

Appendix 2. Climate Impact Assessment - Review of the Non-Residential Charging Policy

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?	None				
Emissions from transport?	Unknown	At present, the Council's non-residential charging policy sets a maximum charge, equal to the standard charge for residential care. It is unknown whether ending this subsidy will lead to more people preferring residential, to non-residential care. If so, some emissions may be cut from travel between visits, by the Council's contracted home care providers.			A one-off investigation into the Council's contracted home care providers estimated scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions from providers' annual mileage estimates. To monitor the carbon impact of a new Financial Charging Policy on emissions from transport would need providers regularly to share their mileage data e.g., as part of routine contract monitoring.
Emissions from waste, or the quantity of waste itself?	None				
Emissions from housing and domestic buildings?	Unknown	As outlined above (see 'Emissions from transport') it is unknown if removing a maximum	Any marginal increase in the residential population of the Council's contracted care homes	Care home providers have previously been sign-posted to a stream of the UK Shared	A one-off investigation into the Council's contracted care homes estimated scope 3

		rate from the Council's non-residential charging policy might affect the number of people accessing residential, opposed to non-residential care. If more people choose to receive residential care, then emissions from the Council's contracted care homes might marginally increase.	may be offset by a decrease in energy use in people's own homes, especially where someone living alone would otherwise have received non-residential care, at home.	Prosperity Fund, through which SMEs could access energy audits and grants for rooftop solar PV. However, many care homes do not qualify as SMEs, due to their ownership structures. An alternative opportunity may be provided by an invest to save scheme for energy efficiency upgrades and renewable energy installations, such as was previously available for schools: the Council's Energy team is reviewing options for a successor scheme.	greenhouse gas emissions from care homes' published EPC reports. To monitor the carbon impact of a new Financial Charging Policy on emissions from domestic buildings would need care home managers regularly to share their data on their gas and electricity use e.g., as part of routine contract monitoring.
Emissions from construction and/or development?	None				
Carbon capture (e.g. through trees)?	None				
Identify any emissions impacts associated with this decision which have not been covered by the above fields: None identified.					

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

By removing discretionary limits on the rates charged for non-residential care, the recommended proposals will support the financial sustainability of care and support services in Rotherham. As noted in the main report (2.4),

“Services [are charged] at a rate which is lower than the real cost of delivery... Such subsidies therefore have an impact on the delivery and development of other services given the finite nature of the budget.”

Charging those who can afford to pay a rate which covers the real cost of their non-residential care may increase services’ capacity and hence their resilience to climate change impacts. Those on lower incomes, who cannot afford to meet the full cost of the care they receive and who might therefore have less adaptive capacity, will be unaffected, with no change to their charges.

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

Removing the maximum rate charged for non-residential care in the development of a new, combined Financial Charging Policy might affect the number of people accessing non-residential, opposed to residential care. This could have marginal impacts on emissions from transport and domestic buildings, but there is currently no monitoring in place to measure such a change. This and other recommended changes are intended to support the financial sustainability of care services in the Borough and hence their resilience to other pressures, which could include climate change impacts.

Supporting information:	
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Please outline any research, data or information used to complete this Climate Impact Assessment.	Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council. 2023. <i>NZ30 Emissions Dashboard – adult social care</i> . (Unpublished).
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.	Conversion factors for greenhouse gas emissions reporting were used to prepare the unpublished report referenced above. https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/government-conversion-factors-for-company-reporting
Validation	Tracking Reference: CIA 440 Arthur King Principal Climate Change Officer