

## V1 (Cfte Reports Jan 2020 onwards)

**ECDC Carbon Impact Assessment:**

Once complete, this CIA should be sent to Richard Kay ([richard.kay@eastcambs.gov.uk](mailto:richard.kay@eastcambs.gov.uk)) for review prior to including a summary of this CIA within your committee report.

Please provide a brief description of the policy/decision including the proposed outcomes?

To consider the outcome of a review undertaken as to whether to continue awarding a grant to Citizens Advice Rural Cambridgeshire.

Members are requested to:

- (i) Cease the availability of grant funding available in 2020/21 and future years, and
- (ii) Approve the recommendation to directly deliver the service as set out in 5.12 of this report.

Now consider whether any of the following aspects will be affected. Many are likely to be ticked 'neutral':

Aspect	Likely climate effect:			Commentary
	+ve	-ve	neutral	
The council's energy consumption via buildings (electricity, gas, oil). Tick +ve if consumption will reduce.			√	
The council's energy consumption via travel (eg petrol). Tick +ve if consumption will reduce.			√	
The councils water usage (especially hot water). Tick +ve if consumption will reduce.			√	
Creation of renewable energy. Tick +ve if it increases renewable energy production. Tick –ve if renewable energy is lost.			√	
Carbon offsetting – will the proposal offset carbon emissions such as through tree planting. Tick +ve if yes.			√	
Reducing carbon emissions through amending ongoing activities not covered above eg management of land, such as peat soils,			√	

in a way which reduces carbon dioxide emissions. Tick +ve if yes.				
If the project involves the creation or acquisition of a building, has the energy rating been considered? Are / will measures be included to make the building energy efficient, beyond basic building regulation or other legal requirements? Tick +ve if yes.			√	
Embodied energy - does your project/proposal include construction of buildings or other significant infrastructure? If no, then tick neutral. If yes, have genuine efforts been made to minimise the <i>embodied energy</i> * in the materials being used for that construction, and the source of such materials? If so, tick +ve.			√	

**What information is available to help the carbon impacts identified above to be quantified?**

(e.g. this might be a estimation of energy consumption provided by a constructor, an estimate of distance travelled to a new site etc.)

**Can any negative outcomes be justified as appropriate or necessary?**

N/A

**Are any remedial or mitigation actions required?**

No

**Once implemented, will you monitor the actual impact of any +ve or -ve outcomes? Yes / No. If so, how?**

N/A

**Overall summary to be included in your covering report (i.e. what you put in this box should be replicated in your committee report, and therefore should provide the overall summary of the carbon impact, in language suitable for being placed in the public domain).**

There are no positive or negative carbon impact implications arising.

<b>Assessment completed by (name and position)</b>	Lewis Bage Communities and Partnerships Manager
<b>Date CIA completed</b>	19.12.2019
<b>Approved by Richard Kay</b>	23.12.2019

\*Embodied energy is the energy used (and therefore carbon dioxide or other greenhouse gases emitted) during the manufacture, transport and construction of building materials. So for example, if you are specifying concrete on a project then carbon dioxide (or equivalent) will have been emitted making that concrete. Different materials have high and low levels of embodied energy, with low being good. Not only can different materials have different embodied energy values, but the same material can also have differing embodied energy values depending on where it was sourced and transported. For example, stone sourced from China would have a far greater embodied energy within it than the same stone sourced locally, due to the carbon dioxide emitted during transportation. By way of examples, using stainless steel will likely have over 10 times more embodied energy within it, per kg, than timber.