

# Policy and Sustainability Committee

10.00am, Tuesday, 10 November 2020

## Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report 2019/20

Executive/routine  
Wards  
Council Commitments

### 1. Recommendations

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Recommends that Committee

- 1.1 considers and approves the City of Edinburgh Council Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report 2019/20, for submission to the Scottish Government on 30 November 2020;
- 1.2 notes that as part of the Council's new approach to sustainability agreed on 14 May 2019 an ambitious new target for the city and Council to be net zero by 2030 was set. This new target will be reflected in future reporting on the Council's public bodies duties; and
- 1.3 further notes that the baseline and trajectory for reaching net zero by 2030 will be set out in a report to Committee in December.

**Andrew Kerr**

Chief Executive

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## Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report 2019/20

### 2. Executive Summary

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- 2.1 This report seeks Committee's approval of the Council's statutory report for 2019/20 on compliance with the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 Public Bodies Climate Change Duties (PBCCD), for submission to the Scottish Government on 30 November 2020.
- 2.2 The Act requires the Council to report against its emissions reduction target. In 2011 the Council set a target of achieving a 42% reduction in its operational corporate emissions by 2020/21 from a 2005/2006 baseline, in line with Scottish national targets. Carbon emissions since 2005/06 have reduced by 60%. This means that the Council has now achieved and surpassed the 42% target and a year early.
- 2.3 This 60% reduction in emissions is mainly due to the large reduction in Council waste going to landfill, following the waste reprocessing facilities at Millerhill becoming fully operational in 2019/20.<sup>1</sup>
- 2.4 Going forward the Council's PBCCD submission will report on progress towards meeting the Council's new target of becoming net zero by 2030, agreed by Committee in May 2019. The first progress report on this new target is due in March 2021 and a report outlining the proposed approach including baseline scope, and reductions trajectories to 2030, will be brought to Committee in December.

### 3. Background

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- 3.1 The City of Edinburgh Council is a 'Major Player' under the terms of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 and has a legislative duty to submit an annual report on what it is doing to meet the statutory Public Bodies Climate Change Duties (PBCCD). This report must be submitted to Scottish Government by 30 November each year and will cover the most recently completed financial year.
- 3.2 The Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report has seven sections.
  - 3.2.1 Part 1: Organisational Profile

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<sup>1</sup> As our PBCCD return shows (Appendix 1) the emissions generated from turning waste into energy through burning and the anaerobic digestion of food waste into energy are significantly lower than the emissions generated from landfill waste. Diverting waste to Millerhill has had a more positive carbon impact overall compared to the waste going to landfill.

- 3.2.2 Part 2: Governance, Management and Strategy in relation to climate change
- 3.2.3 Part 3: Corporate Emissions, Targets and Projects
- 3.2.4 Part 4: Adaptation to the impacts of climate change
- 3.2.5 Part 5: Procurement actions and achievements regarding climate change
- 3.2.6 Part 6: Data Validation and sign-off Declaration by a senior person responsible for climate change
- 3.2.7 Part 7: Reporting on Wider Influence
- 3.3 The first six parts apply to the Council's own carbon emissions reduction, climate change adaptation and sustainable procurement activities. Part seven is not a statutory requirement and is being reported on for the first time this year. It is envisioned the information provided here will be expanded and improved over future reporting cycles.
- 3.4 Integrated Joint Boards (IJBs) are required to complete a climate change report under the Climate Change (Duties of Public Bodies: Reporting Requirements) (Scotland) Order 2015. This is the fourth year that the IJB will report. In practice, the IJB simply reports that carbon emissions are generated and reported as part of the Council and NHS activity, through which the Health and Social Care Partnership delivers its services. IJB emissions are therefore effectively reported by the sum of the relevant parts of both the Council and Lothian NHS PBCCD reports.

## **4. Main report**

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### **Organisational profile and governance**

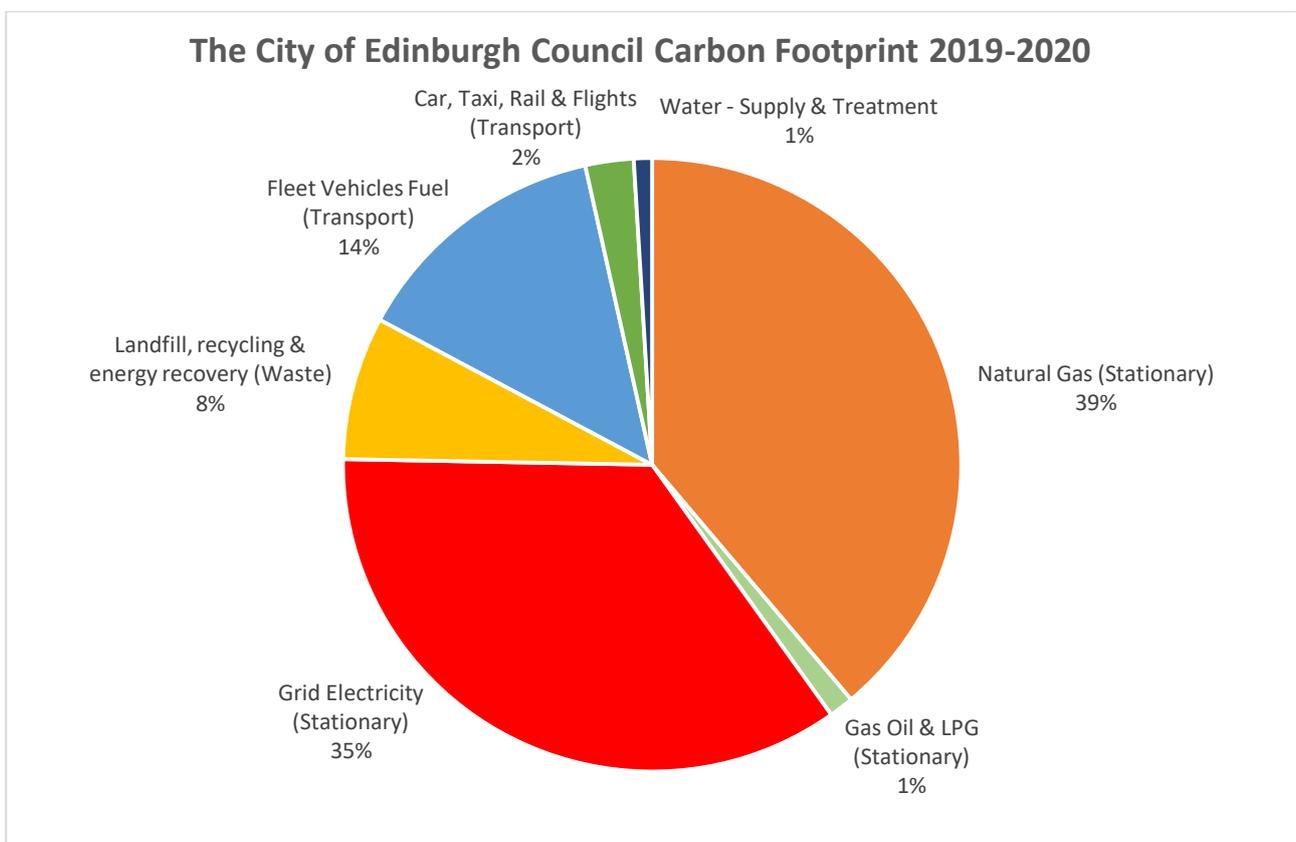
- 4.1 Parts one and two of the report detail the Council's organisational profile and climate change governance and management arrangements. It describes the political decision-making structures, including the role of the Policy and Sustainability Committee and Climate Emergency and Sustainability APOG, along with relevant high-level strategic and operational structures across the Council. Progress made in the 2019/20 financial year has been detailed, as well as detailing measures that are planned in the year ahead.

### **Council emissions**

- 4.2 Part three of the report covers the Council and Edinburgh Leisure's own carbon emissions. The overall reduction in these combined carbon emissions since 2005/06 is 60%. This represents a very significant reduction in our emissions, surpassing the Council set target of achieving a 42% reduction in emissions by 2020/21.
- 4.3 There has been a 36% reduction in Council and Edinburgh Leisure carbon emissions since last year. In 2018/19 our carbon footprint was 121,396, dropping to 77,278 in 2019/20. One of the reasons for this successful reduction is a 97% reduction in Council waste going to landfill from 2018/19, following Millerhill waste

processing facilities becoming fully operational in 2019/20. While there have been concerns raised about carbon emissions from burning waste at plants like Millerhill, these are off-set by the positive impact of energy generation – both through direct production of electricity for the grid and the planned potential use of the waste heat for heating. As shown by our PBCCD data, diverting waste to Millerhill has more positive carbon impact overall compared to the waste going to landfill.

- 4.4 Stationary emissions, which cover emissions from energy use (electricity, natural gas and other fuels, as outlined in the below graph) now make up 75% of the Council’s carbon emissions footprint. Emissions from landfill waste, recycling and waste to energy recovery make up 8%, transport 16% and water supply and treatment make up 1%.



- 4.5 Key points relating to this year’s footprint include:

- 4.5.1 The combined carbon footprint associated with gas and electricity consumption has decreased by 7% since 2018/19. This figure includes Edinburgh Leisure run properties. Consumption of electricity has decreased by 5% since last year.
- 4.5.2 The greening of the grid has resulted in the carbon factor for electricity reducing by 11% between 18/19 and 19/20. This has contributed significantly to the reduction in emissions associated with electricity use. It is likely that this pattern will continue in future years as the grid continues to decarbonise.

- 4.5.3 Reductions in street lighting electricity consumption as a result of the LED upgrade programme accounted for more than half of the overall reduction to electricity use. Further reductions are attributable to energy efficiency improvements and increased generation of electricity through combined heat and power plant. Property closures during March 2020 will also have had a modest impact on 19/20 electricity use. Carbon reductions associated with property closures will be more significant in 2020/21.
- 4.5.4 As the Council's gas use is predominantly required to meet thermal demand in buildings, its use is proportional to the severity of the weather in any given year. 2019/20 was marginally (circa 4% in terms of space heating metrics) colder than 2018/19. There has been a modest increase in gas use of 1%, which corresponds with the colder weather and increased opening hours of Edinburgh Leisure facilities. As with electricity, efficiencies have been realised through improvements in plant and fabric use across the Council's estate.
- 4.5.5 This is the fourth year of Edinburgh Community Solar Cooperative (ECSC) solar panels being operational on Council and Edinburgh Leisure buildings. The amount of renewable energy generated during the year was 1.4 million kWh, an 8% increase on last year. ECSC have launched Phase 2 of their project with solar panels being installed on an additional 6 Council and Edinburgh Leisure buildings with Council officers exploring how this can be increased further. .
- 4.5.6 There has been a 97% reduction in the tonnage of municipal waste sent to landfill since last year following the diverting in 2019/20 of an additional 79,145 tonnes of Council waste to Millerhill recycling and processing facilities. In total, 107,276 tonnes of Council waste were diverted from landfill to Millerhill in 2019/20. The energy recovery facility at Millerhill coming online means that waste which was previously treated as landfill is now used as a resource, so that energy is generated. This replaces emissions elsewhere in the energy supply industry and provides for the reuse of waste heat from the combustion process as the surrounding area develops. The facility also removes and recycles metals from the residual waste stream which provides a further environmental benefit.
- 4.5.7 The Council's transport footprint has increased by 25% from last year. Transport now accounts for 16% of the Council's overall emissions. This includes emissions from fuel consumed by council fleet vehicles and staff mileage. There has been a 26% increase in passenger usage of fleet vehicles since last year. The Council is increasing its electric fleet vehicles year on year and this will lead to a reduction in transport emissions going forward.
- 4.5.8 The carbon footprint associated with water is 736 tonnes, which is about 1% of the Council's total carbon footprint.

- 4.6 The overall reduction in carbon emissions since the baseline year of 2005/06 is 60%. This means that the Council has reached and surpassed its previously set target of a 42% reduction in emissions by 2020/21. The Council has set a new target of net zero emissions by 2030 and future reporting will be set against this new target. The first progress report on this new target is due in March 2021 and a report outlining the proposed approach including baseline scope, and reductions trajectories to 2030, will be brought to Committee in December.
- 4.7 Questions 3e to 3j of Appendix 1 relate to carbon reduction projects. The projects described in this section have been provided by Property and Facilities Management and Edinburgh Leisure. Active energy management of the Council's operational estate is a key focus across Property and Facilities Management. Through the short window improvement plan, three key areas have been identified including the commitment for Council new builds to achieve Passivhaus standards, the investigation of deep energy retrofit for the Council's estate and the expansion of solar PV across Council buildings.

### **Climate Change Adaptation and Procurement Sections**

- 4.7.1 Part 4 of the PBCCD Report covers the Council's climate change adaptation activity. The return shows a large increase in adaptation activity across the Council, with climate risk and adaptation being embedded across a range of Council services, policies and plans. This includes embedding of adaptation into planning policy and processes, development and implementation of green infrastructure and nature-based solutions to climate-related impacts, the establishment of Edinburgh Drainage Partnership to identify and reduce flood risk and manage water in the city, integration of climate change risks and adaptation responses into Edinburgh's Biodiversity Action Plan, work to identify risks and protect Edinburgh's World Heritage Site, historic buildings and our coastal communities, and integration of adaptation into Council and citywide resilience planning processes. A citywide Edinburgh Adapts Steering Group works to mainstream climate change adaptation across the city and oversee implementation of the Edinburgh Adapts Climate Change Action Plan (2016-2020). Adaptation will be a key component of the city-wide 2030 Sustainability Strategy which is currently being developed, with formal consultation planned for spring 2021.
- 4.7.2 Part 5 of the PBCCD Report covers the Council's sustainable procurement activity. The Council's Commercial and Procurement Services Division continues to evidence that sustainability is firmly embedded in procurement policies and contract activity. A new five year Sustainable Procurement Strategy was launched in March 2020. Procurement activity is contributing to the Council's compliance with climate change duties in relation to construction, housing, public transport, active travel and waste activities, among others.

## **5. Financial impact**

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- 5.1 There are no financial impacts arising from this report.

## **6. Stakeholder/Community Impact**

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- 6.1 Consultation has taken place with Commercial and Procurement Services, Planning, Flood Prevention, Corporate Property, Waste Services, Environment, Resilience and Edinburgh Leisure in compiling this report.
- 6.2 This report has been assessed in respect of the three elements of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 Public Bodies Duties. In summary, the proposals in this report will help improve social justice, economic wellbeing and environmental good stewardship.
- 6.3 Equality and rights are a key component of the Council's CCPBD report to Scottish Government and are underpinned by principles including being inclusive, engaging and sustainable.

## **7. Background reading/external references**

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- 7.1 [Public Bodies Climate Change Report 2018/19](#)
- 7.2 [Public Bodies Climate Change Report 2017/18](#)
- 7.3 [Public Bodies Climate Change Report 2016/17](#)

## **8. Appendices**

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Appendix I – Public Bodies Climate Change Report 2019-20 to the Scottish Government

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**Required**

**PART 1: PROFILE OF REPORTING BODY**

**PART 2: GOVERNANCE, MANAGEMENT AND STRATEGY**

**PART 3: EMISSIONS, TARGETS AND PROJECTS**

**PART 4: ADAPTATION**

**PART 5: PROCUREMENT**

**PART 6: VALIDATION AND DECLARATION**

**Recommended Reporting: Reporting on Wider Influence**

**RECOMMENDED – WIDER INFLUENCE**

**OTHER NOTABLE REPORTABLE ACTIVITY**

## **PART 1: PROFILE OF REPORTING BODY**

### **1(a) Name of reporting body**

City of Edinburgh Council

### **1(b) Type of body**

Local Government

### **1(c) Highest number of full-time equivalent staff in the body during the report year**

14,759

### **1(d) Metrics used by the body**

Specify the metrics that the body uses to assess its performance in relation to climate change and sustainability.

| <b>Metric</b>          | <b>Unit</b> | <b>Value</b> | <b>Comments</b>   |
|------------------------|-------------|--------------|---|
| Population size served | population  | 524,930      | NRS for 19/20 reporting <a href="https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-estimates/mid-year-population-estimates/mid-2019">https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-estimates/mid-year-population-estimates/mid-2019</a> |

### **1(e) Overall budget of the body**

Specify approximate £/annum for the report year.

| <b>Budget</b>  | <b>Budget Comments</b>                                 |
|----------------|--|
| £1,032,000,000 | This is net of fees and charges for services provided. |

# Public Sector Climate Change Duties 2019-2020 Summary Report: City of Edinburgh Council

| 1(f) Report year                   |                      |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Report Year                        | Report Year Comments |
| 2019/20 Financial (April to March) |                      |

**1(g) Context**

Provide a summary of the body's nature and functions that are relevant to climate change reporting.

The Council has a property portfolio comprising 604 operational buildings (this excludes investment buildings i.e. those owned by the Council and operated as shops, pubs etc as these premises are not used for the discharge of public duties but includes 32 PPP/DBFM school buildings). As a local authority, the City of Edinburgh Council is responsible for providing a range of public services, including education, social care, roads and transport, economic development, housing and planning, environmental protection, waste management, cultural and leisure services. As a public body, Integration Joint Boards (IJB) are required to prepare reports on compliance with climate change duties. Discussions are ongoing between the City of Edinburgh Council, the Edinburgh IJB and NHS Lothian to ensure double accounting of emissions has not occurred.

## **PART 2: GOVERNANCE, MANAGEMENT AND STRATEGY**

### **2(a) How is climate change governed in the body?**

Provide a summary of the roles performed by the body's governance bodies and members in relation to climate change. If any of the body's activities in relation to climate change sit outside its own governance arrangements (in relation to, for example, land use, adaptation, transport, business travel, waste, information and communication technology, procurement or behaviour change), identify these activities and the governance arrangements.

The Council set a new ambitious target of becoming carbon neutral by 2030. Sustainability and climate emergency action are being championed within the Council and across the city through a significant programme of corporately led activity.

The Council's Policy and Sustainability Committee provides the political leadership. A Sustainability and Climate Emergency All Party Oversight Group (APOG) and Sustainability Programme Board co-ordinate actions across the Council, drive programme implementation, provide officer and elected member leadership and oversight and support the development of a new 2030 Sustainability Strategy.

The APOG comprises the Convener and Vice Convener of the Policy and Sustainability Committee, the Council's Sustainability Champion and an elected member from each of the other political groups.

The Sustainability Programme Board is chaired by the Council's Chief Executive and includes the Executive Director of Place as Senior Responsible Officer for Sustainability and Heads of Service for the Council's key service areas, including planning, transport, parks and greenspace, property and facilities management, housing, procurement, finance and corporate function.

An Adaptation and Renewal Programme is being established as the Council's response to the coronavirus outbreak. This programme aims to ensure Edinburgh's recovery from COVID-19 is a fair and green recovery, with sustainability, poverty alleviation and well-being as its core objectives. A Programme Board co-ordinates the activity and an All-Party Oversight Group (APOG) provides political scrutiny and oversight of the Programme.

**2(b) How is climate change action managed and embedded by the body?**

Provide a summary of how decision-making in relation to climate change action by the body is managed and how responsibility is allocated to the body’s senior staff, departmental heads etc. If any such decision-making sits outside the body’s own governance arrangements (in relation to, for example, land use, adaptation, transport, business travel, waste, information and communication technology, procurement or behaviour change), identify how this is managed and how responsibility is allocated outside the body (JPEG, PNG, PDF, DOC)

The Strategy and Communications Team in the Chief Executive's Division lead on the corporate response to Government on carbon mitigation, climate change adaptation and sustainability initiatives, including development of corporate strategies and action plans and engagement activities. The Director for Place is the Council’s Senior Responsible Officer for Sustainability and leads at a strategic level on Council services relating to housing, energy and water management, waste services, transport, planning, and parks. Sustainability is being embedded across the city through major programmes such as the Council’s City Mobility Plan, City Centre Transformation Programme and the development of the Council’s new local development plan, City Plan 2030. The Director of Resources is responsible for procurement, asset management and ICT.

A Sustainability Programme Board has been established that aims to co-ordinate actions across the Council, drive programme implementation, provide officer oversight of actions arising out of the Sustainability Programme and the Short Window Improvement Plan. The Programme Board will lead the development of a 2030 Sustainability Strategy on behalf of the organisation with accountability for progress to the Policy and Sustainability Committee.

Behavioural change and citizen engagement activity is coordinated by the Insight and Communications teams within Strategy and Communications division and activity in this area will grow over coming years.

The Council is co-sponsor of the newly formed Edinburgh Climate Commission, which brings together key organisations and actors from across the city, from the private, public and third sectors. The Commission aims to act as an enabler, working to accelerate action and impact on climate change in the city, and provide independent, expert and authoritative advice.

**2(c) Does the body have specific climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives in its corporate plan or similar document?**

| Objective | Doc Name |
|-----------|----------|
|-----------|----------|

# Public Sector Climate Change Duties 2019-2020 Summary Report: City of Edinburgh Council

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>The Edinburgh 2050 City Vision sets out a long term vision for the future of Edinburgh and has been developed following the broadest citizen engagement ever undertaken by the Council. The City Vision values – fair (inclusive, affordable, connected), thriving (green, clean, sustainable), welcoming (happy, healthy, safe) and pioneering (culture, data, business) – reflect a positive ambition based on citizens’ aspirations for the city. The City Vision consultation found that what residents consider most important is for Edinburgh to be clean, green, sustainable and litter-free. People want to live in a city where they know the air is clean and that there are plenty of green spaces for them to enjoy.</p> <p>Committing to carbon neutrality is one way in which organisations can embed the 2050 Edinburgh City Vision principles into their work and play their part in making Edinburgh the place our citizens want it to be in 2050. The Council is working with wider city partners to create a coalition of communities across city stakeholders committed to delivering on the city vision principles and supporting one another in embedding these within their own strategies and values. The 2050 City Vision will inform the development of a 2030 Sustainability Strategy for the city.</p> | <p><a href="#">2050 Edinburgh City Vision</a></p>                     |
| <p>Council Commitments related to a better environment and transport systems that work for all:</p> <p>17. Guarantee 10% of the transport budget on improving cycling in the city</p> <p>18. Improve Edinburgh’s air quality and reduce carbon emissions. Explore the implementation of low emission zones</p> <p>19. Keep the city moving by reducing congestion, improving public transport to rural west Edinburgh and managing roadworks to avoid unnecessary disruption to the public</p> <p>25. Increase recycling to 60% from 46% during the lifetime of the administration</p>   | <p><a href="#">City of Edinburgh Commitments</a></p>                  |
| <p>Vision: Edinburgh in 2020 will be a low carbon, resource efficient city, delivering a resilient local economy and vibrant flourishing communities in a rich natural setting. Objectives for 2020. Edinburgh will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 42% by 2020</li> <li>• adapt to the unavoidable impacts of climate change in partnership with key stakeholders and local communities</li> <li>• maintain a good quality of life for all its citizens while consuming minimum resources</li> <li>• be a leading knowledge, demonstration and development centre for sustainable development</li> <li>• have a new trademark – the “Sustainable City” – attracting visitors, industry and investors</li> <li>• have created significant new employment opportunities in low carbon and green technologies</li> <li>• have preserved and enhanced its biodiversity, landscape and coastal environments</li> </ul>  | <p><a href="#">Sustainable Edinburgh 2020 strategic framework</a></p> |

# Public Sector Climate Change Duties 2019-2020 Summary Report: City of Edinburgh Council

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>One of the 5 strategic aims is "a resilient city" and the two relevant outcomes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- our built and natural environment is protected and enhanced</li> <li>- Edinburgh is a low carbon, connected city with transport and infrastructure that is fit for the future</li> </ul> | <a href="#">Programme for the Capital: The City of Edinburgh Council Business Plan 2017-22</a> |
|---|--|

## 2(d) Does the body have a climate change plan or strategy?

If yes, provide the name of any such document and details of where a copy of the document may be obtained or accessed.

Sustainable Energy Action Plan 2015-2020  
[http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/6756/sustainable\\_energy\\_action\\_plan\\_easy\\_read.pdf](http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/6756/sustainable_energy_action_plan_easy_read.pdf)

[Second] Carbon Management Plan 2015/16-2020/21; adopted September 2015;  
[http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/directory\\_record/683821/carbon\\_management\\_plan\\_20152016\\_-\\_20202021](http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/directory_record/683821/carbon_management_plan_20152016_-_20202021)

Resilient Edinburgh Climate Change Adaptation Framework 2015-2020; adopted October 2014;  
[http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/1256/resilient\\_edinburgh](http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/1256/resilient_edinburgh)

Edinburgh Adapts Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan 2016-2020; adopted August 2016  
[http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/8506/edinburgh\\_adapts\\_climate\\_change\\_action\\_plan\\_2016-2020](http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/8506/edinburgh_adapts_climate_change_action_plan_2016-2020)

Edinburgh Adapts Our Vision 2016-2050  
[http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/8507/edinburgh\\_adapts\\_our\\_vision\\_2016-2050](http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/8507/edinburgh_adapts_our_vision_2016-2050)

## 2(e) Does the body have any plans or strategies covering the following areas that include climate change?

| Topic area | Name of Document and Link   | Time period covered | Comments |
|------------|---|---------------------|----------|
| Adaptation | <a href="#">Resilient Edinburgh Climate Change Adaptation Framework</a> | 2014 - 2020         |          |
|            | <a href="#">Edinburgh Adapts Our Vision 2016-2050</a>                   | 2016 - 2020         |          |

# Public Sector Climate Change Duties 2019-2020 Summary Report: City of Edinburgh Council

|                 |   |                       |   |
|-----------------|---|-----------------------|---|
|                 | <a href="#">Edinburgh Adapts Climate Change Action Plan 2016-2020</a> | 2016 - 2020           |   |
| Business travel | Business Travel and Accommodation Guidance                            | Published August 2018 | <p>The Council's Business Travel and Accommodation Guidance recognises that there is a need to travel to carry out Council business but states that travel outside the UK should on principle, only be taken in exceptional circumstances. Carbon impact is currently considered as part of the overall cost benefit assessment.</p> <p>Within this process, the Council must be clear; that the business travel is necessary; the type of transport used is the most efficient; and that we have tried to minimise the environmental impact.</p> <p>The guidance further states that the Council will always seek to make sustainable transport choices by prioritising low emission modes of transport. This mean that in addition to an assessment of cost and journey times, CO2 emissions are quantified and considered when choosing the type of transport.</p> |
| Staff Travel    | <a href="#">Active Travel Action Plan</a>                             | 2016 - 2020           | <p>As an employer, we have: a bike to work scheme; established an allowance for cycling on Council business; produced a policy on the use of bikes by employees including the use of pool bikes; invested over £60k in active travel facilities such as showers, lockers and cycle parking in Council buildings; and supported a number of cycle initiatives including bike breakfasts. We will encourage our partners to undertake similar measures and work to increase uptake of the CFE awards among local businesses. Cycle Friendly Schools and the STARS programme:</p>  |

# Public Sector Climate Change Duties 2019-2020 Summary Report: City of Edinburgh Council

|  |  |   |   |
|--|--|---|---|
|  |  |   | This is a national award scheme run by Cycling Scotland that recognises the wide range of work schools do to promote and encourage cycling and to make their schools cycle friendly. Schools are encouraged to apply when they become part of the I-bike scheme and we now have over 40 schools subscribed. |
| Energy efficiency                        | <a href="#">Energy Management Policy for Operational Buildings</a>   | 2013 - 2020   | Revised Energy Management Policy which brings the policy in line with ISO50001 (2018). The policy is applicable to all the Council's operational buildings and activities.  |
| Fleet transport                          | <a href="#">Electric Vehicle Action Plan</a><br><a href="#">Fleet Renewal Programme</a>  | Approved Dec 2017                                   | Sets out the Council's approach to the development of Electric Vehicles.  |
| Information and communication technology |  |   |   |
| Renewable energy                         | <a href="#">Sustainable Energy Action Plan</a>   | 2015 - 2020   | Increase the use of renewables in both the domestic and non-domestic sectors and encourage innovation in adopting new technologies. This includes an assessment of the Council's estate for renewable energy potential and installation.  |
| Sustainable/renewable heat               | <a href="#">Sustainable Energy Action Plan</a>   | 2015 - 2020   | Increasing the amount of energy generated by renewables is one of strategic outcomes of the SEAP.   |
| Waste management                         | <a href="#">Waste and Recycling Strategy</a><br><a href="#">Waste Prevention Strategy</a><br><a href="#">Resource Use Policy</a> | 2010 - 2025<br><br>Adopted 2005<br><br>Adopted 2000 |   |

# Public Sector Climate Change Duties 2019-2020 Summary Report: City of Edinburgh Council

|  |   |                |  |
|--|---|----------------|--|
| Water and sewerage                           | <a href="#">Water Management Policy</a>   | Adopted 2006   | A new partnership to enhance water management across Edinburgh and the Lothians has been launched in 2018. Scottish Water, Scottish Government, SEPA and local authorities across the region have joined forces to plan for future growth and changes in climate that impact on how the area's waste water and surface water is processed.   |
| Land Use                                     | Asset Management and Property Strategy  | Published 2015 |  |
| Other (state topic area covered in comments) | <a href="#">Local Development Plan</a><br><a href="#">Edinburgh Design Guidance</a><br><a href="#">City Plan 2030</a> | Published 2016 | <p>The section on caring for the environment has a section on flood prevention.</p> <p>The Design Guidance supports the Local Development Plan. It was reviewed in 2018.</p> <p>The Council has started to prepare the next local development plan for Edinburgh 'City Plan 2030'. The consultation 'Choices for City Plan 2030' identified and set out ways to address changes required to support climate change adaptation, including improvements and changes required to planning policies and supplementary guidance. Following consideration of the consultation responses received the Council is now preparing a Proposed Plan version of the City Plan 2030 with the intension that it is reported to Committee for approval at the end of the year prior to being placed on deposit for the formal period of representations.</p> |
| Other (state topic area covered in comments) | <a href="#">Edinburgh City Centre Transformation Strategy</a>   |                | Place-based strategy to improve the public realm and transform Edinburgh's city centre into a pedestrian and cycling friendly zone, well connected by public transport and reduced car traffic.  |

# Public Sector Climate Change Duties 2019-2020 Summary Report: City of Edinburgh Council

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| Other (state topic area covered in comments) | <a href="#">City Mobility Plan – draft for consultation</a>  | Ten year mobility and transport strategy that aims to decarbonise Edinburgh’s transport system by 2030 through transforming the way people, goods and services travel around the city. |
| Other (state topic area covered in comments) | <a href="#">Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan 2019-2021</a> | This is the fifth edition of the plan. It includes actions on carbon sequestration and adaptation  |

## 2(f) What are the body’s top 5 priorities for climate change governance, management and strategy for the year ahead?

Provide a brief summary of the body’s areas and activities of focus for the year ahead.

Develop a new Sustainability Strategy for the city to 2030 to achieve Edinburgh's target of being carbon neutral by 2030.

Develop the next phase of Edinburgh Adapts through a climate change risk assessment of the city and ensuring the new Sustainability Strategy for the city sets out a strategic response to the unavoidable impacts of climate change, supported by an Edinburgh Adapts action plan.

Work with the newly established Edinburgh Climate Commission and city stakeholders to achieve a citywide commitment to a carbon neutral and climate resilient Edinburgh by 2030.

Work towards achieving a green economic recovery for the city through the Council's newly established Adaptation and Renewal Programme. This will include a refreshed economy strategy and a new council business plan due in early 2021.

Mainstream sustainability into all the Council's services, functions and activities.

## 2(g) Has the body used the Climate Change Assessment Tool(a) or equivalent tool to self-assess its capability / performance?

If yes, please provide details of the key findings and resultant action taken.

Yes. The recommendations of the [independent audit of Council activity](#) on climate change and sustainability by the Edinburgh Centre for Carbon Innovation at the University of Edinburgh are being implemented as the Council develops a comprehensive programme of activity to tackle climate change and work sustainably. As part of its European-funded Healthy Clean Cities sustainability programme, the Council has been working with Edinburgh Centre for Carbon Innovation and the University of Edinburgh to develop a ‘Carbon Scenario Tool’ to support the city’s 2030 net zero target. The tool has been developed to support city-wide and Council-specific

emissions footprinting, enabling tracking towards the Council's 2030 target with the first progress report against the new target due in March 2021.

The tool will also support greater consideration of sustainability issues within key Council decisions by providing data on the carbon consequences of different proposed projects or programmes, and where possible, assessing their impact on other factors such as air quality - allowing for greater transparency and comparison between different options.

## **2(h) Supporting information and best practice**

Provide any other relevant supporting information and any examples of best practice by the body in relation to governance, management and strategy.

In May 2019, the Council declared a Climate Emergency and set a target for the city to become carbon neutral by 2030. This has placed sustainability and climate change at the centre of Council strategic and policy discussions. The Council is taking forward a series of citywide initiatives to reduce emissions and adapt including a new city mobility plan which aims to decarbonise Edinburgh's transport system by 2030, and an ambitious £2.5 billion investment programme over the next ten years to build and improve Council homes and deliver on Council commitments on affordable housing and net zero carbon. Consultation on the Council's new local development plan, City Plan 2030, includes a proposal that all new development should be zero carbon and set out ways to address the changes required to support climate change adaptation.

The City of Edinburgh Council is the only UK city that was successful in being selected as a Healthy Clean Cities Deep Demonstration (HCCDD) site. Funded through a partnership between EIT and the Climate Knowledge Innovation Community, the HCCDD programme works with 15 other European cities who are recognised as having a high degree of ambition in relation to sustainability and a commitment to innovation to change whole systems and trigger transformation to a net zero and resilient future.

An independent Edinburgh Climate Commission has been established and is co-sponsored by Council and the Edinburgh Centre for Carbon Innovation. and the Commission will work with city partners to provide independent and expert advice and challenge, to galvanise partnership action to achieve a carbon neutral and well adapted city by 2030.

**PART 3: EMISSIONS, TARGETS AND PROJECTS**

| <b>3a Emissions from start of the year which the body uses as a baseline (for its carbon footprint) to the end of the report year</b> |             |               |               |               |              |              |  |
|---|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| <b>Reference Year</b>   | <b>Year</b> | <b>Scope1</b> | <b>Scope2</b> | <b>Scope3</b> | <b>Total</b> | <b>Units</b> | <b>Comments</b>  |
| Baseline carbon footprint   | 2005/06     |               |               |               | 192,911      | tCO2e        | This baseline was chosen following Carbon Trust Standard accreditation.  |
| Year 1 carbon footprint   | 2006/07     |               |               |               | 0            | tCO2e        |  |
| Year 2 carbon footprint   | 2007/08     |               |               |               | 0            | tCO2e        |  |
| Year 3 carbon footprint   | 2008/09     |               |               |               | 0            | tCO2e        |  |
| Year 4 carbon footprint   | 2009/10     |               |               |               | 0            | tCO2e        |  |
| Year 5 carbon footprint   | 2010/11     |               |               |               | 171,568      | tCO2e        |  |
| Year 6 carbon footprint   | 2011/12     |               |               |               | 163,744      | tCO2e        |  |
| Year 7 carbon footprint   | 2012/13     |               |               |               | 165,454      | tCO2e        |  |
| Year 8 carbon footprint   | 2013/14     | 35,794        | 56,859        | 40,077        | 132,730      | tCO2e        | First year of using the RES Carbon Footprinting Tool & Project (CFPR) Tool   |
| Year 9 carbon footprint   | 2014/15     | 40,624        | 64,158        | 39,283        | 144,065      | tCO2e        | Used the CFPR tool   |
| Year 10 carbon footprint  | 2015/16     | 40,285        | 50,973        | 58,611        | 149,870      | tCO2e        | Used the CFPR tool   |
| Year 11 carbon footprint  | 2016/17     | 39,405        | 44,587        | 55,413        | 139,405      | tCO2e        | Used the CFPR tool   |
| Year 12 carbon footprint  | 2017/18     | 40,067        | 38,054        | 73,221        | 151,342      | tCO2e        | Used the CFPR tool   |
| Year 13 carbon footprint  | 2018/19     | 39,307        | 29,259        | 52,830        | 121,396      | tCO2e        | Used the CFPR tool. There has been a minor data collection issue with one site. The 2018/19 data has been adjusted slightly to reflect this. |
| Year 14 carbon footprint  | 2019/20     | 41,689        | 25,073        | 10,664        | 77,426       | tCO2e        | Used the CFPR tool   |

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| 3b Breakdown of emission sources                      |         |                  |        |                 |               |                   |   |
|---|---------|------------------|--------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|---|
| Emission source                                       | Scope   | Consumption data | Units  | Emission factor | Units         | Emissions (tCO2e) | Comments  |
| Grid Electricity (generation)                         | Scope 2 | 98,092,969       | kWh    | 0.25560         | kg CO2e/kWh   | 25,072.4          | Council buildings including Edinburgh Leisure                 |
| Grid Electricity (transmission & distribution losses) | Scope 3 | 98,092,969       | kWh    | 0.02170         | kg CO2e/kWh   | 2,128.6           | Council buildings including Edinburgh Leisure                 |
| Natural Gas   | Scope 1 | 163,684,786      | kWh    | 0.18385         | kg CO2e/kWh   | 30,093.4          | Council buildings including Edinburgh Leisure                 |
| Gas Oil   | Scope 1 | 2,862,109        | kWh    | 0.25676         | kg CO2e/kWh   | 734.9             | Council buildings including Edinburgh Leisure                 |
| LPG   | Scope 1 | 1,245,504        | kWh    | 0.21447         | kg CO2e/kWh   | 267.1             | Council buildings including Edinburgh Leisure                 |
| Diesel (average biofuel blend)                        | Scope 1 | 4,053,668        | litres | 2.59411         | kg CO2e/litre | 10,515.7          | This is Council Fleet vehicles and Edinburgh Leisure vehicles |
| Petrol (average biofuel blend)                        | Scope 1 | 35,188           | litres | 2.20904         | kg CO2e/litre | 77.7              | This is Council Fleet vehicles                                |
| Average Car - Unknown Fuel                            | Scope 3 | 5,301,810.4      | km     | 0.17710         | kg CO2e/km    | 939.0             | This reflects travel by staff using their own vehicles        |

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|  |         |              |              |           |                      |         |   |
|--|---------|--------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|---------|---|
| Taxi (black cab)                                       | Scope 3 | 1,975,595.58 | passenger km | 0.21176   | kg CO2e/passenger km | 418.4   | These are not Council owned vehicles  |
| Taxi (regular)   | Scope 3 | 3,005,052    | passenger km | 0.15018   | kg CO2e/passenger km | 451.3   | These are not Council owned vehicles  |
| Refuse Municipal to Landfill                           | Scope 3 | 2,777        | tonnes       | 586.51380 | kg CO2e/tonne        | 1,628.7 | All Council waste sent to landfill – includes household waste & waste from council buildings. Council waste now being diverted from landfill to Millerhill waste to heat and waste to energy reprocessing facilities following Millerhill becoming fully operational in 2019/20 |
| Mixed recycling  | Scope 3 | 74,568       | tonnes       | 21.35400  | kg CO2e/tonne        | 1,592.3 | All Council collected waste that is recycled excluding food waste   |
| Organic Food & Drink AD                                | Scope 3 | 9,716        | tonnes       | 10.20390  | kg CO2e/tonne        | 99.1    | Sent for anaerobic digestion at Biogen Millerhill, so that it is both recycled and produces energy  |
| Refuse Municipal /Commercial /Industrial to Combustion | Scope 3 | 118,148      | tonnes       | 21.35380  | kg CO2e/tonne        | 2,522.9 | Total unrecycled waste which was previously landfilled now sent to FCC Millerhill reprocessing plant and turned into energy   |
| Water - Supply   | Scope 3 | 746,991      | m3           | 0.344     | kg CO2e/m3           | 257.0   | Council buildings including Edinburgh Leisure   |
| Water - Treatment                                      | Scope 3 | 677,121.9    | m3           | 0.708     | kg CO2e/m3           | 479.4   | Council buildings including Edinburgh Leisure   |

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|  |         |           |              |         |                      |      |  |
|--|---------|-----------|--------------|---------|----------------------|------|--|
| Rail (national rail)                   | Scope 3 | 589,860   | passenger km | 0.04115 | Kg CO2e/passenger km | 24.3 | Information is provided by Council travel provider |
| Domestic flight (average passenger)    | Scope 3 | 165,660.6 | passenger km | 0.25493 | Kg CO2e/passenger km | 42.2 | Information is provided by Council travel provider |
| Short-haul flights (average passenger) | Scope 3 | 225,547   | passenger km | 0.15832 | Kg CO2e/passenger km | 35.7 | Information is provided by Council travel provider |
| Long-haul flights (average passenger)  | Scope 3 | 230,612   | passenger km | 0.19562 | Kg CO2e/passenger km | 45.1 | Information is provided by Council travel provider |

### 3c Generation, consumption and export of renewable energy

Provide a summary of the body's annual renewable generation (if any), and whether it is used or exported by the body.

| Technology    | Renewable Electricity                    |                      | Renewable Heat                           |                      | Comments   |
|---------------|--|----------------------|--|----------------------|--|
|               | Total consumed by the organisation (kWh) | Total exported (kWh) | Total consumed by the organisation (kWh) | Total exported (kWh) |  |
| Solar PV      | 1,094,998                                | 288,996              | 0  | 0                    | kWh reflects energy generated onsite, used onsite and exported to the grid |
| Solar thermal |  |                      | 60,330                                   | 0                    | kWh reflects energy generated onsite and subsequently used onsite          |

### 3d Targets

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List all of the body's targets of relevance to its climate change duties. Where applicable, overall carbon targets and any separate land use, energy efficiency, waste, water, information and communication technology, transport, travel and heat targets should be included.

| Name of Target            | Type of Target | Target | Units           | Boundary/scope of Target           | Year used as baseline | Baseline figure | Units of baseline | Target completion year | Progress against target                     | Comments   |
|---------------------------|----------------|--------|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------|---|--|
| Corporate                 | percentage     | 42     | tCO2e reduction | Other (please specify in comments) | 2005/06               | 192,911         | tCO2e             | 2020/21                | 60% reduction, surpassing 42% target by 18% | Original baseline not calculated using RES carbon foot printing tool. Scope of target: buildings, travel, infrastructure and waste |
| Corporate Net Zero target | absolute       | 100    | tCO2e reduction | Other (please specify in comments) | 2019                  | 120,881         | tCO2e             | 2030                   | 77,426                                      | Council set a citywide net carbon zero target of 2030. This will also be the Council's target going forward                        |

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| <b>3e Estimated total annual carbon savings from all projects implemented by the body in the report year</b> |                         |  |   |
|--|-------------------------|--|---|
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>Emissions Source</b> | <b>Total estimated annual carbon savings (tCO2e)</b> | <b>Comments</b>   |
| 158  | Electricity             | 62   | <p>Revised Council Energy Management Policy (2018) bringing the policy in line with ISO50001 (2018). Policy aims to minimise, manage and promote responsible energy use. Continued focus on investment and management of Council's Building Energy Management Systems, and RE:FIT, SEEP and SALIX projects.</p> <p>The conversion of approximately 54,000 street lights across Edinburgh to energy efficient lanterns, is ongoing. The programme will deliver a sustained reduction in electricity consumption, energy costs and carbon use as well as reducing lantern maintenance, replacement and waste disposal costs. Works started in June 2018 and, once complete, will deliver a significant reduction in associated electricity consumption. The full upgrade is programmed to be complete by 31 May 2021. Street Lighting is the largest contributor of unmetered consumption, with street lighting representing 17.4% of total reportable emissions this is expected to be reduced significantly with the new energy efficient lanterns.</p> |
|  | Natural gas             | 97   | SALIX project and BEMS upgrade programme  |
|  | Other heating fuels     |  |   |
|  | Waste                   |  | There has been a 97% reduction in the tonnage of municipal waste sent to landfill since last year following the diverting in 2019/20 of an additional 79,145 tonnes of Council waste to Millerhill recycling and processing facilities. In total, 107,276 tonnes of Council waste were diverted from landfill to Millerhill in 2019/20. The coming online of the energy recovery facility at Millerhill means that waste which was previously treated as landfill is now used as a resource, so that energy is generated.   |

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|                      |  |  |
|----------------------|--|--|
| Water and sewerage   |  |  |
| Travel               |  | The Council's City Centre Transformation programme and City Mobility Plan aim to encourage a shift to more sustainable travel modes including delivering cycling infrastructure and public transport improvements. Funding has been awarded and some active travel projects have been delivered. A large scale public engagement exercise has been undertaken on the Plan. An EV Action Plan for increasing the provision of EV charging infrastructure as well as e-mobility operations is now in implementation stage and will provide 66 on-street charging points located across 13 city sites. Phase 2 of the project has identified the need for a further 145 on-street chargers. The size, type of charge and locations will be subject to a feasibility study and rolled out in line with the City Mobility Plan. |
| Fleet transport      |  | The Council has a vehicle fleet of 1,098 vehicles in total. (including 796 Light Fleet and 302 Heavy vehicles). The Council has increased its electric fleet vehicles from 25 in 2018 to 42 at present.  |
| Air Quality          |  | Work has been undertaken to develop a Low Emission Zone for Edinburgh, including impact assessment analysis, traffic and air quality modelling, and public and stakeholder engagement. The Council is looking to introduce LEZs, in association with the Scottish Government's timeline for implementation, between February and May 2022.   |
| Green Infrastructure |  | The Council is undertaking a programme of work on green infrastructure development and retrofit, in order to enhance biodiversity, sequester carbon, improve air quality and adapt to the impacts of climate change. This includes secured funding of £899,500 to deliver a Thriving Green Spaces Project whose aims include addressing environmental issues such as climate change.   |

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|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| Property Estate | <p>The Council is investing significantly in its property estate through the asset management works programme. Through call-offs from the Housing Assessment Management (HAM) framework work has been carried out for boiler replacements, controls upgrades, lighting replacements, window replacements and roof replacements particularly across the school estate. Whilst the primary focus of these works remains the improvement in the condition of the Council's buildings, there has been a consequential benefit on energy efficiency from these works. From an energy management perspective, there is a continued focus on investment and management of the Council's Building Energy Management Systems.</p> |
|-----------------|--|

### 3f Detail the top 10 carbon reduction projects to be carried out by the body in the report year

Provide details of the 10 projects which are estimated to achieve the highest carbon savings during report year.

| Project name  | Funding source         | First full year of CO2e savings | Are these savings figures estimated or actual? | Capital cost (£) | Operational cost (£/annum) | Project lifetime (years) | Primary fuel/emission source saved | Estimated carbon savings per year (tCO2e/annum) | Estimated costs savings (£/annum) | Behaviour Change | Comments               |
|---|------------------------|---------------------------------|--|------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| 134 PJ: Assembly Rooms - BEMS upgrade                     | BEMS Upgrade programme | 2020/21                         | Estimated                                      | 44,161.83        |                            | 12.2                     | Natural Gas                        | 28  | 3,628                             |                  | BEMS Upgrade programme |
| 122 PJ: Edinburgh Bus Station - Internal Lighting Upgrade | SALIX                  | 2020/21                         | Estimated                                      | 59,330.4         |                            | 7.4                      | Grid Electricity (generation)      | 19  | 8,048                             |                  | SALIX Programme        |

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|   |   |         |           |           |  |      |                                     |    |       |  |                              |
|---|---|---------|-----------|-----------|--|------|-------------------------------------|----|-------|--|------------------------------|
| 140 PJ:<br>Oakland<br>School -<br>BEMS<br>Upgrade                       | BEMS<br>Upgrade<br>programme            | 2020/21 | Estimated | 76,601    |  | 34.8 | Natural Gas                         | 17 | 2,201 |  | BEMS<br>Upgrade<br>programme |
| 139 PJ:<br>Canal<br>View<br>Primary<br>School -<br>BEMS<br>Upgrade      | BEMS<br>Upgrade<br>programme            | 2020/21 | Estimated | 35,000    |  | 22.3 | Natural Gas                         | 12 | 1,572 |  | BEMS<br>Upgrade<br>programme |
| 141 PJ:<br>Flora<br>Stevenson<br>Primary<br>School -<br>BEMS<br>Upgrade | BEMS<br>Upgrade<br>programme            | 2020/21 | Estimated | 43,417    |  | 29.9 | Natural Gas                         | 11 | 1,451 |  | BEMS<br>Upgrade<br>programme |
| 132 PJ:<br>Waverley<br>Court -<br>Toilet<br>Lighting<br>Upgrade         | SALIX                                   | 2020/21 | Estimated | 19,561    |  | 4    | Grid<br>Electricity<br>(generation) | 11 | 4,837 |  | SALIX<br>Project             |
| 138 PJ:<br>Hillwood<br>Primary<br>School -<br>BEMS<br>upgrade           | BEMS<br>Upgrade<br>programme            | 2020/21 | Estimated | 27,700    |  | 27.3 | Natural Gas                         | 8  | 1,016 |  | BEMS<br>Upgrade<br>programme |
| 125 PJ:<br>Inch View<br>Care<br>Home -                                  | Council<br>'Spend to<br>Save'<br>budget | 2020/21 | Estimated | 19,772.34 |  | 5.6  | Grid<br>Electricity<br>(generation) | 8  | 3,501 |  | Spend to<br>Save<br>project  |

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|   |                        |         |           |           |  |      |                               |   |       |  |                        |
|---|------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|--|------|-------------------------------|---|-------|--|------------------------|
| Internal Lighting Upgrade   |                        |         |           |           |  |      |                               |   |       |  |                        |
| 103 PJ: Jewel House Old People's Home - BEMS Upgrade              | BEMS Upgrade programme | 2019/20 | Estimated | 43,200    |  | 42.4 | Natural Gas                   | 8 | 1,081 |  | BEMS Upgrade programme |
| 131 PJ: Waverley Court - Stairwells & Plant Room Lighting Upgrade | SALIX                  | 2020/21 | Estimated | 31,924.38 |  | 10.9 | Grid Electricity (generation) | 7 | 2,917 |  | SALIX Project          |

### 3g Estimated decrease or increase in the body's emissions attributed to factors (not reported elsewhere in this form) in the report year

If the emissions increased or decreased due to any such factor in the report year, provide an estimate of the amount and direction.

| Total | Emissions source  | Total estimated annual emissions (tCO2e) | Increase or decrease in emissions | Comments  |
|-------|-------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| 0.00  | Estate changes    |  | Decrease and Increase             | The closure of Leith Victoria swim centre for 6 month refurbishment contributed to the decrease. There was an increase in consumption at the Royal Commonwealth Pool due to reduced CHP performance and increase in customer numbers. |
|       | Service provision |  |                                   |   |

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|                             |  |          |   |
|-----------------------------|--|----------|---|
| Staff numbers               |  | Increase | Staff numbers have increased between 2018/19 and 2019/20 reporting (14,611 in 2018/19 to 14,759 in 2019/20) |
| Other (specify in comments) |  | Decrease | The continuing roll-out of the Council's LED street lighting programme across the city                      |

### 3h Anticipated annual carbon savings from all projects implemented by the body in the year ahead

| Total | Source      | Saving | Comments   |
|-------|-------------|--------|--|
| 0.00  | Electricity |        | <p>Following Council approval for the <a href="#">allocation of former CEEF funding</a>, £100k of funding is now in place to support development and delivery of Solar PV in the Council's operational estate. Target buildings are being identified for the 2021 works programmes, and outline proposals will be developed to inform application to the SALIX fund and to determine a route to market. Solar works will be aligned to the asset management works programme. Funding is now in place to support research into the feasibility of a deep energy retrofit of the Council's operational estate.</p> <p>The Council will adopt the Passivhaus Certified Standard as the preferred option for all new build entering feasibility/business case stage across the Council's operational estate (schools/care homes etc). 5 Passivhaus projects are under development (1 high school, 3 primary schools and 1 archive store). A new professional services framework will have a Passivhaus specialist lot and the Scottish Futures Trust (SFT) have set an energy target for new build with Passivhaus determined as best option for delivery.</p> <p>Edinburgh Leisure will undertake an LED lighting upgrade in the Edinburgh International Climbing Arena and pool pump upgrades in two of their swim centres. CHP is planned for two of their leisure centres.</p> |
|       | Natural gas |        |  |

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|                     |  |   |
|---------------------|--|---|
| Other heating fuels |  |   |
| Waste               |  | An audit of Council bin provision was completed and plans for new layouts of communal bin arrangements and route collections ward by ward are currently being progressed. A contract is in place to install water fountains in Council schools to reduce plastic water cooler use.  |
| Water and sewerage  |  | The Council, Scottish Water and SEPA are developing a Water Management city wide strategy to tackle fluvial, pluvial and sea level rise and increase in intensity of rainfall. Implementation of the strategy will be through the Edinburgh and Lothians Strategic Drainage Partnership. This partnership links the Council to adjacent councils for a more strategic approach to water management. This will also help to reduce emissions through more efficient water management and reduced wastage.  |
| Travel              |  | The Council's City Centre Transformation programme and City Mobility Plan aim to encourage a shift to more sustainable travel modes including delivering cycling infrastructure and public transport improvements. Additional promotional activities will be undertaken to raise staff awareness of the benefits of switching to more sustainable transport forms and of the support available to do so. Relevant travel policies will be strengthened to ensure staff minimise the use of air travel, particularly for domestic travel. An EV Action Plan for increasing the provision of EV charging infrastructure as well as e-mobility operations has been approved. The first phase will provide 66 on-street charging points through 14 hubs across the city. Phase 2 has identified a need for a further 145 on-street chargers. The Council will explore options for future transport infrastructure. Over the longer term, this work will also support transport planning to respond to changes to travel habits as a result of longer-term increases in home-working and active travel post-Covid. |
| Fleet transport     |  | The Council has a vehicle fleet of 1,098 vehicles in total. (including 796 Light Fleet and 302 Heavy vehicles). The Council has increased its electric fleet vehicles from 25 in 2018 to 42 at present. A further 29 are due to be commissioned. This will take the Council's total electric fleet to 71. The Council is currently taking forward a fleet review, which aims to deliver a 100% electric car fleet by 2020, and a 100% electric van fleet by 2022/23.  |

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|                             |  |   |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| Other (specify in comments) |  | The Council have established a working group to further the understanding of the benefits and practical implications of green infrastructure development and retrofit. As part of the Thriving Green Spaces project the Council is working with the Scottish Wildlife Trust and other partners to develop an Ecological Coherence Plan (ECP) for Edinburgh. The ECP will identify opportunities and interventions comprising nature based solutions (NbS) to enhance the habitat network in Edinburgh to allow species to migrate and adapt to climate change. The ECP will also map supply and demand of several key ecosystem services within Edinburgh (e.g. flood regulation, air purification, health benefits etc.) and will aim to identify opportunities for green infrastructure with multiple benefits for both people and nature |
|-----------------------------|--|---|

### 3i Estimated decrease or increase in the body's emissions attributed to factors (not reported elsewhere in this form) in the year ahead

If the emissions are likely to increase or decrease due to any such factor in the year ahead, provide an estimate of the amount and direction.

| Total | Emissions source            | Total estimated annual emissions (tCO2e) | Increase or decrease in emissions | Comments |
|-------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|----------|
| 0.00  | Estate changes              |  |                                   |          |
|       | Service provision           |  |                                   |          |
|       | Staff numbers               |  |                                   |          |
|       | Other (specify in comments) |  |                                   |          |

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## 3j Total carbon reduction project savings since the start of the year which the body uses as a baseline for its carbon footprint

If the body has data available, estimate the total emissions savings made from projects since the start of that year ("the baseline year").

| Total | Comments   |
|-------|--|
|       | <p>The organisation has not quantified this therefore ongoing project specific detail is not available for the years since the 2005/06 baseline year.</p> <p>A carbon scenario tool has been developed to support city-wide and Council-specific emissions footprinting, enabling tracking towards the Council's 2030 target with the first progress report against the new target due in March 2021.</p> <p>The tool will also support greater consideration of sustainability issues within key Council decisions by providing data on the carbon consequences of different proposed projects or programmes, and where possible, assessing their impact on other factors such as air quality - allowing for greater transparency and comparison between different options. It will be applied to major Council projects on a phased basis in future years.</p> |

**3k Supporting information and best practice**

Provide any other relevant supporting information and any examples of best practice by the body in relation to its emissions, targets and projects.

The Council was one of the first in Scotland to set a net zero target of 2030. A sustainability programme is being developed to achieve this target. The Council was also selected as only of only 15 European cities to become a, Healthy Clean Cities Deep Demonstrator. This will unlock EIT Climate-Kic funds and expertise to support wholesale transformation that delivers healthy places to live while reaching net-zero emissions.

## **PART 4: ADAPTATION**

### **4(a) Has the body assessed current and future climate-related risks?**

If yes, provide a reference or link to any such risk assessment(s).

An initial risk assessment was done through completion of a [Local Climate Impact Profile](#) followed by verification through Council Committee reporting and meetings with Council departments and affected services.

The Resilient Edinburgh Climate Change Adaptation Framework 2014-2020 took a risk-based approach to assessing Edinburgh's vulnerability to weather-related risks and predicted climate change impacts; identified city services and sectors that may be affected and presented high level actions to address the most significant risks identified. A separate document contained the evidence base on which the Framework was built.

The Edinburgh Adapts Action Plan 2016-2020 was approved by Council Committee in August 2016, endorsed by the Edinburgh Sustainable Development Partnership in September 2016 and launched in December 2016. The high-level climate risks identified in the Resilient Edinburgh Framework are being addressed through implementation of the Action Plan.

Weblink: [http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/1256/edinburgh\\_adapts](http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/1256/edinburgh_adapts).

The Council's resilience risk register (which includes those risks related to climate change) is reviewed on a quarterly basis as part of the Resilience service's risk management procedure. This procedure is aligned with the Council's risk strategy.

### **4(b) What arrangements does the body have in place to manage climate-related risks?**

Provide details of any climate change adaptation strategies, action plans and risk management procedures, and any climate change adaptation policies which apply across the body.

The climate-related risks identified in the Resilient Edinburgh Framework are being addressed through the delivery of the actions in the Edinburgh Adapts Action Plan. A Steering Group comprising the Council, the city's universities, heritage organisations, greenspace and biodiversity groups, and Adaptation Scotland, are providing governance and oversight for the plan.

The Council's Resilience service drives and manages the Council's Resilience Management Programme and is the focus for the Council's resilience activities. The Resilience service is responsible for ensuring the Council complies with its statutory emergency planning and business continuity obligations as stipulated by the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 and other relevant legislation; this work is carried out in conjunction with designated Resilience Coordinators and Resilience Specialists from each Council service area / key function together with stakeholders, other responders and partner organisations. In addition, the Resilience service oversees and supports community resilience initiatives such as the Edinburgh Resilience Project, which aims to understand and help mitigate community resilience risks.

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The Edinburgh Local Development Plan (LDP) has specific measures dealing with climate change adaptation. It aims to promote development in sustainable locations and enhance the city's green network by encouraging land management practices which capture, store and retain carbon, and prevent and manage flood risk. This includes managing surface water drainage, treatment and flood risk through sustainable urban drainage, providing amenity and biodiversity benefits. Climate change adaptation considerations are embedded into strategies for green and blue networks as well as into wider land use planning decisions through forest and woodland strategies, Local Development Plan and supplementary planning guidance. The Council has started to prepare the next local development plan for Edinburgh 'City Plan 2030'. The consultation 'Choices for City Plan 2030' identified and set out ways to address changes required to support climate change adaptation, including improvements and changes required to planning policies and supplementary guidance. Following consideration of the consultation responses received the Council is now preparing a Proposed Plan version of the City Plan 2030 with the intention that it is reported to Committee for approval at the end of the year prior to being placed on deposit for the formal period of representations.

Edinburgh Sustainable Rain Water Guidance is in development and will be completed by summer 2021. It provides guidance on principles of rainwater management and factsheets relating to detailed elements of the SUDs management train including design, construction and maintenance guidance and how to undertake adaptation within the historic core of Edinburgh and in areas with airport restrictions. This should provide consistent guidance for any new developments across and outwith the council for adapting to climate change with respect to water, which will have biodiversity benefits. The council has been working with all interested parties (SW, SEPA, HES, SNH) to ensure their views are embedded in the guidance.

The council has been working with SEPA and Scottish Water to create a Water Management Strategy for Edinburgh that will influence all new developments, policy and increase awareness and understanding of climate change and risk with respect to water, and the multifunctional benefits for biodiversity and place-making of storing and managing water above ground.

Edinburgh has Flood Prevention Schemes in place on the Braid Burn and Water of Leith. These schemes are designed for a 1 in 200-year event and include an allowance for climate change. Undeveloped areas of land fulfil an important flood function and should be allowed to flood to protect built-up areas from floodwater. These are shown on the Edinburgh Local Development Plan Proposals Map as areas of importance for flood management. There are also robust inspection regimes in place for watercourses, coastal defences and reservoirs. These inspections help inform and prioritise planned maintenance work. In the event of flooding the Council provides an emergency response and there are always two members of staff on standby to co-ordinate activities. Action Packs have been prepared which detail where temporary defences should be deployed. Sandbags, pallet barriers and pumps are stored and are to be utilised in the event of flooding. A limited number of sandbags are stored at various fire stations throughout the City and these are available to the public.

The Council is a signatory to the Central Scotland Green Network and is working in partnership with neighbouring authorities and other stakeholders to support a range of projects. Edinburgh's Local Biodiversity Action Plan for 2019-2021 includes a number of climate related risks and actions. A Green/Blue network project has been initiated and will bring together active travel, Scottish Water, all sources of

flooding, ecological and open space information from the Ecological Coherence plan and Open space strategy into a multi-functional blue/green network across the city. This will help mitigate climate change and promote walking/cycling by identifying missing links and opportunities for water attenuation and biodiversity enhancements. The council has been working with SW, SNH and SEPA.

The Council's Parks and Greenspaces Strategy aims to conserve natural habitats and wildlife. Climate change adaptation considerations are embedded into strategies for green and blue networks as well as into wider land use planning decisions through forest and woodland strategies, Edinburgh's Local Development Plan and supplementary planning guidance. Species Action Plans, site management plans and other conservation strategies ensure that risks from adverse climate change have been identified, future changes in these pressures are assessed; that these are being explicitly addressed wherever possible incorporating adaptation measures. Green infrastructure and green networks are promoted in new developments and awareness raised of the relationship between the built and natural environments and issues such as climate change.

Since 2014 Edinburgh's Parks & Greenspace Service has led the Edinburgh Landscape Programme, working in partnership with Scottish Wildlife Trust, the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh, Edinburgh & Lothians Greenspace Trust amongst other partners. This programme involves naturalising areas of the Council's green estate utilising relaxed mowing regimes, planting sustainable shrubs and sowing a variety of floral meadows. Whilst the primary aim of this programme is to increase biodiversity and improve the health of our greenspaces it does also positively impact on climate change and helps mitigate the effects of rainfall run-off for example as well as the obvious reduced pollution impact of a reduction in machinery use on our sites.

#### **4(c) What action has the body taken to adapt to climate change?**

Include details of work to increase awareness of the need to adapt to climate change and build the capacity of staff and stakeholders to assess risk and implement action.

The Edinburgh Adapts Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan contains over 100 actions that are being implemented by a wide range of organisations across the city. These include cross-cutting actions that can be incorporated into other strategies and plans to raise awareness of the need to adapt, build capacity to assess risk and implement action. The Action Plan has just completed its fourth year of implementation.

Externally, the Resilience Service represents the Council on the Multi-Agency Risk Group established by the Lothian and Borders Local Resilience Partnership, which feeds into the risk assessment processes of the East of Scotland Regional Resilience Partnership. The range of risks addressed by these partnerships includes extreme weather related emergencies. Internally, the Resilience Service chairs the Council Resilience Group that oversees the Council's Resilience Management Programme, which includes identifying and addressing risks through preparing and maintaining contingency measures to mitigate their effects. High-level risks are escalated within the Council, as appropriate.

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The Edinburgh Local Development Plan aims to promote development in sustainable locations and enhance the city's green network by encouraging land management practices which capture, store and retain carbon, and prevent and manage flood risk. This includes managing surface water drainage, treatment and flood risk through sustainable urban drainage, providing amenity and biodiversity benefits. The Edinburgh Design Guidance raises awareness of climate change at the outset of the document and in the detailed chapters through promoting green infrastructure and sustainable building design. This document was reviewed in 2018 and includes more on climate change adaptation, SUDs and water management.

The Council has started to prepare the next local development plan for Edinburgh 'City Plan 2030'. The consultation 'Choices for City Plan 2030' identified and set out ways to address changes required to support climate change adaptation, including improvements and changes required to planning policies and supplementary guidance. Following consideration of the consultation responses received the Council is now preparing a Proposed Plan version of the City Plan 2030 with the intention that it is reported to Committee for approval at the end of the year prior to being placed on deposit for the formal period of representations.

The Council works in partnership with neighbouring local authorities, SEPA and Scottish Water and has prepared a Local Flood Risk Management Plan (LFRMP) for the Forth Estuary Catchment which outlines strategies and identifies areas vulnerable to flooding from all sources and potential mitigation measures and actions. This plan was published in June 2016 and can be found at [www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20045/flooding](http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20045/flooding). An interim report published in 2019 details progress made in delivering actions of the flood risk management plan. This can be found at: [www.edinburgh.gov.uk/flooding/local-flood-risk-management-plan](http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/flooding/local-flood-risk-management-plan).

The council has been working with SEPA and Scottish Water to create a Water Management Strategy for Edinburgh that will influence all new developments, policy and increase awareness and understanding of climate change and risk with respect to water, and the multifunctional benefits for biodiversity and place-making of storing and managing water above ground.

The Council has been working with the University of Glasgow's coastal research team to identify and raise awareness of the risks to Edinburgh's coast from climate change and look at ways to alleviate them. This has resulted in a new coastal park being created as part of the regeneration of Granton Waterfront to help manage the risks from sea level rise and coastal erosion.

Edinburgh Living Landscapes launched in November 2014. The initiative is led by the Council's Parks and Greenspace service in partnership with the Scottish Wildlife Trust, Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh, Edinburgh and Lothian Greenspace Trust and Green Surge. It advocates the development of an ecosystem approach to the management of the Council's open space estate in order to realise the benefits to both biodiversity and public amenity. It aims to create resilient green networks to deliver a healthy, accessible and attractive environment..

Edinburgh's Biodiversity Action Plan 2019-2021 includes actions on adapting to climate change within site management plans, conservation plans and species action plans as appropriate. This not only raises awareness but also involves risk assessment, adaptation measures and any carbon capture.

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**4(d) Where applicable, what progress has the body made in delivering the policies and proposals referenced N1, N2, N3, B1, B2, B3, S1, S2 and S3 in the Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme(a) ("the Programme")?**

(a) This refers to the programme for adaptation to climate change laid before the Scottish Parliament under section 53(2) of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 (asp 12) which currently has effect. The most recent one is entitled "Climate Ready Scotland: Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme" dated May 2014.

| Objective  | Objective reference | Theme               | Policy / Proposal reference | Delivery progress made  | Comments |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---|----------|
| Understand the effects of climate change and their impacts on the natural environment. | N1                  | Natural Environment | N1-8                        | <p>Potentially Vulnerable Areas have been highlighted and the risk assessed in relation to Flood Risk which has been reported in the Local Flood Risk Management Plan (LFRMP).</p> <p>Scottish Water have completed the sewer integrated catchment study for most of Edinburgh, the results of this will be used to start preparing surface water management plans.</p> <p>SEPA in collaboration with local authorities have introduced Objectives Target Areas (OTA's) which further identifies and reviews specific areas at flood risk within the PVA's.</p> |          |
|  |                     |                     | N1-10                       | <p>Scottish Government commissioned the Scottish Flood Defence and Asset Database. SEPA published flood maps to help understand areas potentially affected by flooding.</p> <p>The Council maintains GIS records of existing assets in relation to culverted watercourses.</p>  |          |

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| <p>Support a healthy and diverse natural environment with capacity to adapt.</p> | <p>N2</p> | <p>Natural Environment</p> | <p>N2-2</p> | <p>Edinburgh's Local Development Plan aims to enhance the city's green network by encouraging land management practices which capture, store and retain carbon and prevent and manage flood risk. Furthermore, through various policies, the LDP aims to protect, promote and enhance the wildlife, recreational landscape and access value of the green network. The Council has started to prepare the next local development plan for Edinburgh 'City Plan 2030'.</p> <p>The Council has updated the Edinburgh Design Guidance, which contribute to promoting green infrastructure in planning.</p> <p>The Council is delivering the Local Development Plan Action Programme (2020 version) which sets out a number of green infrastructure actions which can help mitigate the impact of climate change. Projects which are underway in 2019/20 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Leith Western Harbour Central Park - creation of new 5.2ha public parkland</li> <li>- South East Wedge Parkland (Little France Park) – creation of new public park of approx. 45ha to provide multi-functional parkland and woodland. Part of wider green network with links to Niddrie Burn Parkland</li> <li>- Gogar Burn - Diversion of Gogar Burn to reduce flood risk, improve water quality and enhance biodiversity</li> </ul> | <p>The Edinburgh Design Guidance planning policy has been updated and includes guidance on green and blue infrastructure requirements in new developments. Climate change adaptation information has been promoted through internal training workshops.</p> <p>As well as improving the visual and biodiversity amenity of these sites, these changes, specifically the less frequently cut relaxed grass areas, will slow rainwater run-off and help lock-up carbon in soils, reducing CO2 release. It will also mean a reduction in operational fuel consumption and associated pollutants.</p> |
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|  |  |  | <p>The Council has 90 floral meadows across the city, 21 perennial and 69 annual. Three areas (Little France Park, along John Muir Way and Cramond Foreshore) will have meadows or sustainable planting added in 2021 as part of the Biodiversity Challenge Fund (delayed one year due to COVID).</p> <p>A total of 105 hectares of greenspace incorporate Living Landscape features (the Council manages 858 hectares of Standard Amenity Grass (SATHG)) which equates to 13% of our amenity grasslands).</p> <p>In January 2020 Council Committee approved the report “Edinburgh: Million Tree City”, supporting an ambition to reach a target of one million trees by 2030. This ambition will involve the planting of 250,000 new trees across the urban environment. These additional trees will provide a nature-based solution to the impacts of climate change by improving air quality, cooling the urban environment, intercepting rainwater, and protecting and enhancing biodiversity. An Action Plan to implement this ambition is currently being finalised.</p> <p>As part of the Thriving Green Spaces project the Council is working with the Scottish Wildlife Trust and other partners to develop an Ecological Coherence Plan (ECP) for Edinburgh. The ECP will identify opportunities and interventions comprising nature based solutions (NbS) to enhance the habitat network in Edinburgh to allow species to migrate and adapt</p> |  |
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|  |  |       | to climate change. The ECP will also map supply and demand of several key ecosystem services within Edinburgh (e.g. flood regulation, air purification, health benefits etc.) and will aim to identify opportunities for green infrastructure with multiple benefits for both people and nature.   |  |
|  |  | N2-7  | <p>The Council continues to manage INNS (invasive non-native species) where they occur on their land.</p> <p>The Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan 2019-21 section on invasive species addresses habitat and genetic resilience and being 'plant smart' in terms of biosecurity and plant choice and source. Invasive species can be native or non-native, although attention has focussed on non-native. The Council continues to work on management of INNS on its land.</p>  | <p>The Council will continue to work with partners such as the Water of Leith Conservation Trust to manage INNS along the Water of Leith and seek to work at a catchment scale level through the RBMP area partnerships. The Council's Natural Heritage Service continues to work with volunteers and Friends groups to carry out practical work on eradication of INNS.</p> |
|  |  | N2-11 | <p>The Local Development Plan identifies Local Nature Reserves and Local Nature Conservation Sites to protect biodiversity at the local level. The plan includes policies relating to a range of biodiversity designations. LDP and Council guidance also recognise the value and potential of biodiversity outwith designated areas and sets out key principles for enhancing habitat and ecosystems.</p> <p>The Ecological Coherence Plan will be embedded into the Council's new Green/Blue Network project which will feed into the LDP.</p> |  |

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|  |    |                                       | <p>N2-20</p> <p>The Flood Risk Management Strategy and Plan for the Forth Estuary have been published which will aid in understanding the risks associated with coastal flooding.</p> <p>City of Edinburgh Council officers continue to have input into the Forth Estuary Forum where such issues are discussed, and action plans developed.</p> <p>The Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan 2019-2021 will ensure that appropriate emphasis is placed on the Firth of Forth Special Protection Area when dealing with conservation projects. The EBAP also incorporates the action to identify opportunities to ensure that biodiversity data is collected in advance of regional marine planning.</p> |   |
| Understand the effects of climate change and their impacts on buildings and infrastructure networks. | B1 | Buildings and infrastructure networks | <p>B1-13</p> <p>The Forth Estuary Flood Risk Management Strategy and the Forth Estuary Local Flood Risk Management Plan was published in June 2016. To review the progress made in delivering actions of the flood risk management plan an interim report was developed and published in June 2019.</p> <p>The Council has published an “Assessment, inspection, clearance and repairs schedule” which can be found at <a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20045/flooding">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20045/flooding</a></p>  | The Assessment, inspection, clearance and repairs schedule will be revised annually (April) |

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|   |    |                                       | B1-19 | <p>The Council is working in partnership with Scottish Water, East and Midlothian Councils to evaluate flood risk and consultants were commissioned to undertake an integrated catchment study. The sewer integrated catchment study is now complete for Edinburgh, results to be analysed.</p> <p>The Council has published an “Assessment, inspection, clearance and repairs schedule” which can be found at <a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20045/flooding">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20045/flooding</a></p>  | <p>Guidance states: An integrated approach to the drainage of surface water arising from impermeable surfaces such as roofs and roads that takes account of all aspects of the drainage systems and produces long-term and sustainable actions that will ensure they are resilient to the changing climate.</p> <p>The Assessment, inspection, clearance and repairs schedule will be revised annually (April).</p>  |
| Increase the resilience of buildings and infrastructure networks to sustain and enhance the benefits and services provided. | B3 | Buildings and infrastructure networks | B3-2  | <p>A flood map published by the Scottish Environment Protection Agency shows some areas on Edinburgh’s waterfront potentially at medium to high risk of coastal flooding, taking into account climate change.</p> <p>The Local Development Plan does not prevent development in such locations but will require all proposals to consider and address any potential risk of flooding through flood risk assessments and surface water management plans. The LDP also states that flood risk from water flowing over land during heavy rainfall should be avoided by the use of SUDs. All development requires a Surface Water Management plan. This includes an assessment of risk from overland flow which is addressed by the use of SUDs and attenuation on site up to the 1:200</p> | <p>Advice on sustainable flood risk management is ongoing through planning applications. Advice on SUDs is still progressing subject to arrangements for the signing of Section 7 agreements.</p> <p>Advice on sustainable flood risk management concerning fluvial, coastal and pluvial (overland) is ongoing through all planning applications. The long term maintenance of the SUDS schemes (up to the 1:30 level) is currently under discussion with Scottish</p> |

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|  |  |      | <p>plus 40% climate change allowance. Certain developments are required to be protected to 1:1000 plus 40% climate change allowance.</p> <p>The Edinburgh Design Guidance gives advice and clear information in order to guide applicants towards a design process that fully incorporates sustainable flood risk management and SUDS from the outset.</p>  | Water and subject to arrangements for the signing of the Section 7 agreements. |
|  |  | B3-3 | <p>The Council published its first Open Space Strategy in 2010, informed by an Open Space Audit (2009) and accompanied by 12 Neighbourhood Open Space Action Plans. This has been updated with Open Space 2021 – a revised open space strategy for Edinburgh.</p> <p>The 2021 Strategy takes a coordinated approach to protecting and developing the city's network of open space, helping to deliver Edinburgh's contribution to the development of the Central Scotland Green Network.</p> <p>The Strategy is aligned with the Local Development Plan and co-ordinates with related strategies, including those for parks and gardens, allotments, play, sport facilities, active travel, climate change adaptation and biodiversity.</p> |  |

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| <p>B3-6</p> | <p>The Council was awarded £3.6m in HEEPS:ABS funding in 2019/20 to deliver free insulation to private homes across the city. The programme has targeted mixed tenure of areas with high levels of fuel poverty, containing suitable homes for solid wall insulation, and in areas in the bottom 25% of the Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD). The programme includes projects at Dumbiedykes; Muirhouse; Westburn; Drylaw; West Mains and Sighthill along with two wider internal and hard to treat cavity wall insulation projects. Nearly 1200 households will be warmer and easier to heat as a result of the 2019/20 HEEPS:ABS programme.</p> <p>The Council has been awarded an additional £3.6m of HEEPS:ABS funding for 2020-21 with an application for further funding of £487k as part of the HEEPS:ABS Special Projects Application. In total this funding will help a further 747 households across the city.</p> |  |
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|   |    |         | B3-7 | <p>71% of Council homes currently meet the EESSH standard.</p> <p>Projects to install measures to improve energy efficiency have been delayed due to Covid 19. Projects to install external measures are restarting. However, heating upgrades continue to be on hold. The Council anticipate a pass rate of around 75% by the December 2020 and 85% by the end of the 2021/22 financial year.</p> <p>The EESSH 2 standard, which will come into effect in 2032, will require significantly more complex solutions. The Council is preparing a whole house retrofit strategy. Phase 1 will be a 2-year programme to assess the feasibility of this option and establish design principals.</p> |  |
|   |    |         | B3-8 | <p>The Council complies with the Scottish Housing Quality Standard (SHQS).</p> <p>The Council continue to have abeyances relating to door entry systems in mixed tenure blocks. Progress has been made addressing this issue during the current year. This work will continue over the next 12 months.</p>   |  |
| Increase the awareness of the impacts of climate change to enable people to adapt to future extreme weather events. | S2 | Society | S2-5 | <p>The Edinburgh Community Resilience Pilot Project was completed in June 2017. The community resilience groups that were established in two Community Council areas as part of this project continue to operate and enhance their resilience.</p> <p>A second phase of the above project has been scoped, with the aim of extending community resilience to include and align: local</p>  |  |

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|  |  |  | <p>communities, local businesses and Responder organisations. If project funding is successful, it is anticipated this project will commence in spring 2020.</p> <p>Information and advice regarding flooding, severe weather and business continuity is published on the Council website.</p> <p>The Council participates in the preparation and monitoring of a Community Risk Register for the Lothian and Borders area.</p> |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|

**4(e) What arrangements does the body have in place to review current and future climate risks?**  
Provide details of arrangements to review current and future climate risks, for example, what timescales are in place to review the climate change risk assessments referred to in Question 4(a) and adaptation strategies, action plans, procedures and policies in Question 4(b).

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Current and future climate risks are being assessed through the Edinburgh Adapts Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan 2016-2020. The 2030 Sustainability Strategy will define the high-level strategic direction for adaptation post 2020 that will be taken forward through the development of the next Edinburgh Adapts action plan.

In terms of the Council's internal resilience arrangements, risk assessments are monitored and reviewed on a quarterly basis through the Council Resilience Group and through the Council's contribution to the Lothian and Borders Local Resilience Partnership, risk assessment is a continual process. Current assessments are reviewed on an annual basis, as new information emerges or following any significant incident or exercise. The Resilience service regularly reviews the Council's Severe Weather Resilience Arrangements in conjunction with a range of specialist colleagues.

Edinburgh's Strategic Development Plan is the South East Scotland Plan (SDP 1) was approved in 2013. A new Strategic Development Plan (SDP 2) was prepared for the Edinburgh City Region, along with an assessment of housing need and demand (HNDA 2), but this plan was rejected by the Scottish Ministers in 2019 on transport grounds. Following approval of the new Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 there is no requirement to prepare a new Strategic Development Plan. National Planning Framework 4 is expected to be approved in late 2021.

A study to ascertain the impact of siltation on the Water of Leith Basin was completed in February 2017 a study report was produced that demonstrates that it is not anticipated that the Water of Leith will flood out of bank at the Water of Leith Basin, until approximately the 1 in 200-year flood event. The 1 in 200 year event, is a flood event that statistically has a 0.5 percent likelihood of occurrence in any year. As the risk of flooding is low/medium it is not intended to provide defences or dredge this stretch of the Water of Leith to manage flooding. The levels of silt will be visually inspected during the annual river inspections. If it is found there is significant change a further survey could be undertaken.

The Niddrie Burn flood study to ascertain the effects of potential flooding is nearly complete.

The Water of Leith is currently being remodelled to provide a better understanding of flood defences and levels using the most up to date standards.

Building on existing and new flood risk studies including the Integrated catchment studies, the Flood Prevention Team will continue to develop Surface Water Management Plans to improve knowledge and assess current and future flooding risks for the city. This will enable further consideration of potential mitigation opportunities going forward.

The Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan for 2019-21 incorporates climate change actions and will review current and future risks to biodiversity and greenspace.

**4(f) What arrangements does the body have in place to monitor and evaluate the impact of the adaptation actions?**

Please provide details of monitoring and evaluation criteria and adaptation indicators used to assess the effectiveness of actions detailed under Question 4(c) and Question 4(d).

Monitoring and evaluation of the impacts of adaptation actions will be assessed through the Edinburgh Adapts Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan 2016-2020.

The Council monitors the impact of the Local Development Plan policies on the physical and environmental characteristics of the area, including those related to climate change. This is reported in a statutory Monitoring Statement which will inform the next Local Development Plan. The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) assesses the impact of plans, programmes and strategies on environmental factors including climatic factors. Monitoring the significant environmental effects for any unforeseen adverse environmental effects is a statutory requirement within the 2005 Act.

Biodiversity actions are monitored through the Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan 2019-2021. Annual reports for 2018 and 2019 are available at [www.edinburgh.gov.uk](http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk).

**4(g) What are the body's top 5 priorities for the year ahead in relation to climate change adaptation?**

Provide a summary of the areas and activities of focus for the year ahead.

1. Work in partnership to develop high-level strategic adaptation actions in response to a city-wide climate resilience risk assessment in the 2030 Sustainability Strategy and begin development of an Edinburgh Adapts Action Plan to take forward these actions.
2. Work with colleagues to embed adaptation into the Council's next Local Development Plan ('City Plan 2030') and associated planning guidance, to ensure adaptation influences the future development of the city and that the opportunities identified are delivered. This will include the development of an Ecological Coherence Plan and work through the Edinburgh Living Landscapes programme and partnership.
3. Work in partnership through the Edinburgh Adapts Steering Group and wider partnership to continue to implement the Edinburgh Adapts Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan 2016-2020 and a Vision for a Climate Ready Edinburgh. Work with the Edinburgh Biodiversity Partnership to deliver the climate change adaptation actions in both the Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan 2019-21 and the Edinburgh Adapts Action Plan.
4. The Edinburgh Community Resilience Pilot Project was completed in June 2017. A second phase of the project has been scoped with the aim of extending community resilience to include local communities, local businesses and Responder organisations. Funding is being sought and if successful, it is anticipated the project will commence in spring 2020.

5. Work with the Edinburgh and Lothians Drainage Partnership (SEPA and Scottish Water) to identify opportunities for nature-based solutions to combined sewer or road flooding using parks and greenspaces.

#### **4(h) Supporting information and best practice**

Provide any other relevant supporting information and any examples of best practice by the body in relation to adaptation.

The Council worked with pilot areas within the city as part of the Edinburgh Community Resilience Project, seeking to enhance communities' abilities to respond to and recover from resilience incidents. Whilst the pilot has now been completed, the community resilience groups established as part of the pilot continue to operate and build resilience.

A new project has been scoped in relation to community resilience, to involve local communities, businesses and Responder agencies and funding is being sought.

The Council along with SEPA, other local authorities in the Forth Estuary and Scottish Water have developed a Local Flood Risk Management Plan. The Plan has identified flooding from rivers, coast and overland flow to prioritise work at the national level.

The Council has been working with Scottish Water to scrutinise the sewer network and how it interacts with flooding from other sources. The Niddrie Burn River Restoration Project included construction of building platforms so future proofing development against flooding in the area.

The Council are procuring flood studies to provide better knowledge and understanding of flood risk from watercourses throughout the City.

In accordance with the new climate change guidance provided by SEPA, the Council shall be raising the climate change allowance to 40% for all new planning applications to further future proof Edinburgh from flooding. The implementation of this is to be finalised.

## **PART 5: PROCUREMENT**

### **5(a) How have procurement policies contributed to compliance with climate change duties?**

Provide information relating to how the procurement policies of the body have contributed to its compliance with climate changes duties.

#### **Sustainable Procurement Strategy**

The Council introduced a new five year Sustainable Procurement Strategy (the Strategy) in March 2020. The Strategy places sustainability at the heart of the Council's procurement programme for the next five years, to ensure that the Council's considerable spending power is used to promote those economic, environmental and social outcomes that support growth, and simultaneously assist the Council in addressing the challenges that the city is facing.

The Strategy was informed by internal and external consultation, by the Council's strategic commitments, and also by the developing local and national policy framework that now gives greater recognition to the important role that public sector procurement has in assisting the Council deliver its key outcomes such as the Council's target to become a zero-carbon city by 2030.

The Council's procurement activity also directly supports the delivery of Council services, and key Council projects and initiatives, such as the delivery of new Certified Passivhaus housing and schools, replacement of more energy efficient street lighting, improved public transport and cycling initiatives and a collaborative House building framework with emphasis on highly energy efficient homes.

#### **Sustainable Procurement Policy**

The Council has also had a comprehensive Sustainable Procurement Policy in place since 2012. The sustainable procurement policy and objectives are addressed within every procurement plan, which is at the start of each procurement process. Thus, the policies build awareness and are discussed with stakeholders. There is also a mandatory sustainability risk assessment of procurement projects as part of the individual procurement plan which is a practical tool to ensure compliance with climate change duties (available on request).

The Sustainable Procurement Policy also informs the Council's terms and conditions of contract. For example, in schedule 8 section 1.1g a duty is placed on service providers to assist the Council on climate change.

The Commercial and Procurement team also use sustainability as selection and award criteria and seek to constantly evaluate processes that minimise the impact of the procurement for example in construction off-site fabrication, use of electric vehicles and use of local suppliers to reduce transport emissions are encouraged and scored accordingly.

The Policy has 4 main Outcomes

Outcome 1: the social and economic benefits from our procurement are maximised

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Outcome 2: the environmental impacts are minimised and the environmental benefits maximised from our procurement

Outcome 3: Edinburgh has a more sustainable supply chain

Outcome 4: sustainable procurement is embedded within the Council

The following are some of the specific examples that sit under these outputs: - (please note this is just a selection)

- Minimise carbon based energy use
- minimise waste and consumption
- specify goods and materials made with a high content of recycled material and/or goods
- achieve a minimum sustainability performance of BREEAM 'Very Good' rating, and aspire to BREEAM 'Excellent' rating, when procuring new buildings and refurbishing old buildings. [BRE Environmental Assessment Methodology], where applicable.
- specify the most energy efficient goods, services and works
- ensure that vehicles we purchase, lease or hire have low emissions of greenhouse gases and air pollutants.
- procure timber and timber-based goods from verifiable sustainable sources that evidence clear chains of custody in line with the Council's Purchasing Policy for Sustainable Timber and Timber Products
- The use of Government Buying Standards
- The use of Community Benefits – this is reinforced on the requirement in Contract Standing Orders to consider the inclusion of community benefits in all procurements over £50,000.

## 5(b) How has procurement activity contributed to compliance with climate change duties?

Provide information relating to how procurement activity by the body has contributed to its compliance with climate changes duties.

### Construction

#### Appointment of specialist design team to deliver three new primary schools to Certified Passivhaus standard

A contract for a multi-disciplinary design team was awarded via the Crown Commercial Services Framework. The Council's ambitious zero carbon city target by 2030 will require a step change in the Council's approach to new building design and delivery across the whole operational estate, including learning and teaching. The first non-domestic buildings, schools, in Scotland delivered to the Certified Passivhaus Standard will be a key part to addressing a low carbon future. The Council is planning three new double stream Primary Schools with Early Years facilities. These are located within major new housing developments and expected to be completed in 2022.

#### New Build Housing Framework Agreement

The development of House Build framework to support the delivery of new affordable homes. The framework will allow the Council to deliver highly energy efficient homes and test practical design and construction solutions to achieving the Council's ambition to be a net zero carbon

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authority with many of the contractors having constructed homes to platinum standard (equivalent to net zero carbon). The anticipated value of the Framework Agreement (between £250 million and £400 million), reflects both the scale of the Council's own ambitions in relation to affordable housebuilding and the potential affordable housing delivery requirements of our city region partners. The Framework may be utilised by named city region partners delivering affordable housing within the region.

## **Public Transport and Active Travel**

One of the key drivers of the £400m to be invested in the City's public transport and active travel infrastructure has been the urgent need to cut carbon emissions. As part of this programme the following procurements have recently been delivered.

### **Trams**

The City of Edinburgh Council utilising the Utility Regulations for the first time successfully awarded Contracts for the extension of the Tram line from York Place to Newhaven. The extension is intended to support economic, financial and environmental outcomes across the City. The approval for the estimated £128m contracts was provided by Council in March 2019. To mitigate the impact to businesses the Council worked with Sustrans and Cargo bikes to help implement an environmentally friendly delivery service.

### **Active Travel and Local Development Transport Action Plans:**

The Council's programme of investment in walking and cycling required the procurement of

- Consultants under the Scotland Excel Engineering and Technical Consultancy Services Framework to provide specialist expertise including piloting a new approach to programme management for the active travel programme being rolled out throughout the city including
- delivery of the City Centre West to East Cycle Link and Street Improvements Project. The network is principally aimed at making cycling a realistic travel choice for people who do not feel confident riding a bike on streets with significant levels of motorised traffic
- improvements to encourage walking and cycling from Meadows to George Street (engagement and preliminary design)
- installation on-street cycle racks
- cycling improvement schemes across City via Transport & Infrastructure (T & I) Framework
- procurement of new Bus Station Information hardware and software management system, and a new Content Management System for on-street Real Time Passenger Information

### **Council Fleet**

The Council is reviewing its current fleet to ensure that it is appropriate for the service delivered, ensuring that the vehicles are the correct type and well suited to their tasks, and increasing the fuel efficiency of all vehicles but particularly the larger vehicles. The Council is also actively replacing smaller vehicles with alternatively powered vehicle where this is possible. Some examples of vehicles procured are as follows:

### **Electric Low Floor Welfare Buses**

The Council has a commitment to improving air quality around the city. To meet this requirement procurement assisted in procuring 3 low floor accessible minibuses within the Passenger Transport area of the Council to replace older and unreliable vehicles. With a match funding grant provided by the Scottish Government, the Council was able to purchase 3 electric low floor accessible minibus vehicles for the same cost of their diesel equivalents.

The replacement vehicles will produce 9kg of CO<sub>2</sub> per working day (this will improve as electricity supply moves to more renewable sources) compared to 26kg per working day of a current diesel vehicle. These vehicles are the same design as their diesel counterparts and have proven popular with the vulnerable adults and children who use these services. It has also been found that electric vehicles, with their lack of noise, can be particularly beneficial for carrying passengers who have complex needs, such as autism. Electric vehicles produce no NO<sub>x</sub> or exhaust particulate matter, both of which have an impact on human health

**Lease of electric vehicles** – a number of electric cars and vans have been leased to supplement the Council's fleet.

### **Electrical Vehicle Charging Phase 1 Project Management Support via SXL Framework**

#### **Manage Print Services – Lot 1 Multi-Functional Device (MFD) Contract**

The City of Edinburgh Council has a requirement for printing through its offices and sites. Currently this is provided by a centralised Contract across the Council's estate to ensure operational efficiency and compatibility within the IT network. The primary goal of Lot 1 is the delivery of holistic print services across the organisation which meets the demands of the user base through the provision of a number of hardware and software productions and the supply of associated supporting products and materials. The Providers were asked to include an approach to environmental sustainability, including management of their carbon footprint relating to this Contract.

Quality evaluation included evaluation of energy usage and the contract priced in electricity use of the machines and evaluated this as part of the "whole life cost". The new machines will use biodegradable ink and cartridges must be recycled and recycled paper is standard.

### **Flood Prevention - Edinburgh Sustainable Rain Water Management Design (SUDs)**

The Council has been working with Scottish Water, SEPA and Scottish Natural Heritage on the Edinburgh Sustainable Rain Water Management Design guidance project (SUDs) in order to ensure the project encompasses their requirements. Consultants were procured to assist with specialist design work. Completion of the project provides an opportunity to streamline the process of designing all future SUDs by producing formal design guidance which will form part of the Edinburgh Design Guidance. This will send a clear and consistent message to developers about the standards required. Future work will enable the views of heritage bodies to be further explored and ensure the guidance reflects their issues.

SUDs will have positive sustainability impacts as the project provides an understanding as to how the climate change impacts of increased rainfall and increased intensity of rainfall can be addressed in a way that is more sustainable. The current methods of using underground pipe systems have greater maintenance liabilities and are unable to take the predicted water intensity and volumes. The Design Guidance therefore aims to maximise the benefits for biodiversity, amenity and health of people who live and work in the city.

The project has been shortlisted for a national award (one of four) in the Landscape Planning areas of expertise.

### **Energy Efficient Street Lighting Programme**

The conversion of approximately 54,000 street lights across Edinburgh to energy efficient lanterns, is ongoing. The programme will deliver a sustained reduction in electricity consumption, energy costs and carbon use as well as reducing lantern maintenance, replacement and waste disposal costs. Works started in June 2018 and, once complete, will deliver a significant reduction in associated electricity consumption. The full upgrade is programmed to be complete by 31 May 2021. Street Lighting is the largest contributor of unmetered consumption, with street lighting representing 17.4% of total reportable emissions this is expected to be reduced significantly with the new energy efficient lanterns.

### **Council Estate – Housing Asset Management Framework (HAM)**

The Council is investing significantly in its property estate through the asset management works programme. Through call-offs from the HAM framework work has been carried out for boiler replacements, controls upgrades, lighting replacements, window replacements and roof replacements particularly across the school estate. Whilst the primary focus of these works remains the improvement in the condition of the Council's buildings, there has been a consequential benefit on energy efficiency from these works. From an energy management perspective, there is a continued focus on investment and management of the Council's Building Energy Management Systems.

### **Waste**

#### **Receipt and Processing of Dry Mixed Recyclables**

Scotland Excel's Dynamic Purchasing System (DPS) was used to procure a provider for the Treatment and Disposal of Recyclable and Residual Waste.

## **5(c) Supporting information and best practice**

Provide any other relevant supporting information and any examples of best practice by the body in relation to procurement.

**Miscellaneous**

The Council's Commercial and Procurement Services(CPS) is engaging with the Scottish Government's Sustainability Team and Zero Waste Scotland to look at embedding the circular economy in Council practices.

CPS are also working with Scotland Excel and other local authorities as part of the Procurement and Climate Change Forum which aims to work collaboratively to develop tools to help use the £12.6 billion of annual public procurement spend to support Scotland's climate emergency response.

In addition to contracting activity, CPS supported the promotion of Fair Trade goods and the importance of supply chain sustainability by hosting a Fair Trade event during Fairtrade Fortnight in February 2020, a successful event with 12 stalls and around 130 attendees at Waverley Court.

**PART 6: VALIDATION AND DECLARATION**

**6(a) Internal validation process**

Briefly describe the body’s internal validation process, if any, of the data or information contained within this report.

Validation energy checks done by Council's Carbon and Utility Officer. Annual energy review report delayed due to COVID-19..

**6(b) Peer validation process**

Briefly describe the body’s peer validation process, if any, of the data or information contained within this report.

Report considered by Policy and Sustainability Committee

**6(c) External validation process**

Briefly describe the body’s external validation process, if any, of the data or information contained within this report.

Validation of energy consumption data through Council's Carbon and Utility Officer checks.

**6(d) No validation process**

If any information provided in this report has not been validated, identify the information in question and explain why it has not been validated.

**6e - Declaration**

I confirm that the information in this report is accurate and provides a fair representation of the body’s performance in relation to climate change.

| Name | Role in the body | Date |
|------|------------------|------|
|      |                  |      |

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## RECOMMENDED – WIDER INFLUENCE

### Q1 Historic Emissions (Local Authorities only)

Please indicate emission amounts and unit of measurement (e.g. tCO<sub>2</sub>e) and years. Please provide information on the following components using data from the links provided below. Please use (1) as the default unless targets and actions relate to (2).

(1) UK local and regional CO<sub>2</sub> emissions: **subset dataset** (emissions within the scope of influence of local authorities):

(2) UK local and regional CO<sub>2</sub> emissions: **full dataset**:

### Select the default target dataset

Subset

**Table 1a - Subset**

| Sector                        | 2008    | 2009    | 2010    | 2011    | 2012    | 2013    | 2014    | 2015    | 2016    | 2017    | 2018    | Units              | Comments |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|----------|
| Total Emissions               | 3244.01 | 2949.41 | 3062.23 | 2777.85 | 2944.86 | 2854.07 | 2422.09 | 2329.17 | 2220.54 | 2,125.3 | 2103.71 | ktCO <sub>2</sub>  |          |
| Industry and Commercial       | 1412.47 | 1249.28 | 1311.59 | 1175.65 | 1270.56 | 1218.73 | 943.23  | 870.98  | 793.34  | 739.03  | 741.83  | ktCO <sub>2</sub>  |          |
| Domestic                      | 1158.6  | 1037.84 | 1100.63 | 970.81  | 1057.77 | 1023.13 | 861.34  | 830.44  | 784.05  | 737.68  | 728.26  | ktCO <sub>2</sub>  |          |
| Transport total               | 672.96  | 662.29  | 650.01  | 631.39  | 616.53  | 612.21  | 617.52  | 627.75  | 643.15  | 648.55  | 633.62  | ktCO <sub>2</sub>  |          |
| Per Capita                    | 7.10    | 6.40    | 6.50    | 5.80    | 6.10    | 5.90    | 4.90    | 4.70    | 4.40    | 4.10    | 4.10    | tCO <sub>2</sub>   |          |
| Waste                         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         | tCO <sub>2</sub> e |          |
| LULUCF Net Emissions          |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         | ktCO <sub>2</sub>  |          |
| Other (specify in 'Comments') |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                    |          |

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| Q2a – Targets                              |   |                        |                |            |               |                   |                                |                      |  |
|--|---|------------------------|----------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Please detail your wider influence targets |   |                        |                |            |               |                   |                                |                      |  |
| Sector                                     | Description   | Type of Target (units) | Baseline value | Start year | Target saving | Target / End Year | Saving in latest year measured | Latest Year Measured | Comments   |
| Citywide                                   | The Sustainable Energy Action Plan (SEAP) aimed to reduce carbon emissions across the city through five programmes. These are energy efficiency, district heating, renewables, resource efficiency and sustainable transport. | tCO2e                  | 2005           | 2015       | 42%           | 2020              | 35.9%                          | 2018                 | Reporting on the SEAP will continue until 2022 due to the two year lag in BEIS carbon emissions dataset reporting.   |
| Citywide                                   | In 2019 Council agreed to set a citywide net zero target of 2030.   | tCO2e                  | 2019           | 2021       | Net zero      | 2030              |                                |                      | The Council is working with the Edinburgh Climate Commission and wider city partners to secure sign-up to the 2030 net zero target. A Carbon Scenario Tool is being developed that will support the development of sector targets to achieve net zero. |

**Q2b) Does the Organisation have an overall mission statement, strategies, plans or policies outlining ambition to influence emissions beyond your corporate boundaries? If so, please detail this in the box below.**

The Council declared a Climate Emergency and set a citywide target of net zero carbon emissions by 2030. A new Sustainability Strategy is in development which will define the high level strategic actions to achieve this target.

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| Q3) Policies and Actions to Reduce Emissions |   |   |   |                      |                                       |                |   |               |  |   |                         |                         |  |  |
|--|---|---|---|----------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|---|---------------|--|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| Sector                                       | Start year for policy / action implementation | Year that the policy / action will be fully implemented | Annual CO2 saving once fully implemented (tCO2) | Latest Year measured | Saving in latest year measured (tCO2) | Status         | Metric / indicators for monitoring progress | Delivery Role | During project / policy design and implementation, has ISM or an equivalent behaviour change tool been used? | Please give further details of this behaviour change activity                 | Value of Investment (£) | Ongoing Costs (£/ year) | Primary Funding Source for Implementation of Policy / Action | Comments   |
| Citywide                                     | 2021  | 2030  |   |                      |                                       | In development | tCO2e reduction                             | Enabler       |  | A number of citywide engagement activities have been held on behaviour change |                         |                         |  | A new Sustainability Strategy is in development. |

### Please provide any detail on data sources or limitations relating to the information provided in Table 3

A 'Carbon Scenario Tool' has been developed in partnership with the University of Edinburgh to support sustainability impact assessment and reporting. The tool enables carbon footprinting at a city, Council, and project level and is being applied to major Council projects on a phased basis. This will enable the Council to improve this information over time.

### Q4) Partnership Working, Communication and Capacity Building.

Please detail your Climate Change Partnership, Communication or Capacity Building Initiatives below.

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| Key Action Type            | Description   | Action   | Organisation's project role | Lead Organisation (if not reporting organisation)   | Private Partners   | Public Partners   | 3rd Sector Partners                                     | Outputs  | Comments   |
|----------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------|---|--|---|---|--|--|
| Climate Change Partnership | The Climate Commission for Edinburgh was launched in February 2020 to offer independent advice, expertise and challenge to the city to support accelerated action on tackling climate change. | To catalyse action, challenge decision makers in the city and convene stakeholder critical to the accelerated response that is needed to meet the 2030 target. | Co-sponsor                  | Other Co-Sponsor is the Edinburgh Centre for Carbon Innovation at the University of Edinburgh | Scottish Power, Shepherd and Wedderburn, Hilliam Research and Analysis, CCG (Scotland) Ltd, Green Tourism Certification Programme, Scottish Widows | City of Edinburgh Council, Changeworks, Scottish Futures Trust, Sustrans, Edinburgh Centre for Carbon Innovation at University of Edinburgh | Space & Broomhouse Hub, 2050 Climate Group, Living Rent | 'Forward, Faster, Together: Recommendations for a Green Economic Recovery in Edinburgh' report | In its first year, the Commission aims to address key challenges in the city. The Commission will also act as a forum where organisations can exchange ideas, research findings, information and best practice on carbon reduction and climate resilience. |



## OTHER NOTABLE REPORTABLE ACTIVITY

| Q5) Please detail key actions relating to Food and Drink, Biodiversity, Water, Procurement and Resource Use in the table below. |   |   |  |  |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| Key Action Type   | Key Action Description  | Organisation's Project Role   | Impacts  | Comments   |
| Food and Drink  | Edible Edinburgh cross-sectoral citywide partnership working to make Edinburgh a sustainable food city.   | The Council chairs the partnership and provides the secretariat for it.       | Edinburgh was the second Scottish city to be awarded the Sustainable Food Places Bronze award. The partnership is now working towards achieving Silver accreditation.  | Edible Edinburgh has a Sustainable City Food Plan and works to promote healthy, sustainable food.  |
| Biodiversity  | Citywide partnership working to protect and enhance biodiversity and habitats across Edinburgh. The breadth of groups represented include Council departments, government agencies, national and local environmental charities, volunteer conservation bodies and community groups. | The Council is a lead member of the partnership and provides the secretariat. | Fifth edition of the Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan (2019-2021) continues work to make Edinburgh a greener city with more opportunities for wildlife, enabling people to engage with nature. The Plan aims to raise awareness of the rich biodiversity in Edinburgh, encourage partners and others to take positive action to protect and enhance the city's natural environment, provide co-ordination and communication between partners and others to further conservation action and influence other plans, policies and strategies relating to Edinburgh. It incorporates actions to sequester carbon | Fulfils Council statutory obligation on how it is fulfilling its biodiversity duty and is contributing to meeting national biodiversity targets. |

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|       |   |  |   |  |
|-------|---|--|---|--|
|       |   |  | and adapt to the impacts of climate change.   |  |
| Water | An Edinburgh Drainage Partnership has been established. Scottish Water, Scottish Government, SEPA and local authorities across the region have joined forces to plan for future growth and changes in climate that impact on how the area's waste water and surface water is processed. | The Council is a lead member of the partnership. | Section 7 Legal Agreement with Scottish Water was adopted on 27 February 2020.<br><br>The Council, Scottish Water and SEPA are developing a Water Management city wide strategy to tackle fluvial, pluvial and sea level rise and increase in intensity of rainfall. Implementation of the strategy will be through the Edinburgh and Lothians Strategic Drainage Partnership. This partnership links the Council to adjacent councils for a more strategic approach to water management. |  |

**Q6) Please use the text box below to detail further climate change related activity that is not noted elsewhere within this reporting template**

The Council along with the Edinburgh Centre for Carbon Innovation is supporting Edinburgh Talks Climate online engagement platform to facilitate conversation around the climate emergency, share and exchange ideas around sustainability and encourage behavioural change. This will help inform the content of the 2030 Sustainability Strategy and work towards achieving the citywide 2030 net zero target.

