioning equipment in the Council's operational estate are estimated by a material balance method using information from servicing records for the first time this year: previous emissions estimates were based on a screening method, which applied conversion factors to estimate a rate for accidental leaks.

Other planned actions which have as yet undermined but potentially wide-ranging emissions impacts are the creation of a net zero strategy to achieve a net zero borough by 2040 and an update to the core strategy or development of a new local plan.

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

Continued development of the Council's priority flood alleviation schemes will protect residents and Council services from the increased risk of flooding, as both average winter rainfall and the intensity of winter and summer downpours increases. Research into the relative exposure and vulnerability of different areas in the Borough to the impacts of extreme heat will inform the Council's strategic assessment of health and wellbeing needs in Rotherham. A programme to support service planning for climate change impacts will increase services' resilience, with a longer-term view than the Council's existing processes for contingency response and recovery.

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

Actions detailed in the Climate Emergency Annual Report continue the Council's efforts to mitigate climate change, by cutting greenhouse emissions from sources within its own control and by influencing others to act on climate change. As per Appendix 3, fuel use in corporate fleet vehicles and energy use in operational buildings are the two greatest sources of emissions within scope of the Council's NZ30 target: from this vantage, the Council's Heat Decarbonisation Plan and proposed extension of HVO biodiesel use are two of its most significant mitigation measures. Actions to influence emissions in the Borough of Rotherham include the Council's renewed commitment to increase the energy performance of all its social housing stock to at least EPC band C by 2030 and investing in a public network of EV charging infrastructure.

Supporting information:	
Climate Impact Assessment Author	Arthur King Principal Climate Change Officer Property and Facilities Services Finance and Customer Services
Please outline any research, data or information used to complete this Climate Impact Assessment.	Cabinet Reports: • *Council Building Decarbonisation Programme* (July 2024). • *HRA Business Plan, Rent Setting and Service Charges 202`5-26* (December 2024). • *Waste Policies Report (December 2024).* Other Citations: • *Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2023*, Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (June 2023). • *UK local authority and regional greenhouse gas emissions statistics, 2005 to 2022*, Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (June 2024). • *Greenhouse Gas Accounting Tool*, Local Partnerships (September 2024). • *Valuing Rotherham's Urban Forest*, Treeconomics (Unpublished). • *Carbon Calculation Spreadsheet v2.4*, Woodland Carbon Code (March 2021). For full references, see Background Papers (as per the main text of the Climate Emergency Annual Report 2025).
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.	See Appendix 3 for the Council's latest greenhouse gas emissions data and background information regarding Energy, Transport, Housing and Waste themes of the Climate Change Action Plan.
Validation	Tracking Reference: CIA376 Katie Rockett Climate Change Officer Property and Facilities Services Finance and Customer Services