# Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee

**10am, Tuesday, 3 October 2017**

# Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report 2016/17

| | |
|---|---|
| **Item number** | 8.1 |
| **Report number** | |
| **Executive/routine** | |
| **Wards** | All |

## Executive summary

This report seeks Committee's approval for submission to the Scottish Government of the Council's required annual report for 2016/17 on compliance with the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 Public Bodies Climate Change Duties.

## Links

| | |
|---|---|
| **Coalition commitments** | C18 - Improve Edinburgh's air quality and reduce carbon emissions. |
| **Council priorities** | |
| **Single Outcome Agreement** | |

EDINBVRGH
THE CITY OF EDINBURGH COUNCIL

# Report

## Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report 2016/17

### Recommendations

1.1 To approve submission to the Scottish Government of the Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report 2016/17, outlined in appendix one to this report; and

1.2 To note our intention to review internal governance arrangements to ensure they are fit for purpose post transformation. Progress will be reported through the Member Officer Working Group on Carbon, Climate and Sustainability.

### Background

2.1 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.

### Main report

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 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 The Council received feedback on its 2015/16 report. In general, the feedback was positive with the submission provided by Commercial and Procurement Services being highlighted as best practice to be shared with others.

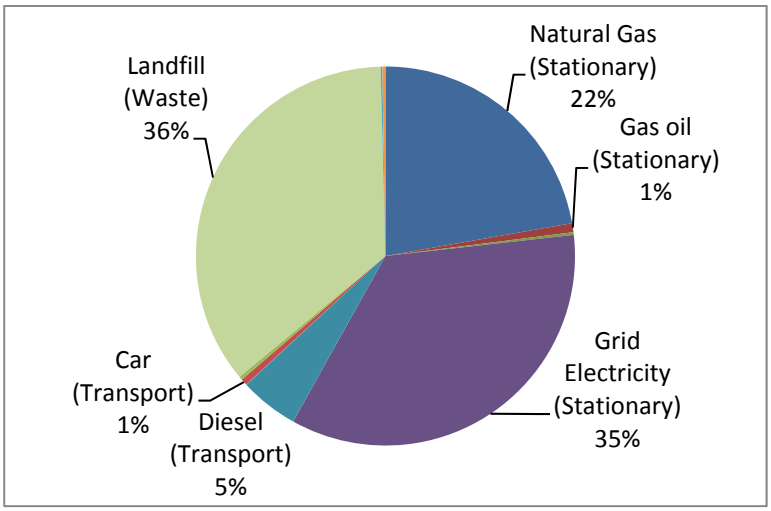
3.4 Under the Governance, Management and Strategy section the feedback report recommended that the 2016/17 report outline how the Council tracks and monitors progress of climate change activity underway following the Council restructure. The Council will review representation on the internal corporate sustainability group following the transformation programme to ensure that policies, projects and opportunities to reduce carbon emissions across the organisation are regularly monitored and reported on. This will ensure that collating supporting information for the Council's submission to the Scottish Government would take place throughout the year and would make for more robust reporting including detail of city wide sustainability activities that the Council is involved in. The internal group will continue to report to the Member Officer Working Group on Carbon, Climate and Sustainability.

3.5 Integrated Joint Boards (IJBs) are now required to complete a climate change report under the Climate Change (Duties of Public Bodies: Reporting Requirements) (Scotland) Order 2015. This is the first year that the IJB will report. Discussions have taken place with the IJB, NHS Lothian and the Council to ensure that there is a co-ordinated approach with no duplicate reporting of carbon emissions across the three organisations.

PBCCD report content highlights

3.6 Part three of the report covers the Council's own carbon emissions. The Council's carbon emissions were 140,530 tonnes in 2016/17, a 7% drop on the 139,405 tonnes emitted in 2015/16.

3.7 Stationary emissions (emissions from electricity and gas consumption) make up 58% of the Council's carbon emissions footprint. Emissions from landfill waste make up 36% followed by 6% by transport and less than 1% for water.




3.8 Key points relating to the footprint include:

- The continued involvement of a senior business analyst from the Performance and Analytics team has meant that further cleansing of data has occurred year on year.
- The combined carbon footprint associated with gas and electricity consumption has decreased by 8% since 2015/16. This figure includes Edinburgh Leisure run properties. The reduction in gas consumption is partly due to consumption reduction through efficiency measures and estate rationalisation (for example the sale of the Edinburgh International Conference Centre in 2015). In addition the emission factors for both gas and electricity have reduced since 2015/16 by 0.2% and 10% respectively.
- The amount of waste sent to landfill increased by 3% between 2015/16 and 2016/7. However, landfill emissions decreased by 6% primarily owing to an 8% decrease in the landfill emission factor. This is due to a change in methodology used to generate the emission factor.
- The Council's transport footprint has decreased by 1% since 2015/16. This is both in terms of kilometres travelled by staff in their own cars and taxi use. Car transport makes up 1% of the Council's carbon footprint.
- There has been a small percentage increase (1%) in the carbon footprint associated with water (treatment and supply). However, water is a small percentage (< 1%) of the Council's overall carbon footprint.

3.9 The overall reduction in carbon emission to date is 28%. In order to achieve the 42% target (equivalent to emitting 112,000 tonnes of carbon in 2020/21) reduction there needs to be an emission reduction of 6,879 $tCO_2$ every year for the next four years. To achieve this there needs to be a concerted effort to

capture the carbon savings from implemented projects and ensure data robustness.

3.10 Questions 3e to 3j of Appendix 1 relate to carbon reduction projects. There is no robust process in place to capture information relating to the anticipated carbon impact of project activity across the Council. This was highlighted in the feedback report received for the 2015/16 report "The organisation needs to focus on how to identify and implement sufficient projects to meet their carbon reduction targets". This will be addressed as part of the proposed governance paper. The projects that populate this section have been provided by Property and Facilities Management and Edinburgh Leisure. The Energy and Sustainability Team in Property and Facility Management is engaged in a Knowledge Transfer project with Edinburgh Napier University. This project is focussing on delivering an energy management strategy for the Council's operational property portfolio. The Energy and Sustainability team is also investigating the implementation of an energy management accreditation system.

3.11 The Edinburgh Community Solar Co-operative has worked in partnership with the Council to install solar panels on 24 Council buildings. These were installed in the summer of 2016. The first full year of operation is 2017/18. This has meant that there has been a six-fold increase in electricity generation since 2015/16.

3.12 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 city wide work is progressing well, with the approval of the Edinburgh Adapts Climate Change Action Plan (2016 – 2020) in August 2016. A city-wide steering group is now well established to drive this work forward and is currently chaired by the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh.

3.13 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. The submission last year was highlighted as good practice to be shared with other organisations. Current specification work indicates that sustainability activity within this Service continues to strengthen year on year.

## Measures of success

4.1 The City of Edinburgh Council submits a Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report on the financial year 2016/17 to the Scottish Government by 30 November 2017.

4.2 The City of Edinburgh Council establishes a governance structure that embeds the reporting requirements as outlined in the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 into the day to day service delivery of the Council.

## Financial impact

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

6.1 Submission of the required annual report will assist in supporting the Coalition's Commitment 18 – to reduce carbon emissions, 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

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

## Sustainability impact

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

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

Public Bodies Climate Change Report 2015/16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## Links

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|---|---|
| **Coalition commitments** | C18 - Improve Edinburgh's air quality and reduce carbon emissions. |
| **Council priorities** | |
| **Single Outcome Agreement** | |
| **Appendices** | Appendix 1 – Public Bodies Duties Climate Change Report 2016/17 |

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## Required



## Recommended Reporting: Reporting on Wider Influence

## 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 |
|---|
| 15293 |

| 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. | | | |
| **Metric** | **Unit** | **Value** | **Comments** |
| Population size served | population | 507710 | NRS for 16/17 reporting https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-estimates/mid-year-population-estimates/mid-2016 |

| 1(e) Overall budget of the body | |
|---|---|
| Specify approximate £/annum for the report year. | |
| **Budget** | **Budget Comments** |
| 937000000 | This is net of fees and charges for services provided. |

| 1(f) Report year | |
|---|---|
| Specify the report year. | |
| **Report Year** | **Report Year Comments** |
| 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 of approximately 400 buildings.<br><br>Discussions have taken place with the Council, IJB and NHS Lothian to ensure double accounting of emissions has not occurred.<br><br>The Council as an organisation is still going through major change as part of the Transformation process. Organisational reviews are still ongoing within Service Areas which has meant that new governance and management structures relating to climate change and sustainability are still to be cemented. |

## PART 2: GOVERNANCE, MANAGEMENT AND STRATEGY

| 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 organisation has gone through a major organisational restructure in the last twelve months and this process continues as the Council transforms its services. There is also a new political Administration in place (June 2017). Governance structures that were in place (e.g. Corporate Sustainability Group has not met since the reorganisation process started).<br><br>This transformation process offers a huge opportunity for the Council to embed sustainability relating to the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 into its new ways of working e.g. Locality Improvement Plans as well as its partnership approach to a sustainable capital city as part of the development of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan. Council governance arrangements to support compliance with the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 will be set out for committee approval in Autumn 2017. |

| 2(c) Does the body have specific climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives in its corporate plan or similar document? | | |
|---|---|---|
| Provide a brief summary of objectives if they exist. | | |
| **Objective** | **Doc Name** | **Doc Link** |
| Pledge 45: spend 5% of the transport budget on provision for cyclists<br>Pledge 46: consult with a view to extending the current 20mph traffic zones<br>Pledge 47: set up a city-wide transport forum of experts and citizens to consider our modern transport needs<br>Pledge 48: use Green Flag and other strategies to preserve our green spaces<br>Pledge 49: continue to increase recycling levels across the city and reduce the proportion of waste going to landfill<br>Pledge 50: meet greenhouse gas targets, including the national target of 42% by 2020<br>Pledge 51: investigate the possible introduction of low emission zones<br>Pledge 52: encourage the development of community energy cooperatives | Capital Coalition Agreement "Contract with the Capital", page 8 | |
| 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<br>Objectives for 2020:<br>• Edinburgh will maintain a good quality of life for all its citizens while consuming minimum resources<br>• Edinburgh will be a leading knowledge, demonstration and development centre for sustainable development<br>• Edinburgh will have a new trademark – the "Sustainable City" – attracting visitors, industry and investors<br>• Edinburgh will have created significant new employment opportunities in low carbon and green technologies<br>• Edinburgh will have preserved and enhanced its biodiversity, landscape and coastal environments | Sustainable Edinburgh 2020 strategic framework | |
| Vision: Edinburgh is a thriving, sustainable capital city in which all forms of deprivation and inequality are reduced<br>Strategic themes: Improve quality of life; Ensure economic vitality; Build excellent places<br>Strategic commitment: Deliver lean and agile Council services<br>Service principles include "A sustainable capital city" | Business Plan 2016-20 | |
| Strategic Priority: reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 42% by 2020 | Edinburgh Partnership Community Plan 2015-18 | |

| 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. |
| Resilient Edinburgh Climate Change Adaptation Framework 2015-2020; adopted October 2014; http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/1256/resilient_edinburgh<br><br>Edinburgh Adapts Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan 2016-2020; adopted August 2016<br>http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/8506/edinburgh_adapts_climate_change_action_plan_2016-2020<br><br>Edinburgh Adapts Our Vision 2016-2050<br>http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/8507/edinburgh_adapts_our_vision_2016-2050<br><br>Sustainable Edinburgh Action Plan (SEAP); adopted February 2015; http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20220/economic_development/544/sustainable_economy/2<br><br>[Second] Carbon Management Plan 2015/16-2020/21; adopted September 2015; http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/directory_record/683821/carbon_management_plan_20152016_-_20202021 |

| 2(e) Does the body have any plans or strategies covering the following areas that include climate change? | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Provide the name of any such document and the timeframe covered. | | | | |
| **Topic area** | **Name of document** | **Link** | **Time period covered** | **Comments** |
| Adaptation | Resilient Edinburgh Climate Change Adaptation Framework<br><br>Edinburgh Adapts Our Vision 2016-2050<br><br>Edinburgh Adapts Climate Change Action Plan 2016-2020 | http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/5110/resilient_edinburgh_climate_change_adaptation_framework_2014-2020<br><br>http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/8506/edinburgh_adapts_climate_change_action_plan_2016-2020<br><br>http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/8507/edinburgh_adapts_our_vision_2016-2050 | 2014-2020<br><br>2016-2020<br><br>2016-2050 | |
| Business travel | Sustainable Travel Plan | | 2009-2012 | |
| Staff Travel | Active Travel Action Plan | /www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/7316/active_travel_action_plan_2016_refresh | 2016-2020 | As an employer, we have: introduced a bike to work scheme; established an allowance for cycling on Council business; 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.<br><br>Cycle Friendly Schools and the |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | STARS programme<br>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 | Energy policy | http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/555/energy_policy_and_procedures 2013-20 | | |
| Fleet transport | Green Fleet Policy | | | |
| Information and communication technology | ICT and Digital strategy | http://ictanddigitalstrategy.org.uk/ | | |
| Renewable energy | | | | |
| Sustainable/renewable heat | Sustainable Energy Action Plan | http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20220/economic_development/544/sustainable_economy/2 | 2015-20 | |
| Waste management | Waste and Recycling Strategy<br><br>Waste Prevention Strategy<br><br>Resource Use Policy | http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20245/services_for_communities/413/waste_strategies<br><br>http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20245/services_for_communities/413/waste_strategies<br><br>http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/directory_record/683921/resource_use_policy | 2010-25<br><br>adopted 2005<br><br>adopted 2000 | |
| Water and sewerage | Water Management Policy | http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/directory_record/683942/water_management_project_progress_report_and_revised_policy | Adopted 2006 | |
| Land Use | Asset Management Strategy<br><br>Corporate Asset Strategy<br><br>Interim Community Asset Transfer Policy | http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/download/meetings/id/50182/item_71b_transformation_programme_ams_update<br><br>http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/download/meetings/id/46966/item_710_-_corporate_asset_strategy_2015-19<br><br>http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/directory_record/683945/interim_community_asset_transfer_policy | 2015-19 | |
| Other (state topic area covered in comments) | | | | |

| 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. |
| Establish robust governance to deliver on climate change following the organisation's restructuring programme, detailing leadership at senior management level and ownership for key climate change policies and plans i.e. Carbon Management Plan, and ensuring that progress is monitored and regularly reported.<br><br>Establish new ways of working regarding collation of robust carbon data for the organisation as a whole, ensuring that all emission sources are included; (NEW BASELINE)<br><br>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.<br><br>Continue to implement the citywide climate change adaptation action plan, co-produced to implement the Resilient Edinburgh framework<br><br>Define decision making processes by the IJB that will impact on carbon emissions for CEC and NHS Lothian. |

| 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. |
| No |

| 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. |
| Edinburgh Adapts action plan was approved in 2016. A city wider steering group was set up to develop the action plan and to progress and monitor actions. The group is currently chaired by the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh. |

## PART 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**

Complete the following table using the greenhouse gas emissions total for the body calculated on the same basis as for its annual carbon footprint /management reporting or, where applicable, its sustainability reporting. Include greenhouse gas emissions from the body's estate and operations (a) (measured and reported in accordance with Scopes 1 & 2 and, to the extent applicable, selected Scope 3 of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (b)). If data is not available for any year from the start of the year which is used as a baseline to the end of the report year, provide an explanation in the comments column.
(a) No information is required on the effect of the body on emissions which are not from its estate and operations.

| Reference Year | Year | Scope1 | Scope2 | Scope3 | Total | Units | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baseline carbon footprint | 2005/06 | | | | 192911 | tCO2e | This baseline was chosen following receipt of the Carbon Trust Standard. |
| 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 | | | | 171568 | tCO2e | |
| Year 6 carbon footprint | 2011/12 | | | | 163744 | tCO2e | |
| Year 7 carbon footprint | 2012/13 | | | | 165454 | tCO2e | |
| Year 8 carbon footprint | 2013/14 | 35794.00 | 56859.00 | 40077.00 | 132730 | tCO2e | First year of using the RES Carbon Footprinting Tool and Project (CFPR)Tool |
| Year 9 carbon footprint | 2014/15 | 40624.00 | 64158.00 | 39283.00 | 144065 | tCO2e | Used the CFPR tool |
| Year 10 carbon footprint | 2015/16 | 40285 | 50972.46 | 58611.46 | 149869 | tCO2e | Used the CFPR tool. |
| Year 11 carbon footprint | 2016/17 | 39405.00 | 45951.00 | 55174.00 | 140530 | tCO2e | Used the CFPR tool. |

**3b Breakdown of emission sources**

Complete the following table with the breakdown of emission sources from the body's most recent carbon footprint (greenhouse gas inventory); this should correspond to the last entry in the table in 3(a) above. Use the 'Comments' column to explain what is included within each category of emission source entered in the first column. If, for any such category of emission source, it is not possible to provide a simple emission factor(a) leave the field for the emission factor blank and provide the total emissions for that category of emission source in the 'Emissions' column.

| Total | Comments – reason for difference between Q3a & 3b. | Emission source | Scope | Consumption data | Units | Emission factor | Units | Emissions (tCO2e) | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 140529.5 | | Natural Gas | Scope 1 | 168422385.84 | kWh | 0.183996818181275 | kg CO2e/kWh | 30989.2 | Council buildings including Edinburgh Leisure |
| | | Gas Oil | Scope 1 | 3797713.00 | kWh | 0.276309823503707 | kg CO2e/kWh | 1049.4 | Council buildings including Edinburgh Leisure |
| | | LPG | Scope 1 | 1492828.00 | kWh | 0.214577273556799 | kg CO2e/kWh | 320.3 | Council buildings including Edinburgh Leisure |
| | | Grid Electricity (generation) | Scope 2 | 110710829.47 | kWh | 0.41205 | kg CO2e/kWh | 45618.4 | Council buildings including Edinburgh Leisure |
| | | Grid Electricity (transmission & distribution losses) | Scope 3 | 110710829.47 | kWh | 0.03727 | kg CO2e/kWh | 4126.2 | Council buildings including Edinburgh Leisure |
| | | Diesel (average biofuel blend) | Scope 1 | 2675100.49 | litres | 2.61162519961375 | kg CO2e/litre | 6986.4 | This is Council fleet vehicles |
| | | Petrol (average biofuel blend) | Scope 1 | 27155.58 | litres | 2.19697387704532 | kg CO2e/litre | 59.7 | This is Council fleet vehicles |
| | | Average Car - Unknown Fuel | Scope 3 | 4095022.47 | km | 0.18695 | kg CO2e/km | 765.6 | This reflects travel by staff using their own vehicle |
| | | Refuse Municipal to Landfill | Scope 3 | 117843.39 | tonnes | 421 | kg CO2e/tonne | 49612.1 | All council collected waste and sent to landfill - includes household waste and waste from council buildings |
| | | Taxi (black cab) | Scope 3 | 1105943.65 | passenger km | 0.21884 | kg CO2e/passenger km | 242.0 | These are not Council owned vehicles |
| | | Taxi (regular) | Scope 3 | 1143044.15 | passenger km | 0.16286 | kg CO2e/passenger km | 186.2 | These are not Council owned vehicles |
| | | Water - Supply | Scope 3 | 589276.00 | m3 | 0.344 | kg CO2e/m3 | 202.7 | Council buildings including Edinburgh Leisure |
| | | Water - Treatment | Scope 3 | 524791.00 | m3 | 0.708 | kg CO2e/m3 | 371.6 | Council buildings including Edinburgh Leisure |

| 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. | | | | | |
| | Renewable Electricity | | Renewable Heat | | |
| Technology | Total consumed by the organisation (kWh) | Total exported (kWh) | Total consumed by the organisation (kWh) | Total exported (kWh) | Comments |
| Solar PV | 356568 | 0 | 57994.00 | 0 | kWh reflects energy generated onsite and subsequently used onsite |

| 3d Targets | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | Progress against target | Year used as baseline | Baseline figure | Units of baseline | Target completion year | Comments |
| Corporate | percentage | 42 | tCO2e reduction | Other (please specify in comments) | 27 | 2005/06 | 192911 | tCO2e | 2020/21 | Original baseline not calculated using RES carbon foot printing and project tool. Scope of target: buildings, travel, infrastructure and waste |

| 3e Estimated total annual carbon savings from all projects implemented by the body in the report year | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | Emissions Source | Total estimated annual carbon savings (tCO2e) | Comments |
| 0.00 | Electricity | | |
| | Natural gas | | |
| | Other heating fuels | | |
| | Waste | | |
| | Water and sewerage | | |
| | Business Travel | | |
| | Fleet transport | | |
| | Other (specify in comments) | | |

**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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BEMS programme controls upgradae | Asset Management | 2017/18 | Estimated | 137580 | | | Natural Gas | | | | Mechanical Distribution and Controls upgrade: Niddrie Mill St Francis Primary School |
| Oil to gas boiler conversion | Asset Management | 2017/18 | Estimated | 270000 | | | Gas Oil | | | | Oil to gas boiler conversion: Fox Covert Primary |
| Lighting Conversion | CEEF | 2017/18 | Estimated | 21000 | | | Grid Electricity | | | | Brunstfield Primary |
| Edinburgh Community Solar Co op | community share offer | 2017/18 | Estimated | 1400000 | | | Grid Electricity | | | | Community led initiative using Council buildings. |
| BEMS programme upgrade | Asset Management | 2017/18 | Estimated | 45659 | | | Natural Gas | | | | Bruntsfield Primary |
| BEMS programme upgrade | Asset Management | 2017/18 | Estimated | 57719 | | | Natural Gas | | | | James Gillespies Primary School |
| BEMS programme upgrade | capital | 2017/18 | Estimated | 31000 | | | Grid Electricity | | | | Queensferry Primary School and Annexe |
| BEMS programme upgrade | capital | 2017/18 | Estimated | 33670 | | | Natural Gas | | | | Leith primary School |
| BEMS programme upgrade | capital | 2017/18 | Estimated | 21000 | | | Natural Gas | | | | Duddingston Primary |
| BEMS programme upgrade | Capital | 2017/18 | Estimated | 7500 | | | Grid Electricity | | | | Deanpark primary (Controls and DHW works) |

**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 | | | |
| | Service provision | | | |
| | Staff numbers | | Decrease | Staff numbers have reduced over the last 12 months (15513.54 in 2015/16 to 15293 in 2016/17). This reduction has not been quantified in terms of carbon emissions. |
| | Other (specify in comments) | | | |

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

| Total | Source | Saving | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0.00 | 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 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | | | As the Council continues to implement its transformation programme changes to service provision should have an impact on carbon emission reduction. |
| | 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 | |
|---|---|
| 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** |
| | This has not been quantified |

| 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. |
| |

## 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. Web link: http://www.adaptationscotland.org.uk/11/96/0/Local-Climate-Impacts-Profile-project-findings.aspx<br><br>The Resilient Edinburgh Climate Change Adaptation Framework 2014-2020 was approved by the Council in October and endorsed by the Edinburgh Sustainable Development Partnership (ESDP) 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.<br><br>The Edinburgh Adapts Action Plan 2016-2020 was approved by Council Committee in August 2016, endorsed by the ESDP in September 2016 and launched in December 2016. The high-level climate risks identified in the Resilient Edinburgh Framework will be addressed through implementation of the Action Plan. Weblink: http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/1256/edinburgh_adapts.<br><br>The Council's resilience risk register (which include 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 will be addressed through the delivery of the actions in the Edinburgh Adapts Action Plan. The Action Plan was developed in partnership with the Edinburgh Sustainable Development Partnership, Adaptation Scotland and key stakeholders across the city. It is being delivered by a Steering Group who provide governance and oversight.<br><br>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.<br><br>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.<br><br>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.<br><br>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.<br><br>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 2016-18 includes a number of climate related risks and actions. Work to promote green and blue infrastructure in planning guidance and monitor indicator species are example of the types of actions underway to address climate related risks.<br><br>The Council's Parks and Greenspaces Strategy aims to conserve natural habitats and wildlife. |

| 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.<br><br>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.<br><br>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 is currently under review.<br><br>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 http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20045/flooding.<br><br>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.<br><br>As part of the Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan 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. |

**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")?**

If the body is listed in the Programme as a body responsible for the delivery of one or more policies and proposals under the objectives N1, N2, N3, B1,B2, B3, S1, S2 and S3, provide details of the progress made by the body in delivering each policy or proposal in the report year. If it is not responsible for delivering any policy or proposal under a particular objective enter "N/A" in the 'Delivery progress made' column for that objective.

(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 | 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.<br><br>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 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.<br><br>The Council has also updated the Open Space Strategy and Edinburgh Design Guidance, both which contribute to promoting green infrastructure in planning.<br><br>55 floral meadows have been identified across the city and were sown, including nine meadows that are a legacy of the urban pollinator research project with the University of Edinburgh.<br><br>A total of 89 hectares of greenspace incorporate Living Landscape features (the Council manages 858 hectares of Standard Amenity Grass (SAThG)) which equates to 10.4% of our amenity grasslands). | 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.<br><br>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.<br><br>The Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan 2016-2018 has a new section on invasive species, which addresses 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.<br><br>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 (LDP) 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. | |
| | | | N2-20 | The Flood Risk Management Strategy and Plan for the Forth Estuary have now been published which will aid in understanding the risks associated with coastal flooding.<br><br>City of Edinburgh Council officers continue to have input into the Forth Estuary Forum where such issues are discussed and action plans developed.<br><br>The EBAP 2016-2018 will ensure that appropriate emphasis is placed on the Firth of Forth Special Protection Area when dealing with conservation projects.<br><br>The EBAP also incorporates the action to identify opportunities to ensure that biodiversity data is collected in advance of regional marine planning. | |
| 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 Strategy and the Forth Estuary Local Flood Risk Management Plan was published in June 2016.<br><br>The Council has published an "Assessment, inspection, clearance and repairs schedule" which can be found at http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20045/flooding. | 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 optioneering stage will be complete in autumn 2017 and the next phase to refine the findings and explore potential solutions will follow.<br><br>The Council has published an “Assessment, inspection, clearance and repairs schedule” which can be found at http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20045/flooding. | 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.<br><br>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.<br><br>The Local Development Plan (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.<br><br>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. | |
| | | | 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. This has been updated with Open Space 2021 – a revised open space strategy for Edinburgh.<br><br>The new 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.<br><br>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. | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | B3-6 | The Council spent £2.9m in HEEPS:ABS funding which delivered insulation to homes across the city. The 2016/17 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).<br><br>The programme included projects at Westburn, South Queensferry, Telford and hard to treat cavity wall insulation across the Oxgangs area. It also includes a Manor Estates Housing Association led project at Muirhouse and continued Council led refurbishment at Dumbiedykes. Nearly 500 social rented homes and an additional 1,000 private homes received insulation in 2016/17 as a result of the HEEPS:ABS programme. | |
| | | | B3-7 | Working closely with Changeworks, the Council is developing a detailed works programme and costings to ensure homes meet and exceed the Scottish Government's Energy Efficiency Standard for Social Housing (EESSH) by 2020.<br><br>52% of Council homes currently pass EESSH. It is estimated that the cost of bringing the homes up to the basis EESSH standard will be approximately £57 million.<br><br>A Scottish Government review of EESSH will be held over the end of 2017 to considering future standards beyond 2020. Further analysis has been commissioned from Changeworks to future proof Council homes and ensure existing homes are of a similar efficiency standard as new homes. Where possible a new C75 SAP standard will be targeted. | |
| | | | B3-8 | The Council and other RSLs in the city complies with the Scottish Housing Quality Standard (SHQS).<br><br>Abeyances, mainly the result of mixed tenure, will be progressed through a mixed tenure pilot project.<br><br>The Council has 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 | The Edinburgh Community Resilience Pilot Project was completed in June 2017. The community resilience groups that were established as part of this project continue to operate and build resilience.<br><br>The Building Resilience Communities Initiative strengthens the work undertaken during the Edinburgh Community Resilience Pilot Project. The initiative is still in its infancy but initial scoping and workshops have been completed with the Council's project partner, Sniffer. The Initiative aims to engage effectively with communities and key partners to identify what is important to the communities, to provide joined-up support to the communities and to build resilience.<br><br>Information and advice regarding flooding, severe weather and business continuity is published on the Council web site.<br><br>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 | | | |

**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).

Current and future climate risks will be assessed through the Edinburgh Adapts Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan 2016-2020.

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.

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.

A study to ascertain the impact of siltation on the Water of Leith Basin was completed in February 2017. A study is being 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.

The Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan for 2016-18 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.<br><br>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. The first monitoring report will be produced in January 2018.<br><br>Biodiversity actions will be monitored through the Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan for 2016-2018. The first annual report is available for 2016 at www.edinburgh.gov.uk/biodiversity. |

| 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. |
| Work in partnership through the Edinburgh Adapts Steering Group and wider partnership to implement the Edinburgh Adapts Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan 2016-2020 and a Vision for a Climate Ready Edinburgh.<br><br>Work with partners to raise awareness of the risks to Edinburgh's coast from climate change and investigate ways to adapt to these.<br><br>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.<br><br>The Edinburgh Community Resilience Pilot Project was completed in June 2017. The Building Resilience Communities Initiative has now commenced and will build on the work and success of the Pilot with Phase 1 of the Initiative due to be completed by June 2018. A number of key stages are included in Stage 1 which will culminate in the delivery of a report outlining key learning and recommendations for future action. |

| 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.<br><br>Since the completion of this pilot the Building Resilience Communities Initiative has commenced. This Initiative is being developed and delivered with Sniffer and will involve working with key partner agencies to engage with communities in a holistic, joined-up way and focusing on issues that important to them (e.g. winter weather, flood prevention) with a key overarching aim to build resilience.<br><br>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.<br><br>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. |

## 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. |
| 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 is a practical tool to ensure compliance with climate change duties (attached).<br><br>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.<br><br>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.<br><br>The Policy has 4 main Outcomes<br>Outcome 1: the social and economic benefits from our procurement are maximised<br>Outcome 2: the environmental impacts are minimised and the environmental benefits maximised from our procurement<br>Outcome 3: Edinburgh has a more sustainable supply chain<br>Outcome 4: sustainable procurement is embedded within the Council<br>1 The following are some of the specific examples that sit under these outputs:- (please note this is just a selection):<br>• Minimise carbon based energy use<br>• minimise waste and consumption<br>• specify goods and materials made with a high content of recycled material and/or goods<br>• 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]<br>• specify the most energy efficient goods, services and works<br>• ensure that vehicles we purchase, lease or hire have low emissions of greenhouse gases and air pollutants.<br>• provision of a carbon reduction of 30%;<br>• 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<br>• The use of Government Buying Standards<br>• 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.<br>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:<br>- A minimum of 10% use of recycled materials<br>- 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<br>- 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 Portal 1) 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.<br>- Requirement to only purchase FSC approved timber and complete and return the Timber Monitoring Sheet on a monthly basis. |

**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.

A number of contracts have been put in place whose sole objective is to comply with climate change:

WARP IT
The procurement team initiated the Council joining Warp It (Waste Action Reuse Portal) an asset redistribution website which works in a similar way to Gumtree or Freecycle but for organisations rather than individuals. Warp It lets us give or loan assets to others, bringing unused items into use and liberating space.
WARP IT has allowed the Council, primarily schools, and charities to reuse and redistribute redundant items, which would otherwise be disposed of as landfill. As well as redistribution there is a container of tables and chairs and other resources being donated to a charity which is building schools in North Ghana.
To date:
• 1300 items have been claimed by 39 schools totalling £233,896 (new cost)
• 2280 items have been claimed by charities, mostly old class tables and chairs are going to Ghana, Out of the Blue, Edinburgh Hack Lab, Edinburgh Scouts, Fresh Start and Grey Friars Kirk (new cost £91,998)
• 208,651 KG/ 208 tonnes CO2 saved is equal to CO2 produced in the manufacturing and delivery of new items (measured by the WARP IT system)
• 55,125KG/55 tonnes of waste diverted from recycling and landfill (measured by the WARP IT system)

CHRISTMAS AND HOGMANAY
In this procurement journey, the question relating to sustainability was included in the tender submission. Responses to the question and nominated contracted supplier for the event returned the following:
• Staff are educated and briefed in relation to best practice for sustainable events. This is particularly important in relation to waste management and the need to minimize waste and make staff understand the importance of proper recycling. Staff and traders are given full briefings at the beginning of each event to ensure that they comply with our waste management plan.
• Given the nature of events, we do rely on haulage deliveries but efforts are made to streamline deliveries to sites and 'shared loads' are encouraged.
• Mains power is used where possible rather than temporary generator power. We actively look for ways to reduce consumption including with external luminescence. A structured switching off procedure is put in place. We aim to turn as much off during non-operational hours as possible.
• We minimize waste during the build phase of our events. This includes reusing materials and storing them at our warehouse for future use.
• Christmas trees with roots are donated to land owners. The primary purpose is usually to provide wind protection to enable woodland to grow. Other trees and natural wood that cannot be reused is chipped for use in parks and gardens.
• Waste and recycling levels are monitored throughout the event and reduced where possible.
• Sustainability is given high priority when selecting a waste management sub-contractor. Our current supplier is committed to ensuring our full sustainability compliance, including complying with zero waste Scotland.

**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.

Procurement Systems – Vendor module – Oracle

The buyers' pool process from start to finish is all done electronically, and we encourage new suppliers to provide an email address and to return forms by email rather than printing them off and posting them. With over 6000 active suppliers this process encourages the use of electronic submissions in a continued effort to reduce carbon emissions.

We try to be flexible regarding more expensive and / or off-contract purchases where the requisitioner is keen to purchase better quality items that should last longer, reducing the number of procurements.

We encourage our outlying locations (Lagganlia and Benmore) to procure goods and services locally, reducing the transport requirements to and from these outlying locations.

Our Finance and Procurement Systems Helpdesk, support the climate change duties by limiting the number of purchase orders that are sent in the mail by updating suppliers email addresses; only printing orders where there is no email address given for a supplier. Daily, the helpdesk will send updated email addresses from suppliers to the vendor team, thus reducing the number of printed orders.

Maintenance and Repair Vs Landfill
We support and encourage the maintenance and repair of our white goods wherever possible. Repairing rather than replacing when possible reduces the CO2 emissions as they are not sent to landfill. Our goods are being used for longer and don't have to be thrown away. This reduces the volume of raw materials and energy needed to make new products and reduces $CO_2$ emissions.

## 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. |
| Internal audit review of CRC procedures; annual sign off of CRC annual report prior to submission to Environment Agency. |

| 6(b) Peer validation process |
|---|
| Briefly describe the body's peer validation process, if any, of the data or information contained within this report. |
| Senior business analyst review of data. Report considered by Corporate Policy and Strategy 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 CRC reporting. |

| 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** |
| | | |

## RECOMMENDED – WIDER INFLUENCE

| Q1 Historic Emissions (Local Authorities only) |
|---|
| Please indicate emission amounts and unit of measurement (e.g. tCO2e) 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).<br>(1) UK local and regional CO2 emissions: **subset dataset** (emissions within the scope of influence of local authorities):<br>(2) UK local and regional CO2 emissions: **full dataset:** |
| **Select the default target dataset** |
| Full |

| Table 1a - Subset | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **2005** | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **Units** | **Comments** |
| Total Emissions | 3289.30 | 3332.37 | 3296.17 | 3262.92 | 2952.83 | 3071.95 | 2783.56 | 2961.45 | 2860.07 | 2410.14 | 2301.56 | ktCO2 | |
| Industry and Commercial | 1384.48 | 1438.91 | 1413.40 | 1414.49 | 1245.84 | 1309.66 | 1171.41 | 1270.17 | 1214.91 | 930.82 | 846.12 | ktCO2 | |
| Domestic | 1186.78 | 1182.44 | 1167.25 | 1167.93 | 1039.39 | 1105.93 | 972.58 | 1063.10 | 1024.32 | 854.10 | 820.77 | ktCO2 | |
| Transport total | 718.04 | 711.02 | 715.52 | 680.50 | 667.59 | 656.37 | 639.58 | 628.19 | 620.83 | 625.22 | 634.67 | ktCO2 | |
| Per Capita | 7.32 | 7.37 | 7.23 | 7.12 | 6.37 | 6.54 | 5.82 | 6.14 | 5.87 | 4.89 | 4.61 | tCO2 | |
| Waste | | | | | | | | | | | | tCO2e | |
| LULUCF Net Emissions | | | | | | | | | | | | ktCO2 | |
| Other (specify in 'Comments') | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Table 1b - Full | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **2005** | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **Units** | **Comments** |
| Total Emissions | 3429.80 | 3466.07 | 3437.60 | 3404.22 | 3095.79 | 3210.78 | 2919.35 | 3096.24 | 2994.15 | 2541.35 | 2437.25 | ktCO2 | |
| Industry and Commercial | 1385.86 | 1440.51 | 1415.76 | 1416.22 | 1247.90 | 1312.77 | 1173.44 | 1272.29 | 1218.25 | 932.85 | 847.92 | ktCO2 | |
| Domestic | 1186.78 | 1182.44 | 1167.25 | 1167.93 | 1039.39 | 1105.93 | 972.58 | 1063.10 | 1024.32 | 854.10 | 820.77 | ktCO2 | |
| Transport total | 824.99 | 812.64 | 825.38 | 792.43 | 781.89 | 766.46 | 748.87 | 736.87 | 729.87 | 734.24 | 749.36 | ktCO2 | |
| Per Capita | 7.63 | 7.67 | 7.54 | 7.42 | 6.68 | 6.83 | 6.11 | 6.42 | 6.14 | 5.16 | 4.89 | tCO2 | |
| Waste | | | | | | | | | | | | tCO2e | |
| LULUCF Net Emissions | 32.17 | 30.49 | 29.21 | 27.65 | 26.61 | 25.61 | 24.46 | 23.98 | 21.70 | 20.16 | 19.21 | ktCO2 | |
| Other (specify in 'Comments') | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 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** |
| | | | | | | | | | |

| 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. |
|---|
| |

| Q3) Policies and Actions to Reduce Emissions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sector | Start year for policy / action imple - mentation | Year that the policy / action will be fully imple - mented | Annual CO2 saving once fully imple - mented (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 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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

| Q4) Partnership Working, Communication and Capacity Building.<br>Please detail your Climate Change Partnership, Communication or Capacity Building Initiatives below. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Key Action Type** | **Description** | **Action** | **Organisation's project role** | **Lead Organisation (if not reporting organisation)** | **Private Partners** | **Public Partners** | **3rd Sector Partners** | **Outputs** | **Comments** |
| | | | | | | | | | |

## 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** |
| | | | | |

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

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## Required



## Recommended Reporting: Reporting on Wider Influence

## 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 |
|---|
| 15293 |

| 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. | | | |
| **Metric** | **Unit** | **Value** | **Comments** |
| Population size served | population | 507710 | NRS for 16/17 reporting https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-estimates/mid-year-population-estimates/mid-2016 |

| 1(e) Overall budget of the body | |
|---|---|
| Specify approximate £/annum for the report year. | |
| **Budget** | **Budget Comments** |
| 937000000 | This is net of fees and charges for services provided. |

| 1(f) Report year | |
|---|---|
| Specify the report year. | |
| **Report Year** | **Report Year Comments** |
| 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 of approximately 400 buildings.<br><br>Discussions have taken place with the Council, IJB and NHS Lothian to ensure double accounting of emissions has not occurred.<br><br>The Council as an organisation is still going through major change as part of the Transformation process. Organisational reviews are still ongoing within Service Areas which has meant that new governance and management structures relating to climate change and sustainability are still to be cemented. |

## PART 2: GOVERNANCE, MANAGEMENT AND STRATEGY

| 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 organisation has gone through a major organisational restructure in the last twelve months and this process continues as the Council transforms its services. There is also a new political Administration in place (June 2017). Governance structures that were in place (e.g. Corporate Sustainability Group has not met since the reorganisation process started).<br><br>This transformation process offers a huge opportunity for the Council to embed sustainability relating to the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 into its new ways of working e.g. Locality Improvement Plans as well as its partnership approach to a sustainable capital city as part of the development of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan. Council governance arrangements to support compliance with the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 will be set out for committee approval in Autumn 2017. |

| 2(c) Does the body have specific climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives in its corporate plan or similar document? | | |
|---|---|---|
| Provide a brief summary of objectives if they exist. | | |
| **Objective** | **Doc Name** | **Doc Link** |
| Pledge 45: spend 5% of the transport budget on provision for cyclists<br>Pledge 46: consult with a view to extending the current 20mph traffic zones<br>Pledge 47: set up a city-wide transport forum of experts and citizens to consider our modern transport needs<br>Pledge 48: use Green Flag and other strategies to preserve our green spaces<br>Pledge 49: continue to increase recycling levels across the city and reduce the proportion of waste going to landfill<br>Pledge 50: meet greenhouse gas targets, including the national target of 42% by 2020<br>Pledge 51: investigate the possible introduction of low emission zones<br>Pledge 52: encourage the development of community energy cooperatives | Capital Coalition Agreement "Contract with the Capital", page 8 | |
| 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<br>Objectives for 2020:<br>• Edinburgh will maintain a good quality of life for all its citizens while consuming minimum resources<br>• Edinburgh will be a leading knowledge, demonstration and development centre for sustainable development<br>• Edinburgh will have a new trademark – the "Sustainable City" – attracting visitors, industry and investors<br>• Edinburgh will have created significant new employment opportunities in low carbon and green technologies<br>• Edinburgh will have preserved and enhanced its biodiversity, landscape and coastal environments | Sustainable Edinburgh 2020 strategic framework | |
| Vision: Edinburgh is a thriving, sustainable capital city in which all forms of deprivation and inequality are reduced<br>Strategic themes: Improve quality of life; Ensure economic vitality; Build excellent places<br>Strategic commitment: Deliver lean and agile Council services<br>Service principles include "A sustainable capital city" | Business Plan 2016-20 | |
| Strategic Priority: reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 42% by 2020 | Edinburgh Partnership Community Plan 2015-18 | |

| 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. |
| Resilient Edinburgh Climate Change Adaptation Framework 2015-2020; adopted October 2014; http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/1256/resilient_edinburgh<br><br>Edinburgh Adapts Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan 2016-2020; adopted August 2016<br>http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/8506/edinburgh_adapts_climate_change_action_plan_2016-2020<br><br>Edinburgh Adapts Our Vision 2016-2050<br>http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/8507/edinburgh_adapts_our_vision_2016-2050<br><br>Sustainable Edinburgh Action Plan (SEAP); adopted February 2015; http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20220/economic_development/544/sustainable_economy/2<br><br>[Second] Carbon Management Plan 2015/16-2020/21; adopted September 2015; http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/directory_record/683821/carbon_management_plan_20152016_-_20202021 |

| 2(e) Does the body have any plans or strategies covering the following areas that include climate change? | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Provide the name of any such document and the timeframe covered. | | | | |
| **Topic area** | **Name of document** | **Link** | **Time period covered** | **Comments** |
| Adaptation | Resilient Edinburgh Climate Change Adaptation Framework<br><br>Edinburgh Adapts Our Vision 2016-2050<br><br>Edinburgh Adapts Climate Change Action Plan 2016-2020 | http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/5110/resilient_edinburgh_climate_change_adaptation_framework_2014-2020<br><br>http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/8506/edinburgh_adapts_climate_change_action_plan_2016-2020<br><br>http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/8507/edinburgh_adapts_our_vision_2016-2050 | 2014-2020<br><br>2016-2020<br><br>2016-2050 | |
| Business travel | Sustainable Travel Plan | | 2009-2012 | |
| Staff Travel | Active Travel Action Plan | /www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/7316/active_travel_action_plan_2016_refresh | 2016-2020 | As an employer, we have: introduced a bike to work scheme; established an allowance for cycling on Council business; 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.<br><br>Cycle Friendly Schools and the |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | STARS programme<br>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 | Energy policy | http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/555/energy_policy_and_procedures 2013-20 | | |
| Fleet transport | Green Fleet Policy | | | |
| Information and communication technology | ICT and Digital strategy | http://ictanddigitalstrategy.org.uk/ | | |
| Renewable energy | | | | |
| Sustainable/renewable heat | Sustainable Energy Action Plan | http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20220/economic_development/544/sustainable_economy/2 | 2015-20 | |
| Waste management | Waste and Recycling Strategy<br><br>Waste Prevention Strategy<br><br>Resource Use Policy | http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20245/services_for_communities/413/waste_strategies<br><br>http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20245/services_for_communities/413/waste_strategies<br><br>http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/directory_record/683921/resource_use_policy | 2010-25<br><br>adopted 2005<br><br>adopted 2000 | |
| Water and sewerage | Water Management Policy | http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/directory_record/683942/water_management_project_progress_report_and_revised_policy | Adopted 2006 | |
| Land Use | Asset Management Strategy<br><br>Corporate Asset Strategy<br><br>Interim Community Asset Transfer Policy | http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/download/meetings/id/50182/item_71b_transformation_programme_ams_update<br><br>http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/download/meetings/id/46966/item_710_-_corporate_asset_strategy_2015-19<br><br>http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/directory_record/683945/interim_community_asset_transfer_policy | 2015-19 | |
| Other (state topic area covered in comments) | | | | |

| 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. |
| Establish robust governance to deliver on climate change following the organisation's restructuring programme, detailing leadership at senior management level and ownership for key climate change policies and plans i.e. Carbon Management Plan, and ensuring that progress is monitored and regularly reported.<br><br>Establish new ways of working regarding collation of robust carbon data for the organisation as a whole, ensuring that all emission sources are included; (NEW BASELINE)<br><br>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.<br><br>Continue to implement the citywide climate change adaptation action plan, co-produced to implement the Resilient Edinburgh framework<br><br>Define decision making processes by the IJB that will impact on carbon emissions for CEC and NHS Lothian. |

| 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. |
| No |

| 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. |
| Edinburgh Adapts action plan was approved in 2016. A city wider steering group was set up to develop the action plan and to progress and monitor actions. The group is currently chaired by the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh. |

## PART 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**

Complete the following table using the greenhouse gas emissions total for the body calculated on the same basis as for its annual carbon footprint /management reporting or, where applicable, its sustainability reporting. Include greenhouse gas emissions from the body's estate and operations (a) (measured and reported in accordance with Scopes 1 & 2 and, to the extent applicable, selected Scope 3 of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (b)). If data is not available for any year from the start of the year which is used as a baseline to the end of the report year, provide an explanation in the comments column.
(a) No information is required on the effect of the body on emissions which are not from its estate and operations.

| Reference Year | Year | Scope1 | Scope2 | Scope3 | Total | Units | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baseline carbon footprint | 2005/06 | | | | 192911 | tCO2e | This baseline was chosen following receipt of the Carbon Trust Standard. |
| 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 | | | | 171568 | tCO2e | |
| Year 6 carbon footprint | 2011/12 | | | | 163744 | tCO2e | |
| Year 7 carbon footprint | 2012/13 | | | | 165454 | tCO2e | |
| Year 8 carbon footprint | 2013/14 | 35794.00 | 56859.00 | 40077.00 | 132730 | tCO2e | First year of using the RES Carbon Footprinting Tool and Project (CFPR)Tool |
| Year 9 carbon footprint | 2014/15 | 40624.00 | 64158.00 | 39283.00 | 144065 | tCO2e | Used the CFPR tool |
| Year 10 carbon footprint | 2015/16 | 40285 | 50972.46 | 58611.46 | 149869 | tCO2e | Used the CFPR tool. |
| Year 11 carbon footprint | 2016/17 | 39405.00 | 45951.00 | 55174.00 | 140530 | tCO2e | Used the CFPR tool. |

**3b Breakdown of emission sources**

Complete the following table with the breakdown of emission sources from the body's most recent carbon footprint (greenhouse gas inventory); this should correspond to the last entry in the table in 3(a) above. Use the 'Comments' column to explain what is included within each category of emission source entered in the first column. If, for any such category of emission source, it is not possible to provide a simple emission factor(a) leave the field for the emission factor blank and provide the total emissions for that category of emission source in the 'Emissions' column.

| Total | Comments – reason for difference between Q3a & 3b. | Emission source | Scope | Consumption data | Units | Emission factor | Units | Emissions (tCO2e) | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 140529.5 | | Natural Gas | Scope 1 | 168422385.84 | kWh | 0.183996818181275 | kg CO2e/kWh | 30989.2 | Council buildings including Edinburgh Leisure |
| | | Gas Oil | Scope 1 | 3797713.00 | kWh | 0.276309823503707 | kg CO2e/kWh | 1049.4 | Council buildings including Edinburgh Leisure |
| | | LPG | Scope 1 | 1492828.00 | kWh | 0.214577273556799 | kg CO2e/kWh | 320.3 | Council buildings including Edinburgh Leisure |
| | | Grid Electricity (generation) | Scope 2 | 110710829.47 | kWh | 0.41205 | kg CO2e/kWh | 45618.4 | Council buildings including Edinburgh Leisure |
| | | Grid Electricity (transmission & distribution losses) | Scope 3 | 110710829.47 | kWh | 0.03727 | kg CO2e/kWh | 4126.2 | Council buildings including Edinburgh Leisure |
| | | Diesel (average biofuel blend) | Scope 1 | 2675100.49 | litres | 2.61162519961375 | kg CO2e/litre | 6986.4 | This is Council fleet vehicles |
| | | Petrol (average biofuel blend) | Scope 1 | 27155.58 | litres | 2.19697387704532 | kg CO2e/litre | 59.7 | This is Council fleet vehicles |
| | | Average Car - Unknown Fuel | Scope 3 | 4095022.47 | km | 0.18695 | kg CO2e/km | 765.6 | This reflects travel by staff using their own vehicle |
| | | Refuse Municipal to Landfill | Scope 3 | 117843.39 | tonnes | 421 | kg CO2e/tonne | 49612.1 | All council collected waste and sent to landfill - includes household waste and waste from council buildings |
| | | Taxi (black cab) | Scope 3 | 1105943.65 | passenger km | 0.21884 | kg CO2e/passenger km | 242.0 | These are not Council owned vehicles |
| | | Taxi (regular) | Scope 3 | 1143044.15 | passenger km | 0.16286 | kg CO2e/passenger km | 186.2 | These are not Council owned vehicles |
| | | Water - Supply | Scope 3 | 589276.00 | m3 | 0.344 | kg CO2e/m3 | 202.7 | Council buildings including Edinburgh Leisure |
| | | Water - Treatment | Scope 3 | 524791.00 | m3 | 0.708 | kg CO2e/m3 | 371.6 | Council buildings including Edinburgh Leisure |

| 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. | | | | | |
| | Renewable Electricity | | Renewable Heat | | |
| Technology | Total consumed by the organisation (kWh) | Total exported (kWh) | Total consumed by the organisation (kWh) | Total exported (kWh) | Comments |
| Solar PV | 356568 | 0 | 57994.00 | 0 | kWh reflects energy generated onsite and subsequently used onsite |

| 3d Targets | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | Progress against target | Year used as baseline | Baseline figure | Units of baseline | Target completion year | Comments |
| Corporate | percentage | 42 | tCO2e reduction | Other (please specify in comments) | 27 | 2005/06 | 192911 | tCO2e | 2020/21 | Original baseline not calculated using RES carbon foot printing and project tool. Scope of target: buildings, travel, infrastructure and waste |

| 3e Estimated total annual carbon savings from all projects implemented by the body in the report year | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | Emissions Source | Total estimated annual carbon savings (tCO2e) | Comments |
| 0.00 | Electricity | | |
| | Natural gas | | |
| | Other heating fuels | | |
| | Waste | | |
| | Water and sewerage | | |
| | Business Travel | | |
| | Fleet transport | | |
| | Other (specify in comments) | | |

**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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BEMS programme controls upgradae | Asset Management | 2017/18 | Estimated | 137580 | | | Natural Gas | | | | Mechanical Distribution and Controls upgrade: Niddrie Mill St Francis Primary School |
| Oil to gas boiler conversion | Asset Management | 2017/18 | Estimated | 270000 | | | Gas Oil | | | | Oil to gas boiler conversion: Fox Covert Primary |
| Lighting Conversion | CEEF | 2017/18 | Estimated | 21000 | | | Grid Electricity | | | | Brunstfield Primary |
| Edinburgh Community Solar Co op | community share offer | 2017/18 | Estimated | 1400000 | | | Grid Electricity | | | | Community led initiative using Council buildings. |
| BEMS programme upgrade | Asset Management | 2017/18 | Estimated | 45659 | | | Natural Gas | | | | Bruntsfield Primary |
| BEMS programme upgrade | Asset Management | 2017/18 | Estimated | 57719 | | | Natural Gas | | | | James Gillespies Primary School |
| BEMS programme upgrade | capital | 2017/18 | Estimated | 31000 | | | Grid Electricity | | | | Queensferry Primary School and Annexe |
| BEMS programme upgrade | capital | 2017/18 | Estimated | 33670 | | | Natural Gas | | | | Leith primary School |
| BEMS programme upgrade | capital | 2017/18 | Estimated | 21000 | | | Natural Gas | | | | Duddingston Primary |
| BEMS programme upgrade | Capital | 2017/18 | Estimated | 7500 | | | Grid Electricity | | | | Deanpark primary (Controls and DHW works) |

**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 | | | |
| | Service provision | | | |
| | Staff numbers | | Decrease | Staff numbers have reduced over the last 12 months (15513.54 in 2015/16 to 15293 in 2016/17). This reduction has not been quantified in terms of carbon emissions. |
| | Other (specify in comments) | | | |

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

| Total | Source | Saving | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0.00 | 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 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | | | As the Council continues to implement its transformation programme changes to service provision should have an impact on carbon emission reduction. |
| | 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 | |
|---|---|
| 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** |
| | This has not been quantified |

| 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. |
| |

## 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. Web link: http://www.adaptationscotland.org.uk/11/96/0/Local-Climate-Impacts-Profile-project-findings.aspx<br><br>The Resilient Edinburgh Climate Change Adaptation Framework 2014-2020 was approved by the Council in October and endorsed by the Edinburgh Sustainable Development Partnership (ESDP) 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.<br><br>The Edinburgh Adapts Action Plan 2016-2020 was approved by Council Committee in August 2016, endorsed by the ESDP in September 2016 and launched in December 2016. The high-level climate risks identified in the Resilient Edinburgh Framework will be addressed through implementation of the Action Plan. Weblink: http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/1256/edinburgh_adapts.<br><br>The Council's resilience risk register (which include 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 will be addressed through the delivery of the actions in the Edinburgh Adapts Action Plan. The Action Plan was developed in partnership with the Edinburgh Sustainable Development Partnership, Adaptation Scotland and key stakeholders across the city. It is being delivered by a Steering Group who provide governance and oversight.<br><br>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.<br><br>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.<br><br>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.<br><br>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.<br><br>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 2016-18 includes a number of climate related risks and actions. Work to promote green and blue infrastructure in planning guidance and monitor indicator species are example of the types of actions underway to address climate related risks.<br><br>The Council's Parks and Greenspaces Strategy aims to conserve natural habitats and wildlife. |

| 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.<br><br>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.<br><br>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 is currently under review.<br><br>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 http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20045/flooding.<br><br>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.<br><br>As part of the Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan 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. |

**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")?**

If the body is listed in the Programme as a body responsible for the delivery of one or more policies and proposals under the objectives N1, N2, N3, B1,B2, B3, S1, S2 and S3, provide details of the progress made by the body in delivering each policy or proposal in the report year. If it is not responsible for delivering any policy or proposal under a particular objective enter "N/A" in the 'Delivery progress made' column for that objective.

(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 | 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.<br><br>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 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.<br><br>The Council has also updated the Open Space Strategy and Edinburgh Design Guidance, both which contribute to promoting green infrastructure in planning.<br><br>55 floral meadows have been identified across the city and were sown, including nine meadows that are a legacy of the urban pollinator research project with the University of Edinburgh.<br><br>A total of 89 hectares of greenspace incorporate Living Landscape features (the Council manages 858 hectares of Standard Amenity Grass (SAThG)) which equates to 10.4% of our amenity grasslands). | 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.<br><br>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. |

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| | | | N2-7 | The Council has continued to manage INNS where they occur on their land.<br><br>The Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan 2016-2018 has a new section on invasive species, which addresses 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.<br><br>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 (LDP) 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. | |
| | | | N2-20 | The Flood Risk Management Strategy and Plan for the Forth Estuary have now been published which will aid in understanding the risks associated with coastal flooding.<br><br>City of Edinburgh Council officers continue to have input into the Forth Estuary Forum where such issues are discussed and action plans developed.<br><br>The EBAP 2016-2018 will ensure that appropriate emphasis is placed on the Firth of Forth Special Protection Area when dealing with conservation projects.<br><br>The EBAP also incorporates the action to identify opportunities to ensure that biodiversity data is collected in advance of regional marine planning. | |
| 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 Strategy and the Forth Estuary Local Flood Risk Management Plan was published in June 2016.<br><br>The Council has published an "Assessment, inspection, clearance and repairs schedule" which can be found at http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20045/flooding. | The Assessment, inspection, clearance and repairs schedule will be revised annually (April) |

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| | | | 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 optioneering stage will be complete in autumn 2017 and the next phase to refine the findings and explore potential solutions will follow.<br><br>The Council has published an “Assessment, inspection, clearance and repairs schedule” which can be found at http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20045/flooding. | 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.<br><br>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.<br><br>The Local Development Plan (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.<br><br>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. | |
| | | | 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. This has been updated with Open Space 2021 – a revised open space strategy for Edinburgh.<br><br>The new 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.<br><br>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. | |

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| | | | B3-6 | The Council spent £2.9m in HEEPS:ABS funding which delivered insulation to homes across the city. The 2016/17 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).<br><br>The programme included projects at Westburn, South Queensferry, Telford and hard to treat cavity wall insulation across the Oxgangs area. It also includes a Manor Estates Housing Association led project at Muirhouse and continued Council led refurbishment at Dumbiedykes. Nearly 500 social rented homes and an additional 1,000 private homes received insulation in 2016/17 as a result of the HEEPS:ABS programme. | |
| | | | B3-7 | Working closely with Changeworks, the Council is developing a detailed works programme and costings to ensure homes meet and exceed the Scottish Government's Energy Efficiency Standard for Social Housing (EESSH) by 2020.<br><br>52% of Council homes currently pass EESSH. It is estimated that the cost of bringing the homes up to the basis EESSH standard will be approximately £57 million.<br><br>A Scottish Government review of EESSH will be held over the end of 2017 to considering future standards beyond 2020. Further analysis has been commissioned from Changeworks to future proof Council homes and ensure existing homes are of a similar efficiency standard as new homes. Where possible a new C75 SAP standard will be targeted. | |
| | | | B3-8 | The Council and other RSLs in the city complies with the Scottish Housing Quality Standard (SHQS).<br><br>Abeyances, mainly the result of mixed tenure, will be progressed through a mixed tenure pilot project.<br><br>The Council has 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 | | | |

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| Increase the awareness of the impacts of climate change to enable people to adapt to future extreme weather events. | S2 | Society | S2-5 | The Edinburgh Community Resilience Pilot Project was completed in June 2017. The community resilience groups that were established as part of this project continue to operate and build resilience.<br><br>The Building Resilience Communities Initiative strengthens the work undertaken during the Edinburgh Community Resilience Pilot Project. The initiative is still in its infancy but initial scoping and workshops have been completed with the Council's project partner, Sniffer. The Initiative aims to engage effectively with communities and key partners to identify what is important to the communities, to provide joined-up support to the communities and to build resilience.<br><br>Information and advice regarding flooding, severe weather and business continuity is published on the Council web site.<br><br>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 | | | |

**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).

Current and future climate risks will be assessed through the Edinburgh Adapts Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan 2016-2020.

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.

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.

A study to ascertain the impact of siltation on the Water of Leith Basin was completed in February 2017. A study is being 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.

The Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan for 2016-18 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.<br><br>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. The first monitoring report will be produced in January 2018.<br><br>Biodiversity actions will be monitored through the Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan for 2016-2018. The first annual report is available for 2016 at www.edinburgh.gov.uk/biodiversity. |

| 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. |
| Work in partnership through the Edinburgh Adapts Steering Group and wider partnership to implement the Edinburgh Adapts Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan 2016-2020 and a Vision for a Climate Ready Edinburgh.<br><br>Work with partners to raise awareness of the risks to Edinburgh's coast from climate change and investigate ways to adapt to these.<br><br>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.<br><br>The Edinburgh Community Resilience Pilot Project was completed in June 2017. The Building Resilience Communities Initiative has now commenced and will build on the work and success of the Pilot with Phase 1 of the Initiative due to be completed by June 2018. A number of key stages are included in Stage 1 which will culminate in the delivery of a report outlining key learning and recommendations for future action. |

| 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.<br><br>Since the completion of this pilot the Building Resilience Communities Initiative has commenced. This Initiative is being developed and delivered with Sniffer and will involve working with key partner agencies to engage with communities in a holistic, joined-up way and focusing on issues that important to them (e.g. winter weather, flood prevention) with a key overarching aim to build resilience.<br><br>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.<br><br>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. |

## 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. |
| 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 is a practical tool to ensure compliance with climate change duties (attached).<br><br>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.<br><br>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.<br><br>The Policy has 4 main Outcomes<br>Outcome 1: the social and economic benefits from our procurement are maximised<br>Outcome 2: the environmental impacts are minimised and the environmental benefits maximised from our procurement<br>Outcome 3: Edinburgh has a more sustainable supply chain<br>Outcome 4: sustainable procurement is embedded within the Council<br>1 The following are some of the specific examples that sit under these outputs:- (please note this is just a selection):<br>• Minimise carbon based energy use<br>• minimise waste and consumption<br>• specify goods and materials made with a high content of recycled material and/or goods<br>• 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]<br>• specify the most energy efficient goods, services and works<br>• ensure that vehicles we purchase, lease or hire have low emissions of greenhouse gases and air pollutants.<br>• provision of a carbon reduction of 30%;<br>• 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<br>• The use of Government Buying Standards<br>• 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.<br>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:<br>- A minimum of 10% use of recycled materials<br>- 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<br>- 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 Portal 1) 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.<br>- Requirement to only purchase FSC approved timber and complete and return the Timber Monitoring Sheet on a monthly basis. |

**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.

A number of contracts have been put in place whose sole objective is to comply with climate change:

WARP IT
The procurement team initiated the Council joining Warp It (Waste Action Reuse Portal) an asset redistribution website which works in a similar way to Gumtree or Freecycle but for organisations rather than individuals. Warp It lets us give or loan assets to others, bringing unused items into use and liberating space.
WARP IT has allowed the Council, primarily schools, and charities to reuse and redistribute redundant items, which would otherwise be disposed of as landfill. As well as redistribution there is a container of tables and chairs and other resources being donated to a charity which is building schools in North Ghana.
To date:
• 1300 items have been claimed by 39 schools totalling £233,896 (new cost)
• 2280 items have been claimed by charities, mostly old class tables and chairs are going to Ghana, Out of the Blue, Edinburgh Hack Lab, Edinburgh Scouts, Fresh Start and Grey Friars Kirk (new cost £91,998)
• 208,651 KG/ 208 tonnes CO2 saved is equal to CO2 produced in the manufacturing and delivery of new items (measured by the WARP IT system)
• 55,125KG/55 tonnes of waste diverted from recycling and landfill (measured by the WARP IT system)

CHRISTMAS AND HOGMANAY
In this procurement journey, the question relating to sustainability was included in the tender submission. Responses to the question and nominated contracted supplier for the event returned the following:
• Staff are educated and briefed in relation to best practice for sustainable events. This is particularly important in relation to waste management and the need to minimize waste and make staff understand the importance of proper recycling. Staff and traders are given full briefings at the beginning of each event to ensure that they comply with our waste management plan.
• Given the nature of events, we do rely on haulage deliveries but efforts are made to streamline deliveries to sites and 'shared loads' are encouraged.
• Mains power is used where possible rather than temporary generator power. We actively look for ways to reduce consumption including with external luminescence. A structured switching off procedure is put in place. We aim to turn as much off during non-operational hours as possible.
• We minimize waste during the build phase of our events. This includes reusing materials and storing them at our warehouse for future use.
• Christmas trees with roots are donated to land owners. The primary purpose is usually to provide wind protection to enable woodland to grow. Other trees and natural wood that cannot be reused is chipped for use in parks and gardens.
• Waste and recycling levels are monitored throughout the event and reduced where possible.
• Sustainability is given high priority when selecting a waste management sub-contractor. Our current supplier is committed to ensuring our full sustainability compliance, including complying with zero waste Scotland.

**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.

Procurement Systems – Vendor module – Oracle

The buyers' pool process from start to finish is all done electronically, and we encourage new suppliers to provide an email address and to return forms by email rather than printing them off and posting them. With over 6000 active suppliers this process encourages the use of electronic submissions in a continued effort to reduce carbon emissions.

We try to be flexible regarding more expensive and / or off-contract purchases where the requisitioner is keen to purchase better quality items that should last longer, reducing the number of procurements.

We encourage our outlying locations (Lagganlia and Benmore) to procure goods and services locally, reducing the transport requirements to and from these outlying locations.

Our Finance and Procurement Systems Helpdesk, support the climate change duties by limiting the number of purchase orders that are sent in the mail by updating suppliers email addresses; only printing orders where there is no email address given for a supplier. Daily, the helpdesk will send updated email addresses from suppliers to the vendor team, thus reducing the number of printed orders.

Maintenance and Repair Vs Landfill
We support and encourage the maintenance and repair of our white goods wherever possible. Repairing rather than replacing when possible reduces the CO2 emissions as they are not sent to landfill. Our goods are being used for longer and don't have to be thrown away. This reduces the volume of raw materials and energy needed to make new products and reduces $CO_2$ emissions.

## 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. |
| Internal audit review of CRC procedures; annual sign off of CRC annual report prior to submission to Environment Agency. |

| 6(b) Peer validation process |
|---|
| Briefly describe the body's peer validation process, if any, of the data or information contained within this report. |
| Senior business analyst review of data. Report considered by Corporate Policy and Strategy 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 CRC reporting. |

| 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** |
| | | |

## RECOMMENDED – WIDER INFLUENCE

| Q1 Historic Emissions (Local Authorities only) |
|---|
| Please indicate emission amounts and unit of measurement (e.g. tCO2e) 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).<br>(1) UK local and regional CO2 emissions: **subset dataset** (emissions within the scope of influence of local authorities):<br>(2) UK local and regional CO2 emissions: **full dataset:** |
| **Select the default target dataset** |
| Full |

| Table 1a - Subset | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **2005** | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **Units** | **Comments** |
| Total Emissions | 3289.30 | 3332.37 | 3296.17 | 3262.92 | 2952.83 | 3071.95 | 2783.56 | 2961.45 | 2860.07 | 2410.14 | 2301.56 | ktCO2 | |
| Industry and Commercial | 1384.48 | 1438.91 | 1413.40 | 1414.49 | 1245.84 | 1309.66 | 1171.41 | 1270.17 | 1214.91 | 930.82 | 846.12 | ktCO2 | |
| Domestic | 1186.78 | 1182.44 | 1167.25 | 1167.93 | 1039.39 | 1105.93 | 972.58 | 1063.10 | 1024.32 | 854.10 | 820.77 | ktCO2 | |
| Transport total | 718.04 | 711.02 | 715.52 | 680.50 | 667.59 | 656.37 | 639.58 | 628.19 | 620.83 | 625.22 | 634.67 | ktCO2 | |
| Per Capita | 7.32 | 7.37 | 7.23 | 7.12 | 6.37 | 6.54 | 5.82 | 6.14 | 5.87 | 4.89 | 4.61 | tCO2 | |
| Waste | | | | | | | | | | | | tCO2e | |
| LULUCF Net Emissions | | | | | | | | | | | | ktCO2 | |
| Other (specify in 'Comments') | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Table 1b - Full | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **2005** | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **Units** | **Comments** |
| Total Emissions | 3429.80 | 3466.07 | 3437.60 | 3404.22 | 3095.79 | 3210.78 | 2919.35 | 3096.24 | 2994.15 | 2541.35 | 2437.25 | ktCO2 | |
| Industry and Commercial | 1385.86 | 1440.51 | 1415.76 | 1416.22 | 1247.90 | 1312.77 | 1173.44 | 1272.29 | 1218.25 | 932.85 | 847.92 | ktCO2 | |
| Domestic | 1186.78 | 1182.44 | 1167.25 | 1167.93 | 1039.39 | 1105.93 | 972.58 | 1063.10 | 1024.32 | 854.10 | 820.77 | ktCO2 | |
| Transport total | 824.99 | 812.64 | 825.38 | 792.43 | 781.89 | 766.46 | 748.87 | 736.87 | 729.87 | 734.24 | 749.36 | ktCO2 | |
| Per Capita | 7.63 | 7.67 | 7.54 | 7.42 | 6.68 | 6.83 | 6.11 | 6.42 | 6.14 | 5.16 | 4.89 | tCO2 | |
| Waste | | | | | | | | | | | | tCO2e | |
| LULUCF Net Emissions | 32.17 | 30.49 | 29.21 | 27.65 | 26.61 | 25.61 | 24.46 | 23.98 | 21.70 | 20.16 | 19.21 | ktCO2 | |
| Other (specify in 'Comments') | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 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** |
| | | | | | | | | | |

| 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. |
|---|
| |

| Q3) Policies and Actions to Reduce Emissions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sector | Start year for policy / action imple - mentation | Year that the policy / action will be fully imple - mented | Annual CO2 saving once fully imple - mented (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 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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

| Q4) Partnership Working, Communication and Capacity Building.<br>Please detail your Climate Change Partnership, Communication or Capacity Building Initiatives below. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Key Action Type** | **Description** | **Action** | **Organisation's project role** | **Lead Organisation (if not reporting organisation)** | **Private Partners** | **Public Partners** | **3rd Sector Partners** | **Outputs** | **Comments** |
| | | | | | | | | | |

## 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** |
| | | | | |

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