

# Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee

10am, Tuesday, 8 November 2016

## Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report 2015/16

Item number	7.5
Report number	
Executive/routine	
Wards	All

### Executive summary

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This report seeks Committee's approval for submission to the Scottish Government of the Council's first required annual report on compliance with the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 Public Bodies Climate Change Duties.

# Report

## Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report 2015/16

### Recommendations

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- 1.1 To approve submission to the Scottish Government of the Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report 2015/16, outlined in appendix one to this report; and
- 1.2 To agree new arrangements are embedded as outlined in paragraph 3.5 to ensure more robust, regular monitoring of the Council's carbon footprint.

### Background

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- 2.1 The City of Edinburgh Council is a 'Major Player' under the terms of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 and has a statutory duty to submit an annual report on what it is doing to meet the statutory Public Bodies Climate Change Duties. This report, which replaces the annual Scottish Climate Change Declaration report, must be submitted to Scottish Government by 30 November each year and will cover the most recently completed financial year.
- 2.2 On 29 September 2015 this Committee approved the Council's initial, voluntary response to the Scottish Government's new reporting requirement.

### Main report

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- 3.1 The Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report has seven sections.
  - Part 1: Organisational Profile
  - Part 2: Governance, Management and Strategy in relation to climate change
  - Part 3: Corporate Emissions, Targets and Projects
  - Part 4: Adaptation to the impacts of climate change
  - Part 5: Procurement actions and achievements regarding climate change
  - Part 6: Data Validation and sign-off Declaration by a senior person responsible for climate change
  - Part 7: Reporting on Wider Influence
- 3.2 The first six parts of the report apply to the Council's own carbon emissions reduction, climate change adaptation and sustainable procurement activities. Part seven, which public bodies are recommended but not required to complete, offers the opportunity to describe our city-wide activities relating to emissions, adaptation, climate change partnership working, capacity building, sustainable food, biodiversity and resource use.
- 3.3 Since the submission of the voluntary report in 2015, the Council has undergone a major review process. This has involved the restructuring of teams/divisions

and new line management responsibilities. The newly formed Strategy and Insight Division brings together the following teams: Strategy and Business Planning, Data Services, Performance and Analytics and Engagement and Insight. This presents the opportunity to:

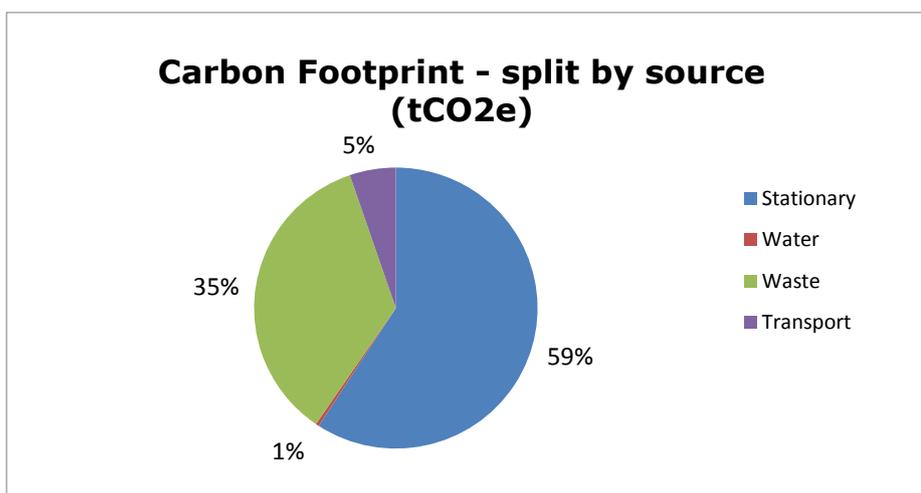
- corporately collate all council data relating to carbon (i.e. kWh consumed, kilometres travelled; litres of fuel consumed and tonnes of waste recycled or land filled) via the Data Warehouse; and
  - include reporting on Council performance with respect to carbon as part of the Council's performance reporting framework;
- 3.4 Due to the scale of the changes that have taken place across the Council it has not been possible to allocate the same amount of staff time and resource to the preparation of the PBCCD report this year. As a result the Scottish Government's Climate Change Assessment Tool (C-CAT) (which assists the public sector to move beyond basic sustainability, climate change and carbon reduction performance and towards a more sophisticated and integrated approach to these issues) has not been utilised by Council managers and officers to date and the optional part seven of the public bodies duties report has not been completed on this occasion.
- 3.5 However, at a time of major change in the organisation opportunities to embed improved management of the council's carbon footprint have been identified. This would help address compliance with the PBCCD reporting process and would assist embedding carbon management into the culture of the organisation. The following ways to achieve this are proposed:
- The ownership of the Council's Carbon Management Plan (CMP) will be within the Corporate Property Division (Energy Management Unit) who is responsible for the measurement and monitoring of energy data for Council buildings, the management of energy projects and collation of data for the Council's annual CRC report. This plan will provide the future data and the project information required for the PBCCD report (Section three). The Carbon Foot Printing and Project Register (CFPR) tool developed by Resource Efficient Scotland (RES) was designed to assist local authorities with their CMP and with section three of the PBCCD reporting form. This tool is being adopted by all services across the Council who undertake Council projects. In future, a well managed CMP will assist the Council with its contribution to the city's Sustainable Energy Action Plan (SEAP).
  - With the creation of a corporate Performance and Analytics team alongside a Data Services team within Strategy and Insight Division, there is the opportunity to hold data relating to carbon Council-wide. Expertise across these teams can address data quality and data gaps, cleanse data and ensure that all relevant data streams are captured (e.g. increasing input from renewable technologies).
  - Currently there is no regular reporting on carbon related data within the organisation apart from this new annual requirement to comply with the

Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009. It is suggested that such data is collated and reported on as part of the council's performance framework.

- 3.6 The Council's SAM (Sustainability, Adaptation, Mitigation) e-tool, developed as one of the actions under Sustainable Edinburgh 2020 is designed to help officers consider the impacts of their policy and/or delivery activity in the light of the Public Bodies Duties. The outcome is required to be noted in the Sustainability Impacts section of every Committee Report. The use of SAM is written into standard business processes such as management of major projects, corporate procurement and the annual budget process. Discussions have started to explore the opportunity to integrate SAM with an equality assessment tool. The use of SAM by officers to date has been patchy. It is important that going forward the uptake of SAM by officers increases. Responsibility for enforcing this lies with elected members and officers who have responsibility for signing off reports.
- 3.7 The new required PBCCD report incorporates the expectation that year-on-year improvements by public bodies will be evidenced. By implementing the highlighted actions above, the quality of the council's data collection, data analysis and project information should be greatly enhanced with mechanisms in place to ensure continuous improvement.

#### PBCCD report content highlights

- 3.8 Part three of the report covers the Council's own carbon emissions. In summary, overall emissions appear to have increased in 2015/16 by 4%.
- 3.9 The chart below shows the split of carbon emissions by source type for 2015/16 (stationary refers to gas and electricity consumption).



- 3.10 Key points relating to the footprint include:
- The involvement of a senior business analyst from the Performance and Analytics team has meant that further cleansing of the data from Service Areas has occurred for 2015/16. Gas oil figures are included for the first

time in the 2015/16 footprint which increases the footprint by 1342 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e (i.e. 0.9% of the total footprint). Data quality checks have been carried out but there is still room for improvement.

- The volume of waste sent to landfill has reduced by 10% between 2014/15 and 2015/16. However the emission factor used for Waste: 'Refuse Municipal to Landfill' has increased significantly between 2014/15 reporting and 2015/16 reporting year (290 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/tonne up to 459 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/tonne). This is due to a change in methodology used to generate the emission factor. This translates to a 42% increase in carbon emissions from landfill waste even though the amount of waste sent to landfill has reduced by 10%.
  - The consumption of electricity and gas has decreased by 8% and 5% respectively compared to that of 2014/15. Key variables, such as operational hours, occupation levels, the number and floor area of buildings and the severity of the weather all have an impact on the amount of energy consumed in any given year. Any significant changes to the property estate such as changes through school rolls, refurbishment or the remodelling of the property estate (building closures/new buildings) also impact on consumption. The decrease in consumption between 2014/15 and 2015/16 can largely be attributed to remodelling of the property estate, property refurbishment and increased efficiency of plant and equipment. The severity of the weather will not have been a contributory factor as, across the year, 2015/16 was colder than 2014/15. In addition, please note that the carbon emission factor used for electricity has reduced (0.5004 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh in 2015/16 compared to 0.5375 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh for 2014/15). This is due to the fact that electricity generation is becoming cleaner in terms of carbon emissions produced.
  - Water (supply and treatment) consumption has decreased by 11%. However this is a small percentage of the Council's overall carbon footprint (1%). A regular meter reading programme for water meters as part of the current water contract is currently being addressed.
  - Renewables make up a small percentage of Council energy generation. Considerable project work has been done this year on the installation of solar panels on Council buildings as part of the Edinburgh Community Solar Co-operative initiative therefore there will be more to report in relation to this for the 2016/17 reporting year.
- 3.11 The Council has set an overall carbon reduction target of 42% by 2020 based on a 2005/06 baseline. Reduction to date is 22% but it is worth noting that emission factors are not necessarily comparable. In order to achieve the target reduction over the next five years there needs to be a concerted effort to capture the carbon savings from implemented projects and ensure data robustness.
- 3.12 Questions 3e to 3j relate to carbon reduction projects. This is a less developed element of the report as there is no robust process in place to capture

information relating to the carbon impact of project activity across the Council. This could be addressed if the Carbon Foot Printing and Project Register tool being used to support the CMP was being utilised and managed as discussed in paragraph 3.5 of this report. The projects that populate this section have been provided by Corporate Property.

- 3.13 Part 4 of the PBCCD Report covers the Council's climate change adaptation activity. The return shows that climate change adaptation is embedded in a range of Council operations and services, and wider work is progressing well, with the approval of the Edinburgh Adapts Climate Change Action Plan (2016 – 2020) in August 2016. However this will be included in the 2016/17 PBCCD Report submission.
- 3.14 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. Current specification work indicates that sustainability activity within this Service continues to strengthen.

## Measures of success

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- 4.1 The City of Edinburgh Council submits a Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report on the financial year 2015/16 to the Scottish Government by 30 November 2016.
- 4.2 The City of Edinburgh Council improves its capacity to evidence year-on-year improvements in successive Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Reports.

## Financial impact

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- 5.1 There has been no financial impact from the preparation of this year's report. There has been an impact on staff time.

## Risk, policy, compliance and governance impact

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- 6.1 Submission of the required annual report will assist in supporting the Council's Energy Policy, Carbon Management Plan, Sustainable Energy Action Plan, Resilient Edinburgh Adaptation Framework and Sustainable Procurement Policy.
- 6.2 Submission of the required annual report will be evidence of compliance with the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009.
- 6.3 Governance in relation to the management of carbon across the organisation's activities will be consolidated. Regular performance reporting will be improved.

## Equalities impact

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7.1 There are no equalities impacts associated with the content of this report.

## Sustainability impact

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8.1 The impacts of this report in relation to the three elements of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 Public Bodies Duties have been considered. In summary, the proposals in this report will help achieve a sustainable Edinburgh because they improve governance of Council action to reduce carbon emissions, to increase the city's resilience to climate change impacts and to improve social justice, economic wellbeing and environmental good stewardship.

## Consultation and engagement

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9.1 Consultation has taken place with Commercial and Procurement Services, Planning, Flood Prevention, Corporate Property, Environment, Resilience Unit and Edinburgh Leisure.

## Background reading/external references

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[Public Bodies Climate Change Report 2014/15](#)

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### Links

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<b>Coalition pledges</b>	P50 - Meet greenhouse gas targets, including the national target of 42% by 2020
<b>Council priorities</b>	CP11 – An accessible connected city CP12 – A built environment to match our ambition CP13 – Transformation, Workforce, Citizen and Partnership Engagement, Budget
<b>Single Outcome Agreement</b>	SO4 – Edinburgh's communities are safer and have improved physical and social fabric
<b>Appendices</b>	Appendix 1 – Public Bodies Duties Climate Change Report 2015/16

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### Required

1 Profile of Reporting Body

2 Governance, Management and Strategy

3 Emissions, Targets and Projects

4 Adaptation

5 Procurement

6 Validation and Declaration

### Recommended Reporting: Reporting on Wider Influence

Wider Impact and Influence on GHG Emissions

Other Notable Reportable Activity

## 1 Profile of Reporting Body

	1b	1c
Body Name	Body Type	FTE
City of Edinburgh Council	Local Government	15513.54

		1d			
Body Name	Body Type	Metric	Unit	Value	Comments
City of Edinburgh Council	Local Government	Population size served	population	498800	Slide 5, Edinburgh by Numbers <a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/7975/edinburgh_by_numbers_2016">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/7975/edinburgh_by_numbers_2016</a>

		1e		1f		1g
Body Name	Body Type	Budget	Budget Comments	Report Year	Report Year Comments	Context
City of Edinburgh Council	Local Government	949000000		Financial (April to March)		N/A

## 2 Governance, Management and Strategy

		2a How is climate change governed in the body?	2b How is climate change action managed and embedded by the body?
Body Name	Body Type	Governed	Managed
City of Edinburgh Council	Local Government	<p>Member Officer Working Group on Carbon, Climate and Sustainable Development, chaired by political Sustainability Champion, meets quarterly, drives action to deliver targets, meet best practice, monitor and report on actions and outcomes.</p> <p>Corporate Sustainability Group, chaired by officer Sustainability Champion: meets 6-weekly; coordinates activity; assures momentum; engages with staff to promote policies, plans and their implementation.</p> <p>Strategy and Insight, Chief Executive's division: leads on the corporate response to Government on carbon, climate change (adaptation) and sustainability initiatives, including development of strategies and action plans; collaborates with professional colleagues across the organisation (E.g Energy &amp; Water Management, Waste Services, Procurement, Asset Management, Transport, ICT, Planning, Parks, Internal Audit) to embed, monitor and report on best practice.</p>	<p>The City of Edinburgh Council has developed a bespoke online tool - "SAM" (Sustainability, Adaptation, Mitigation) - to help officers consider the impacts of their Corporate, Policy and/or Delivery activity in the light of the PBCCD. The outcomes of this consideration are expected to be noted in the Sustainability impacts section of every Committee Report.</p> <p>Use of SAM is embedded in standard business processes such as management of major projects, corporate procurement and the annual budget process. An action agreed by the corporate management team is that all employees should be encouraged to complete the internal e-learning module on Sustainable Development, which covers the PBCCD. The PBCCD are included in the induction training programme for all managers. Climate change aspects of specific issues (e.g. Air Quality, Built and Natural Heritage, Energy and Water Management, Open and Green Spaces, Planning, Procurement, Transport, Waste Services) at everyday service level is the responsibility of professional officers involved in service delivery, with over-arching and cross-cutting aspects brought to governance groups noted in Question 2a above.</p> <p>The organisation is currently going through a major organisational restructure. This transformation process means there is huge opportunity for the City of Edinburgh Council to embed all elements of sustainability relating to the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 into its new ways of working e.g. in Locality Improvement Plans (x 4) and the implementation of locality working as well as forging a shared stronger partnership approach to a sustainable capital city. Over the next 12 months there is a need to re-align key strategic approaches to climate change such as the Carbon Management Plan and Edinburgh Adapts with the Council's Business Plan, the city's Sustainable Energy Action Plan (SEAP), projects on the ground, and vice versa.</p>

		2c Does the body have specific climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives in its corporate plan or similar document?		
Body Name	Body Type	Objective	Doc Name	Doc Link
City of Edinburgh Council	Local Government	<p>Pledge 45: spend 5% of the transport budget on provision for cyclists</p> <p>Pledge 46: consult with a view to extending the current 20mph traffic zones</p> <p>Pledge 47: set up a city-wide transport forum of experts and citizens to consider our modern transport needs</p> <p>Pledge 48: use Green Flag and other strategies to preserve our green spaces</p> <p>Pledge 49: continue to increase recycling levels across the city and reduce the proportion of waste going to landfill</p> <p>Pledge 50: meet greenhouse gas targets, including the national target of 42% by 2020</p> <p>Pledge 51: investigate the possible introduction of low emission zones</p> <p>Pledge 52: encourage the development of community energy cooperatives</p>	Capital Coalition Agreement "Contract with the Capital", page 8	<a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20031/councillors_and_committees/862/council_vision_for_edinburgh">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20031/councillors_and_committees/862/council_vision_for_edinburgh</a>
		<p>Vision: Edinburgh is a thriving, sustainable capital city in which all forms of deprivation and inequality are reduced</p> <p>Strategic themes: Improve quality of life; Ensure economic vitality; Build excellent places</p> <p>Strategic commitment: Deliver lean and agile Council services</p> <p>Service principles include "A sustainable capital city"</p>	Business Plan 2016-20	<a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20204/council_planning_framework/1255/strategic_plan">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20204/council_planning_framework/1255/strategic_plan</a>
		<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</p> <p>Objectives for 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Edinburgh will maintain a good quality of life for all its citizens while consuming minimum resources</li> <li>• Edinburgh will be a leading knowledge, demonstration and development centre for sustainable development</li> <li>• Edinburgh will have a new trademark – the "Sustainable City" – attracting visitors, industry and investors</li> <li>• Edinburgh will have created significant new employment opportunities in low carbon and green technologies</li> <li>• Edinburgh will have preserved and enhanced its biodiversity, landscape and coastal environments</li> </ul>	Sustainable Edinburgh 2020 strategic framework	<a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20206/sustainable_development_and_fairtrade/841/sustainable_edinburgh_2020">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20206/sustainable_development_and_fairtrade/841/sustainable_edinburgh_2020</a>
		Strategic Priority: reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 42% by 2020	Edinburgh Partnership Community Plan 2015-18	<a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/424/the_edinburgh_partnership_community_plan">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/424/the_edinburgh_partnership_community_plan</a>

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2d Does the body have a climate change plan or strategy?		
Body Name	Body Type	Strategy Doc
City of Edinburgh Council	Local Government	Resilient Edinburgh Climate Change Adaptation Framework 2015-2020; adopted October 2014; <a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/1256/resilient_edinburgh">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/1256/resilient_edinburgh</a>  Sustainable Edinburgh Action Plan (SEAP); adopted February 2015; <a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20220/economic_development/544/sustainable_economy/2">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20220/economic_development/544/sustainable_economy/2</a>  [Second] Carbon Management Plan 2015/16-2020/21; adopted September 2015; <a href="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</a>

2e Does the body have any plans or strategies covering the following areas that include climate change?						
Body Name	Body Type	Topic area	Name of document	Link	Time period covered	Comments
City of Edinburgh Council	Local Government	Adaptation	Resilient Edinburgh - Climate Change Adaptation Framework	<a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/1256/resilient_edinburgh">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/1256/resilient_edinburgh</a>	2014-20	
		Business travel	Sustainable Travel Plan		2009-12	
		Staff Travel	Sustainable Travel Plan		2009-12	
		Energy efficiency	Energy Policy	<a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/555/energy_policy_and_procedures">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/555/energy_policy_and_procedures</a>	2013-20	
		Fleet transport	Green Fleet Policy		adopted 2003	
		Information and communication technology	ICT and Digital Strategy	<a href="http://ictanddigitalstrategy.org.uk/">http://ictanddigitalstrategy.org.uk/</a>	2013-16	
		Renewable energy				
		Sustainable/renewable heat	Sustainable Energy Action Plan	<a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20220/economic_development/544/sustainable_economy/2">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20220/economic_development/544/sustainable_economy/2</a>	2015-20	
		Waste management	Waste and Recycling Strategy	<a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20245/services_for_communities/413/waste_strategies">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20245/services_for_communities/413/waste_strategies</a>	2010-25	
			Waste Prevention Strategy	<a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20245/services_for_communities/413/waste_strategies">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20245/services_for_communities/413/waste_strategies</a>	adopted 2005	
			Resource Use Policy	<a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/directory_record/683921/resource_use_policy">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/directory_record/683921/resource_use_policy</a>	adopted 2000	
		Water and sewerage	Water Management Policy	<a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/directory_record/683942/water_management_project_progress_report_and_revised_policy">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/directory_record/683942/water_management_project_progress_report_and_revised_policy</a>	adopted 2006	adopted 2006
		Land Use	Asset Management Strategy	<a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/download/meetings/id/50182/item_71b_transformation_programme_ams_update">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/download/meetings/id/50182/item_71b_transformation_programme_ams_update</a>		
Corporate Asset Strategy	<a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/download/meetings/id/46966/item_710_-_corporate_asset_strategy_2015-19">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/download/meetings/id/46966/item_710_-_corporate_asset_strategy_2015-19</a>		2015-19	to be reviewed in November 2016		
Interim Community Asset Transfer Policy	<a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/directory_record/683945/interim_community_asset_transfer_policy">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/directory_record/683945/interim_community_asset_transfer_policy</a>					
Other (state topic area covered in comments)						

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		<b>2f What are the body's top 5 priorities for climate change governance, management and strategy for the year ahead?</b>	<b>2g Has the body used the Climate Change Assessment Tool (a) or equivalent tool to self-assess its capability / performance?</b>
<b>Body Name</b>	<b>Body Type</b>	<b>Top 5 Priorities</b>	<b>Climate Change Assessment Tool</b>
City of Edinburgh Council	Local Government	<p>Establish new ways of working regarding collation of robust carbon data for the organisation as a whole, ensuring that all emission sources are included</p> <p>Profile climate change governance, management and strategy functions through the Transformation programme, following root-and-branch reorganisation of the entire local authority workforce, entailing significant reductions in the workforce complement;</p> <p>Ensure a structured process is in place to capture the carbon impact of project activity carried out by Service Areas and that these are recorded and monitored as part of the Carbon Management Plan.</p> <p>Establish carbon metrics, developed in collaboration with Edinburgh Sustainable Development Partnership partner organisations, to support the monitoring of the Sustainable Energy Action Plan and the Carbon Management Plan;</p> <p>Implement the citywide climate change adaptation action plan, co-produced to implement the Resilient Edinburgh framework</p>	No

		<b>2h 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.</b>
<b>Body Name</b>	<b>Body Type</b>	<b>Further Information</b>
City of Edinburgh Council		

### 3 Emissions, Targets and Projects

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.									
Body Name	Body Type	Reference Year	Year	Scope1	Scope2	Scope3	Total	Units	Comments
City of Edinburgh Council	Local Government	Baseline carbon footprint	2013/14				132730	tCO2e	First year of using RES Carbon Foot Printing Tool and Project Tool
		Year 1 carbon footprint	2014/15				144064	tCO2e	Second year of using RES Carbon Foot Printing tool
		Year 2 carbon footprint	2015/16				149869	tCO2e	Used Carbon Foot Print and Project Register (CFPR) Tool

3b Breakdown of emission sources											
Body Name	Body Type	Total	Emission factor comments	Emission source	Scope	Consumption data	Units	Emission factor	Units	Emissions (tCO2e)	Comments
City of Edinburgh Council	Local Government	149869.4		Natural Gas	Scope 1	171067828	kWh	0.18445	kg CO2e/kWh	31553.5	
				Gas Oil	Scope 1	4952541	kWh	0.27101	kg CO2e/kWh	1342.2	
				LPG	Scope 1	1471573	kWh	0.21468	kg CO2e/kWh	315.9	
				Renewable Heat Purchase Direct Supply	Scope 1	60537	kWh		kg CO2e/kWh	0.0	
				Renewable Elec Purchase Direct Supply	Scope 1	52239	kWh		kg CO2e/kWh	0.0	
				Grid Electricity (generation)	Scope 2	110284663	kWh	0.46219	kg CO2e/kWh	50972.5	
				Grid Electricity (transmission & amp; distribution losses)	Scope 3	110284663	kWh	0.03816	kg CO2e/kWh	4208.5	
				Diesel (average biofuel blend)	Scope 1	2690334	litres	2.58390	kg CO2e/litre	6951.6	
				Van - Class II (1.305 to 1.74 tonnes) Diesel	Scope 1	213256	km	0.228331149	kg CO2e/km	48.7	
				Petrol (average biofuel blend)	Scope 1	33564	litres	2.19440	kg CO2e/litre	73.7	
				Average Car - Unknown Fuel	Scope 3	4235851	km	0.18635	kg CO2e/km	789.4	
				Refuse Municipal to Landfill	Scope 3	114543	tonnes	459.00000	kg CO2e/tonne	52575.2	
				Water - Supply	Scope 3	595068	m3	0.34400	kg CO2e/m3	204.7	
				Water - Treatment	Scope 3	513487	m3	0.70800	kg CO2e/m3	363.5	
				Taxi (black cab)	Scope 3	1049202	passenger km	0.21872	kg CO2e/passenger km	229.5	
Taxi (regular)	Scope 3	1375603	passenger km	0.174807	kg CO2e/passenger km	240.5					

3c Generation, consumption and export of renewable energy							
Body Name	Body Type	Technology	Renewable Electricity		Renewable Heat		Comments
			Total consumed by the organisation (kWh)	Total exported (kWh)	Total consumed by the organisation (kWh)	Total exported (kWh)	
City of Edinburgh Council	Local Government	Solar PV	52239	0	0	0	
		Solar thermal	60537	0	0	0	



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

Body Name	Body Type	Total	Emissions source	Total estimated annual emissions (tCO2e)	Increase or decrease in emissions	Comments
City of Edinburgh Council	Local Government	0	Estate changes			
			Service provision			
			Staff numbers			
			Other (specify in comments)			

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

Body Name	Body Type	Total	Source	Saving	Comments
City of Edinburgh Council	Local Government	1696	Electricity		
			Natural gas		
			Other heating fuels		
			Waste		
			Water and sewerage		
			Business Travel		
			Fleet transport		
			Other (specify in comments)		

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

Body Name	Body Type	Total	Emissions source	Total estimated annual emissions (tCO2e)	Increase or decrease in emissions	Comments
City of Edinburgh Council	Local Government	0	Estate changes			The Council's Transformation Programme is a whole-organisation initiative to scope, plan and implement major change in the way the Council houses and delivers its services. This programme commenced in 2016/17 Estate. Optimisation is an element of this programme.
			Service provision			New ways of service provision are part of the Transformation programme.
			Staff numbers			As a result of the Transformation Programme there will be a reduction in staff numbers.
			Other (specify in comments)			

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

Body Name	Body Type	Total	Comments
City of Edinburgh Council	Local Government		This has not been quantified.

**3k Supporting information and best practice**

Body Name	Body Type	Further Information
City of Edinburgh Council	Local Government	As part of the organisation's recent restructuring the Strategy and Insight Division is now home to Data Services, Performance and Analytics, and Strategy and Business Planning teams. This offers the opportunity to centrally hold all the data relating to the organisation's footprint, to ensure that the data is robust and for it to be analysed and reported to senior management regularly.

## 4 Adaptation

		4a	4b
Body Name	Body Type	Has the body assessed current and future climate-related risks?	What arrangements does the body have in place to manage climate-related risks?
City of Edinburgh Council	Local Government	<p>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.</p> <p>Web link:  <a href="http://www.adaptationscotland.org.uk/11/96/0/Local-Climate-Impacts-Profile-project-findings.aspx">http://www.adaptationscotland.org.uk/11/96/0/Local-Climate-Impacts-Profile-project-findings.aspx</a></p> <p>Resilient Edinburgh Climate Change Adaptation Framework 2014-2020 was approved by the Council in October and endorsed by the Edinburgh Sustainable Development Partnership in November 2014. The Framework takes a risk-based approach to assessing Edinburgh's vulnerability to weather-related risks and predicted climate change impacts; identifies city services and sectors that may be affected, and presents high level actions to address the most significant risks identified. A separate document contains the evidence base on which the Framework is built.</p> <p>The Edinburgh Adapts Action Plan 2016-2020 will collate and implement high level actions to address the risks identified.</p>	<p>Following approval of the Resilient Edinburgh Climate Change Adaptation Framework 2014-2020 in 2014, a citywide adaptation action plan is being developed in partnership with the Edinburgh Sustainable Development Partnership, Adaptation Scotland and key stakeholders under the Edinburgh Adapts Project. A number of stakeholder workshops and engagement activities have been held to collate actions and develop the Action Plan and a Vision for a Climate-Ready Edinburgh.</p> <p>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 Council's Resilience service is responsible for ensuring the Council complies with its statutory emergency planning and business continuity obligations, which is carried out in conjunction with designated Resilience coordinators from each Council service area and key function together with stakeholders and partner organisations.</p> <p>Edinburgh's City Local Plan and Rural West Edinburgh Local Plan contain measures to ensure climate change adaptation and flood prevention is incorporated into planning policy. The Council's Second Proposed Local Development Plan, which is due to be formally adopted later in 2016, 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.</p> <p>Edinburgh's has two Flood Prevention Schemes in place on the Braid Burn and Water of Leith. Both of 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 in order 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.</p> <p>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 and pallet barriers are stored and are to be utilised in the event of flooding. A limited number of sandbags are stored at a number of fire stations and these are available to the public.</p> <p>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 2010-15 includes a section and various actions on climate change mitigation and adaptation. The Council is in the process of developing a new Biodiversity Action Plan for 2016-18 which will include a number of climate related risks and actions.</p> <p>The Council's Parks and Greenspace Strategy aims to conserve natural habitats and wildlife.</p> <p>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.</p>

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		4c
Body Name	Body Type	What action has the body taken to adapt to climate change?
City of Edinburgh Council	Local Government	<p>Resilient Edinburgh Climate Change Adaptation Framework 2014-2020 sets out the city's strategic approach to increasing resilience to the impacts of climate change. Adaptation Scotland is working with the Council and the Edinburgh Sustainable Development Partnership to develop a climate change adaptation action plan for the city through the Edinburgh Adapts project. The Action Plan will be published in August 2016. The Council is also a member of the EU Mayors Adapt initiative.</p> <p>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, where appropriate.</p> <p>Edinburgh's City Local Plan and Rural West Edinburgh Local Plan contain measures to ensure climate change adaptation and flood prevention is incorporated into planning policy. The Council's Second Proposed Local Development Plan, which is due to be formally adopted later in 2016, 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.</p> <p>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 will outline strategies and identify 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 <a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20045/flooding">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20045/flooding</a>.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>As part of the EBAP 2016-2018, partners have been asked to include actions to adapt to climate change within site management plans, conservation plans and species action plans as appropriate. This not only raised awareness but also involved risk assessment, adaptation measures and any carbon capture.</p>

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4d 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")?							
Body Name	Body Type	Objective	Objective reference	Theme	Policy / Proposal reference	Delivery progress made	Comments
City of Edinburgh Council	Local Government	Understand the effects of climate change and their impacts on the natural environment.	N1	Natural Environment	N1-8	Potentially Vulnerable Areas have been highlighted and the risk assessed in relation to Flood Risk which will be reported in the Local Flood Risk Management Plan (LFRMP).	
					N1-10	Scottish Government commissioned the Scottish Flood Defence and Asset Database. SEPA published flood maps to help understand areas potentially affected by flooding.  The Council maintains GIS records of existing assets in relation to culverted watercourses.	
		Support a healthy and diverse natural environment with capacity to adapt.	N2	Natural Environment	N2-2	The Local Development Plan (LDP) aims to enhance the city's green network by encouraging land management practices which capture, store and retain carbon and prevents and manages 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.  58 floral meadows have been identified across the city and were sown by mid June, including nine meadows that are a legacy of the urban pollinator research project with the University of Edinburgh.  A total of 89 hectares of greenspace will incorporate Living Landscape features in 2016 (the Council manages 858 hectares of Standard Amenity Grass (SAG)) which equates to 10.4% of our amenity grasslands.	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.
					N2-7	The Council has continued to manage INNS where they occur on their land  The EBAP 2016-2018 will incorporate a new section on invasive species. This will address habitat and genetic resilience as well as being 'Plant Smart' in terms of biosecurity and plant choice and source.	The Biodiversity Partnership 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 Natural Heritage Service continues to work with volunteers and Friends groups to carry out practical work on eradication of INNS.
					N2-11	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 set out key principles for enhancing habitat and ecosystems.  The possibility of woodland creation in upper river basin catchments has been investigated through Environmental Co-operation Action Fund monies. This has the potential to address multi issues such as climate change adaptation, pollution and flood risk mitigation and habitat creation. The potential implementation of this initiative will be pursued over the coming year.	
					N2-20	The Flood Risk Management Strategy and Plan for the Forth Estuary have now been published which aid in understanding the risks associated with coastal flooding.  City of Edinburgh Council officers continue to have input into the Forth Estuary Forum where such issues are discussed and action plans developed.  The EBAP 2016-2018 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.	

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Sustain and enhance the benefits, goods and services that the natural environment provides.	N3	Natural Environment			
Understand the effects of climate change and their impacts on buildings and infrastructure networks.	B1	Buildings and infrastructure networks	B1-13	The Forth Estuary Flood Risk Management and the Forth Estuary Local Flood Risk Management Plan was published in June 2016.  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>	The Assessment, inspection, clearance and repairs schedule will be revised annually (April)
			B1-19	The Council is working in partnership with Scottish Water, East and Midlothian Councils to evaluate flood risk and consultants have been commissioned to undertake an integrated catchment study. It is anticipated that the initial results will be available in autumn 2016 and the next phase to refine the findings and explore potential solutions will follow  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>	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.  The Assessment, inspection, clearance and repairs schedule will be revised annually (April)
Provide the knowledge, skills and tools to manage climate change impacts on buildings and infrastructure.	B2	Buildings and infrastructure networks			
Increase the resilience of buildings and infrastructure networks to sustain and enhance the benefits and services provided.	B3	Buildings and infrastructure networks	B3-2	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. The LDP 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.	
			B3-3	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. Following a stakeholder workshop and review of changes in access to quality green space between 2010-15, the Council has prepared 'Open Space 2021', Edinburgh's draft Open Space Strategy for consultation. Subject to the outcome of the consultation, a finalised Strategy will be prepared for late 2016/early 2017.	
			B3-6	The Council spent £2.2m in HEEPS:ABS funding which delivered insulation to homes across the city. The 2015/16 programme consists 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 Moredun, West Mains, South Queensferry and hard to treat cavity wall insulation across the city. It also includes a Manor Estates Housing Association project at Niddrie Mill and continued Council led refurbishment at Dumbiedykes.  122 Council homes received insulation in 2015/16. Over 700 private homes received external wall insulation through the HEEPS:ABS programme	
			B3-7	The Council has commissioned Changeworks to develop a detailed works programme and costings to ensure homes meet and exceed the Scottish Governments' Energy Efficiency Standard for Social Housing (ESSH) by 2020. The first phase of the work, which focused on multi storey blocks has now been completed. Around 90% of homes in multi storeys meet ESSH standards, a plan is under development to bring the remaining 10% up to standard by 2020. This is estimated to cost around £11 million in heating and insulation upgrades over the next four years. An assessment of the compliance of the remaining stock will be completed in winter of 2016.	

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				B3-8	The Council and other RSLs in the city now comply with the Scottish Housing Quality Standard (SHQS).  The Council invested around £40 million in improving the energy efficiency of Council homes in the last five years.	
	Understand the effects of climate change and their impacts on people, homes and communities.	S1	Society			
	Increase the awareness of the impacts of climate change to enable people to adapt to future extreme weather events.	S2	Society	S2-5	Information and advice provided to help create more resilient communities as part of the Edinburgh Community Resilience project, currently in pilot phase.  Information and advice regarding flooding, severe weather and business continuity is published on the Council web site.  The Council participates in the preparation and monitoring of a Community Risk Register for the Lothian and Borders area.	
	Support our health services and emergency responders to enable them to respond effectively to the increased pressures associated with a changing climate.	S3	Society			

		4e	4f
Body Name	Body Type	What arrangements does the body have in place to review current and future climate risks?	What arrangements does the body have in place to monitor and evaluate the impact of the adaptation actions?
City of Edinburgh Council	Local Government	<p>Current and future climate risks will be assessed through the Edinburgh Adapts climate change adaptation action plan for the city, which is in development.</p> <p>In terms of the Council's internal resilience arrangements, risk assessments are monitored and reviewed on a quarterly basis through the Council Resilience Group. In terms of the Council's contribution to the Lothian and Borders Local Resilience Partnership, risk assessment is a continual process. Current assessments will be reviewed on an annual basis, as new information emerges or following any significant incident or exercise.</p> <p>The Proposed Strategic Development Plan (SDP 2) is expected to replace the current Strategic Development Plan in 2018, five years after the first adopted SDP. A review of current and future climate risks will be addressed in future LDP policies which will be written in the context of SDP 2. It is expected that an updated LDP will also be on a five year cycle.</p> <p>A study is to be undertaken to ascertain the impact of siltation on the Water of Leith Basin. A study is to be undertaken on the Niddrie Burn to ascertain the effects of potential flooding. Building on previous flood risk studies, the Flood Prevention Team will complete a Surface Water Management Plan in due course to assess current and future flooding risks for the city.</p> <p>The Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan for 2016-18 incorporates climate change actions and will review current and future risks to biodiversity and greenspace. Engagement with key stakeholders and focus groups has been ongoing to develop the plan.</p>	<p>Monitoring and evaluation of the impacts of adaptation actions will be assessed through the Edinburgh Adapts Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan 2016-2020.</p> <p>The Council will monitor the impact of the Local Development Plan policies on the physical and environmental characteristics of the area, including those related to climate change. This will be reported in a statutory Monitoring Statement which will inform the next Local Development Plan.</p> <p>Biodiversity actions will be monitored through the new Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan for 2016-2018.</p>

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		4g
Body Name	Body Type	What are the body's top 5 priorities for the year ahead in relation to climate change adaptation?
City of Edinburgh Council	Local Government	<p>Work in partnership through the Edinburgh Adapts project to develop a Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan and a Vision for a Climate Ready Edinburgh.</p> <p>Finalise the Action Plan and Vision and have them approved by Council Committee by August 2016. Following Council Committee approval, have the Action Plan and Vision endorsed by the Edinburgh Sustainable Development Partnership by September 2016.</p> <p>Establish a Steering Group to oversee the development and implementation of the Edinburgh Adapts Action Plan and encourage and facilitate partnership working to ensure Edinburgh continues to be a climate-resilient city.</p> <p>Work with the Edinburgh Biodiversity Partnership to deliver the climate change adaptation actions in both the Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan 2016-18 and the Edinburgh Adapts Action Plan.</p> <p>Complete the Edinburgh Community Resilience Project pilot.</p>

		4h
Body Name	Body Type	Supporting information and best practice
City of Edinburgh Council	Local Government	<p>The Council is working with pilot areas within the city as part of the Edinburgh Community Resilience Project, which seeks to enhance communities' abilities to respond to and recover from resilience incidents.</p> <p>The Council is working with SEPA, other local authorities in the Forth Estuary and Scottish Water to develop a Local Flood Risk Management Plan. The Plan will identify flooding from rivers, coast and overland flow to prioritise work at the national level.</p> <p>The Council is 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.</p>

## 5 Procurement

		5a	5b
Body Name	Body Type	How have procurement policies contributed to compliance with climate change duties?	How has procurement activity contributed to compliance with climate change duties?
City of Edinburgh Council	Local Government	<p>The Council has 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. This is a practical tool to ensure compliance with climate change duties.</p> <p>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 (See Appendix 1 attached).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Policy has 4 main Outcomes                      Outcome 1: the social and economic benefits from our procurement are maximised                      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</p> <p>1 The following are some of the specific examples that sit under these outputs:- (please note this is just a selection):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimise carbon based energy use</li> <li>• minimise waste and consumption</li> <li>• specify goods and materials made with a high content of recycled material and/or goods</li> <li>• 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]</li> <li>• specify the most energy efficient goods, services and works</li> <li>• ensure that vehicles we purchase, lease or hire have low emissions of greenhouse gases and air pollutants.</li> <li>• provision of a carbon reduction of 30%;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• The use of Government Buying Standards</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>To give an example as to how these translate into procurement actions the Construction team operate WRAP targets for all Construction works. The targets and objectives set out in our contract identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A minimum of 10% use of recycled materials</li> <li>- Implementation of Site Waste Management Plans that not only meet any minimum regulatory requirements, but exceed these requirements by setting project-specific targets for waste reduction and recovery and measuring performance</li> <li>- measurement and reporting progress against the corporate KPIs for waste and waste to landfill; report performance for construction, demolition and excavation waste streams separately (using the WRAP W2L Reporting Portal1) and guidance recover a minimum of 70% of construction materials, and aim to exceed 80%. The Contractor must report on a monthly basis the current position relating to all WRAP initiatives.</li> <li>- Requirement to only purchase FSC approved timber and complete and return the Timber Monitoring Sheet on a monthly basis.</li> </ul>	<p>A number of contracts have been put in place whose sole objective is to comply with climate change:</p> <p>REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE: The cosmetic repair and maintenance contract aims to reduce the volume of waste which the Council send to landfill. By undertaking an 'engineered' repair on hard surfaces, the Council is not required to replace these items. The specialist technique repairs items like wooden doors when they are damaged.</p> <p>CORING CONTRACT: This contract allows the Council to check the quality of reinstatements after roadworks by utility companies for material specification and depth. Defective reinstatements must be repaired and this will impact on the environment with more roadwork's being carried out and more materials used. Testing the reinstatements encourages the Public Utilities to carry out their works to specification. At present, Edinburgh has a 20% failure rate and this would increase if no monitoring works were carried out. It is the responsibility of the Utilities companies to ensure the works are carried out to specification and standards required. It is the Councils responsibility to ensure compliance.</p> <p>LEARNING AND CARE: Edinburgh Alcohol and Drugs community-based adult treatment services (service delivery by Locality Area) reduces distances travelled by service providers.</p> <p>LED &amp; Steel Sleeve Project for Council Lamp posts – buying 54,000 LEDs will save on Carbon Tax as well as energy consumption savings. LEDs are also more sustainable as they require very little or no maintenance over their projected 20 year lifespan. Steel sleeves in lieu of new concrete lampposts will also re-life these structures by 15 years, saves money and the 'pollutant' of the concrete manufacturing process or the concrete itself.</p> <p>INDIRECT                      Food Contracts - While all of the sustainability elements are determined by Scotland Excel and the Council ensures that the supplier follows what they agreed to in the tender with regard to deliveries etc. The choices are also exercised based upon the Council's Edible Edinburgh Strategy and in particular consideration given to the following:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Red Tractor meat</li> <li>o FSC accredited fish</li> <li>o Brakes supply Frozen and Groceries in multi-temp vans thereby reducing deliveries</li> </ul> <p>All schools have achieved bronze level accreditation for use of organic produce and some schools have following pilots achieved silver status. The procurement team are working with those responsible for catering to determine whether all schools can work towards silver accreditation.</p>

		5c.
Body Name	Body Type	Supporting information and best practice
City of Edinburgh Council	Local Government	City of Edinburgh Council took a decision to pay all Council employees the Living Wage and has further committed to encouraging its adoption by Council subsidiaries and contractors and its wider development

## 6 Validation and Declaration

		6a	6b	6c	6d	6e - Declaration
Body Name	Body Type	Internal validation process	Peer validation process	External validation process	No Validation Process	Name
City of Edinburgh Council	Local Government	Internal audit review of CRC procedures; annual sign off of CRC annual report prior to submission to the Environment Agency	Senior Business Analyst review of data. Report as a whole considered by Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee.	Validation of energy consumption data through CRC reporting		



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Table 2a Targets Please detail your wider influence targets										
Body Name	Body Type	RPP Sector	Action Type	Description	Type of Target (units)	Baseline value	Start year	Target saving	Target / End Year	Saving in latest year measured
City of Edinburgh Council	Local Government									

2b		
Body Name	Body Type	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.
City of Edinburgh Council	Local Government	

3		
Body Name	Body Type	Please provide any detail on data sources or limitations relating to the information provided in Table 3
City of Edinburgh Council	Local Government	

**Other Notable Reportable Activity**

5 Please detail key actions relating to Food and Drink, Biodiversity, Water, Procurement and Resource Use in the table below						
Body Name	Body Type	Key Action Title	Key Action Description	Organisation's Project Role	Impacts	Comments
City of Edinburgh Council	Local Government					

6 Please use the text box below to detail further climate change related activity that is not noted elsewhere within this reporting template		
Body Name	Body Type	
City of Edinburgh Council	Local Government	