

# Carbon Impact Assessment:

## Initial assessment

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

This CMDN is in relation to a continuation of an existing council Order. The City Centre Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) which was initially implemented in April 2017 for a period of 3 years, is due to expire on 5<sup>th</sup> April 2020. Following a review of PSPO enforcement data as well as crime and ASB figures for the PSPO defined area in the city centre, the local authority has carried out a consultation with statutory consultees, key interested parties and the public regarding its proposal to extend the order for a further 3 years and vary some of the conditions. As a result of the positive responses to the consultation, Peterborough City Council is seeking Cabinet Member for Communities, Cllr Walsh, to authorise the re-implementation of the order for a further 3 years.

In response to the comments regarding this condition being counter-productive to the council's ambitions of becoming an Environment Capital and reducing the city's carbon emissions, we would disagree. Cyclists can continue to cycle along Bridge Street before 9am and after 6pm, 7 days a week and for those cyclists requiring access to the City Centre via Bridge Street there are reasonable alternatives which pose no environmental impact as described in the CMDN.

Now consider whether any of the following aspects will be affected:

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>No change to use of council buildings.</i>
The council's energy consumption via travel (eg petrol). Tick +ve if consumption will reduce.			X	<i>Enforcement of the City Centre PSPO is carried out on foot.</i>
The councils water usage (especially hot water). Tick +ve if consumption will reduce.			X	<i>Not applicable.</i>
Creation of renewable energy. Tick +ve if it increases renewable energy production.			X	<i>Not applicable</i>
Carbon offsetting – will the proposal offset carbon emissions such as through tree planting. Tick +ve if yes.			X	<i>Not applicable</i>
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.			X	<i>Not applicable</i>
If the project involves the			X	<i>Not applicable.</i>

creation or acquisition of a building, has the energy rating been considered. Are / will measures be included to make the building energy efficient? 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 embodied energy* in the materials being used for that construction, and the source of such materials?			X	Not applicable.

**What information is available to help the environmental 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.)

N/A

**Can any differences be justified as appropriate or necessary?**

N/A

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

N/A

**Once implemented, how will you monitor the actual impact?**

Officers will access the City Centre PSPO area from Sand Martin House and conduct patrols from on foot. Signage will remain unchanged and information relation to the details of the order will be accessible online. Officers will issue Fixed Penalty Notices initially using hand written paper tickets, until an electronic FPN system is implemented. The carbon impact of this order is negligible and its purpose is to make the city centre safer and cleaner, tackling issues such as littering, urination and defecation and alcohol-related anti-social behaviour.

**Overall summary to be included in your covering report.**

Neutral impact – Whilst the Council has received some comments, as part of the public consultation, suggesting that this condition could be counter-productive to the council’s ambitions of becoming an Environment Capital and reducing the city’s carbon emissions we feel that this is not the case. This decision seeks to maintain the current order and cyclists can continue to cycle along Bridge Street before 9am and after 6pm, 7 days a week and for those cyclists requiring access to the City Centre via Bridge Street there are reasonable alternatives which pose no environmental impact as described in the CMDN.

<b>Policy review date</b>	
<b>Assessment completed by</b>	Laura Kelsey. Senior Problem Solving Officer, Prevention & Enforcement Service
<b>Date Initial CIA completed</b>	18 March 2020
<b>Signed by Head of Service</b>	
<b>Date approved by the Transport and Environment Team and supporting comments</b>	<b>Charlotte Palmer, 16 March 2020</b>

\*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.