

ECDC Carbon Impact Assessment:

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

Five year review of the statutory Licensing Act 2003 Statement of Licensing Policy.

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.			X	<i>(for example, will the decision mean that a building owned or operated by the council will use more or less energy?)</i>
The council's energy consumption via travel (eg petrol). Tick +ve if consumption will reduce.			X	<i>(for example, will the decision mean that staff have to travel more or further?)</i>
The councils water usage (especially hot water). Tick +ve if consumption will reduce.			X	<i>(will the decision mean that a building owned or operated by the council will use more or less water?)</i>
Creation of renewable energy. Tick +ve if it increases renewable energy production. Tick -ve if renewable energy is lost.			X	<i>(does the decision involve the generation of new renewable energy? Or loss of any existing renewable energy?)</i>
Carbon offsetting – will the proposal offset carbon emissions such as through tree planting. Tick +ve if yes.			X	
Reducing carbon emissions through amending ongoing activities not covered above eg management			X	

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.			X	
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.			X	

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?

N/A

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).

The Council is legally obliged to review its statement of licensing policy every five years. There is nothing proposed in this year's review that will have any impact on the Council's carbon footprint, or that of the trade that the policy is designed to guide.

Assessment completed by (name and position)	Stewart Broome, Senior Licensing Officer
Date CIA completed	12 th May 2020
Approved by Richard Kay	

*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.