

Notice of meeting and agenda

Policy and Sustainability Committee

2.00 pm Friday, 25th October, 2019

Dean of Guild Court Room - City Chambers

This is a public meeting and members of the public are welcome to attend

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1. Order of Business

- 1.1 Including any notices of motion and any other items of business submitted as urgent for consideration at the meeting.

2. Declaration of Interests

- 2.1 Members should declare any financial and non-financial interests they have in the items of business for consideration, identifying the relevant agenda item and the nature of their interest.

3. Deputations

- 3.1 If any

4. Executive Decisions

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----------|
| 4.1 | Achieving Net Zero in the City of Edinburgh – Report by Chief Executive, Executive Director of Place | 5 - 38 |
| 4.2 | Climate Commission – Report by Chief Executive, Executive Director of Place | 39 - 46 |
| 4.3 | Update on Short Window Improvement Plan – Report by Chief Executive, Executive Director of Place | 47 - 96 |
| 4.4 | City Strategic Investment Fund – Report by Executive Director of Place | 97 - 108 |
| 4.5 | Tourism Strategy Development Update – Report by Executive Director of Place | 109 - 126 |

Motions and Amendments

Laurence Rockey

Head of Strategy and Communications

Committee Members

Councillor Adam McVey (Convener), Councillor Cammy Day (Vice-Convener), Councillor Robert Aldridge, Councillor Jim Campbell, Councillor Kate Campbell, Councillor Neil Gardiner, Councillor Gillian Gloyer, Councillor Graham Hutchison, Councillor Lesley Macinnes, Councillor John McLellan, Councillor Melanie Main, Councillor Ian Perry, Councillor Alasdair Rankin, Councillor Alex Staniforth, Councillor Susan Webber, Councillor Donald Wilson, Councillor Iain Whyte and Councillor Steve Burgess

Information about the Policy and Sustainability Committee

The Policy and Sustainability Committee consists of 17 Councillors and is appointed by the City of Edinburgh Council. The Policy and Sustainability Committee usually meets in the Dean of Guild Court Room in the City Chambers on the High Street in Edinburgh. There is a seated public gallery and the meeting is open to all members of the public.

Further information

If you have any questions about the agenda or meeting arrangements, please contact Jamie Macrae, Committee Services, City of Edinburgh Council, Business Centre 2.1, Waverley Court, 4 East Market Street, Edinburgh EH8 8BG, Tel 0131 553 8242 / 0131 529 4264, email jamie.macrae@edinburgh.gov.uk / louise.p.williamson@edinburgh.gov.uk.

A copy of the agenda and papers for this meeting will be available for inspection prior to the meeting at the main reception office, City Chambers, High Street, Edinburgh.

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Policy and Sustainability Committee

2.00pm, Friday, 25 October 2019

Achieving Net-Zero in the City of Edinburgh

Executive/routine
Wards
Council Commitments

1. Recommendations

That the Committee:

- 1.1 Notes the update provided on the Place-Based Climate Action Network (P-CAN) research project
- 1.2 Notes the draft summary research report and that a full report will be published to align with the launch of the Climate Commission
- 1.3 Agrees officers will continue to work with P-CAN and Climate KIC to bring back analysis on the strategic and viable next actions for the Council to Committee in February 2020

Andrew Kerr
Chief Executive

Paul Lawrence
Executive Director of Place

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Achieving Net-Zero in the City of Edinburgh

2. Executive Summary

- 2.1 This report presents a draft summary of research being carried out by the Edinburgh Centre for Carbon Innovation (ECCI), using expertise from Leeds and Edinburgh Universities as part of the Place-Based Climate Action Network (P-CAN) project, of which Edinburgh is a member. A full research report will be published by ECCI on behalf of P-CAN, ahead of the launch of the Climate Commission.
- 2.2 The research is part of a wider programme of work centred around achieving an ambitious target of Edinburgh becoming carbon neutral by 2030 and will help support further research and collaboration with city partners on the options available for reducing the city's emissions.
- 2.3 The interim summary report presented provides us with crucial underlying analysis, scenario and cost assumptions in relation to the most effective interventions for securing emissions reductions. This work is an important and necessary independent baseline of information and impactful investment options. However, it should be noted that the research does not seek to provide an operational plan for council action or city-scale change.
- 2.4 Further work through the deep demonstrator project supported by Climate KIC is aimed at helping the Council to take this analysis and build a strategic and operational route-map for action.
- 2.5 Analysis on the strategic and viable next actions for the Council will be brought back to Committee in February 2020.

3. Background

- 3.1 On 14 May 2019, the Committee agreed a three-phase plan for delivering an ambitious approach to sustainability and climate change. This includes working with Edinburgh and Leeds Universities as part of their Place-based Climate Action Network (P-CAN) project to provide independent data analysis of the city's emissions and model the carbon reduction trajectories which could be expected through the application of different interventions. This analysis has been funded by P-CAN.

- 3.2 P-CAN is a network of progressive cities tackling climate change and exists to help translate climate policy into action 'on the ground' to bring about transformative change. It brings together the research community and decision-makers in the public, private and third sectors and City of Edinburgh Council is represented on the P-CAN Advisory Board.

4. Main report

- 4.1 The Council is working with Edinburgh and Leeds Universities to provide data and feedback in support of their P-CAN research project examining Edinburgh's potential for reducing carbon emissions. The research focuses on the city as a whole and determines the emissions pathways and decarbonisation interventions that the city could institute at a high level, under various intervention scenarios. These interventions are not attributed to individual institutions or organisations and the analysis applies to the city as a collective.
- 4.2 In this sense, the research provides us with independent baseline information and analysis, scenario projections and cost assumptions underlying the modelling of carbon reduction trajectories and most impactful investment options. It does not seek to provide an operational plan for Council action (or for other individual institutes or organisations). Further analysis on the viable next strategic actions for the Council will be brought back to Committee in February 2020. This will augment the Climate KIC support aimed at helping the Council to take this analysis and build a strategic and operational route-map for achieving net-zero by 2030.
- 4.3 In the interim, a draft summary of the research is provided at Annex A and will be presented by the researchers at the Policy and Sustainability Committee meeting on 25 October.
- 4.4 The methodology used has been applied successfully in Leeds, Birmingham, Sheffield and Bristol as well as cities in India, Asia and the Americas. It sets out baseline emissions and 'business as usual' carbon reduction trajectories across four key sectors of Edinburgh's economy: domestic housing; commercial buildings, transport and industry. These trajectories are then adjusted by modelling the impact of applying hundreds of different evidence-based interventions, grouped according to cost-benefit.
- 4.5 The research highlights that, despite significant historic progress, the city's emissions reductions are set to slow and flatten under a 'business as usual' scenario, with the city's expenditure on energy rising. However, the research also shows that accelerated emissions reductions could be achieved through applying interventions which make economic sense over within an 11 year period (selected as the timespan to the 2030 target). This includes interventions which produce net returns over their lifetime, or which pay for themselves over their lifetime, with a third group delivering returns financial returns over a longer period. In all three groups, significant carbon and energy expenditure savings are achieved, and additional employment opportunities created.

- 4.6 The research modelling shows a gap between the emission reductions possible through application of the various interventions and the target of achieving net zero by 2030. The research considers city-based interventions only, and so this gap relates emission reductions which require shifts in the policy and investment landscape nationally and to technological advances and innovation which are not yet fully realised.

5. Next Steps

- 5.1 The Council will continue to work with the P-CAN project and ECCI to identify the most impactful interventions available to the Council. This will support further analysis on the viable next strategic actions for the Council, which will be brought back to Committee in February 2020.

6. Financial impact

- 6.1 There are no direct resourcing implications from the Council arising from this report. The research was conducted free of charge by Edinburgh University as part of P-CAN.

7. Stakeholder/Community Impact

- 7.1 The Council will need to engage, consult and collaborate with citizens about the appetite for and detail of bold economic, environmental and social sustainability ambitions for Edinburgh and to ensure a just transition to a lower-carbon future which does not disproportionately disadvantage groups with protected characteristics and/or the most vulnerable in our communities.
- 7.2 An engagement plan is currently being developed and as a first step, the Council will launch a city conversation via our website, consultation hub and social media by the end of November, subject to Committee agreement.

8. Background reading/external references

- 8.1 Item 7.4 – Sustainability Approach, Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee, 14 May 2019
- 8.2 The Economics of Low Carbon Cities: A Mini-Stern Review for the City of Leeds (2017), Executive Summary

9. Appendices

- 9.1 Annex A – The Economics of Low Carbon Cities: Achieving Net Zero in the City of Edinburgh; Draft Summary Report.

The Economics of Low Carbon Cities: Achieving Net Zero in the City of Edinburgh

Summary Report

Robert Fraser Williamson, Andrew Sudmant, Andy Gouldson & Jessica Boyd



PLACE-BASED
CLIMATE ACTION
NETWORK



Centre for
Climate Change
Economics and Policy

An ESRC Research Centre



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Contents:

Executive Summary	8
Introduction	9
Primer on Key Terms & Concepts	10
Approach to the Analysis	13
Baseline Emissions: Sources and Targets	17
The Potential for Reducing Carbon Emissions	19
Reducing Sectoral Carbon Emissions	20
The Scale of Challenge and Key Performance Indicators	24
Ranking Cost and Carbon Effective Options	26
Impact on Energy Bills	28
Impacts on Employment	29
Conclusions and Recommendations	30

Executive Summary

The Economics of Low Carbon Cities: Achieving Net Zero in the City of Edinburgh

Edinburgh has declared a ‘climate emergency’ and set ambitious targets for reducing emissions to zero by 2030, with a hard-target for 2037. The following summary report evaluates Edinburgh’s specific potential for reducing emissions, in respect to these targets, for hundreds of interventions across 4 crucial sectors of Edinburgh’s economy: domestic housing, public and commercial buildings, transport, and industry. These interventions could significantly reduce emissions and are modelled precisely to the particular characteristics of Edinburgh’s economy, demography, infrastructures and built environment.

Our full analysis will follow this summary report and is informed by the ‘Stern’ methodology of evaluating the scale of cost, energy and emissions impacts these measures could institute when applied in Edinburgh. Interventions are ‘ranked’ on their cost- and carbon-effectiveness as investments and a case can be made for the prioritisation of certain interventions in a very specific context for Edinburgh. This report focusses on the city as a whole, and determines the emissions pathways and decarbonisation opportunities that the city can institute at a high-level; the investment observations here do not apply to any one institution or organisation (they do not focus on City of Edinburgh Council specifically), but to Edinburgh as a **collective**. We find that:

- Despite reducing emissions by 40.3% since 2001 to 2.51MtCO_{2e}, without significantly scaling-up climate action Edinburgh will still emit 2.23MtCO_{2e} in 2030 and 2.14MtCO_{2e} in 2037. These are reductions on present levels of only 11% and 15% respectively. Related to this, Edinburgh’s current ‘energy bill’ across the city will increase from £831M at present to £1.03B in 2030 and £1.19B in 2037.
- Instead, Edinburgh’s present emissions can feasibly be reduced by 56% in 2030 through cost effective measures that produce net returns over their lifetimes. This is an improvement of 45% on the ‘Business as Usual’ scenario whilst delivering £550M of annual energy cost savings across the city.
- 2019 emissions levels can be reduced by an increased 62% in 2030 through cost neutral measures which would deliver no net cost to the city economy over their lifetimes. This is an improvement of 51% and would deliver £566M in annual energy cost savings in Edinburgh as a whole.
- By exploiting the full technical potential of measures available to Edinburgh, irrespective of cost, present emissions levels can be reduced by 67% in 2030 and generate £586M in annual energy cost savings.
- These programmes of emissions reductions could feasibly produce between 7,000 and 18,000 new years of employment in the city whilst delivering multiple symbiotic benefits in cleaner air, reduced congestion, increased productivity, health benefits and stimulating innovation in Edinburgh’s economy.
- However, even whilst exploiting its full technical potential in these sectors Edinburgh would still emit in excess of 821ktCO_{2e} in 2030. This shortfall, although greatly reduced from the ‘Business as Usual’ scenario, will likely require further innovation, policy development and investment mechanisms to ameliorate.

There is, in short, a clear evidence-based argument for progressive action on energy efficiency and emissions reductions in Edinburgh. The city can make significant progress towards its ambitious climate targets in a manner that delivers returns to the city economy, employment opportunities, and increased energy security; these actions also need to be taken swiftly and decisively, across many stakeholder groups and institutions in the city.

Introduction

Energy use, populations, and economies are concentrated in cities, meaning the opportunities for climate action often accumulate in cities too. Alongside with this concentration, local city stakeholders need reliable place-relevant evidence before they can decide which of the thousands of low-carbon options they should focus on. A lack of information and transparent, robust data limits the extent to which cities can generate a case for action spanning economic, social, political and environmental bounds.

This summary report sets out the longer term trends in energy use and carbon¹ emissions for different sectors in Edinburgh. It evaluates a long list of the measures that homes, businesses, communities and individuals could take to reduce carbon emissions. Ranging from changing light bulbs to upgrading factories, our analysis assesses both the economic and the climate case for interventions separately, and for wider programmes of implementation across the city. Individually, many of these actions have only a small impact on energy use and carbon emissions. Edinburgh after all, is a city of more than 500,000 people, with an economic output or Gross Value Added (GVA) of around £20 billion and total annual expenditure on energy of over £830M. Our analysis has even shown that by 2030 Edinburgh's 'energy bill' will rise to £1.027B and £1.194B in 2037. Collectively, however, thousands of small actions - and a few large ones - could generate substantive reductions in energy use, bills, and emissions. The collective, systemic effect of action at city-scale could also lead to significant benefits more broadly in Edinburgh as will be shown.

¹ This report uses CO₂e as a measure of emissions combining a suite of 6 Kyoto Greenhouse Gases Edinburgh emits. Where the terms 'carbon', 'carbon emissions', 'emissions', etc. are used they refer consistently to the CO₂e measure as a unit of analysis.

By evaluating the viability of these options, the following report highlights numerous opportunities facing Edinburgh; it also begins to clarify the challenges that will need to be overcome if these opportunities are to be realised. Low-carbon measures can require large investment, increased coordination and cooperation between city stakeholders, and (occasionally) transformative changes to the ways we live and work together. This analysis shows that the benefits of change can far outweigh the costs – a low-carbon future for Edinburgh will not just improve the global climate but create jobs, reduce energy bills, clean our air and fight fuel poverty. This vision of Edinburgh’s future positively drives the city towards being a happier, healthier, more inclusive and more prosperous city. Our methodology provides hard-nosed evidence of this.

In the words of Edinburgh Council, the following investment case for low-carbon intervention can “...safeguard the health and wellbeing of current and future generations, as well as the sustainable prosperity of the city as a whole”.

Edinburgh’s Economy & Energy:

Edinburgh uses **9,955GWh** of energy costing around **£831.12M** every year.

This will grow to

£1.03B in 2030 and

£1.19B in 2037.

Primer on Key Terms & Concepts

The City of Edinburgh Council declared a ‘climate emergency’ in February 2019 and in May committed to the ambitious target of becoming carbon neutral by 2030. Edinburgh is also part of the P-CAN¹ network connecting researchers and decision makers, and fostering a culture of knowledge exchange between cities in their journeys to Achieving Net Zero. The Council Leader has acknowledged the importance of rapid action in response to the climate emergency and has emphasised that ‘the 2030 target should be adopted by everyone in the city – public, private sector and third sector’. In this respect, the Council, in collaboration with the University of Edinburgh and the Edinburgh Centre for Carbon Innovation, are in the process of developing a workplan that will outline the partnerships for creating a 2020-2030 strategy. This document will support the full climate economics report for Edinburgh produced by P-CAN at the Centre for Climate Change Economics & Policy for which there are several precedents.

¹ Place-based Climate Action Network

² Net Zero The UK’s contribution to stopping global warming. Committee on Climate Change, May 2019

What does the term ‘carbon neutral’ mean?

Carbon neutrality refers to achieving net zero emissions by eliminating greenhouse gases altogether or, more commonly, by balancing emissions output with removal through technical capture or sequestration. As defined by the Committee on Climate Change (CCC)², a net zero target requires ‘deep reductions in emissions, with any remaining sources offset by removals of emissions from the atmosphere (e.g. by afforestation). This removal may require either the purchase of carbon offsets or direct carbon removal through additional sequestration activities.

What is included in emissions accounting?

A key issue in this regard is setting and defining a clear boundary to our analysis, both geographically and through which sources of emissions are included in accounting frameworks. The geographical boundary of the Edinburgh as a city has been set at the boundary of the Local Authority (see below). This is principally due to the formatting of major energy, emissions and economic variables into Local Authority data groupings aiding the methodological consistency of our approach.

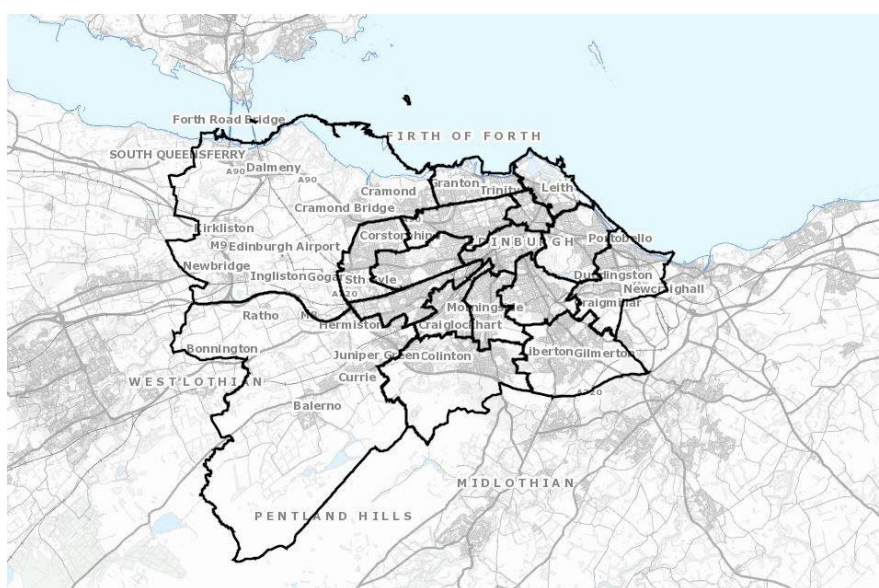


Figure.1: Edinburgh Geographical Boundary (Local Authority Level)

As the Introduction to this report states, we build on a methodology that considers the greenhouse gases (GHGs) covered by the Kyoto Protocol and converts these into one measure of emissions, CO₂e. This is a term for describing different greenhouse gases in a common unit. For any quantity and type of greenhouse gas, CO₂e signifies the amount of CO₂ which would have the equivalent global warming impact (‘warming potential’). Emissions can be expressed as CO₂e through warming potential multipliers; for example, if 1kg of methane is emitted this can be expressed as 25kg of CO₂e (1kg CH₄ * 25 = 25kg CO₂e¹). Our report uses CO₂e as a metric of emissions and therefore assumes that Edinburgh’s city-wide target will be measured consistently in these terms too.

Greenhouse Gas	Global Warming Potential (GWP)
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	1
Methane (CH ₄)	25
Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	298
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)	124-14,800
Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)	7,390-12,200
Sulfur hexafluoride (SF ₆)	22,800
Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃)	17,200

¹ Ecometrica (2012) ‘Greenhouse Gases: Primer’

Table.1: 7 Kyoto Greenhouse Gases and Equivalent Warming Potential (IPCC, 2007²)

As an internationally recognised framework for emissions accounting, the GHG Protocol for Cities (GHG Protocol, 2014³) recommends that the emissions sources accounted for cities are stated slightly differently from organisations and institutions and align in reference to the categories shown below. As the Introduction mentioned, our analysis follows a territorial methodology where Edinburgh’s sectoral emissions output for Scope-1 and Scope-2 are combined, but does not include Scope-3 (extra territorial emissions).

Scope	Definition
1	Emissions from sources located within the city boundary
2	Emissions occurring as a consequence of the use of grid-supplied electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling within the city boundary
3	All other emissions that occur outside the city boundary as a result of activities taking place within the city boundary

Table 2: Emission scope definitions for City Regions

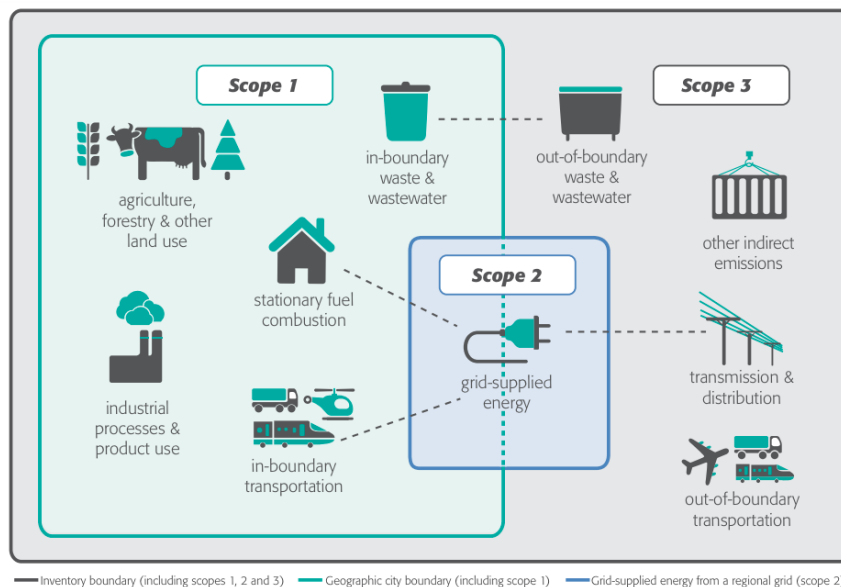


Figure.2: GHG Protocol City Emissions Scopes

The emissions sources included within this initial summary analysis are shown below in dotted-lines to the left; further iterations - and our full report - retain the capacity to include further sources of emissions (*inter alia* waste, land-use, and other sectors) shown on the right.

² IPCC (2007). IPCC Fourth Assessment Report: Climate Change 2007. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

³ GHG-Protocol Accounting & Reporting Standard for Cities (2014)

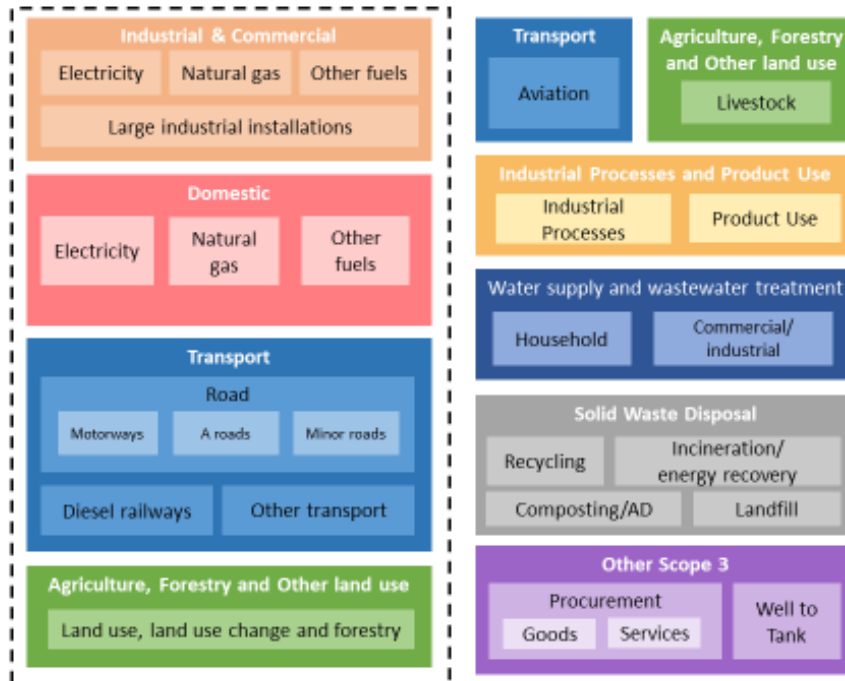


Figure.3: Emissions Sources Applicable to Edinburgh Analysis

Our approach, informed by the Stern methodology, proceeds according to the prescribed ‘BASIC’ scoping very similar to the subdivisions shown above (see Appendix for details of sources included) in BASIC method. The P-CAN team are currently conducting feasibility studies on data availability and model-development involved in BASIC+ sources (particularly Scope-3 involving waste, aviation, transport and processes) and a project-by-project basis accounting for Regional Deal developments pertinent to Edinburgh’s emissions trajectories; these do not form part of the following analysis.

The Local and Regional Carbon Dioxide Emissions Estimates for 2005–2017 for the City of Edinburgh as a whole, and Section 4 of the Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Reporting, provide an estimate of the contribution the three key public sectors in Edinburgh make towards emissions output:

- 1) City of Edinburgh Council (CHE)
- 2) NHS Lothian
- 3) Further and Higher Education (FHE)
(University of Edinburgh, Heriot-Watt & Napier Universities, Edinburgh College, SRUC)

These sources can bring about a high level representation of the contribution of different organisational emission sources in each sector. *Figure.4* below shows the contribution of the 3 organisations above in the transport sector and across all public, commercial and industrial building stock (this process is uncertain to analyse for domestic stock and has not been included here). In total the public sector is estimated to contribute approximately 12% of Edinburgh’s total emissions output; as shown below, The City of Edinburgh Council represent 10.00% and 1.01% of (A) public, commercial and industrial building stock and (B) transport sectoral emissions respectively (in total, approximately 83,000tCO₂).

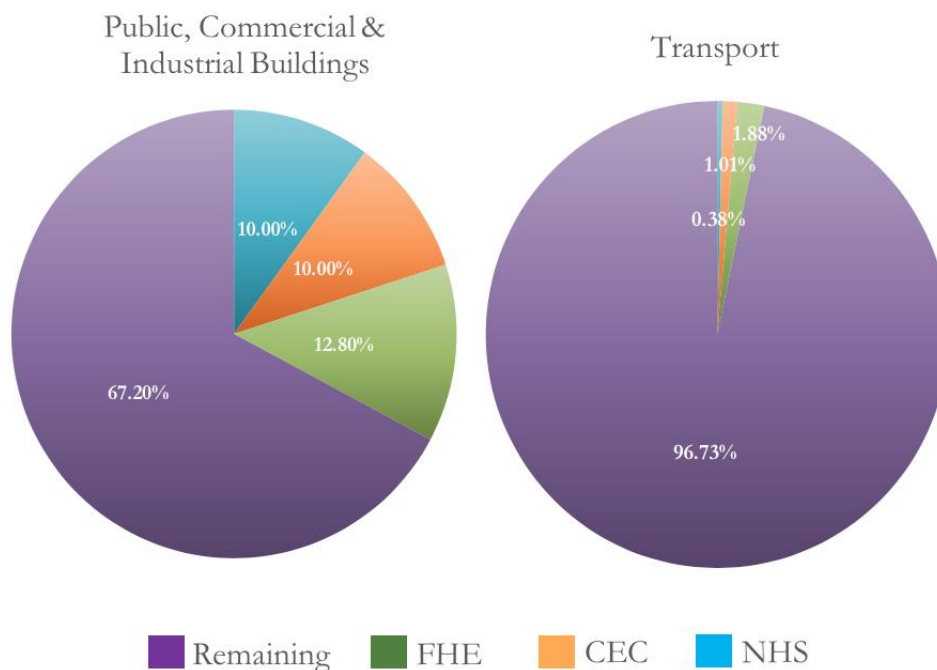


Figure 4: Proportion of Edinburgh's Emissions with Organisations (2017)

Again, it is important to remember that this representation does not form part of the following analysis and plays no part in the representation of investment requirements and emissions reductions in our analysis. These percentages are organisational contributions to emissions and the following analysis takes a city-wide perspective on the total requirements for emissions reductions and investments pooling all stakeholder groups together collectively. It is, however, useful to have an understanding of the approximate proportion of emissions that The City of Edinburgh Council are responsible for in the grand scheme of outputs for the city as a whole - and remain aware of this as the following summary report progresses.

Approach to the Analysis

Drawing on modelling techniques that were developed by the Centre for Climate Change Economics & Policy¹ and have been employed in multiple cities around the UK and in more than a dozen global cities, this analysis draws on both national and local information and data to understand the economics of climate action in Edinburgh². The analysis proceeds in three steps:

First, data is collected to understand the landscape of energy use and emissions in Edinburgh, both in recent years and into the future. This involves understanding trends in both population and the economy in Edinburgh, as well as the state of current building stock and transport networks, using local and national data to project how these might change in the future. Second, a long list of the possible actions to reduce energy use and carbon emissions in the domestic, commercial, industrial, and transport sectors is refined for the local context; during this process some actions that are not locally relevant are removed

¹ Gouldson AP, Colenbrander S, Sudmant A, McAnulla F, Kerr N, Sakai P, Hall S, Papargyropoulou E, Kuylenstierna J. 2015. Exploring the Economic Case for Climate Action in Cities. *Global Environmental Change*. **35**, pp. 93-105

² Available from: <http://www.climatesmartcities.org/>

whilst other new actions are added. Following this, the economic case for and the carbon impacts of actions are assessed individually using local costs and potential rates of deployment. Finally, actions are combined into scenarios to understand the extent to which the city as a whole can reduce energy use and carbon emissions. These scenarios take into consideration the complex interactions between measures, and between sectors.

Three scenarios are then developed. The 'Cost-Effective' scenario includes the set of profitable actions with a positive net present value, meaning their benefits more than offset their costs over their lifetime with discounting incorporated. The 'Cost-Neutral' scenario generates the largest carbon savings without generating a net cost; here, the benefits of all the measures equal their costs, so that the net present value is approximately zero. Finally, the 'Technical-Potential' scenario includes all measures that could generate carbon savings, regardless of their costs and benefits. While the economic case for this scenario is assessed, the scenario itself reflects what could technically be done to cut energy use and carbon emissions across the city of Edinburgh in the sectors presented here.

Our analysis includes both Scope-1 emissions, meaning those emitted by using fossil fuels within the city, and Scope-2 emissions that come from the use of energy within the city. Together, these are known as territorial emissions. For this analysis, we exclude Scope-3 emissions, or those emissions that come from the supply of goods and services consumed in the city, minus the emissions from goods and services produced in the city but consumed elsewhere. It is important to note that there are certain sources of emissions that this summary report does not currently build into its analysis, including the aviation sector. These emissions are known as consumption-based or extra-territorial emissions and are a significant source of Edinburgh's total CO_{2e} output but are complex in their modelling and presentation. Further analysis and our final report have the capacity to extend sectoral analysis of Scope-1 and Scope-2 emissions to waste and other sectors, but they are not considered here as the vast majority of territorial emissions are contained within the following sectors.

Importantly, this executive summary does not present the portfolio of recommended investments and interventions analysed on an attributional basis; there is no 'filter' here that discerns which assets The City of Edinburgh Council (or any other organisation situated within the city Local Authority) has control over. As such it represents a **high level, city-wide perspective** on the necessary suite of actions to decarbonise Edinburgh as an economy and society. Organisations and institutions across the city will necessarily have to increase present levels of collaboration, strategy formation and data-collection in efforts towards these targets; the full form of this analysis may help serve as an object document informing the 'pooled' efforts of stakeholders across the city.

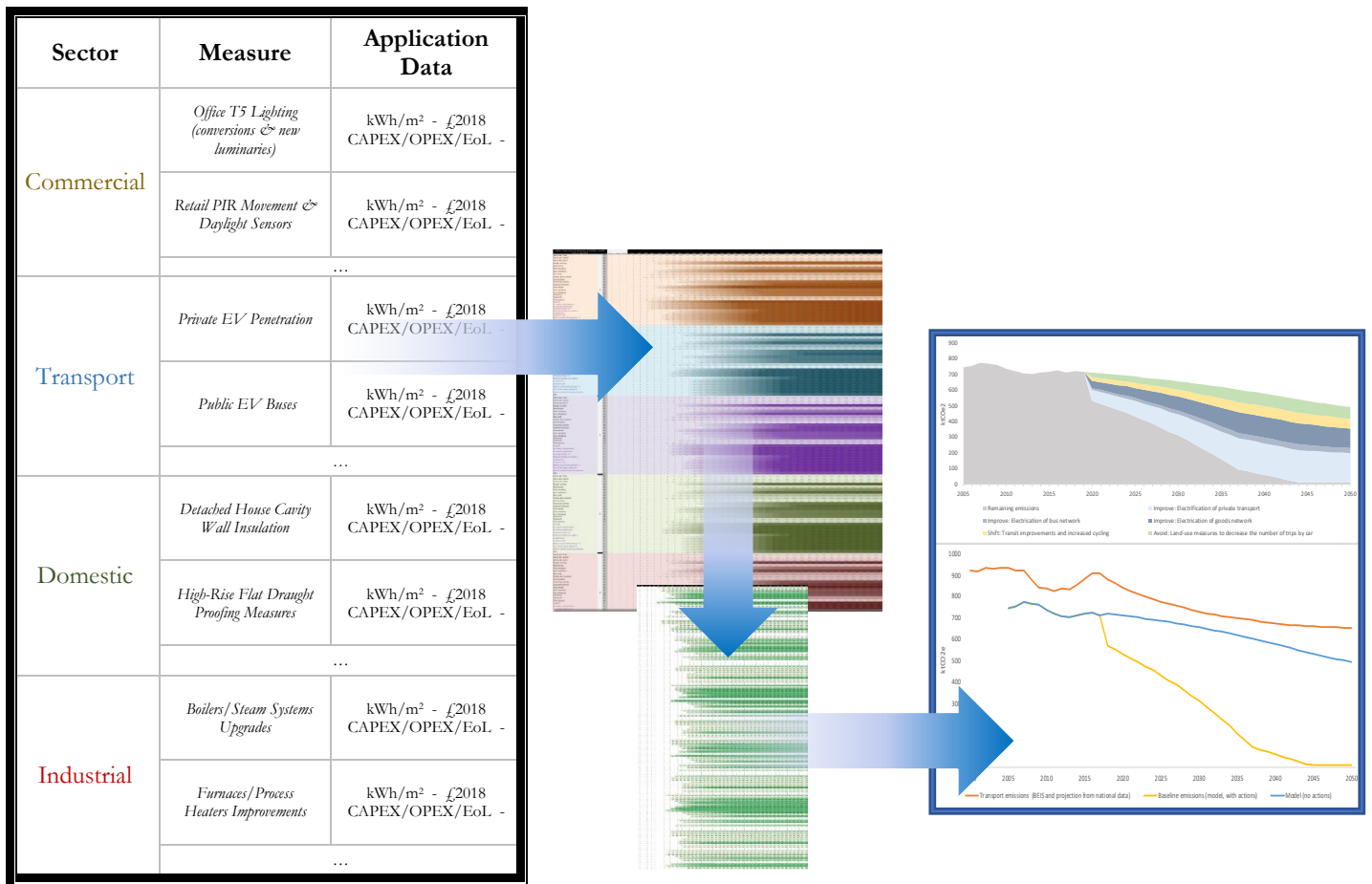


Figure.5: Methodology Overview

The figure above displays, at a high level, the methodology applied in this analysis. First, thorough evaluation of many hundreds of application-specific interventions was undertaken to develop data on what each measure will institute in energy savings (across several energy vectors), and the costs involved in its application and lifecycle. Next, lifecycle energy and cost savings are applied to reliable projections for market prices, costs, energy vector by type, emissions factor by source, and a variety of other economic and environmental variables over time. The ongoing productivity and savings of each intervention can then be then ‘scaled-up’ to the local conditions for deployment potential and place-specific penetration available in Edinburgh’s context – the number of houses (by type) recommended a certain measure year-on-year, area of commercial building judged suitable, possible percentage mode-shift in transport journeys, etc. This process enables the carbon savings attributable to each intervention (specific to Edinburgh) to be aggregated into the sectoral, and ultimately city-wide outputs, seen below.

Baseline Emissions: Sources and Targets

Our analysis shows that annual territorial emissions peaked in Edinburgh at 4.23MtCO₂e in 2001. Largely as a result of decarbonisation of the electricity grid, improving vehicle efficiencies and reduced energy use in homes and offices, this baseline has declined by 40.3% in the period between 2001 and 2019 where output reaches 2.51MtCO₂e. However, this rate of decrease is expected to diminish in the near future and without further action at the national or local levels, Edinburgh will not meet its carbon reduction targets. Edinburgh's target of net-zero emissions by 2030 will be missed by approximately 2.23 MtCO₂e, and the hard-target of net-zero emissions by 2037 will be missed by 2.14 MtCO₂e. In short, without significant additions of local actions the 'Business as Usual' projections hold Edinburgh to a course far off-target from the net zero aims.

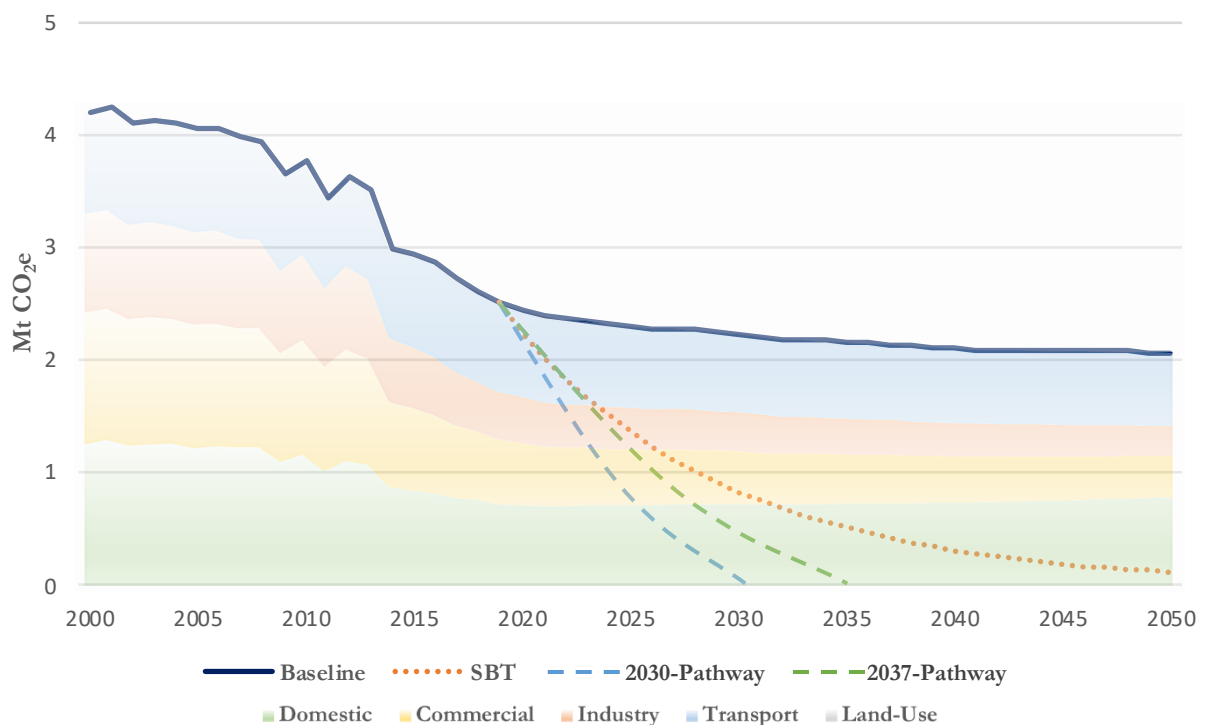


Figure.6: Baseline & Sectoral Emissions with Future Target Pathways

Baseline emissions (shown in *Figure.6* above in **dark blue**) aggregate Edinburgh's sectoral emissions from Scopes 1 & 2 on an annual basis (shown in shaded areas). They demonstrate an overall downward trend which flattens beyond 2030.

In contrast to the baseline, three future target pathways are presented above. A 'Science Based Target' (SBT) for Edinburgh is shown in **dotted-orange**, which projects Edinburgh's per capita contribution over time towards the IPCC's recommended target of a 66.7% chance of avoiding 1.5C warming in global temperatures^A. It provides context to the scale of emissions reductions required at a global level. The **blue** and **green** dashed lines display projected emissions-pathways following Edinburgh's 2030 and 2037

net-zero targets. Visually, all three target-pathways provide a useful illustration of how far cross-sectoral decarbonisation in Edinburgh must intensify and of how ambitious the 2030 and 2037 targets are in absolute terms.

As mentioned above, between 2001 and 2019 the decarbonisation of Edinburgh’s electricity supply has been a major contributor to overall emissions reductions; in fact, year on year percentage reductions in emissions from electricity supply are approximately 5 times greater than from any of the sectors considered in this report. Much of the progress in decarbonising Edinburgh has ultimately been achieved through this largely exogenous process, despite the many significant initiatives in sustainability across the city.

Edinburgh’s Baseline Emissions:

Edinburgh’s baseline emissions have declined by **40.3%** since 2001 to **2.51MtCO₂e** in 2019.

On this baseline Edinburgh will still emit **2.23MtCO₂e** in 2030 and **2.14MtCO₂e** in 2037.

In 2019, the transport sector represented the largest sectoral contribution to emissions in Edinburgh, followed by the domestic and commercial sectors (see *Figure.7* below).

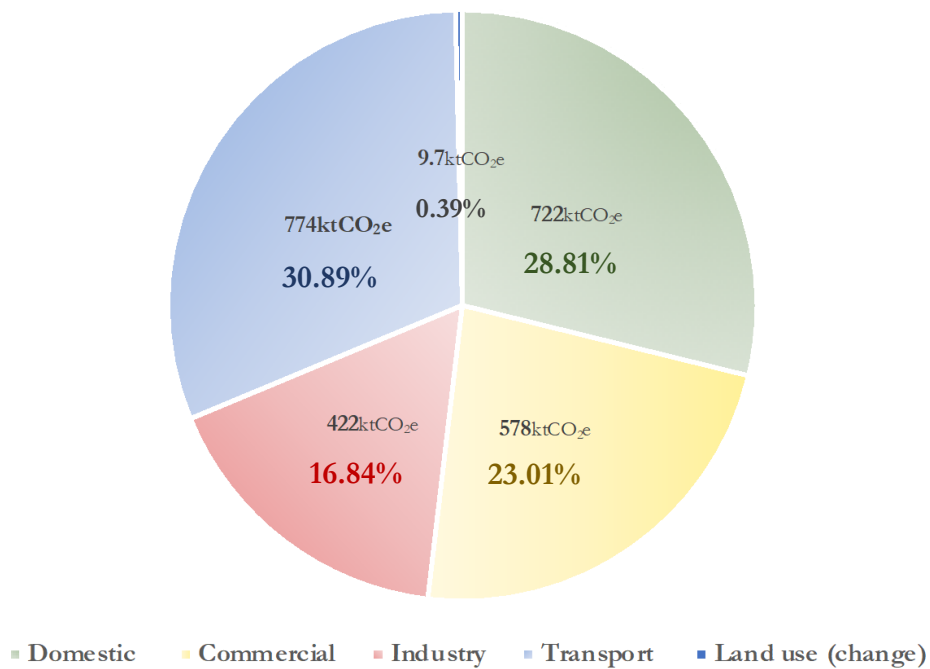


Figure.7: Source of Emissions in 2019 by Sector

For the purposes of this summary report, the focus of modelling has been on the **Domestic, Commercial, Transport** and **Industrial** sectors only. A full report potentially including additional sectors (*inter alia* Waste, Aviation, Land-Use, etc.) will proceed this draft analysis; the four sectors comprising Edinburgh’s proposed carbon-reduction scenarios here represent the bulk of Scope 1 & 2 emissions in absolute terms, and as such the primary focus of efforts on decarbonisation.

The Potential for Reducing Carbon Emissions

Looking forward, our results show that the Edinburgh could substantially reduce its energy use and carbon emissions. More specifically, we forecast that by 2030 Edinburgh could reduce its 2019 levels of emissions by:

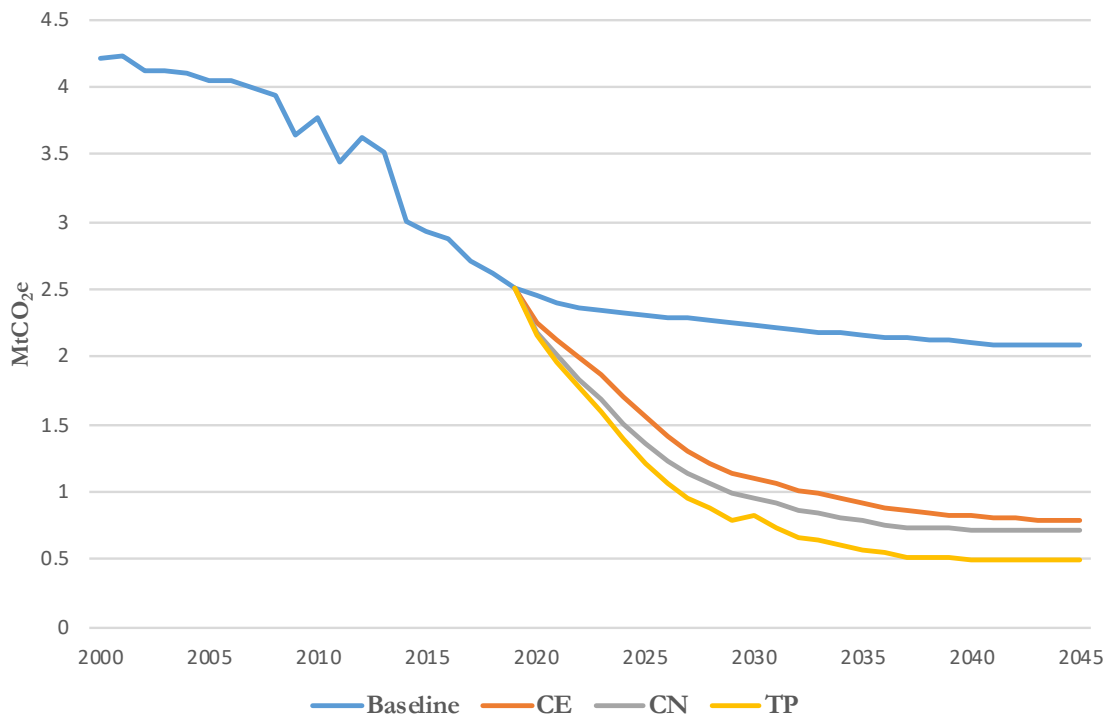


Figure 8: Edinburgh's Emissions Under Baseline and Carbon-reduction Scenarios

— 55.91% through **Cost-Effective (CE)** investments that would pay for themselves (on commercial terms) over their lifetimes. This would require an overall city-wide investment of £3.976 billion over the next 11 years, with these investments generating average annual savings of £550.173 million, paying back the investment in 7.455 years before generating further savings for the lifetime of the measures.

— 61.83% through **Cost-Neutral (CN)** investments that could be realised at no net cost to the city's economy if the savings from Cost-Effective measures were captured and re-invested in further low Carbon measures. This would require a city-wide investment of £7.492 billion over the next 11 years, with these investments generating average annual savings of £566.285 million, paying back the investment in 12.538 years before generating further savings for the lifetimes of measures.

— 67.230% with the exploitation of the full **Technical-Potential (TP)** of the different measures. This would require a city-wide investment of at least £8.135 billion over the next 11 years generating approximate annual savings of £586.990 million, paying back the investment in 16.142 years and

providing further savings over the lifetime of the measures. Even in this ambitious scenario, though, there remains a shortfall of around 821ktCO_{2e} in 2030 that needs to be mitigated by ‘stretch options’ - innovative new sectoral technologies, processes and efficiencies that are presently unavailable (or unreliable) to model here.

These results represent ambitious and internationally significant levels of investment into low-carbon and energy efficiency measures at city level, spanning several hundred separate interventions evaluated at similarly ambitious levels of penetration into each sector.

Reducing Sectoral Carbon Emissions

It is important to note that the results above represent the aggregation of sectoral outputs, and particular aspects of Edinburgh’s economy and landscape are less obscured by evaluating each of the four sectors on its own terms; our final report will outline this sectoral breakdown in higher granularity. See *page-16* for an overview and data on the performance of each sector.

Domestic Sector:

We find that Edinburgh’s domestic sector remains (in relative terms) recalcitrant to emissions reductions efforts. Scotland’s overall reliance on natural gas for heating provisions – and lack of substantive phasing and investment into the electrification and ‘pooling’ of heating resources – mean that provision of heat across the 8 domestic property categories modelled here is a consistent contributor to overall emissions. Cost-Effective and Cost-Neutral measures such as high efficiency combination boilers, insulation (wall, loft and floor) and thermostatic controls all reduce emissions significantly; there is however, a natural intrinsic emissions ‘floor’ to domestic heating without significant evolution in the sector.

The unique composition of Edinburgh's built environment also presents a challenge to decarbonisation. With approximately ¼ of Scotland's protected historic domestic building stock in-use, Edinburgh presents limits to the technical applicability of many cost effective energy-efficiency and energy production technologies. Indeed, 47.64% and 73.71% of domestic stock in Edinburgh was built before 1950 and 1985 respectively, inhibiting EPC recommendations for upgrades that could limit emissions attributable to heating provisions. For example, far less than half of domestic properties in Edinburgh can be applied effectively with cavity-wall, loft or floor insulation forms; 59.70% of properties currently have no wall insulation.

In respect to the high capital, land and infrastructural investments linked to property, the domestic modelling here has been evaluated with 'phasing' programmes of interventions across stock that roll-out portfolios of energy efficiency measures realistically and in respect to Edinburgh's housing and population projections; this phasing delays the absolute annual emissions reductions in the domestic sector slightly. In addition to this, discounting rates applied to this portfolio of investments are realistically applied to future energy savings in respect to the varying capital intensity and property-application of 217 separate interventions.

At around 2030 there is a significant 'dropping off' of emissions reductions modelled, both in the nationally-derived baseline, and in our carbon-reduction scenarios. This is a combination of many factors (projected increases in absolute house numbers, relative stagnation in gas emissions factors, etc.) but is largely attributable to the realisation of all eminently available efficiency gains in heating and lighting provisions. Whilst out with the scope of this summary report to detail, many of Edinburgh's characteristics contribute to this function: Edinburgh has a low-density domestic sector (55% the population density and 53% the property density of Glasgow); a protected and significant historic property stock; a dominant reliance on natural gas for heat.

Commercial Sector:

The commercial sector – referring here to the stock of public and commercial buildings in Edinburgh - has a lower emissions output than the domestic sector in absolute terms, and can also be seen as a more fertile ground for cost effective interventions in energy efficiency and small scale microgeneration of heat and electricity resources. This analysis considered the near-entirety of Edinburgh's office stock, retail, industrial/warehouse and non-retail commercial buildings, along with hotels/accommodation, healthcare facilities, educational facilities and leisure/community centre building types. Whereas there remains a high proportion of historic & protected building stock in-use within the public and commercial sector (in a national context), this does not exert the same cost-implications or represent as high a percentage of total floorspace as in Edinburgh's domestic sector.

Emissions Reduction Scenarios:

Through measures that pay for themselves over their lifetimes, Edinburgh can mitigate:

56% of annual emissions saving **£550M** per year in energy costs.

Through measures that maximise potential for emissions reductions, Edinburgh can mitigate:

67% of annual emissions saving **£587M** per year in energy costs.

Where our analysis of Edinburgh's domestic sector takes a property-level evaluation (each property is the unit of analysis for interventions), the public and commercial buildings sector is evaluated by area floorspace across 11 building types and a total portfolio of 219 separate measures. Across the sector, improvements to building fabric and air-tightness, along with significant investments in cooling system efficiencies across Edinburgh's office and retail space, contribute to a number of highly cost- and carbon-efficient measures across the sector.

Only 27.04% of Edinburgh's 1.85M m² office floorspace has been built since the year 2000, and as such ingrained with construction and fabric technology with inherently improved cooling and heating characteristics. In contrast, this analysis has found that there remains significant scope for technologically and economically efficient investments in heating and cooling in the remaining 39.65% of floorspace built since 1950. Measures such as SFP2.0l/s, chilled-beam components and chiller mechanisms are all highly efficient investments in reducing the Edinburgh's commercial emissions over time. Additionally, improvements to building fabric and air-tightness measures across the sector could realise high levels of emissions reductions over time and yield reliable returns through energy cost savings.

Transport Sector:

Transport, as is the case at a national level in Scotland, remains an obstinate source of emissions; we find that the sector presents nearly one-third of the total emissions considered in this methodology. Despite this, our analysis finds that up to 73% reductions in present emissions levels are possible with an ambitious programme of investment and public engagement. This involves adding over 2,000 electric vehicles to the private road network on an annual basis, implementing aggressive standards on maximum vehicle emissions standards across built-up areas and the city centre, and rapidly phasing-up systems of mode shift between transport types. For example, we find that it is possible to increase the passenger kilometres travelled by private electric vehicle to 28% of car use in Edinburgh by 2037 whilst increasing the electrification of 'vehicle kilometres' by van and HGV in the city by approximately 13%. Our programme specifies various measures such as increases in the work-days per person spent working from home (increased to a maximum of 1 per week in some scenarios) and increasing the percentage of trips made by bus and bicycle (c. 10% increase in mode share) and directly modelling the effects these changes have on 'car trips avoided'.

It is important to note that the modelling of demand reduction from fossil-fuel driven transport modes has a profound and (often) highly cost effective impact on the function of emissions reductions over time in Edinburgh. The emissions factors applied to the transport sector are representative of particulates and non-CO₂ greenhouse gases that usually exert a far greater 'radiative forcing' effect than carbon dioxide per unit energy consumed, and hence contribute hugely toward overall emissions reduction pathways.

See *Figure.9* overleaf for an immediate visual demonstration of how Edinburgh's particular characteristics in each sector contribute towards starkly different programmes of investment and carbon-reductions over time.

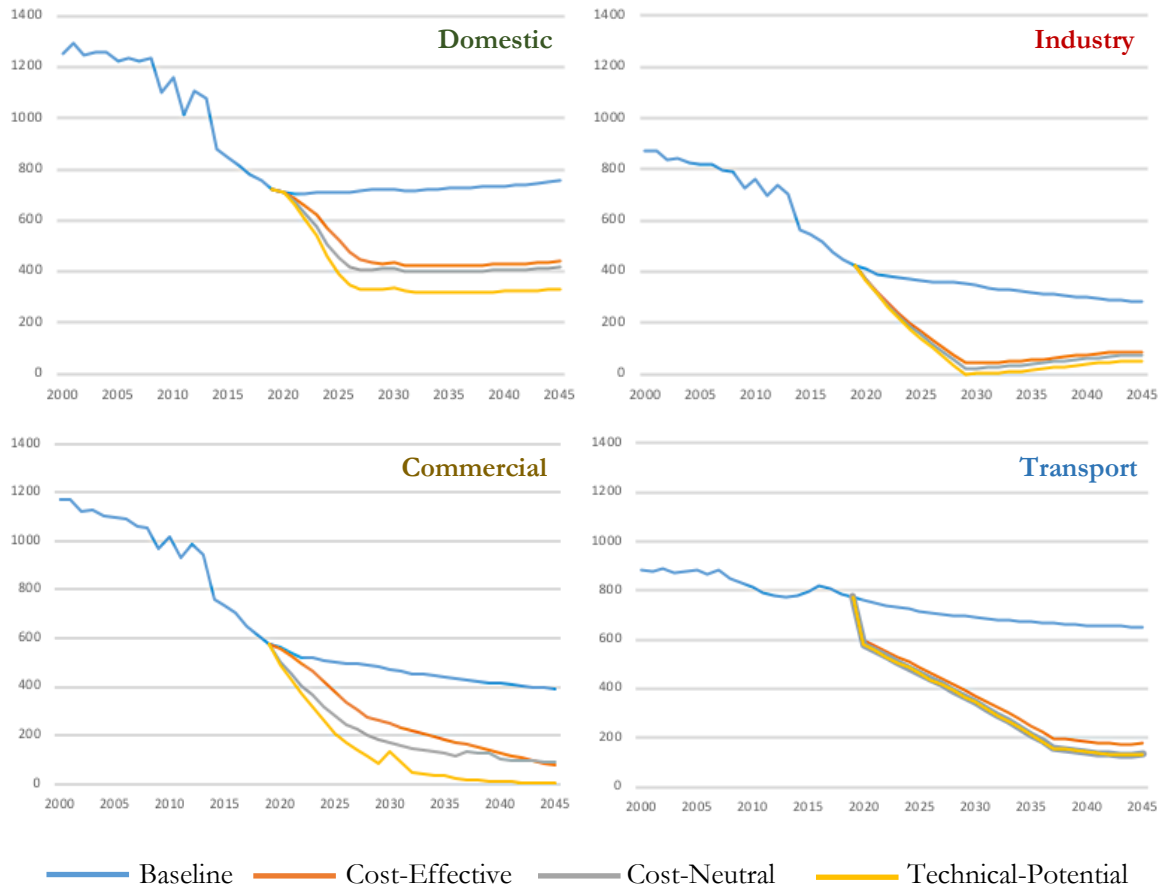


Figure.9: Edinburgh's Sectoral Emissions Under Baseline and Carbon-reduction Scenarios

Sector	Carbon Reduction Scenario	% Reduction in Present Emissions by 2030	% Reduction in Present Emissions by 2037
Domestic	Cost-Effective	39.04%	39.99%
	Cost-Neutral	41.97%	43.12%
	Technical-Potential	52.84%	54.60%
Commercial	Cost-Effective	55.31%	70.96%
	Cost-Neutral	66.04%	74.28%
	Technical-Potential	72.11%	96.73%
Industry	Cost-Effective	88.62%	83.02%
	Cost-Neutral	93.72%	87.27%
	Technical-Potential	99.83%	93.34%
Transport	Cost-Effective	37.77%	67.17%
	Cost-Neutral	40.64%	73.00%
	Technical-Potential	40.64%	73.00%

Table.3: Edinburgh's Possible Percentage Reductions in Sectoral Emissions in 2030 and 2037

The Scale of Challenge and Key Performance Indicators

It is important to note that the figures for deployment employed in this analysis are informed by multiple reliable sources determining the technical and practical scope for application of each intervention. Built-environment measures are guided by EPC recommendation percentages for each sub-category of sectoral building stock; transport values for penetration are informed by thorough literature review and previous analyses determining the latent capacity of urban transport infrastructures for decarbonising measures. The following table gives a small, general sense of the scale of deployment that our carbon-reduction scenarios envisage in practical terms **by the year 2037**:

Sector	Measure	Total Disaggregated Addition
Commercial	<i>T5 Lighting (conversions & new luminaries)</i>	1.926M m ² *
	<i>PIR Movement & Daylight Sensors</i>	2.132M m ² *
	<i>Solar PV Installations</i>	1.511M m ² *
	<i>Air tightness & Building Fabric Improvements</i>	1.132M m ² *
Transport	<i>Private EV Penetration</i>	38,633 (2,273 per year)
	<i>EV Buses</i>	3,391 (199 per year)
Domestic	<i>Cavity Wall Insulation</i>	22,278 homes
	<i>Draught Proofing Measures</i>	142,965 homes
	<i>Low Energy Lighting Provisions</i>	129,531 homes
Industrial	<i>Boilers/ Steam Systems Upgrades</i>	13 measures **
	<i>Furnaces/ Process Heaters Improvements</i>	7 measures **
	<i>Cooling & Refrigeration Upgrades</i>	7 measures **
	<i>Motor-driven Equipment Upgrades</i>	38 measures **

*Applies to GLA floorarea serviced by measure and not area of intervention itself

** Applied city-wide involving 72 separate industrial processes

Table.4: Selection of KPIs Working Towards 2037 Carbon-reduction Pathways

This is only a small sample of the scale of deployment required across hundreds of interventions, properties, and transport modes, achievable only through the combined efforts of multiple stakeholder groups (including the City of Edinburgh Council). In short, there is a hugely ambitious scale – and urgency – with which the recommended portfolio of cross-sectoral interventions must be instituted to even approximate an emissions reduction scenario close to the net zero targets for 2030 and 2037. Whilst the opportunities outlined here are all feasible and ‘win-wins’ for stakeholder groups across the city, they will require near-immediate and unequivocal support from institutions and the public.

Emissions-reduction Scenario	Cost per Tonne (£2018/tCO _{2e}) ¹
Cost-Effective scenario	-£125.53
Cost-Neutral scenario	-£44.21
Technical-Potential scenario	-£2.58

Table.5: Summary of Emissions-Reduction Costs at City-Scale

We predict that to meet its carbon reduction target for 2030, Edinburgh would have to at a minimum exploit the full technical potential of all of the energy efficiency and low-carbon options identified in this report, and also hope that a significant number of new options become available before 2030. Of course it is possible that new measures will be developed and become marketable in this period, along with new ways of unlocking existing potential, but this does highlight the scale of ambition that will be needed if Edinburgh is to meet its targets.

Scale of Challenge:

In order to maximise reductions of emissions in Edinburgh:

over **2,000 electric cars** need to be added to our roads every year

130,000 homes need to have energy efficient lighting fitted

over **1Mm²** of commercial floorspace needs **fabric improvements**

¹ Discount rate applied to portfolio of measures averages approx. 5%. Arithmetic mean of cost per tonne applied across city-wide portfolio between sectors. Cost per tonne varies enormously across measures, hence the 3 programmes of carbon-reduction scenario outlined here (CE, CN & TP). Full analysis including discount-sensitivity programmes on application- and measure-specific basis will be outlined in full report.

Ranking Cost and Carbon Effective Options

The unique attributes of Edinburgh’s building stock, transport network and socioeconomic demographics lead to a set of key opportunities for reducing emissions and generating economic returns. Among those opportunities to reduce emissions, heating and cooling in domestic, public and commercial buildings represent two of the areas with the largest potential. Among the opportunities where reducing carbon emissions generates net economic returns for investors, insulation of domestic buildings, investments in energy-efficient appliances and investments in the cooling of commercial buildings were found to present the largest opportunities, along with electrification of private car transportation in the city. A more explicit breakdown of these opportunities will be provided in the full version of this report – again, these measures are evaluated at city-level and not in respect to any individual organisation/institution.

Carbon Effectiveness	Potential Aggregated Carbon Savings	Category	Measure
Highly Effective	>2.4 Mt CO ₂	Domestic Insulation Improvements	<i>Cavity-Wall</i>
			<i>External Wall</i>
			<i>Floor & Suspended Floor</i>
			<i>Internal Wall</i>
			<i>Loft & Loft Top-Up</i>
		Domestic Heating Provisions & Controls	<i>High-Efficiency Combination Boilers</i>
			<i>Air-Source Heat Pumps</i>
			<i>Thermostatic Radiator Valves</i>
		Commercial Cooling Mechanisms	<i>Thermostat Controls</i>
			<i>SFP2.0l/s</i>
			<i>Passive Chilled Beams</i>
		Office Building Stock Fabric Condition	<i>Chiller CoP5.4</i>
			<i>Fabric Improvements</i>
Transport Electrification	<i>Air Tightness Improvements</i>		
	<i>Private-EV Penetration (100% in 2037)</i>		
Very effective	880kt to 2.3Mt CO ₂	Domestic Electricity/Heat Demand Reductions	<i>Turning Unnecessary Lighting Off</i>
			<i>Reducing Internal Temperature by 1C</i>
			<i>A++ Rated Cold Appliances</i>
			<i>A+ Wet Appliances</i>
		Commercial Heating Provisions	<i>Air-Source Heat Pumps</i>
		Domestic Lighting	<i>Low Energy Lighting</i>

Table.6: Summary of Most Carbon-Effective Interventions at City-Scale

Cost Effectiveness	Potential Cost Savings	Category	Measure
Highly Effective	>250 £,2018M	Domestic Building Stock Insulation	<i>Cavity-Wall</i>
			<i>Loft & Loft Top-Up</i>
		Domestic Demand Reductions	<i>A++ Rated Cold Appliances</i>
			<i>A+ Wet Appliances</i>
			<i>A Rated Ovens</i>
			<i>Induction Hubs</i>
			<i>Low Energy Lighting</i>
		Commercial Building Stock Improvements	<i>SFP2.0l/s</i>
			<i>Chiller CoP5.4</i>
			<i>Air Tightness</i>
			<i>Fabric Improvements</i>
			<i>Low Energy Retail & Office Cooling Systems</i>
		Domestic Heating Provisions & Controls	<i>High-Efficiency Combination Boilers</i>
			<i>Heat Pumps</i>
			<i>Thermostatic Valve Controls</i>
<i>Tank Insulation</i>			
Moderately Effective	<25 £,2018M	Domestic Electricity/Heat Demand Reductions	<i>Turning Unnecessary Lighting Off</i>
			<i>Reducing Internal Temperature by 1C</i>
			<i>A++ Rated Cold Appliances</i>
			<i>A+ Wet Appliances</i>
		Commercial Building Stock Heating Provisions	<i>Air-Source Heat Pumps</i>
		Domestic Lighting	<i>Low Energy Lighting</i>
		Transport Electrification	<i>Private-EV Penetration (100% in 2037)</i>
			<i>Electric Bus Penetration</i>
		Industrial Processes & Equipment	<i>Pumping Equipment Upgrades</i>
			<i>Compressed Air Systems</i>
			<i>Fan Improvements</i>
			<i>Boilers and Steam Piping Upgrades</i>
Commercial and Domestic Fabric	<i>Draught Proofing Measures</i>		

Table.7: Summary of Most Cost-Effective Interventions at City-Scale

Impact on Energy Bills

We calculate that Edinburgh currently spends approximately £830M on energy each year, representing approximately 4.17% of city GVA*; furthermore, we estimate that by 2030 Edinburgh’s ‘energy bill’ will rise to £1.027B, and £1.194B in 2037. Given the precariousness of global fossil-fuel markets (and the inherent benefits brought about by commercial resource efficiency) these are extraordinarily large values that are largely exported every year from the city economy.

Fuel Type	GWh Demand (2017)	Energy Expenditure (£2018M)
Coal & Solid Fuels	8.395	831.12
Manufactured Fuels	7.301	
Petroleum Products	2965.588	
Gas	4684.348	
Electricity	2230.554	
Bioenergy & Wastes	79.280	
<i>Total</i>	<i>9975.466</i>	

Table.8: Edinburgh’s City-Scale Energy Consumption & Expenditure

Through evaluating population projections, BEIS data on energy consumption and markets over time, and several other sources, we find that:

- With investment in **Cost-Effective** measures at city-scale, the 2030 annual energy bill could be reduced by over £532M, or £953 per capita based on population projections over time.
- With investment in **Cost-Neutral** measures at city-scale, the 2030 annual energy bill could be reduced by over £535M, or £959 per capita based on population projections over time.
- With investment in the full range of **Technical-Potential** interventions at city-scale, the 2030 annual energy bill could be reduced by over £597M, or £1,070 per capita based on population projections over time.

This indicates that the City of Edinburgh could significantly enhance its energy security through investments in energy efficiency and low-carbon options.

* BEIS data on 2017 final energy-consumption by City of Edinburgh local authority used in conjunction with BEIS Annex-M energy prices by year (2017). Costs inflated using compounded economic growth factors to 2019 values; final energy-consumption extended by linear function and in correlation with Local Authority growth from 2017-19.

Impacts on Employment

Investments in low-carbon options in Edinburgh would have wider effects on the local economy. In particular, a substantial body of research has shown that investment in a low-carbon economy can generate new employment opportunities². Using established employment multipliers based on sector-specific investment outcomes, we find that:

- Investments in **Cost-Effective** measures between 2018 and 2030 would generate nearly 7,300 years of extra employment in the city of Edinburgh³.

- Investment in Cost-Neutral measures would generate more than 16,000 years of extra employment across Edinburgh.

- Investment in Edinburgh’s maximum **Technical-Potential** for interventions would generate more than 18,000 years of extra employment in Edinburgh.

Employment Generation:

Investing in these low-carbon interventions at city-scale could generate between **7,000** and **18,000** new years of employment in Edinburgh.

Within the overall time span until Scotland’s binding 2045 net-zero emissions target, these figures could translate to the direct positive externality from investment of **292, 642** or **723** permanent positions within Edinburgh’s economy. It is important to note that changes in labour market conditions, technologies and the specifics of individual investments mean that these figures, while appropriate at a high level, cannot be applied to specific interventions rather than generalised sectors.

	Domestic	Industry	Transport	Commercial	Total
Cost-Effective investments	2,988	830	2,723	750	7,291
Cost-Neutral investments	4,984	2,085	5,816	3,169	16,054
Technical-Potential investments	6,430	4,593	5,062	1,980	18,065

² Blyth, W., Gross, R., Speirs, J., Sorrell, S., Nicholls, J., Dorgan, A., & Hughes, N. (2014). Low carbon jobs: The evidence for net job creation from policy support for energy efficiency and renewable energy. *London: UK Energy Research Centre*.

³ These are net jobs, after internalising losses within energy sectors; they include local jobs only, assumed to be 50% of the total employment generated.

⁵ (Overleaf) Von Stechow, C., McCollum, D., Riahi, K., Minx, J. C., Kriegler, E., Van Vuuren, D. P., ... & Mirasgedis, S. (2015). Integrating global climate change mitigation goals with other sustainability objectives: a synthesis. *Annual Review of Environment and Resources*, 40, 363-394.

Table.9: Net Jobs (years of employment) Created 2020-2030

Conclusions and Recommendations

From their peak in 2001, Edinburgh's emissions from using fossil fuels and electricity have declined 40.3%, or 6.12% per year on a per capita basis. This reduction, whilst undeniably a positive trend, is largely attributable to three factors: (1) exogenous decarbonisation of the national electricity grid, (2) improved energy efficiency in homes and vehicles, and (3) changes in the economic composition and social demography within Edinburgh. Looking forward to 2030, Edinburgh's emissions are projected to decline only modestly, with the economy and population growing substantially. Our analysis shows that Edinburgh could do more, that positive actions could generate significant economic benefits, and that *ceteris paribus* Edinburgh will need to rapidly and profoundly intensify investments in low-carbon technologies and energy efficiency if it is to meet its emissions targets.

Cost-Effective actions could reduce expenditure on energy by more than £532M in 2030 and generate hundreds of new long term jobs – many in areas that require specialised skills and that are well paid. Adoption of the energy saving and low-carbon options investigated here could also generate a large set of additional social, environmental and economic benefits, such as improved public health, reduced energy poverty and improved economic productivity. Investments in all of the Cost-Neutral and Technically-Possible measures would provide a smaller economic return, but could result in even greater reductions in expenditure on energy, larger numbers of new jobs, and an even greater impact on public health, energy poverty, and economic productivity.

Our results also demonstrate that Edinburgh can feasibly work towards its contribution to national (Scottish and UK) carbon reduction targets at low cost. At a national scale Scotland has evolved policy from UK commitments to 80% emissions reductions by 2050 from 1990 levels, to net-neutrality in 2045 guided by similarly progressed 5-year Carbon budgets. Whilst significant challenges remain in developing programmes of investment toward this goal, Edinburgh remains well placed to realise rapid cross-sectoral decarbonisation within the next 10 years through the portfolio of investments outlined here. This would leave the city economy in an appropriate stage of efficiency to plan and take future, more profound actions towards a net-zero target.

Meeting the more ambitious emissions targets set in conjunction with the declaration of a 'climate emergency', however, may be more challenging. Edinburgh's 2030 net zero emissions target would require in excess of 821ktCO_{2e} reductions beyond those identified in the maximum Technical-Potential scenario outlined here. To put this shortfall in context, it is greater than the current emissions outputs from Edinburgh's entire transport sector, and only marginally smaller than all industrial and commercial emissions in Edinburgh *combined*. Further reductions in emissions could be achieved with greater coordination between national government, businesses and citizens of Edinburgh, and other local authorities and regions. Emissions from commuters to Edinburgh from the central belt could be reduced if the regional transport network were improved, and minor changes in the emissions intensity of

electricity and gas networks could substantially influence emissions in Edinburgh, but are only possible at the national level.

The challenge Edinburgh faces in meeting its 2030 target also emphasises the need for carbon reduction strategies to be dynamic and ongoing processes. Technological change will bring new options for reducing emissions, and may lower the cost of existing options. In the transport sector the effect of technological change on the price of electric vehicles is one area that could have a dramatic impact on emissions, as could the adoption of novel heating systems involving pooled resources and potential Hydrogen use within the city's domestic and commercial sectors. These new approaches, however, would benefit enormously from the investment stimulated and pathways forged by the lower risk, win-win measures outlined in this report.

Edinburgh needs to act – *swiftly* and *decisively* – if it is going to realise the economic, social and environmental potential of a low-Carbon transition.

Appendix: Example Table of Measures Considered

<p>Domestic Sector</p>	<p>Wind turbines (5-20kW); Photovoltaic generation; Biomass boilers; Electronic products; ICT products; Integrated digital TVs; Reduced standby consumption; Reduce heating for washing machines; A++ rated cold appliances; A-rated ovens; Efficient lighting; A-rated condensing boiler; Insulate primary pipework; Glazing – old double to new double; Uninsulated cylinder to high performance; Glazing – single to new; Insulated doors; Reduce household heating by 10C; Induction hobs; Loft insulation 0 – 270mm; Cavity wall insulation (various types); Improve airtightness; DIY floor insulation (suspended timber floors); Loft insulation (varying depths & property types); Loft insulation (varying depths & property types); A+ rated wet appliances; Turn unnecessary lighting off; Installed floor insulation (suspended timber floors); Room thermostat to control heating; Thermostatic Radiator Valves; Paper type solid wall insulation; Modestly insulated cylinder to high performance; Air source heat pump with RHI; Micro wind turbines (1kW); Hot water cylinder thermostat; Solar water heating with RHI.</p>
<p>Public & Commercial Buildings</p>	<p>Energy Management of Various Commercial Appliances; Most energy efficient monitor PC only; Most energy efficient monitor; PIR Movement Sensors; Lights – turn off lights for an extra hour; Lights – sunrise-sunset timers; Lights – basic timer; Heating – more efficient air conditioning; Lights – light detectors; Stairwell timer; Compressed air; Presence detector; Heating – programmable thermostats; Heating – optimising start times; Heating – reducing room temperature; Biomass boilers with RHI; Most energy efficient fridge-freezer; Heating – TRVs fully installed; Most energy efficient flat roof insulation; Heating – most energy efficient boiler; Lights – IRC tungsten-halogen – spots; Air source heat pump; Ground source heat pump; Lights –replacement 26mm; Motor – 4 pole motor – EFF1 replace 4 pole; Solar thermal systems</p>
<p>Industrial</p>	<p>Burners; Drying and separation; Refrigeration and air conditioning; Lighting; Compressed air; Heat recovery with RHI; Design; Low temperature heating; Renewable heat with RHI; Building energy management; Space heating; New food and drink plant; High temperature heating; Fabrication and machining; Operation and maintenance; Controls; Energy management; Process improvement; Ventilation; Information technology; Motors and drives; insulation.</p>
<p>Transport</p>	<p>Mode-shift towards cycle trips; Private EV increased penetration; Park and ride; Express bus network; Bus priority and quality enhancements; Smarter choices; Cycling; Demand management; Mild hybrid; Plug-in hybrid; Full hybrid; Biofuels; Micro hybrid; Electric; New railway stations; Rail electrification.</p>

* Industrial measures are based on the grouping of thousands of different measures into broader categories to aid analysis and presentation.

**Table is indicative and for illustrative purposes, omits certain measures.

Appendix: BASIC Emissions Accounting Framework

Sectors and sub-sectors	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3
STATIONARY ENERGY			
Residential buildings	✓	✓	✓
Commercial and Institutional buildings and facilities	✓	✓	✓
Manufacturing industries and construction	✓	✓	✓
Energy industries	✓	✓	✓
<i>Energy generation supplied to the grid</i>	✓		
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing activities	✓	✓	✓
Non-specified sources	✓	✓	✓
Fugitive emissions from mining, processing, storage, and transportation of coal	✓		
Fugitive emissions from oil and natural gas systems	✓		
TRANSPORTATION			
On-road	✓	✓	✓
Railways	✓	✓	✓
Waterborne navigation	✓	✓	✓
Aviation	✓	✓	✓
Off-road	✓	✓	
WASTE			
Disposal of solid waste generated in the city	✓		✓
<i>Disposal of solid waste generated outside the city</i>	✓		
Biological treatment of waste generated in the city	✓		✓
<i>Biological treatment of waste generated outside the city</i>	✓		
Incineration and open burning of waste generated in the city	✓		✓
<i>Incineration and open burning of waste generated outside the city</i>	✓		
Wastewater generated in the city	✓		✓
<i>Wastewater generated outside the city</i>	✓		
INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES AND PRODUCT USE (IPPU)			
Industrial processes	✓		
Product use	✓		
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND LAND USE (AFOLU)			
Livestock	✓		
Land	✓		
Other agriculture	✓		
OTHER SCOPE 3			
Other Scope 3			

✓ Sources covered by the GPC
 + Sources required for BASIC+ reporting
 Sources included in Other Scope 3
 Sources required for BASIC reporting
 Sources required for territorial total but not for BASIC/BASIC+ reporting (*italics*)
 Non-applicable emissions

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Policy and Sustainability Committee

2.00pm, Friday, 25 October 2019

Climate Commission

Executive/routine
Wards
Council Commitments

1. Recommendations

That the Committee:

- 1.1 Notes the Council motion on 30 May on 'City of Edinburgh Climate Emergency Partnership'.
- 1.2 Agrees to co-sponsor a Climate Commission for Edinburgh with Edinburgh Centre for Carbon Innovation and;
 - 1.2.1 agrees the broad scope of the Commission and that its work is tied to the Council commitment to be a Carbon Neutral city by 2030;
 - 1.2.2 delegates the identification of an appropriate independent chair to the Sustainability and Climate Emergency APOG;
 - 1.2.3 agrees that the terms of reference will be brought back to Policy and Sustainability Committee for consideration in November;
 - 1.2.4 recommends to the Chair the sectors to be represented, as far as possible, in the membership; and that an appropriate balance across sectors is achieved;
 - 1.2.5 agrees that the Council Leader will act as vice Chair to the Commission, and that the Council will be further represented by a member of the opposition, with the Chief Executive attending as Chair of the CEC Sustainability Programme Board;
 - 1.2.6 notes and as appropriate endorses key operating principles of the Commission identified in the report; and
 - 1.2.7 agrees to hear evidence and receive reports from the Commission at the appropriate times.

Andrew Kerr

Chief Executive

Paul Lawrence

Executive Director of Place

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Climate Commission

2. Executive Summary

- 2.1 Elected members are invited to agree to co-sponsor with Edinburgh Centre for Carbon Innovation (ECCI), a Climate Commission for Edinburgh as the best way to provide expertise and support to citywide partnership working. The Committee is asked to delegate Council approval of the independent chair of the Commission to the All-party Oversight Group which is due to launch in November.
- 2.2 An update is also given on resources and capacity within the Council to support the programme. A delay in the release of European funding has been largely managed over the short term by the Policy and Insight Team although there has been a slight delay in the delivery of the planned engagement activity. The initial tranche of European Funding is now available to the Council and capacity is being augmented. All timescales are expected to be delivered as planned by December.
- 2.3 The next steps for the sustainability programme will be to work with ECCI to identify an independent chair for the Climate Commission and support activity to launch the Commission in December.

3. Background

- 3.1 On the 30 May 2019 the Council agreed a motion to look at options for establishing citywide partnership to progress climate action.
- 3.2 At the same time, the Edinburgh Centre for Carbon Innovation (ECCI), part of the University of Edinburgh, has been funded through their P-CAN project¹ to convene and support a Climate Commission for Edinburgh. This paper develops the proposal for the Commission as a way of establishing citywide partnership on climate action.

1.1 ¹ The PCAN (Place-Based Climate Action Network) project builds on best practice from other cities, with access to experience of creating successful models for effective city engagement in driving action to address climate change.

4. Main report

- 4.1 The Council has developed a strong partnership with ECCI and are collaborating on the Climate KIC deep demonstrator programme which recognises the Council role as the city 'problem/system holder'. This activity acknowledges that the Council has a unique role to play as a city leader in the drive to be Carbon Neutral by 2030. It is therefore proposed that the Council and ECCI jointly sponsor the establishment of the Commission.
- 4.2 Research on Commissions in other cities has shown that the most effective model for a Commission is for it to be independent of all city partners and therefore free to speak with an independent voice when it seeks to advise, challenge and act as a critical friend to all partners with a role to play in the tackling climate change (including those who may have a seat on the Commission).
- 4.3 Initial estimates produced by Leeds University as part of its work on a low carbon economic or 'mini-Stern' review for Edinburgh also suggest that while all public partners and in particular Councils have an important role to play, to successfully deliver a 2030 target requires the buy-in, support and leadership of citizens, the third sector, and the private sector. Indeed, data underpinning the research shows that as little as 12% of the city carbon emissions are in the direct control of public bodies.
- 4.4 In this respect, while the Council and ECCI would co-sponsor the establishment of the Commission, with its outcomes closely tied to the strategic aims of the city, the nature of the Commission's work, the content of its reports, and its expert leadership on climate change should function independently of the Council and the University. It is also further recommended that the Commission has an independent Chair. However, in recognition of the Council's unique role in providing civic leadership for the city, it is proposed that the Council Leader would act as Vice-Chair of the Commission.
- 4.5 Considering the above, it is proposed that the committee agrees to co-sponsor a Climate Commission for Edinburgh with Edinburgh Centre for Carbon Innovation and
 - 4.5.1 agrees the broad scope of the Commission and that its work is tied to the Council commitment to be a Carbon Neutral city by 2030;
 - 4.5.2 delegates the identification of an appropriate independent chair to the Sustainability and Climate Emergency APOG;
 - 4.5.3 agrees that the terms of reference will be brought back to Policy and Sustainability Committee for consideration in November;
 - 4.5.4 recommends to the Chair the sectors to be represented, as far as possible, in the membership; and that an appropriate balance across sectors is achieved;

- 4.5.5 agrees that the Council Leader will act as vice Chair to the Commission, and that the Council will be further represented by a member of the opposition, with the Chief Executive attending as Chair of the Sustainability Programme Board;
- 4.5.6 notes and as appropriate endorses key operating principles of the Commission identified in the report; and
- 4.5.7 agrees to hear evidence and receive reports from the Commission at the appropriate times.

Scope of the Commission

- 4.6 Building on experience of other Climate Commissions in the UK, members are invited to discuss and agree the broad scope of the Commission as being to *'Bring together leading public and private partners from across the city to provide expert advice, challenge and encouragement in progressing Edinburgh's contribution to tackling climate change; communicating and engaging with civil society and citizens to promote carbon literacy and support local action. The Commission will also support key actors and collaborations to deliver innovative solutions and projects that support a just transition to a carbon neutral future for the city.'*
- 4.7 The purpose is to ensure that the ambitions of the Council and wider cross sector buy-in and activity to deliver a 2030 Carbon Neutral Target are supported, promoted and encouraged.

Chair of the Commission

- 4.8 The Commission is due to be launched at a City Climate Conference in December. Committee is invited to delegate Council agreement of the appointment of the independent commission chair to the All-Party Oversight Group chaired by the Leader and depute Leader of the Council. The appointment and biography of the Chair will be confirmed with all members of the P&S Committee ahead of any public announcements. It is expected that the chair of the commission will be a strong climate change advocate able to credibly lead an independent commission of partners to support the delivery of impactful change in the city.

Membership of the Commission

- 4.9 Once appointed, the chair of the commission would be responsible for identifying and appointing the other members of the commission – except where sectors or organisations are invited by the chair to nominate their members. This approach will enhance the leadership role of the chair and preserve the independence of the commission.
- 4.10 However, committee members are invited to recommend to the chair that membership of the commission should, as far as possible, represent the following sectors and interests -
 - 4.10.1 Public sector partners, including the Council and NDPBs

- 4.10.2 Third sector representatives, including NGOs
 - 4.10.3 Communities
 - 4.10.4 Industry (including energy and digital)
 - 4.10.5 Business and commercial (including property, retail and financial services)
 - 4.10.6 Culture and Tourism
- 4.11 Committee members are further invited to recommend to the chair that an appropriate balance across the public, private and third sector should be sought to ensure representation reflects the range of key actors across the city whose active participation is needed to lever the required scale and pace of change.
- 4.12 It is envisioned the Commission will comprise 10-15 members, drawn from the sectors listed above. In recognition of Council's unique role as a city leader in the drive to be Carbon Neutral by 2030, the Committee is invited to agree that the Council will be represented on the Commission by, the Leader of the Council as Vice Chair, one opposition representative, and the Chief Executive.
- 4.13 The commission will also actively seek ways of ensuring the wider involvement of a diverse range of individuals and communities, including young people and seldom-heard groups.

Operating Principles of the Commission

- 4.14 The commission is co-sponsored by the Council and ECCI but it will operate under the independent leadership of its chair. The ECCI will provide secretariat support and convene the meetings of the Commission. The ECCI will also support the communications and any engagement activity of the Commission. All reasonable costs associated with the running of the Commission will be met by ECCI. The Council will contribute through the aligned priorities of the sustainability programme and the deep demonstrator project.
- 4.15 At its last meeting, the APOG advised that the commission should, as far as possible apply the principle that it would operate transparently and as far as possible through public meetings and with the publication of key material. This will be reflected in the terms of reference for the commission although it should be recognised that there may be occasion when closed commission sessions are appropriate and necessary.
- 4.16 While the commission will operate independently of the Council and the University, regular updates on its activity will be given to the APOG, the officer Sustainability Board and the Policy and Sustainability Committee.

Terms of Reference

- 4.17 Officers will work with ECCI to develop more detailed terms of reference, building on the operating principles outlined above. Terms of reference will be brought to the P&S Committee in November for consideration.

5. Next Steps

- 5.1 The next steps for the sustainability programme will be to
 - 5.1.1 work with ECCI to identify an independent chair for the Climate Commission, formulate terms of reference, and support activity to launch the Commission in December.

6. Financial impact

- 6.1 There are no direct resourcing implications for the Council

7. Stakeholder/Community Impact

- 7.1 It will be important to engage and consult with citizens about the appetite for and detail of bold economic, environmental and social sustainability ambitions for Edinburgh and to ensure a just transition to a lower-carbon future which does not disproportionately disadvantage groups with protected characteristics and/or the most vulnerable in our communities.
- 7.2 The Council's participation in the Climate Commission will provide one mechanism for engaging with stakeholders and it will be important to ensure that other engagement activity the Council undertakes complements and enhances this. A Council engagement plan is currently being developed and as a first step, the Council will launch a city conversation via our website, consultation hub and social media by the end of November, subject to Committee agreement.
- 7.3 In the meantime, the Council will continue to engage with key stakeholders, participating in or hosting a programme of events throughout November and December 2019, including the launch of the Commission.

8. Background reading/external references

- 8.1 Item 7.4 – Sustainability Approach, Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee, 14 May 2019
- 8.2 Item 7.3 – Sustainability Audit, Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee, 26 February 2019
- 8.3 Item 7.5 – Sustainability Audit, Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee, 4 December 2018
- 8.4 Item 8.4 – Sustainability, Full Council, 28 June 2018
- 8.5 Leeds Sustainability Commission Report

9. Appendices

None.

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Policy and Sustainability Committee

2.00pm, Friday, 25 October 2019

Update on Short Window Improvement Plan

Executive/routine
Wards
Council Commitments

1. Recommendations

That the Committee:

- 1.1 Notes the update provided and the resourcing arrangements going forward
- 1.2 Agrees the proposed short-window improvement priorities presented will be progressed within the timescales indicated
- 1.3 Notes the series of events and agrees to progress with a city conversation in November
- 1.1 Agrees that a strategic communications plan will be developed as part of the Deep Demonstrator work once resources are in place and brought back to the Policy and Sustainability Committee for approval
- 1.2 Agrees officers will continue to work with Scottish Government and COSLA to seek specific collaboration on challenges requiring additional resources and/or greater freedoms and flexibilities
- 1.3 Notes that the Council response to the Scottish Government Consultation on the role of public bodies in tackling climate change will be brought back to the November Committee

Andrew Kerr
Chief Executive

Paul Lawrence
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Update on Sustainability Approach and Short Window Improvement Plan

2. Executive Summary

- 2.1 This report provides an update on the progress made within the Council Sustainability Programme¹. The programme is on track and has delivered phase 1 commitments made in previous Council reports. Phase 2 is underway and making good progress with the short window improvement plan detailed for member consideration. A delay in the release of European funding has been largely managed over the short term by the Policy and Insight Team although there has been a slight delay in the delivery of the planned Phase 2 engagement activity. The initial tranche of European Funding is now available to the Council and capacity is being augmented. All timescales are expected to be delivered as planned by December.
- 2.2 The plan identifies those actions that can be taken by the Council with immediate effect to improve the organisation's approach to sustainability. It focuses on those areas that can be largely progressed within current resources but those actions which may have a financial impact are committed to producing a business case within set timescales.
- 2.3 The next step for the sustainability programme will be to progress the implementation of the short window improvement plan and further develop its communications and engagement activity.

3. Background

- 3.1 On 14 May 2019, in response to the global climate emergency and the specific recommendations of the Kerr Sustainability Audit, the Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee agreed a climate emergency target, for Edinburgh to become

¹ The term 'sustainability' is used throughout this report with reference to Professor Andrew Kerr's audit of the City of Edinburgh Council's approach to sustainability, reported to the Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee on [4 December 2018](#). This set out a working definition of sustainability as '*a focus on sustainable development goals which meet the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations, and comprise not just environmental goals, but also social and economic goals for human wellbeing*'.

carbon neutral by 2030, with a hard limit of 2037. The Committee also agreed a three-phase plan for delivering an ambitious approach to sustainability and climate change. This comprised:

Phase 1 – Consolidation (June to August 2019)

Phase 2 – Improvement and Engagement (September to May 2020)

Phase 3 – 2030 Plan Publication and Delivery (June 2020 onwards)

Phase 1 – Consolidation (June to August 2019)

- 3.2 Phase 1 ensures the Council consolidates and better coordinates its current activity impacting on sustainability and climate change, by providing improved visibility and leadership of this agenda and establishing a single programme plan and monitoring framework with supporting internal governance arrangements. All actions committed to in phase 1 are completed. A single programme reflecting *current* high-level commitments is provided at Annex D and both the political and officer governance has been reviewed with the establishment of a Sustainability and Climate Emergency All Party Oversight Group (APOG) and Officer Board.
- 3.3 The APOG met for the first time on 26 June and again on 20 August. The Officer Board met for the first time on 29 July, held a wider officer workshop on 2 August, and will function to coordinate actions across the Council, drive programme implementation and improvement activity and support the development of the 2030 Sustainability Strategy and 2050 ambitions. The Board is Chaired by the Council's Chief Executive and will be supported by a core officer group, drawn from all major service areas within the Council.

Phase 2 – Engagement and Improvement (September to May 2020)

- 3.4 Phase 2 focuses on proposals for immediate improvement within the Council's existing programme plan. Workshops with key officers from across the Council have been held and a plan of immediate actions is presented for consideration in this report.
- 3.5 The Council has also committed to lead an external programme of activity to co-produce the 2030 Sustainability Strategy with a broad set of city partners and the active engagement of citizens. This work is underway.

Phase 3 - 2030 Plan Publication and Delivery (June 2020 onwards)

- 3.6 Phase 3 represents the implementation and delivery of a 2030 plan for the city, embedding new partnerships and new ways of working to effect ambitious levels of change.

Wider Context

- 3.7 Phase 3 represents the implementation and delivery of a 2030 plan for the city, embedding new partnerships and new ways of working to effect ambitious levels of change.

- 3.8 Since beginning this programme the Council has been successful in becoming a partner 'deep demonstrator' city working with Climate KIC on achieving a step change that can deliver the 2030 target. The Council has also become a collaborating member of P-CAN (the Place Based Climate Action Network) which will connect the council to other ambitious UK cities striving for Carbon Neutral targets.
- 3.9 The Scottish Government also launched its programme for Government in September and within that put a heavy focus on Climate Action. Many of the commitments related to creating investment opportunities through
- 3.9.1 New Scottish Green Deal
 - 3.9.2 Role of Scottish National Investment Bank in operation next year, with £2 billion funds, primary mission is transition to a net zero carbon economy
 - 3.9.3 Scottish National Investment bank will also support investment for bus travel
 - 3.9.4 Work with councils to establish a new Green Growth accelerator (enable local authorities to invest in and encourage growth in private sector investment).
 - 3.9.5 Capital investment programme for Council's to reduce congestion along priority routes half a billion investment
- 3.10 Moving forward the Council will clarify these actions and seek out where the opportunities for Edinburgh exist.

4. Main report

Current Council Activity

- 4.1 The Council has made substantive progress on current carbon targets and has already adopted a number of ambitious proposals and policies which will drive forward the Council's approach to sustainability. These are captured in the single sustainability programme outlining key current activity and attached at Annex A.
- 4.2 The Kerr Audit acknowledged that there are a number of areas of Council activity which have already made excellent progress or where there is a strong foundation for further action. For example,

Transport

- 4.3 The Council is leading the city in ambitious policies such as City Centre Transformation and City Mobility Plan, aiming for significant and sustainable changes in the way citizens use and move about the city and is enabling active travel choices by delivering cycling infrastructure improvements at key sites across Edinburgh. In addition, the Council is investing in the Trams to Newhaven programme and the improvement of park and ride options and electric vehicles and charging infrastructure. The Council is also exploring the potential for introducing a

Workplace Parking Levy to make a positive impact on congestion, air quality and public health

Energy

- 4.4 The Council is committed to reducing its carbon footprint across its operational property estate. For new build properties, Property and Facilities Management have led on the identification of Certified Passivhaus Classic as the appropriate standard to adopt in response to the challenges faced, with a view to progressing on to Passivhaus Plus and Premium in the future². In October 2019, Finance and Resources Committee approved the award of a contract for the design of three new Certified Passivhaus Primary Schools. Work is also underway on the feasibility of building a new Council High School to Passivhaus standards.
- 4.5 The Council is investing significantly in its property estate through the asset management works programme. Work to improve the condition of the Council's buildings is also delivering benefits on energy efficiency through works such as boiler replacements, controls upgrades, lighting replacements, window replacements and roof replacements. From an energy management perspective, there is a continued focus on investment and management of the Council's Building Energy Management Systems. In addition to capital funding routes, Property and Facilities Management draws on both SALIX and Council spend to save funding to support energy efficiency and renewables projects. Work is also underway to increase the Council's renewable generation, with community-owned solar proposals from Edinburgh Community Solar Co-operative and The Friends of Duddingston Primary School currently under consideration. Furthermore, the Council is adding to its own solar estate through new build works and property refurbishments.
- 4.6 More broadly, Property and Facilities Management are currently seeking ISO50001 energy standard accreditation for their Energy Management System. The application of a certified Energy Management System will provide resilience and governance to energy management within Property and Facilities Management. The Energy Management System has 3 key aims: to minimise energy use; to manage energy use, and; to promote the responsible use of energy. As part of the Energy Management System, a steering group has been set up with key managers across Property and Facilities Management to help drive forward these aims and associated objectives. This includes the development of current areas of focus, such as the assessment of options for the deep energy retrofit of existing Council buildings.

² Passivhaus is a proven standard which addresses the recognised performance gap between projected new building energy consumption and actual, operational, energy consumption, an issue recognised at a national level.

Housing

- 4.7 The Council is already improving the quality of new homes being built and ensuring all Council homes meet the high energy efficiency standards. The Council is committed to ensuring the highest standards of sustainable design and construction are achieved along with effective low carbon energy solutions across the Council's new build housing programme and that these solutions reflect the Council's ambitions on net zero carbon. A number of the Council's major new build developments such as Granton, Fountainbridge, Meadowbank and Powderhall will be designed to achieve a high environmental performance, with appropriate energy strategies embedded. These new developments will also deliver on the proposed objectives of active travel, prioritising cycle and pedestrian routes and sustainable travel, as well as enhancing and promoting biodiversity, and being designed to adapt to the effects of climate change over their lifetime.
- 4.8 Across the Council's existing housing, significant progress is being made to ensure that homes meet the Energy Efficient Standard for Social Housing (ESSH) by 2020, and that effective strategies are put in place to continue to meet higher energy efficiency standards post 2020. This will be achieved through the development low carbon energy solutions for existing housing properties which reduce energy demand and accelerate the use of renewable energy, through targeted retrofit in consultation with tenants. An initial pilot in Kirkliston is being planned which will test the effectiveness of low carbon technologies and will provide important learning regarding the effectiveness and actual impact of certain low carbon technologies, and the ease with which these models could be rolled out on a much wider basis.

Education

- 4.9 The Council is committed to ensuring all future investment in the learning estate has a focus on creating low carbon facilities. This goes beyond the use of sustainable construction technologies and targeting low energy use during operation. Reducing the carbon impact of travel to school for staff and pupils is a key priority and the construction of two new primary schools without any parking spaces are due to go on site before the end of 2019. Other aspects that will be considered in terms of developing solutions which reduce carbon are embodied carbon in construction materials, food production and school meals, operational waste strategies and outdoor learning environments.
- 4.10 The most important aspect of education contributing to the achievement of a zero carbon city is embedding sustainability within the curriculum at all Early Years, primary and secondary establishments and working in partnership with the further education sector, businesses and other organisations to ensure the future low carbon economy has an appropriately knowledgeable, confident and skilled workforce.

Procurement

- 4.11 While the improvement plan focuses on the ways in which the Council will look to improve, there is a strong foundation for procurement action that isn't always immediately visible. The Council has taken active steps to develop its procurement framework so that it supports sustainable supply chain development and Council purchasing options. It has also, in recent years, been working with key contractors to influence product development to ensure that sustainable options are innovated and created for purchase. For example, by ensuring that water cartons purchased by schools are recyclable and have removed the need for plastic straws. Further product development is being considered by the procurement and catering teams.
- 4.12 Other work within schools includes working towards the Soil Association's Food for Life school awards, with some schools already achieving one of the three levels of Soil Association Food For Life schools award (bronze/silver/gold). The Council is committed to increasing the number and level of awards achieved, as a mechanism to drive change through the action required to meet the awards criteria.
- 4.13 A robust approach to procurement, and ongoing supplier management, needs the support of every Council Division and those colleagues with purchasing discretion, including Head Teachers and Business Managers, to be successful. The improvement plan develops this further.

Biodiversity

- 4.14 The Council and its partners are making significant progress conserving and enhancing Edinburgh's biodiversity; improving and connecting greenspaces, enriching habitats and increasing resilience to climate change. There are currently 84 Local Biodiversity Sites (with more being assessed) across the city and 13% of grassland in Council parks has been naturalised. Monitoring and recording of the city's key indicator species has been greatly increased. The Edinburgh Shoreline project, Giving Nature a Home and the Learning Greenspace Project, to which 10 schools have now signed up, have greatly increased awareness of, and participation in the conservation of the city's species and diverse habitats.

Adaptation

- 4.15 The Council is working with key city partners to progress a five year action plan to support the city in adapting to the impact of climate change. This includes measures to protect and adapt Edinburgh's species, habitats and green spaces, buildings and infrastructure and enhance community resilience. Consideration of climate risk and adaptation are being embedded into planning and development through the Edinburgh Design Guidance and City Plan 2030, including green infrastructure solutions to climate impacts such as flooding and overheating, and naturalising of flood prevention sites. A climate change risk assessment of Edinburgh's World Heritage Site and the risks of sea level rise to Edinburgh's coast are both being undertaken. The Council's resilience function oversees and supports community resilience initiatives such as the Edinburgh Resilience Project, which aims to

understand and help mitigate community resilience risks including those arising from climate change.

Council improvement Plan

- 4.16 Looking beyond those areas where the Council is being innovative and already working to deliver sustainable outcomes for the city, the Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee agreed that a key element of the new sustainability Programme should be to produce a 'short window improvement plan. This plan would look across the work of the Council to identify a set of actions that could be immediately adopted to improve the Council approach to sustainability.
- 4.17 The Sustainability Programme Board commissioned senior and service-specific officers to come together at a workshop held on the 2 August to identify:
- 4.17.1 New actions that have the potential to be implemented immediately or within a 'short window' timeframe
 - 4.17.2 Actions that the Council is currently committed to which could be accelerated to deliver greater impact on carbon emissions in particular
 - 4.17.3 Current or imminent opportunities that may exist in other policy or operational activity across the Council which could be reconsidered through a sustainability and carbon impact lens.
- 4.18 It is worth noting that within these parameters, actions which would be most impactful in terms of the Council carbon emissions target are likely to be more complex to implement and take longer to come to fruition. Indeed, some may benefit from a detailed consideration that took account of the mini-stern findings and the emerging Council budget. This will be reflected in work to develop key proposals.
- 4.19 The officer workshop also identified a number of smaller, pragmatic actions that while having less individual impact on our sustainability programme, taken together were symbolically important and would contribute to a wider cultural shift in the way the Council works.
- 4.20 The full set of short window improvement actions are detailed for elected member consideration in Annex A. The headline proposals are listed *in brief* below for ease:

Planning

4.20.1 Strengthen the local development plan policies in favour of sustainable growth

4.20.2 Review the Edinburgh Design Guidance

Transport and mobility

4.20.3 Continue to make public transport and active travel choices the natural choice to get around the city

4.20.4 Expand and accelerate measures to reduce pollution and improve air quality in the city centre transformation programme and the emerging city mobility plan

4.20.5 Accelerate the transition to electric vehicles within the Council's fleet and expand and accelerate provision of electric vehicle charging infrastructure

Housing

4.20.6 Review City Deal skills programme proposals to support sustainable construction industry in terms of new build and retrofit.

4.20.7 Embed exemplar sustainable development and low carbon energy solutions across the Council's new build housing programme.

4.20.8 Continue to develop low carbon energy solutions for existing housing properties.

Energy / Operational Estate

4.20.9 Develop a spend-to-save proposal to expand and accelerate installation of solar PV on all appropriate Council-owned buildings.

4.20.10 Carry out a targeted energy efficient retrofit of the Council's operational buildings

4.20.11 Raise awareness of the potential impacts of unavoidable climate change and carry out a targeted risk assessment of the Council's operational buildings

4.20.12 Commit to Passivhaus Standard as the default standard for all Council newbuild across the operational estate.

Procurement

4.20.13 Review, revise and rename the Council's Commercial and Procurement Strategy with sustainable procurement as a central theme, alongside the delivery of savings and Best Value, so as to become a Council 'Sustainable Procurement Strategy'

Education/schools

4.20.14 Begin a programme of support for schools and develop opportunities for further collaboration with pupils, teachers, and parents on what more can be jointly done to help reduce the city's carbon footprint and support a more sustainable future by targeting; food growing, living landscapes procurement, catering, and travel to school.

Tourism

4.20.15 Finalise a new tourism strategy for Edinburgh (with associated delivery programme) to focus on a sustainable approach to the visitor economy.

Arts, culture and festivals

- 4.20.16 Agree a protocol with all cultural agencies to move to becoming carbon neutral.

Economic development

- 4.20.17 Develop specific support packages for private and social businesses in the sustainability sector and work on a new approach to sustainability for the city's business community.
- 4.20.18 Promote circular economy approaches and associated opportunities for business across Edinburgh

Waste and recycling

- 4.20.19 Significantly expand recycling capacity in the city to favour recycling capacity over residual waste, making it easier for those who live in tenement and other areas with communal waste provision to recycle.

Parks, Greenspace and Cemeteries

- 4.20.20 Expand the Thriving Green Spaces project to ensure it looks to align to Edinburgh's emerging 2050 City Vision and contributes to our wider sustainability goals

Biodiversity / green infrastructure

- 4.20.21 Increase the use of green infrastructure within new and existing infrastructure developments in order to increase permeability and cooling effects in the City
- 4.20.22 Seek to agree a working relationship with Scottish Water for sustainable management of drainage systems for the City.
- 4.20.23 Enhance the ecological networks for carbon sequestration

Organisational

- 4.20.24 Implement an exemplar approach to evaluating and reporting on the sustainability impact of Council decisions in committee reports.
- 4.20.25 Improve sustainability across Council facilities, beginning with Waverley Court
- 4.20.26 Deliver an accelerated reduction in the use of paper and scope the sustainability impacts of further shifts towards paperless working
- 4.20.27 Build colleagues' awareness of carbon issues and provide development opportunities for them to learn more and act independently.
- 4.20.28 Actively promote the Council's commitment to sustainability within staff recruitment advertisements and other materials promoting the Council as an employer.

Communities and Partners

- 4.20.29 Seek out budget lines that present opportunities for sustainability focused participatory budgeting
- 4.20.30 Write to all ALEOs asking for them to adopt the 2030 target and to work with the Council to develop an action plan for implementation and indicating the Council's intent to review service level agreements to reflect this request.
- 4.20.31 Work with the other employers and members within Lothian Pension Fund to seek a wholesale shift away from investment in hydrocarbons.
- 4.20.32 Respond to SG consultation on the role of Public Bodies in tackling climate change and seek membership of the national high ambition group
- 4.21 A full set of proposals are covered in the annex which also gives the following details:
 - 4.21.1 a brief outline of what the proposed action would mean in practice
 - 4.21.2 an officer assessment of impact on carbon emissions and deliverability
 - 4.21.3 any known financial consequences
 - 4.21.4 next steps and indicative timescales
- 4.22 Elected members are invited to consider the plan and agree the proposed actions. The next step for those actions that may have financial implications will be to produce more detailed business cases which indicate the level of investment required and whether there are any external sources of funding that might help the Council to implement them. These include development of the fleet, retrofit of council assets, and solar panel investments amongst others.
- 4.23 Within the context of a reducing Council budget, it remains the case that elected members may need to consider the relative prioritisation of commitments in order to identify the resources and capacity to implement change. An assessment of these proposals will be brought back to the February 2020 Policy and Sustainability Committee.

Communications and Engagement Plan

- 4.24 The All Party Oversight Group has recommended that the Council develop an engagement and communications plan and recommends that this plan should:
 - 4.24.1 educate and inform citizens and respond to agency and activism;
 - 4.24.2 create common key messages;
 - 4.24.3 test appetite for radical action; develop ideas and innovation; and
 - 4.24.4 secure consent for collaboration and city action towards a 2030 target.
- 4.25 As discussed in the previous report, there is a clear role for the Commission in promoting independent expert information and advice on climate change and the carbon ambitions of the city to civil society and citizens. This does not preclude the

Council and other partners from contributing to and in some cases leading, the local dialogue that needs to happen on this issue and the Council and ECCI are committed to collaborating around this work as much as possible.

- 4.26 However, the Council's current capacity to focus on this aspect of the sustainability programme has been impacted by the delay in resources from Climate KIC. Moving forward, this will be a key output from the Deep Demonstrator work, expected to commence within the next month now that European funding is being drawn down, and additional capacity is being put in place. Progress will be reported to the APOG but is the priority for the programme over the coming quarter. This will also ensure that the Council is delivering on the outcomes which have been agreed as part of the European Funding bid.
- 4.27 A programme of citywide events is being developed for delivery in partnership with ECCI and others. Annex B provides an outline of planned events leading up to and including the launch of a Climate Commission. Officers will update the APOG on progress made and bring further detail of activity to the Committee at its November meeting.
- 4.28 The Council will also need to engage, consult and collaborate with citizens on the issue of climate change and the individual as well as collective action that could be taken to bring about change. As a first step on the wider engagement plan that is being developed, the Council will launch a city conversation via our website, consultation hub and social media. 'Edinburgh Talks Climate Change' (working title) is the start of a long term dialogue with citizens and will launch; subject to committee agreement; by the end of November.
- 4.29 In addition to this citywide engagement, the Council will also need to develop its own communications plan to ensure that the interdependencies and core messages within the sustainability programme of activity and wider council activity and significant strategies are understood by staff and citizens alike.

Scottish Government engagement

- 4.30 Members are invited to note that the Council Leader and Deputy Leader wrote to the First Minister in August, highlighting the level of ambition in City of Edinburgh Council, along with our success in becoming one of ten European Deep Demonstrator cities, and inviting collaboration between the Council and Scottish Government on the strategic action required to deliver a more sustainable future for our citizens. A copy of this letter is provided at Annex C.
- 4.31 The ambitious approach of the Council led to the Cabinet Secretary for Environment, Climate Change and Land Reform launching the Scottish Government consultation on the role of public bodies in tackling climate change in Edinburgh on 11 September. The Cabinet Secretary also met with the Cllrs Day and Bird alongside the Chief Executive to discuss potential areas of collaboration and the establishment of the High Ambition National Group. Officers and the relevant civil servants have been asked to engage around what form that collaboration might helpfully take.

- 4.32 The Council response to the National Consultation will be brought to P&S Committee for agreement in November.

5. Next Steps

- 5.1 The next steps for the sustainability programme will be to progress the implementation of the short window improvement plan. Where necessary, the actions in the improvement plan will be subject to the relevant internal Council approvals being secured.
- 5.2 Officers will continue to deliver the planned programme of events and launch a city conversation.

6. Financial impact

Resourcing the Sustainability Programme

- 6.1 In order to secure the additional resource required to deliver the three-phase sustainability approach, the Council, in partnership with the Edinburgh Centre for Carbon Innovation (ECCI), submitted an application on 10 May to become one of 10 European 'Deep Demonstrator' cities as part of the Climate Knowledge and Innovation Community (Climate-KIC) Healthy, Clean, Cities programme.
- 6.2 The funding bid resulted in an award of £109,000. Climate KIC also provided a separate award to the Council of Euro30,000. These resources combined with capacity from Strategy and Communications and capacity resulting from the review of econ dev, will provide a corporate policy and programme management resource to support the Council-wide programme.
- 6.3 Members are advised that there has been a delay in Climate KIC's ability to release funds these funds which has caused some capacity issues. These issues have been largely managed as detailed in the report. Resources have now been released but order to comply with the EU funding agreement, the budget will need to be used more flexibly including through agencies.
- 6.4 Part of the purpose for this first phase of Climate KIC resourcing is to provide 'seed' funding to the Council to gather intelligence that will support a larger scale application for a five-year funding partnership between City of Edinburgh Council, ECCI and Climate KIC. This second phase of funding would run from January 2020 to January 2025 and the Council has had an initial bid of £1.1m per annum agreed as part of the deep demonstrator future programme. The exact nature of the bid would need to be reviewed and this may have some impact on the final funding arrangement, but this is very positive news for the Council and the city.
- 6.5 However, the ongoing uncertainty around Brexit could have significant ramifications for this second phase of funding. The full implications will only be known once the details of any Brexit deal are agreed. It should be noted that if a no-deal Brexit

occurs, Climate KIC intend to actively pursue the position that the fund comes under the terms of the UK Government Underwrite Guarantee. Further updates on this will be provided to committee members as appropriate.

- 6.6 Financial impact of proposals within the improvement plan are addressed within the annex or will be covered as part of future business case development.

7. Stakeholder/Community Impact

- 7.1 It will be important to engage and consult with citizens about the appetite for and detail of bold economic, environmental and social sustainability ambitions for Edinburgh and to ensure a just transition to a lower-carbon future which does not disproportionately disadvantage groups with protected characteristics and/or the most vulnerable in our communities.
- 7.2 A strategic communications plan will be developed as part of the Deep Demonstrator work once resources are in place and brought back to P&S for approval.
- 7.3 In the meantime, the Council will continue to engage with key stakeholders, participating in or hosting a programme of events as outlined at Annex B.
- 7.4 This programme of activity will have a positive impact on all aspects of sustainability to be quantified on an ongoing basis through the monitoring framework

8. Background reading/external references

- 8.1 Item 7.4 – Sustainability Approach, Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee, 14 May 2019
- 8.2 Item 7.3 – Sustainability Audit, Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee, 26 February 2019
- 8.3 Item 7.5 – Sustainability Audit, Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee, 4 December 2018
- 8.4 Item 8.4 – Sustainability, Full Council, 28 June 2018
- 8.5 Climate KIC deep demonstrator background.
- 8.6 Greater Manchester Environment Plan 2019 - 2024
- 8.7 Committee on Climate Change Net Zero Report, published 2 May 2019

9. Appendices

Annex A – Short-window improvement plan proposals

Annex B – Engagement events

Annex C – Letter to First Minister

Annex D – Current Sustainability Programme

Annex A – City of Edinburgh Council short-window improvement plan

Improvement priority	Detail	Carbon Impact (H/M/L)	Deliverability (H/M/E)	Capacity (How would it be resourced?)	Next steps
Planning					
9.1 Page 62 Strengthen the local development plan policies in favour of sustainable growth, including the need for mitigation of carbon emissions, adaptation to the effects of unavoidable climate change, and ensuring spatial choices favour sustainable locations and sustainable communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council is reviewing development plan policies and current plan approach to base the approach to development planning on carbon minimisation. This includes assessment of carbon reduction opportunities, sustainable buildings design, adaptation, green infrastructure and sustainable drainage, renewable energy, transport, housing and other land uses. The current approach to spatial delivery of housing and economic development, and approach to travel will be also be reviewed to ensure a sustainable growth pattern. Changes to development plan policies or approach will be consulted on through the main issues report 'Choices for City Plan 2030'. Consultation will run from Dec to Feb 2020. 	H	H	The review of development plan policies will be progressed within existing resources. Additional work identified may need input from consultants	The review work will commence immediately. The consultation will proceed as planned and within current timescales.
9.2	Review the Edinburgh Design Guidance to ensure sustainability is at the heart of the Council's	M	E	Strengthening the approach to sustainability and	Implement

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Page 63</p> <p>stated expectations for the design of new developments.</p>	<p>actions to reduce energy demand, promote walking, cycling and other low carbon travel choices and minimise the risk of flooding events by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening requirements on the use of coastal erosion and flood risk data (where relevant) • Revising guidance on the water environment to take into account updated national guidance on sustainable urban draining systems (SUDs) • Reviewing street design and connectivity standards for active travel modes • Strengthen guidance in relation to public transport improvements and standards for new development relationship with public transport networks to support a shift towards 'car-free' urban spaces • Further options for strengthening the guidance will continue to be explored by Officers before being brought before the Planning Committee for consideration 			<p>climate outcomes within the Edinburgh Design Guidance can be taken forward within current resources.</p>	<p>December 2019</p>
<p>Transport and mobility</p>					
<p>9.3 Continue to make public transport and active travel choices the natural choice to get around the city through investment in infrastructure, new demand led mobility solutions,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council will promote integrated ticketing between all public transport modes (including cycle hire). • The Council will prioritise within the City Mobility Plan, the development of partnerships to deliver strategically located transport hubs that link sustainable and shared transport modes (such as car clubs, bike-sharing, etc.) on a neighbourhood level to 	<p>M</p>	<p>E</p>	<p>Additional funding required. This may be available through Sustrans / SEstrans / other Scottish Government</p>	<p>Update to be provided in February</p>

	and through new incentives to manage travel demand.	close transport gaps and provide 'last mile' solutions that complement the existing transport network.			funding programmes.	
Page 64	9.4 Expand and accelerate measures to reduce pollution and improve air quality through projects identified in the city centre transformation programme and the emerging city mobility plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council has committed to an ambitious programme of transformation across the city centre. The first key phase of which is implementing active travel based projects which will have a key impact on pollution and air-quality. Improving on this position the Council will produce a plan to accelerate the Open Streets programme, expanding to every Sunday as soon as possible. The Council will also explore opportunities to accelerate other projects under the CCT umbrella, including Low Emissions Zones, which would have the biggest impact on pollution and air quality, to deliver within 7 years, instead of 10. In connection with this work, the Council will explore opportunities to expand relevant transformation projects and approaches to other town centres in the city area on a phased basis, subject to the availability of funding. 	M H	E H	<p>Additional funding is required, potentially available through Sustrans / SEstrans / other Scottish Government funding programmes.</p> <p>Acceleration and/or expansion of CCT would require the Council to seek significant external funding</p>	Business case for CCT acceleration will be developed by February
	9.5 Accelerate the transition to electric vehicles within the Council's fleet as part of the Council Fleet review, and explore ways to reduce and rationalise Council vehicle use into the future.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council has increased its electric fleet vehicles from 25 in 2018, to 42 at present. A further 29 are due to be commissioned in October. This will take the Council's total electric fleet to 71. The Council is currently taking forward a fleet review, which aims to deliver a 100% electric car fleet by 2020, and a 100% electric van fleet by 2022/23. 	H	M	Acceleration of the shift to electric vans would require earlier access to the 2022/23 capital programme.	The Council will seek earlier discussion with trades unions, with the aim of securing agreement to accelerated delivery the

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement with trades unions on the installation of EV charging points in mobile trade workers' homes is required to deliver the 2022/23, and has begun. • The Council will seek to bring forward trades' union discussions, with a view to accelerating delivery of the 2022/23 target. 			EV prices have been on a downwards trend, so purchasing vehicles earlier may come at greater cost. This will be monitored and business cases developed if required.	transition to a 100% electric van fleet.
9.6	Expand and accelerate provision of electric vehicle charging infrastructure, beginning with Council facilities and expanding to exploration of potential partnerships in other locations with public transport connections on a 'park-charge-ride' basis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council has approved an EV Action Plan for increasing the provision of EV charging infrastructure as well as e-mobility options. The first phase will provide 66 on-street charging points through 14 hubs across the city. • A business case for accelerating and/or expanding the planned programme will be developed. This will scope the potential for expansion and/or acceleration of EV infrastructure already planned, identify the level of resource required and consider any external funding that could be secured. • The Council will enter into discussions with relevant public, private, commercial and retail sector organisations who have suitable space close to public transport connections, about the scope to develop additional EV infrastructure on a partnership basis. 	H	H	Additional resources will be required to accelerate the EV infrastructure programme	<p>A business case will be developed by February</p> <p>A progress update will be provided to P and S</p>
Housing						
9.7	Review City Deal skills programme proposals to ensure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council is working with City Region Deal (CRD) Partners, through the Housing and Construction (HCI) 	M	M		

	<p>they deliver support to train designers, builders and installers in the skills needed for implementing low-carbon heating, energy and water efficiency, ventilation and thermal comfort, and property-level flood resilience in both new build and retrofit.</p>	<p>Skills Gateway component of the Integrated Regional Employability and Skills programme, to develop the skills required within the region to deliver CRD housing and infrastructure projects. This will be developed to emphasise low-carbon and sustainability skills.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This gateway will also pilot new ways of multi-stakeholder working that will help increase inclusion and sustainability outcomes. 			<p>City Region Deal for pilot work, existing resources for wide roll out</p>	<p>The City Regional Deal team will seek to commence with early pilot work by end of 2019.</p>
<p>9.8</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Page 66</p>	<p>Embed exemplar sustainable development and low carbon energy solutions across the Council's new build housing programme</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council's house building programme is progressing a number of significant mixed use, mixed tenure developments on Council owned sites including Powderhall, Meadowbank, and Fountainbridge. At Fountainbridge, the plans include a proposed district heating system and the Council will continue to refine and explore this energy solution The Council will also seek further opportunities across those sites to develop and implement appropriate energy strategies that reflect the Council's ambitions on becoming carbon neutral. The regeneration of Granton Waterfront has also embedded sustainability as part of the design principles and will address climate adaptation in a variety of ways, including by dealing with flood risk and drainage through green roofs and rain gardens and creating a new coastal park to help manage the current coastal erosion. There will also be a series of spaces promoting biodiversity creating ecological corridors. 	H	M	<p>Financed via a mixture of Scottish Government funding, Council Capital Investment Programme and other external grants and loans</p> <p>Resourced from within the Housing Development service with additional consultancy support as required</p>	<p>Fountainbridge, Powderhall, Meadowbank and Granton development sites are all currently in the pre-construction design phase with energy solutions undergoing options appraisals.</p> <p>Design and specifications Updates on key phases of the developments will be brought HH&FW and Planning Committees as appropriate.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council Officers will review guidance and specification for homes to be developed through the Council's house-building programme to take account of the Council's sustainability objectives. This will set out the options available for further reducing carbon emissions in new build properties, including Passivhaus, and will consider the financial implications, maintenance and tenant behaviours that are required. 				A report outlining a route-map to delivering carbon neutral homes across the city will be brought to HH&FW Jan 2020
9.9 Page 67	Continue to develop low carbon energy solutions for existing housing properties which reduce energy demand and accelerate the use of renewable energy, through targeted retrofit in consultation with tenants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council, in partnership with Changeworks, is applying for approx. £500k in funding from the Scottish Government's Decarbonisation Fund with a further £500k in match funding from the Capital Investment Programme This will support the retrofitting of rooftop solar PV and battery storage across 112 properties, which will bring this group of properties up to EESSH standard and the aspirational EESSH2 standard. The Council is currently in receipt of £3.6m in funding from the Home Energy Efficiency Programme for Scotland Area Based Scheme which helps to unlock larger mixed tenure schemes where a mix of social and private sector properties are involved. As part of the 2019-20 programme approx. 1200 properties will be targeted for a range of energy efficiency upgrade retrofit works and the total leveraged funding will be approx. £8.8m. 	H	M	<p>Financed via a mixture of Scottish Government funding, Council Capital Investment Programme, Energy Company Obligation funding and resident contributions</p> <p>Resourced from within Housing Property and via the Council's SLA with Changeworks</p>	<p>Successful Decarbonisation Fund applications to be advised in October 2019</p> <p>For HEEPS:ABS 2019-20, properties have been identified and tenders are being prepared</p> <p>A range of energy improvement measures being implemented and identified on an ongoing basis</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition, the Council will also invest in retrofitting a range of energy upgrades across a further 2448 properties. Once completed this will result in 15,714 Council properties meeting the Energy Efficient Standard for Social Housing (ESSH) or approximately 78% of the Council's existing housing stock. 				
Energy / Operational Estate					
<p>9.10 Develop a spend-to-save proposal to expand and accelerate installation of solar PV on all appropriate Council-owned buildings.</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Page 68</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install solar PV on all new build Council properties based on right sizing for projected electrical load and availability of roof space. This will result in an overall increase to solar PV in new build properties. To install right sized solar PV as standard as part of any suitable roof replacement works. This will align Solar PV works with roof warranties and should also reduce installation costs. To run a programme of solar PV installations across the existing buildings on suitable roofs that are less than 5 years old. 	M	M	Additional finance and resource required to support project delivery.	Business case and spend to save proposals to be developed by March

<p>9.11 Carry out a targeted energy efficient retrofit of the Council's operational buildings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council has currently agreed to a feasibility study into the costs of deep retrofitting a typical building within the Council estate. It is proposed that officers commission a feasibility study into a deep energy efficiency retrofit (e.g. EnerPhit) of 3 key building archetypes (Pre 1919, 1965-1985 & 2006-2017) • This would include a review of options to integrate SALIX funding with Asset Management Works programme for 2020/21. • The ISO50001 energy management standard will be used to track, review and report on progress of energy efficiency measures across asset management works and target year on year improvement in line with Council objectives. 	H	M	<p>Additional resources could be identified by drawing down funding through the Scottish Government's 50/50 match funding offer.</p>	<p>A business case will be developed by February 2020</p>
<p>Raise awareness of the potential impacts of unavoidable climate change and carry out a targeted risk assessment of the Council's operational buildings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council will work with partners to increase knowledge and awareness of the potential impacts of climate change on the city's buildings. • As part of this work, a targeted risk assessment will be carried on those buildings currently considered to be most at risk from flooding and other impacts of climate change. This will include establishing how well they may withstand different types of climate impacts, and what mitigating actions could be taken. 	L	E	<p>A risk assessment could be carried out within existing resources.</p> <p>Any mitigating actions to be undertaken may require additional resources and would be considered on a case by case basis.</p>	<p>Risk assessment to be carried out by March 2020</p>

<p>9.13 Commit to Passivhaus Standard as the default standard for all Council newbuild across the operational estate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council currently applies BREAAAM standards to larger new build projects, with a target of achieving at least 'very good' for every project. This standard includes a requirement to meet a wide range of environmental criteria in order to ensure the project limits its environmental impact and maximises sustainability during construction and operation. For smaller-scale newbuild projects, elevated energy performance certificate ratings are targeted. To go further, the Council will adopt the Passivhaus Certified Standard as the preferred option for all new build entering feasibility/business case stage across the Council's operational estate (schools/care homes etc) in order to ensure that buildings are delivered to a rigorous energy and comfort standards. Any variation beneath this requirement would need to be clearly justified from an environmental perspective and brought back to the Council's Planning Committee. 	<p>H</p>	<p>D</p>	<p>This policy shift may have cost implications that need to be assessed on a case by case basis</p>	<p>Agree and implement, with resource implications being considered on a case-by-case basis and business cases brought forward as required.</p>
<p>Procurement</p>					
<p>9.14 Review, revise and rename the Council's Commercial and Procurement Strategy with sustainable procurement as a central theme, alongside the delivery of savings and Best Value, so as to become a Council 'Sustainable Procurement Strategy'</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key aims of a new Sustainable Procurement Strategy would include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> embedding the consideration of the statutory sustainable procurement duty requirements before the Council buys anything, to improve the social, environmental and economic wellbeing of the local authority area. to use procurement criteria or documentation to require that suppliers consider their own supply chains, and increase the delivery of carbon reduction and local community benefits across all 	<p>M</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>The new Sustainable Procurement Strategy would be developed within existing resources.</p> <p>Subsequent purchasing may</p>	<p>A new Sustainable Procurement Strategy will be developed and brought for consideration to Finance and Resources Committee in March 2020</p>

	<p>procurement activity. As far as possible this would include at point of renewal of contract as well as within new contracts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ to provide support and challenge to Directorates to deliver Council commitments including, where appropriate, supplier de-carbonisation and an increase in the use of fairly-traded goods ○ set out the factors, including Best Value and carbon impact, the Council will take into consideration when deciding whether to procure goods and services, or provide them in-house. ● The Council will engage with its stakeholders to develop the new strategy and will approach Zero Waste Scotland to support and collaborate with the Council on this activity. The Council will also engage with Scotland Excel and the Scottish Government as it seeks to further develop and improve current activity around sustainable procurement. 			have resource implications	
Education/schools					
9.15 Begin a programme of support for schools and develop opportunities for further consultation and collaboration with pupils, teachers, and parents on what more can be jointly done to help reduce the city's carbon footprint and support a more sustainable future.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Acknowledging that many schools, teachers and pupils are active in this area, the Council will develop a consolidated list of all actions and supporting materials to share and promote actions that can be taken to help reduce the city's carbon footprint. Emphasis will be given to those proposals which could also save schools and parents money. ● The Schools Finance Board will consider the sustainability as a standing item, in particular looking 	L	E	Material for schools and proposed options for reducing the school carbon footprint will be developed within current resources and in partnership with ECCI and other charitable sector experts.	Actions to be progressed by Q1 in 2020

	<p>at sustainable procurement practice and how to support improvement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Councils will engage through Youth Talk and Young Edinburgh Action as well as the forthcoming pupil council network to develop a young Edinburgh sustainability plan. This work will be started as part of the 'Youth Summit' being planned for December. • The Council will work with a number of key empowerment groups, to support schools to develop a holistic approach to sustainability. In the first instance the Council will seek to work with Herriot Watt University to support early adopting school clusters. • A business case will be developed for adoption of the Soil Association's Food for Life school awards as a mechanism to drive change through the action required to meet the awards criteria. • The Council will also use established groups to engage with pupils, parents and education colleagues on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Potential to further increase the sustainability of the school menu ○ Expanding the food-growing capacity within school grounds ○ Increasing 'living landscapes' / greenwalls within school grounds 			<p>The business case will identify any changes to the Food for Life School award school which would have budgetary implications</p>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council will work with schools to minimise car dependency for staff and students by updating school travel plans. 					
9.16	Take action to support a 100% shift away from plastic water cooler use within schools.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council will develop a plan to expand and accelerate the replacement of watercoolers with plumbed in water fountain provision within schools. 	L	E	<p>The plan can be developed within existing resources</p> <p>Expansion of provision may have resource implications, depending on chosen rate of acceleration.</p>	Spend to save proposal and business case to be developed by February 2020
Tourism Page 673						
9.17	Finalise a new tourism strategy for Edinburgh (with associated delivery programme) to focus on a sustainable approach to the visitor economy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council will work through the Tourism Strategic Implementation Group and ETAG to develop the Tourism 2030 Strategy, and to ensure the future strategy supports the aims of the developing Sustainable Edinburgh 2030 Strategy and the national and local carbon targets that have been set. The alignment of the Council Tourism agenda and the sustainability programme will be considered by the Elected Member Working Group of Tourism and Communities and Sustainability and Climate Emergency All-Party Oversight Group 	M	M	<p>The strategy can be developed within existing resources</p> <p>Any resource implications flowing from its delivery will be considered by the Council's Finance and Resources Committee as appropriate.</p>	Edinburgh Sustainable Tourism Strategy to be considered at the February Policy and Sustainability Committee.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council's commitment to be carbon neutral by 2030 will be reflected in the Council policy statement on Tourism The Council will explore with city tourism partners the potential to develop a sustainable visitor pledge, encouraging visitors to see themselves as 'temporary residents' with a responsibility towards the city, and promoting sustainable modes of transport, recycling, and energy use. 					
Arts, culture and festivals						
9.18	<p>Agree a protocol with all cultural agencies to move to becoming carbon neutral.</p> <p>Page 74</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council will ensure all Strategic Partner funding agreements for cultural agencies include a carbon management plan as a condition of grant This will include ensuring all funding agreements contain an Environmental Policy that includes a commitment to setting a target date for becoming carbon neutral. These new measures will be adopted for all future agreements from 20/21 onwards. 	M	H	No additional resource required	Include within all new funding agreements from 19/20 onwards.
Economic development						
9.19	Develop specific support packages for private and social businesses in the sustainability sector through business gateway, and, work with the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council will develop and deliver a Business Support Programme for the sustainability sector with a focus on sustainable growth ambition 	M	E	The new sustainability sector business support programme can be delivered	The programme will be launched in November and implemented thereafter

	chamber of commerce, FSB and CBI, on a new approach to sustainability for the city's business community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The programme will include the allocation of a dedicated business adviser to support the sector The Council will market and promote the programme to sustainability/business sector, and collaborate with Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce, FSB, CBI and other key partners to deliver this new approach 			within existing resources	
9.20	Promote circular economy approaches and associated opportunities for business across Edinburgh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborate with Zero Waste Scotland, FSB, CBI and Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce on new approaches to embedding circular economy principles in Council practices Identify and implement new approaches to promoting circular economy practices in Edinburgh businesses 	M	E	Work within existing resources	Implement
6 Page 75	Explore the potential to develop a sustainability pledge for conferences and conventions being held in Edinburgh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council will work with Marketing Edinburgh, the Edinburgh International Conference Centre and other key stakeholders to identify opportunities for organisers of conferences and conventions to work with the Council to make a positive contribution to the city's strategic sustainability aims. This will include developing a suite of opportunities for organisers and delegates to support sustainable economic, social and environmental activities within the city, as part of a focus on realising economic, environmental and social benefits. 	L	E	A sustainability pledge could be developed within existing resources	Implement
Waste and recycling						

9.22	Significantly expand recycling capacity in the city through the redesign of tenemental recycling arrangements to favour recycling capacity over residual waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Against a backdrop of nationally falling recycling rates the Council will look again at how it can reverse this trend in Edinburgh particularly in respect of tenemental recycling. To take this forward the Council has completed an audit of Council bin provision. Plans for new layouts of communal bin arrangements and route collections on a ward by ward basis are currently being progressed. 	L	M	Initial funding of £2.5 million over three years, is in place from the Council Budget and officers are proactively engaging with Zero Waste Scotland to investigate additional funding.	Update on the plan for phase 1 roll-out Feb 2020 Implementation from Spring 2020
9.23	Increase support to citizens to reduce consumption and re-use goods as a first line of action before recycling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with Edinburgh Social Enterprise Network and EVOC to support and promote local organisations providing community repair and refurbishment services, equipment sharing services, and repair and re-use education. 	L	E	Can be delivered within existing resources	Implement
Parks, Greenspace and Cemeteries						
9.24	Expand the Thriving Green Spaces project to ensure it looks to align to Edinburgh's emerging 2050 City Vision and contributes to our wider sustainability goals; and maximise the consultation opportunities to inform the Council's approach to Climate Change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council has secured £899,500 from the National Lottery Heritage Fund and the National Trust, to deliver a Thriving Green Spaces Project to develop bold and innovative financial and management solutions for the city's greenspaces. The Council will expand the Thriving Green Spaces project to include quantifying the contribution green spaces make to addressing environmental issues, such as climate change, biodiversity loss and air pollution. Work will also be undertaken to identify the 	M	E	Can be funded within existing resources for the Thriving Green Spaces project which is funded by £899,500 Future Parks Accelerator grant from the Heritage	Agree and implement immediately with project deliverables (vision, strategy and action plan) complete by 31 May 2021.

	<p>shared health and other benefits that could be realised through making more and better use of greenspaces.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council will formulate a long-term vision and strategy for maximising the positive environmental and social impacts of the city's greenspaces. This will be supported by an action plan for delivery over the next 30 years. • The project will be underpinned by a widespread and comprehensive public communications and engagement programme, which will also inform the Council's approach to climate change. 			Lottery and National Trust	
Biodiversity / green infrastructure					
<p>Page 5 Page 77</p> <p>Increase the use of green infrastructure within new and existing Council developments in order to increase biodiversity, permeability and cooling effects in the City</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council will establish a working group to further the understanding of the benefits of, and practical implications for, green infrastructure development and retrofit. • Once established, the Green Infrastructure Working Group would identify opportunities for the use of green infrastructure and nature-based solutions within new and existing infrastructure projects, within existing project budgets • The Council will commit to considering opportunities within new infrastructure projects, and to retrofitting suitable green infrastructure into appropriate existing sites. 	H	M	Within existing resources	Implement from November 2019

<p>9.26 Seek to agree a working relationship with Scottish Water for sustainable management of drainage systems for the City.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council will develop a new way of working with Scottish Water that makes maintenance liabilities clearer and prevents inefficient 3-pipe systems. • This will include setting up a legal agreement for each site whereby Scottish Water has liability for underground assets, and the Council has liability for the above ground landscape which will be factored. 	M	E	Within existing resources	<p>Agreement of working relationship to be sought immediately</p> <p>Legal agreement to be adopted subject to consideration by Council legal services</p>
<p>9.27 Enhance the ecological networks for carbon sequestration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council will retain and extend vegetation along active travel routes in areas where this would not impede movement, in order to enhance biodiversity and carbon sequestration capacity. 	M	E	Within existing resources	Implement from November 2019
<p>Organisational</p>					
<p>9.28 Implement an exemplar approach to evaluating and reporting on the sustainability impact of Council decisions in committee reports.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council will invite expert partners to advise on and co-produce council guidance and training to improve the understanding and skills across the organisation which are needed to support meaningful sustainability impact assessments and reporting. • Training will also be provided for elected members. • Council report authorisation systems and guidance will be reviewed to ensure reports are not authorised for submission without appropriate consideration of carbon impacts and sustainability. • The Council Sustainability Board will take responsibility for collectively assessing the quality of sustainability reports by receiving a quarterly high-level review of key reports. The Corporate 	M	M	The corporate ability to deliver on this commitment is dependent upon resources secured through the Climate KIC bid.	Implement subject to Climate-KIC resources

		Sustainability Team will provide support for self-assessment and continuous improvement.				
9.29	Improve sustainability across Council facilities, beginning with Waverley Court and focusing initially on catering supply chains, food waste and single-use plastics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council will identify opportunities to remove single use plastics within Council operations, taking a phased approach to catering and food waste beginning with replacing watercoolers and plastic bottles with plumbed in supplies within Waverley Court. 	L	E	This policy shift may have cost implications that need to be assessed on a case by case basis	Agree and implement, with resource implications being considered on a case-by-case basis and business cases brought forward as required.
Page 79	Deliver an accelerated reduction in the use of paper and scope the sustainability impacts of further shifts towards paperless working	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council has set up a Paperless Strategy Working Group, which is supporting services to reduce print volumes and accelerate the shift to paperless working, for example through increasing the use of digital alternative to physical posting. Where paper has to be used, the Council is using recycled paper (with the exception of libraries as customers are paying for this service). The Council will now work to identify suitable sustainable options for envelopes and bring forward a replacement programme. The Council will promote paperless working/recycled paper among all relevant staff groups, highlighting the carbon and waste implications of non-recycled paper, as part of work to highlight the contribution staff can make to achieving our 2030 carbon target. 	L	E	These proposals can be delivered within existing resources	Implement An update will be provided in February

<p>9.31 Build colleagues' awareness of carbon issues and provide development opportunities for them to learn more and act independently.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council will identify and gather high-quality digital resources to create an online bank of information on carbon and sustainability issues. • This will be promoted through engagement and communications activity with colleagues, to raise awareness of digital resources and help colleagues identify opportunities for carbon reduction at work and at home • This work will support the identification of long-term information or development needs, which could be the subject of a future business case 	L	E	Initial engagement within existing resources	<p>Implement digital resources by end 2019</p> <p>Colleague engagement and communications Q4 2019, Q1 2020.</p>
<p>9.32 Support colleagues to use more sustainable travel modes for personal, commuting and business travel.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council currently has a well-developed programme to promote and support sustainable and active travel among staff, in to support both carbon reduction and health and wellbeing outcomes. • The Council will undertake additional promotional activities to raise awareness among staff of the environmental, economic and health benefits of switching to more sustainable forms of transport, and of the supports available to them through the Council and other city partners. • The Council will develop a forward plan for the Bike to Work scheme, including what activities, engagement and communication will be delivered to help support colleagues begin and/or increase their use of cycles for personal, commuting and/or business travel 	M	E	<p>Additional promotional activities and forward plan can be developed within existing resources</p> <p>Any resource implications flowing from implementation will be identified within the plan</p>	<p>A plan will be brought to P&S by the end of 2019.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council will strengthen relevant travel policies to ensure that staff minimise the use of air travel particularly for domestic travel and report on this as part of the sustainability programme 					
9.33	<p>Actively promote the Council's commitment to sustainability within staff recruitment advertisements and other materials promoting the Council as an employer.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council will review existing templates and guidelines for advertising vacancies and creating other materials promoting the Council as an employer, to identify opportunities to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> promote the Council's commitment to sustainability communicate the Council's ambition for Edinburgh to be carbon neutral by 2030 highlight the Council's commitment to supporting staff to become carbon literate 	L	E	Recruitment materials can be amended within existing resources	Implement by the end of 2019
Page 81						
Communities and Partners						
9.34	<p>Seek our Budget lines that present opportunities for sustainability focused participatory budgeting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a coalition commitment to allocate 1% of budget using participatory budgeting. Work currently in progress to develop a participatory budgeting framework to achieve a shift from current grants-based approach to mainstreaming. As part of our approach to participatory budgeting, the Council will seek out budget lines that present 	M	M	Resources need to be identified within existing budgets as part of framework development.	Participatory budgeting framework to be considered by F&R in Dec 2019.

		opportunities to contribute to the sustainability outcomes of the organisation.				
9.35	Write to all ALEOs asking for them to adopt the 2030 target and to work with the Council to develop an action plan for implementation and indicating the Council's intent to review service level agreements to reflect this request.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement with ALEOs will be carried out via the Governance Hub. The Council will work with ALEOs to signpost them to resources for calculating their carbon footprint and developing a plan for working towards becoming carbon neutral The Council will engage all its ALEOs, which include: Edinburgh Leisure Lothian Buses Transport for Edinburgh Edinburgh Trams Ltd Capital City Partnership Marketing Edinburgh Capital Theatre's Trust EICC 	H	M	Within existing Council resources.	<p>Immediate letter to ALEOs.</p> <p>A summary of ALEO positions will be provided to P and S in February</p>
9.36	Work with the other employers and members within Lothian Pension Fund to seek a wholesale shift away from investment in hydrocarbons.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pension fund investments in fossil fuel extraction not only contribute to climate change, but increasingly carry the risk of stranded assets The Council will consider and report on the risks of stranded assets arising from investment in hydrocarbons as soon as is practicable The Council will then seek to work with the other employers within Lothian Pension Fund to consider a programme of divestment from such activities 	H	H	The proposal to work with Lothian Pension Fund can be delivered within existing resources	A risk report will be provided to P and S in Q2 of 2020

<p>9.37 Respond to SG consultation on the role of Public Bodies in tackling climate change and seek membership of the national high ambition group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The high ambition National group offers an opportunity to collaborate across and learn from other public bodies who have set or are considering setting similar targets to Edinburgh. • The Council will gain from these relationships and contribute to a national effort to tackling the impact of climate change at the same time as promoting the work and reputation of the Council. 	M	E	This can be taken forward within current resources	<p>Response to the consultation to December P&S</p> <p>Immediate letter to the Cabinet Secretary confirming the Council's interest in participating in the high ambition group</p>

Annex B

Events Programme

A key component of the Council's work with Edinburgh Centre for Carbon Innovation (ECCI) is a coordinated events programme which will inform, engage and stimulate ideas and action from individuals, organisations and businesses across the city on how the city can accelerate its journey towards net zero. A series of events and workshops on key themes will be designed and delivered over the coming months, with the main events listed below.

Event	Date and Venue	Purpose	Invitees	Lead partner
Edinburgh Climate Conference and Youth Summit	Mid December 2 days Venue TBC	To bring key partners and stakeholders together to consider the challenges of climate change facing the city of Edinburgh To engage with and hear from young people across the city about what matters to them in addressing climate change for the future Launch of Edinburgh Climate Commission	100 city influencers 100 Young People	Joint CEC / ECCI and Climate KIC
Sustainable Food Business Breakfast	8 November, Edinburgh International Conference Centre	To bring together Edinburgh's food-related businesses, retailers and social enterprises to discuss ways to work together to help make Edinburgh a sustainable food city, including by increasing market access to local, sustainable healthy food.	30/40 city stakeholders and businesses	CEC/EICC
Circular Economy Workshop 'Reduce and Reuse: How Edinburgh becomes a leading	End November Venue TBC	To bring key stakeholders together to focus on the opportunities in Edinburgh to radically enhance the city approach to reduce and reuse waste so that Edinburgh becomes a leading circular economy in Europe	30/40 city stakeholders and partners	CEC

circular economy in Europe?’				
Adaptation Workshop ‘How do we protect an historic city with UNESCO world heritage status from climate change?’	End November	To bring key stakeholders together to explore what it would take in practical terms and by way of innovation to protect the historic aspects of the city of Edinburgh from climate change	30/40 city stakeholders and partners	ECCI
City Energy Workshop ‘What will it take to retrofit a historic, tenemental, mixed tenure urban landscape?’	Beginning December	To bring key stakeholders and partners together to explore the Challenge of progressing with significant levels of retrofit in an historic, tenemental, mixed tenure landscape. Seeking out technical challenges and innovations that would help and the financial and investment opportunities that would support change.	30/40 city stakeholders and partners Targeting finance, commercial, construction and supply chain partners.	ECCI
Transport Workshop ‘How does the city go further and faster with CCT Plan to become a leading European city for public and sustainable transport choices?’	Beginning December	To bring key transport partners and investors together to consider ways in which the CCT Plan could be delivered faster and where it might be possible to go further in terms of city mobility. Also to consider the health perspective, both of air pollution and active travel.	30/40 city stakeholders Targeting transport stakeholders, finance and investors	CEC

Housing Workshop 'What are the opportunities for low carbon and low cost development of affordable new housing in Edinburgh?'	End November	To bring together key stakeholders and partners to consider how Edinburgh's affordable accommodation commitments and the LDP can be delivered in a low carbon and low cost framework.	30/40 city stakeholders and partners Targeting: Construction industry; supply chain; housing associations and investors	ECCI
Festival Venues Workshop Page 86	November	To bring together the Edinburgh festival communities to identify key areas for reducing their carbon impact with their key venue partners and to identify opportunities for improvement.	10/20 key stakeholders from festivals and venues Targeting: festivals and festival venues	Joint CEC / University of Edinburgh
Elected Member Workshop	Start of December	To bring together key partners who led the city workshops to engage with Elected Members about the output and learning from the sessions, hear views from Elected Members, and consider how this intelligence can be best-used to support citywide collaboration.	Workshop leaders / Elected Members Targeting: To be promoted to all Councillors	CEC / workshop partners organisations
Edinburgh Science Festival Round Table on Climate Change	12 th November	Part of an ongoing series of events for business leaders.	City business leaders	Edinburgh Science Festival

Annex C – Letter to First Minister

Date: 13 August 2019

The First Minister

The Scottish Government
St Andrew's House
Regent Road
Edinburgh
EH1 3DG

Dear

Establishing a Strategic Partnership on Climate Change with City of Edinburgh Council

Despite the many issues facing our country and communities today we know that the biggest challenge of all is the climate emergency. I welcome the Government's commitment to this issue which is mirrored by City of Edinburgh Council and am keen to discuss how we might take forward a strategic partnership that will see Scotland playing a leading role on tackling climate change.

The Council has a strong track record in reducing carbon emissions and has recently set a target to be carbon neutral by 2030 which makes Edinburgh among the most ambitious Councils in Scotland. This ambition is also evidenced in our City Centre Transformation strategy, our LEZs, the Tram project, the Council Mobility Plan, The Council Economy Strategy, to specific policies and actions such as the Council EV policy and our commitment to investing in passive build standard schools.

However, in recognition of the urgency and scale of the challenge we have also embarked on a new sustainability programme which will include negotiating a city-wide sustainability plan for 2030 and leading the city to adopt a 2030 carbon neutral target.

The Council has partnered with the Edinburgh Centre for Carbon Innovation and has been successful in its bid to become 1 of 10 European Deep Demonstrator Cities collaborating with Climate KIC in a long-term partnership to drive the complex system change we need to see. This partnership will ensure that the Council is collaborating with climate, economic, engagement and behaviour change experts, and importantly also investors and funders. It will also ensure that the capital city of Scotland is at the heart of a partnership with the leading innovative European cities.

Ultimately, we know that making a significant impact on climate change must involve the whole city and every citizen and the Council is committed to developing this citywide partnership and action. Indeed, the city is home to some of UK's most innovative and leading climate experts, enterprising and innovators. This offers us significant opportunities for progress.

There is much to be gained by the City of Edinburgh Council and the Scottish Government also working hand in hand to address the urgency of the challenge and I am keen to discuss how we might take forward a strategic partnership to deliver on our shared ambitions.

I would be happy to come and meet you where convenient. Alternatively, we would be delighted to invite you to a site visit at Granton, followed by a discussion on how we can work together. We are developing a new masterplan at Granton waterfront, to help the area's regeneration as well as to protect it from the impacts of our changing climate. This includes the Edinburgh Shoreline project, which works with community groups all along the city's coastline, helping to build a sense of ownership of its long-term future.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Cllr Adam McVey

Leader

City of Edinburgh Council

Cllr Cammy Day

Deputy Leader

City of Edinburgh Council

Annex D – Council Sustainability Programme Map

SUSTAINABILITY PROGRAMME MAP

Strategic Outcomes	Edinburgh has a circular, low carbon economy		Edinburgh is a connected, clean, green, and healthy city		Edinburgh has fair and sustainable communities	
<p>Priorities</p> <p>Page 68</p>	<p>Develop low carbon supply chains and a low carbon workforce</p> <p>Develop a circular economy; local production, low waste, and increased recycling</p> <p>Increase local renewable energy generation</p> <p>Support sustainable growth and socially responsible business in key sectors</p> <p>Ensure Edinburgh is Scotland’s leading city for fair work</p>		<p>Decrease carbon emissions by 42% by 2020 and adapt to the impacts of climate change</p> <p>Ensure Edinburgh’s growth is sustainable and resilient to climate change</p> <p>Deliver an integrated environmentally friendly socially inclusive transport network</p> <p>Increase recycling and reduce Edinburgh’s waste and use of landfill</p> <p>Protect and improve the city’s network of parks, gardens and greenspace and increase biodiversity year on year</p>		<p>Reduce all forms of poverty and inequality in Edinburgh</p> <p>Ensure communities have access to quality green space and culture and leisure facilities</p> <p>Ensure our approaches to service design and delivery promote resilient and empowered communities</p> <p>Ensure all citizens can access fair work, training, and learning opportunities</p> <p>Improve public health through better air quality, active travel, and housing quality</p>	
<p>Key Strategies/Plans</p>	City Plan 2030	Council Energy Policy/Carbon Budget Pilot	Waste and Recycling Strategy	Sustainable Energy Action Plan	Edinburgh Adapts Action Plan	Edinburgh Economy Strategy
	Edinburgh Tourism Strategy	City Centre Transformation Programme	City Mobility Plan	Public Parks and Gardens Strategy	Strategic Housing Investment Plan	Asset Management and Property Strategy
	Air Quality Management Plan	Edinburgh Integration Joint Board Strategic Plan	Biodiversity Action Plan	Open Space 2021	Physical Activity and Sports Strategy	Active Travel Action Plan
	Sustainable Procurement Policy	Edinburgh Poverty Commission	Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Region Deal	Community Plan and Locality Improvement Plans	Change Strategy	Digital Strategy

SUSTAINABILITY PROGRAMME MAP:

Edinburgh has a low carbon, connected, circular economy

Priorities	Key Deliverables	Timeframe	Headline Progress Measure	Baseline/ Current position	Target
Develop low carbon supply chains and a low carbon workforce	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use planned investments in housing across the city region to develop local supply chains for construction and refurbishment in low carbon design. (EES) Deliver a Housing, Construction & Infrastructure Skills Gateway to create learning and career pathways to meet future economy needs for low carbon skills (EES) (City Region Deal) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2018-2023 2018-2023 / 2033 	% reduction in CO2 emission from a 2005 baseline	33% in 2016	42% by 2020
Develop a circular economy; local production, low waste, and increased recycling	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver tailored energy advice for households and businesses, including piloting projects to provide advice to social housing tenants living in fuel poverty across the four locality areas (EES) Promote the Circular Edinburgh brand, developed by Zero Waste Scotland and Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce, and assist SMEs to adopt circular economy practices (EES) Encourage stakeholders to develop approaches to waste which support the delivery of “Circular Economy” models whether by preventing waste at source or reuse and upcycling of materials (Waste and Recycling Strategy) Ensure that all Council buildings are offered the necessary collection systems compliant with the Waste (Scotland) Regulations for segregating waste (Waste and Recycling Strategy) Ensure housing association and Council house building partners are working to sustainability principles which promote local material sourcing, recycling, insulation standards and reviewable energy (SHIP) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2018-23 2018-23 2010-2025 2010-2025 2019-2024 	<p>No. social rented tenants receiving energy advice and/or advocacy support</p> <p>% of new buildings meeting carbon reduction targets</p>	<p>800 in 2018/19</p> <p>100%</p>	<p>2000 by 2019/20</p> <p>100%</p>
Increase local renewable energy generation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Increase Council and city renewable generation, use Council land and property for micro generation, support local groups to develop renewables projects and encourage innovation in adopting new technologies (SEAP and Change Strategy) Refresh the Council’s Energy Policy to bring it in line with the commitment to achieve ISO50001 Certification for the Council operational properties. Develop Edinburgh’s first Eco Park, including procurement of a micro-hydro facility delivering 39kw of renewable energy to power ground source heat pumps Ensure heat off-take from Millerhill energy from waste facility is capable of supporting district heating. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2020-2023 September 2019 Early 2020 tbc 	<p>CO2 reduction from use of renewable energy</p> <p>Community ownership of renewable energy in MW</p> <p>CO2 savings (tonnes) from Micro-hydro</p>	<p>2.87 ktCO2 achieved to 2017 (from 2005 baseline)</p> <p>1.36 MW in 2017/18</p>	<p>Increasing contribution towards city CO2 target (42% reduction)</p> <p>Increasing trend</p> <p>90 tonnes pa</p>

Support sustainable growth and socially responsible business in key sectors	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support delivery of the new Social Enterprise Strategy, and its aims to grow and increase the sustainability of the social enterprise community in Edinburgh (EES) 2. Deliver a Fair Fringe and Fair Hospitality Charter and promote a fair work environment in all Edinburgh key sectors (EES) 3. Seek cost effective, sustainable partnerships to deliver waste prevention partnerships e.g. the Remakery (Waste and Recycling Strategy) 4. Work with Data Driven Innovation programme to deliver social benefit for Edinburgh (City Region Deal) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2018-22 2. 2018-22 3. 2010-2025 4. From 2019 	<p>Number of social enterprises in Edinburgh</p> <p>Social Enterprise turnover</p>	<p>250 in 2016/17</p> <p>£133m in 2016/17</p>	<p>Increasing trend</p> <p>Increasing trend</p>
Ensure Edinburgh is Scotland leading city for fair work	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deliver public sector leadership in fair work practices, including contractual arrangements for Council staff, commitments to Living Wage and support for programmes such as Project SEARCH (EES) 2. Adopt an agreed approach to City Region Deal procurement, with Community Benefit clauses used to target inclusive employment practices and other opportunities, and a consistent approach taken to applying the principles laid out in the Scottish Government's Business Pledge. (EES) (City Region Deal) 3. Use Council procurement to promote fair work practices and encourage suppliers of goods, works and services to adopt fair work practices, including payment of the Living Wage Foundation rate. (EES) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2018-23 2. 2018-23 3. 2018-23 	<p>Number of employers in the Edinburgh region accredited as Living Wage Foundation employers</p>	<p>416 for 2018</p>	<p>Increasing trend</p>

Page 9

SUSTAINABILITY PROGRAMME MAP:

Edinburgh is a connected, clean, green, and healthy city

Priorities	Key Deliverables	Timeframe	Headline Progress Measures	Baseline/ Current position	Target
Decrease carbon emissions by 42% by 2020 and adapt to the impacts of climate change	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce citywide carbon emissions through reducing energy demand, increasing renewables generation and sustainable transport measures (SEAP) 2. Reduce energy-related carbon emissions from the Council's school estate, and Council commercial waste (Carbon Budget pilot) 3. Deliver the Fleet Review proposals to streamline Council fleet operations and increase the proportion of our fleet that is electric (Change Strategy) 4. Deliver the energy efficient streetlighting programme to reduce energy consumption of street lighting by 60% 5. Build resilience through sector-specific actions to identify, protect and adapt the city to the consequences of a changing climate (EA) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2020 2. 2020 3. 2022 4. 2021 5. 2016-20 	<p>% reduction in CO2 emissions from a 2005 baseline</p> <p>% reduction in energy-related emissions from Council estate and Council waste</p> <p>No. EVs within council fleet</p> <p>% of adaptation actions completed or in progress</p>	<p>33% in 2016</p> <p>6.9% in 2017/18</p> <p>30 in 17/18</p> <p>80% in 2019</p>	<p>42% by 2020; Net-zero by 2030</p> <p>Decreasing trend</p> <p>Increase</p> <p>100% by 2020</p>

<p>Ensure Edinburgh's growth is sustainable and resilient to climate change</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minimize the release of greenfield land through delivering regeneration on brownfield land (LDP) 2. Ensure all new buildings meet carbon reduction targets of 30% from a 2007 baseline for domestic buildings, and 45% for non-domestic; with at least half of these reductions being met using low carbon technologies (LDP) 3. Ensure all new developments reduce or minimise environmental resource use and impact (LDP) 4. Implement flood and surface water management and wider climate mitigation measures (FELFRMP/EA) 5. Deliver a main issues report which sets how the city can grow while minimising the adverse impact on carbon emissions and publish a new local development plan for the city designed to create green, adaptable and resilient places 6. Ensure the new local development plan is integrated into national and regional strategies for sustainable economic growth, transport and spatial planning 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2016-2026 2. 2016-2026 3. 2016-2026 4. 2016-2022 5. By 2022 6. 2022-2032 	<p>Housing/retail units delivered on brownfield land</p> <p>% of new buildings meeting carbon reduction targets</p> <p>% of mitigation actions completed or in progress</p> <p>City Plan 2030 measures to be developed following Plan finalisation</p>	<p>Housing land audit – data to be sourced</p> <p>100%</p> <p>80% in 2018 (Edinburgh Adapts)</p>	<p>Develop within City Plan 2030</p> <p>100%</p> <p>100%</p>
<p>Increase recycling and reduce Edinburgh's waste and use of landfill</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work with stakeholders to prevent waste at source, and/or reuse and upcycle materials (Waste and Recycling Strategy) 2. Audit the communal bin collection service, focusing on areas where waste is collected on street to increase recycling in areas of high-density housing, and roll out enhanced services through 2019-2021 (Waste and Recycling Strategy) 3. Ensure that the Council complies with the ban on disposal of unsorted household waste to landfill from 1 January 2021 (Waste and Recycling Strategy) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2025 2. 2019 3. 2021 4. By 2026 (tbc) 	<p>Total waste arisings (tonnes)</p> <p>% of total household waste that is recycled</p> <p>Compliance with ban</p>	<p>209,846 tonnes in 2017/18</p> <p>42.5% in 2017/18</p> <p>Compliant</p>	<p>Decrease</p> <p>60% by 2022</p> <p>Maintain</p>
<p>Deliver an integrated environmentally friendly socially inclusive transport network</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deliver transport investments to connect communities to new employment opportunities (City Region Deal) 2. Work with regional partners to deliver new concessionary travel options to support young people accessing work and learning opportunities (City Region Deal) 3. Increase public transport use and reduce emissions by delivering the Tram extension to Newhaven (CC22) 4. Develop measures to improve the Straiton Park and Ride and investigate options to finance expansion of Ingliston and Hermiston Park and Ride facilities. 5. Deliver cycling infrastructure improvements at key sites, including the City Centre West East Link, Meadows to George Street, West Edinburgh Link and Roseburn to Union Canal. (ATIP) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2018-2033 2. 2018-2033 3. 2023 4. 2020/21 5. 2018-2024 	<p>% of people using public transport</p> <p>% of people journeys on by bicycle</p> <p>% of residents rating city cycling routes as 'good'</p>	<p>54% in 2017</p>	<p>21% by 2020</p> <p>10% by 2020</p> <p>Increase</p>
<p>Protect and improve the city's network of parks, gardens and greenspace and increase biodiversity year on year</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minimize the release of greenfield land through delivering regeneration on brownfield land (LDP) 2. Upgrade our existing parks and plant an additional 1,000 trees in communities (CC43) 3. Protect and enhance designated nature conservation sites, protected species and biodiversity in Edinburgh (EBAP) 4. Monitor and improve ecosystem health of Edinburgh's greenspaces and biodiversity (EBAP & ELL) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2016-2026 2. 2022 3. 2019-2021 4. 2019-2021 	<p>No. of Edinburgh parks having Green Flag status</p> <p>No. of trees planted</p> <p>No. of new biodiversity sites approved</p>	<p>32 in 2018/19</p> <p>2,048 in 2018/19</p> <p>5 in 2018</p> <p>74 to 2017</p>	<p>Maintain</p> <p>Additional 1,000 by 2022</p>

			No. of new urban meadow sites created on Council land		
Improve public health through better air quality, active travel, and housing quality	1. Improve air quality through active management of Air Quality Management Areas and by introducing a Low Emission Zone (AQMP & ECCT)	1. 2020/21	Air Quality Management Areas improvement	6 AQAs in 2018/19	Decreasing trend
	2. Invest in improving conditions for cycling and walking across the city (ATIP)	2. By 2023/24			
	3. Increase the number of people walking and cycling in Edinburgh (LTS)	3. 2019			
	4. Help increase the number and improve the quality of new homes being built (LDP)	4. 2016-2026	Active travel investment (£)	£4.5m in 2018/19	£61m by 2023/24
	5. Ensure homes developed by the Council for Edinburgh Living meet Silver Level (Greener Standard), of the 2011 Building Regulations (Section 7)	5. Ongoing			
6. Ensure Council homes meet the Energy Efficiency Standard for Social Housing (ESSH).	6. 2020				
7. Explore the potential for introducing a Workplace Parking Levy to make a positive impact on congestion, air quality and public health.	7. 2019/2020	% of journeys by foot or bicycle in a month		46% by 2020	
		% of homes in the grant programme meeting greener standard	100% in 2018/19	100% by 2024	
		% of new Council homes meeting greener standard	100% in 2018/19	100% in 2026/27	
		% of Council homes (Social rent) meeting ESSH	67% in 2018/19	100% by Dec 2020	

SUSTAINABILITY PROGRAMME MAP:

Edinburgh citizens live in fair and sustainable communities

Priorities	Key Deliverables	Timeframe	Headline Progress Measure	Baseline/ Current position	Target
Reduce all forms of poverty and inequality in Edinburgh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Launch a new Council Child Poverty Unit and deliver a Local Child Poverty Action Plan (CC45) 2. Work with partners to respond to recommendations of the Edinburgh Poverty Commission and scope future partnership action to tackle poverty 3. Deliver targeted support to reduce living costs for people on low incomes, including tailored energy advice to Council tenants living in fuel poverty (EES) 4. Ensure residents have access to high quality income maximisation support where and when they need it (LOIP) 5. Deliver affordable homes and provide a range of innovative services to reduce social and economic inequalities for council tenants (SHIP) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sept 2019 2. 2018-2023 3. 2020 onwards 4. 2018-2028 5. 2019-2024 	<p>% of children living in a low-income household</p> <p>No. of tenants receiving energy advice and/or advocacy</p> <p>Average level of debt of tenants in arrears</p> <p>No. of affordable homes approved</p>	<p>23% in 2017/18</p> <p>800 in 2018/19</p> <p>£930 in 2017/18; £878 in 2018/19</p> <p>3,075 approved; 1,966 completed 2017 -19</p>	<p>18% by 2020</p> <p>2000 by 2019/20</p> <p>£900</p> <p>20000 by 2024</p>
Ensure communities have access to quality greenspace and culture and leisure activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure access for all to good quality greenspace which enhances quality of life, health and wellbeing, biodiversity, resilience to climate change and supports Edinburgh's economy (OSS) 2. Increase allotment provision and support and expand the number of community gardens and food growing initiatives (CC44) 3. Deliver the Culture and Communities mapping project to provide an overview of the cultural infrastructure and activity hubs in the city and support future work to consider gentrification, arts equity and inclusion, and accessibility to culture in Edinburgh. (CwCP) 4. Publish a new a new Physical Activity and Sport Strategy for the period 2019-2023. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2021 2. 2022 3. 2015-2019 4. tbc 	<p>% of homes within 400m/800m of small/large good quality greenspace</p> <p>No. of allotment plots</p> <p>Attendances at museums and galleries</p> <p>Attendance at Edinburgh Leisure sport and leisure facilities</p>	<p>(metric in development)</p> <p>1,833 plots across 44 sites in 2018/19</p> <p>785,427 in 2018/19</p> <p>4,338,251 in 2018/19</p>	<p>Increasing long term trend</p> <p>750,000</p> <p>4,290,234</p>
Ensure our approaches to place development and service provision promote resilient and	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Co-produce sustainable places with well-located and co-located services (LOIP) 2. Build community capacity and strengthen individual and community resilience by implementing the 3 Conversations model in health and social care services (EIJBSP) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2018-2028 2. 2019-22 3. 2019-2023 4. 2018-2033 	Satisfaction with Edinburgh/neighbourhood as a place to live	89% April 2018	Increasing trend

empowered communities	3. Engage with communities and partners on how best to provide the right spaces for Council services run within local areas (Change Strategy) 4. Use Data Driven Innovation approaches to support citizenship and participative democracy (City Region Deal)		Satisfaction that people of different backgrounds get along	85% April 2018	Increasing trend
			% of people who feel they have a say on local issues and services	36% April 2018/19	Increasing trend
Ensure all citizens can access fair work, training and learning opportunities	1. Launch a new regional employability and skills programme (EES) (City Region Deal) 2. Develop our network of recruitment and skills centres (EES) 3. Provide targeted support to help vulnerable groups into and through the employability pipeline (LOIP) 4. Use Council procurement to encourage suppliers to adopt fair work practices, including payment of the Living Wage Foundation rate (EES)	1. 2018-2033 2. 2018-2023 3. 2018-2028 4. 2018-2028	Number of households with no adult in employment	26,800 in 2017/18	Decreasing trend
			No. of employers in the Edinburgh region accredited as Living Wage Foundation employers	416 in 2018/19	Increasing trend

Abbreviations

AHS – Affordable Housing Supply Programme	EIJBSP – Edinburgh Integration Joint Board Strategic Plan – 2019-2022
AQMP – Air Quality Management Plan	ELL - Edinburgh Living Landscape (web-site)
ATIP – Active Travel Investment Programme – 2018 - 2024	FELFRMP – Forth Estuary Local Flood Risk Management Plan 2016-2022
CC – Coalition Commitment 2017-2021	HSCSP – Health and Social Care Partnership
CCPBD - climate change public body duties	LDP – Local Development Plan 2016-2026
CCTP – City Centre Transformation 2020-2030	LOIP – Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2018-2028
CP2030 – City Plan 2030 2022-2032	LTS – Local Transport Strategy – 2014-2019
CRD – City Region Deal – 2018-2033	OSS – Open Space Strategy 2016-2021
CS – Change Strategy – 2019-23	SEAP – Sustainable Energy Action Plan 2015-2020
CwCP – Citywide Culture Plan – 2015-2019	SHIP – Strategic Housing Investment Plan – 2019-2024
EA - Edinburgh Adapts 2016 - 2020	SMEs - Small and medium-sized enterprises
EBAP - Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan 2019-2021	WRS – Waste and Recycling Strategy – 2010-2025
EES – Edinburgh Economy Strategy 2018-2023	

Policy and Sustainability Committee

2.00pm, Friday, 25 October 2019

City Strategic Investment Fund

Executive/routine Wards Council Commitments	Executive All 1, 2
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1. Recommendations

- 1.1 It is recommended that Committee:
- 1.1.1 Notes that the current available balance of the City Strategic Investment Fund (CSIF) stands at £3,552,084;
 - 1.1.2 Agrees the principle that £2,150,000 of the current available balance should be set aside to support delivery of the Council's strategic regeneration priorities;
 - 1.1.3 Agrees in principle to ring fence up to £500,000 of the current available balance to provide match funding for agreed projects;
 - 1.1.4 Notes that this would leave the available fund balance at £902,084 and proposals for the utilisation of this amount will be brought back to Committee;
 - 1.1.5 Agrees the refreshed investment criteria for debt and equity investments;
 - 1.1.6 Agrees the principle that revenue from future equity investments made by the fund will continue to accrue to the fund until it disposed of the investment in question and that other options for growing reserves will be identified and reported to Committee;
 - 1.1.7 Subject to the agreement of recommendations 1.1.2 – 1.1.6, notes that regular reports on the impacts of the funds will be presented to Committee in due course; and
 - 1.1.8 Refers this report to Council for approval.

Paul Lawrence

Executive Director of Place

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City Strategic Investment Fund

2. Executive Summary

- 2.1 This report provides an update on the CSIF and sets out proposals for how the fund could be used in the future.
- 2.2 The report includes revised investment criteria and due diligence measures for agreement and sets out initial proposals for how the reserves of the fund could be used to make a meaningful contribution to the scale of investment required in Edinburgh, delivery of the Council's [Economy Strategy](#) and other strategic regeneration and development priorities.
- 2.3 In addition, consideration is given to how the fund could be grown over time to increase its effectiveness and its ability to address funding gaps in larger and more strategically important projects.

3. Background

- 3.1 On [7 February 2013](#), the Council approved the creation of the CSIF to “create new development opportunities, support business innovation, deliver jobs and promote economic growth in Edinburgh”. It is an evergreen fund which provides debt and equity finance for projects delivering a return on investment. The Council agreed to capitalise the CSIF with £7,500,000. An investment strategy for the fund was agreed by the Economy Committee on [29 April 2014](#). On [7 June 2018](#), updated repayment terms for the CSIF were agreed by the Housing and Economy Committee.
- 3.2 To date, CSIF funding has been committed for the following projects:
 - 3.2.1 [East Hermiston Business Park](#), a 1,587 sqm industrial park in Sighthill. £2,141,491 to fund the development was approved by the Economy Committee on [28 April 2015](#) and by the City of Edinburgh Council on [28 May 2015](#). The Business Park was completed in September 2017 and is now projected to generate £145,000 of rental income for the Council annually with full repayment in 2032/33, following which the Business Park will provide additional income for the Council. The current balance remaining to be repaid to the Council is £1,947,916;

- 3.2.2 Replacement Meadowbank Stadium to RIBA stage 4. £700,000 to fund this design was approved by the City of Edinburgh Council on [10 March 2016](#). The allocation was to be repaid to the CSIF by realigning the future Capital Investment Programme. Following approval by Council for the Meadowbank Stadium project to proceed, this funding was not required as originally envisaged;
- 3.2.3 Cash flow issues arising as part of the closure of The EDI Group Limited (“EDI”). It was agreed by the Housing and Economy Committee on [7 September 2017](#) and by the City of Edinburgh Council on [31 May 2018](#) to allocate £1,000,000 for any cash flow issues arising from the closure of EDI. After the EDI cash balance strengthened, this funding was no longer required and the money was released back into the CSIF;
- 3.2.4 Design of the tram extension to Newhaven up to RIBA stage 2. The commencement of stage 2 design funded by £2,000,000 from CSIF was approved by the Transport and Environment Committee on [4 September 2017](#) (in the report CSIF is referred to as the Strategic Priorities Fund) with the City of Edinburgh Council giving final approval on [21 September 2017](#). The City of Edinburgh Council agreed on [14 March 2019](#) that the tram line would be extended to Newhaven. As reported to the Housing and Economy Committee on [21 March 2019](#) the repayment of the £2,000,000 allocated from the CSIF for design costs will not be repaid until the extended tram line is operational and generating a surplus, which is expected to be in 2025/26; and
- 3.2.5 Refurbishment of Powderhall Stables as work space and community space. £500,000 towards this refurbishment was agreed by the Housing and Economy Committee on [22 March 2018](#) and by the City of Edinburgh Council on [3 May 2018](#). After the Council’s bid to the Scottish Government’s Regeneration Capital Grant Fund (RCGF) was unsuccessful, the project was unable to proceed, this funding was no longer required and the money was released back into the CSIF. It was agreed that a report setting out options for Powderhall Stables would be provided in two committee cycles and a report is planned to come forward to Policy and Sustainability on 26 November 2019 on this. Subsequently, a second bid to the RCGF for grant funding to refurbish Powderhall Stables has been successful at stage one.
- 3.3 The most significant impact of the CSIF to date has been in catalysing and facilitating larger projects: the extension of the Edinburgh tram line and the winding-up of The EDI Group. The funding that was been made available from the CSIF helped these projects progress. As set out in the Edinburgh tram final business case, every £1 spent on this project is expected to deliver £1.40 of benefit, indicating that the £2,000,000 invested in the project by the CSIF will deliver a return of £2,800,000.
- 3.4 The CSIF has also directly delivered outcomes via the East Hermiston Business Park. Since completing in 2017, the 16 units at the Business Park have provided

accommodation for many different businesses. As is to be expected of small-scale units such as those in the Business Park, tenant turnover is relatively high as businesses relocate to larger premises or fold. At any given time, the Business Park could be expected to directly support on average approximately 34 full-time equivalent jobs, representing an estimated additional £1,920,000 of gross value added for the economy of Edinburgh each year. Current occupiers include a building contractor, a rope access contractor, a painter, a dog walking service, and a wedding supplier. The Park is helping meet the strong demand for small-scale, good quality, modern light industrial space in Edinburgh, a demand that is largely unmet by private developers.

- 3.5 The uncommitted balance of the CSIF as of Q1 2019/20 currently stands at £3,552,084, with repayment of £145,000 scheduled to be received during 2019/20.
- 3.6 Housing and Economy Committee on 21 March 2019 agreed to a wider review of the use of the CSIF to ensure it is deployed to meet the priorities of the economy strategy and wider city development and regeneration aims, including whether it is appropriate to increase the fund to help meet these objectives.

4. Main report

- 4.1 The city economy has changed significantly since CSIF was established in 2013 and, recognising the investment arrangements which have been progressed using the fund to date and the scale of investment/support required to progress developments in the city, the criteria for investment has been reviewed.
- 4.2 The criteria approved in 2013 are set out in Appendix 1 and clearly reflect the city economy, strategy and priorities at the time.
- 4.3 The resources of the CSIF are relatively modest in the context of major capital investment schemes. Therefore, the approach taken to date, and proposed in the future, is to consider projects which contribute to the strategic priorities for economic development and regeneration in the city.

Fund Allocation, Criteria and Due Diligence Arrangements

- 4.4 As the CSIF was created as an evergreen fund, one of the key considerations of investment was the need to have the money repaid within a reasonable timescale. This has meant that some strategic priority projects have been unable to progress using seed-corn funding from the CSIF.
- 4.5 It is proposed to utilise the CSIF in three different ways in future:
 - 4.5.1 to continue with debt and equity investment where clear market failure is identified;
 - 4.5.2 to allocate funding to projects which are of key strategic importance to the Council's Economy Strategy; and

- 4.5.3 to ring-fence funding for external funding applications which require match funding and which contribute to the Council's strategic priorities showing the potential for significant public and private leverage.
- 4.6 Taking account of the commitments already made from CSIF it is proposed to allocate £2,150,000 of the current balance over the next five years to take forward major developments in the city at Edinburgh BioQuarter, Edinburgh Waterfront and in West Edinburgh as well as through City Centre Transformation. This element of funding would not be repaid but would provide dedicated resources (both financial and project support) to drive forward development which would otherwise not be possible. This level of resource is essential if progress on these schemes is to move forward at pace.
- 4.7 Edinburgh BioQuarter, Edinburgh Waterfront and West Edinburgh are all flagship developments of strategic scale. From an economic perspective, all three have the potential to deliver significant economic benefits. West Edinburgh is one of the most economically significant developments in the city's history, with the International Business Gateway alone expected to deliver over 200,000 sqm of office space. Edinburgh BioQuarter is an important source of high value new jobs in health, life sciences, and associated industries. The Edinburgh Waterfront is a vital source of new housing as well as offering potential for the nurturing of key sectors such as tourism and the creative industries and the renewal of the maritime sector. Collectively, the three developments have the potential to deliver tens of thousands of new jobs along with new homes, schools, healthcare facilities, leisure facilities, and greenspace. Investment by the Council in these developments can help secure investment from both private sector developers and public sector stakeholders such as the Scottish Government, NHS Lothian. There is a key role for the CSIF in helping unlock these developments by funding the upfront work required for them to be made shovel ready.
- 4.8 In [September 2019](#), Council approved ambitious plans to transform central Edinburgh by improving the public realm and prioritising sustainable travel on foot, by bike and public transport. It is forecast that the implementation of the City Centre Transformation strategy could bring about £420m of monetised benefits over a 25 year period based upon £314m invested, alongside significant, related benefits that cannot be readily quantified. This is calculated based on the positive effect of the proposals on wellbeing, health, economic activity and reduction in accidents.
- 4.9 It is further proposed to ring-fence up to £500,000 for match funding for external funding bids to be progressed (e.g. the Powderhall Stables project as outlined in paragraph 3.2.5). This funding would not be repaid. It would be used to leverage in additional external funding for Council projects. The Council currently has £2,560,000 of bids to the latest round of the RCGF that have been accepted to round two and it is anticipated that this element of the CSIF could be used to try and help secure RCGF funding.

- 4.10 The remainder of the fund (circa £1,047,084 including the £145,000 scheduled to be received during 2019/20), and any additional income received, would continue to be utilised for longer term debt or equity investment in development and regeneration projects in the city. The following criteria will replace the existing criteria as set out in appendix 1:
- 4.10.1 Aligns with the themes of the Edinburgh Economy Strategy, City Housing Strategy, Local Transport Strategy, or other relevant strategy; and
 - 4.10.2 Has a viable, sound business case; and
 - 4.10.3 Will deliver a financial return enabling the principal to be fully repaid in an agreed timeframe along with a minimum indicative uplift of 3% per annum, with the precise uplift to be determined by the Head of Finance.
- 4.11 This element would continue to be an evergreen element of the fund, with repayment terms clearly set out. The Council would continue to seek to identify opportunities to leverage in external funding to supplement the investment by the CSIF. This element of the CSIF could potentially be used to supplement projects such as the refurbishment of Granton Station and/or building upon the investment in the building from the Scottish Government's Town Centre Fund.
- 4.12 All projects and/or priorities recommended by officers for investment will still require the approval of Council before being progressed.

Approach to investment

- 4.13 While the CSIF is a valuable tool, its resources are limited in the context of the major costs required to facilitate and deliver investment in Edinburgh. For example, the net funding requirement from the Council for the education and transport infrastructure required to deliver the Edinburgh Local Development Plan is estimated at £178m.
- 4.14 There is therefore a rationale to grow the reserves of the CSIF, both to increase its ability to act in the near-term and to enable it to make a meaningful contribution to the level of investment required in Edinburgh. Two proposals for how the reserves of the CSIF could be grown are set out below:
- 4.14.1 Revenues from any *equity* investments made by the CSIF could continue to accrue to the fund until it disposed of the investment in question (as opposed to the current arrangement whereby once the initial investment from the CSIF has been repaid, any additional revenues would accrue to the General Fund). This would enable the CSIF to build a portfolio of investments that in the long-term would enable it to grow indefinitely, although this would have an impact on revenue to the General Fund. By comparison, it is anticipated that additional revenues from projects funded by *loans* from the CSIF would, once the principal and interest had been repaid, continue to accrue to the General Fund as is currently the case.
 - 4.14.2 The CSIF could seek to diversify its portfolio away from purely longer-term projects, identifying investment opportunities that will deliver a relatively quick return. This would enable the CSIF to grow its overall reserves more

rapidly as well as reinvesting its capital more regularly. Such investments may involve higher risk but could also provide higher return.

- 4.15 Committee is requested to agree the proposal at 4.14.1 and to ask officers to investigate the proposal at 4.14.2 in more detail and report back to Committee. This will also require Council approval.

5. Next Steps

- 5.1 Assuming Policy and Sustainability Committee agree the recommendations in this report, it will be referred to Council for approval.
- 5.2 Committee will continue to receive information on development proposals, match funding applications and proposed resource allocation to strategic development priorities as these emerge, for approval.

6. Financial impact

- 6.1 As set out above, the uncommitted balance of the CSIF as of Q1 2019/20 is £3,552,084. The CSIF is currently projected to be fully replenished in 2032/33.
- 6.2 It is proposed that £2,150,000 of the current balance is ring-fenced over the next five years to support the progression of major developments in the city which would otherwise not be progressed, as outlined in paragraph 4.6.
- 6.3 A further £500,000 is recommended to be ring-fenced (as outlined in paragraph 4.9) to provide match funding for external funding applications.
- 6.4 The remainder of the fund (£902,084, rising to £1,047,084 when repayments of £145,000 scheduled to be received during 2019/20 are taken into consideration) and any future income will continue to be utilised for debt and equity investments, in line with the arrangements set out in paragraph 4.10.
- 6.5 Paragraph 4.14 explains two ways in which investment could be made to increase the financial resources available in the fund, with the recommendation to progress with the arrangement outlined in paragraph 4.14.1, while further work is undertaken on 4.14.2.

7. Stakeholder/Community Impact

- 7.1 The future of the CSIF has been discussed with the Corporate Property and Facilities Management and Finance service areas.

8. Background reading/external references

- 8.1 None.

9. Appendices

- 9.1 Appendix 1 – Existing and Proposed City Strategic Investment Fund investment criteria
- 9.2 Appendix 2– City Strategic Investment Fund: projected cash flow (current projects)

9.1 Appendix 1

Existing City Strategic Investment Fund Investment Criteria

- 1) The fund be aligned [sic] with the business plans for the arms length property company and also with the Local Development Plan.
- 2) Property development, commercial activity or business start-up projects;
- 3) Alignment with the City of Edinburgh Council's Economic Strategy including potential for significant economic benefit to the city and the local economy through the creation of new, permanent jobs, increased GVA, and/or other significant benefits;
- 4) Located within the City of Edinburgh Council area, with special priority given to projects within any of the city's four Strategic Development Areas (City Centre, South East Edinburgh, Waterfront and West Edinburgh);
- 5) Links to a key industry sectors or strategic Economic Development priorities;
- 6) Robust business case and experienced project management;
- 7) Ability to recover investment within five years;
- 8) Positive contribution to placemaking and enhancement of the city's quality of life;
- 9) Evidence that the Fund will add value to the project, beyond the financial investment, for example through addressing perceived market failure; and
- 10) Alignment with the Council's Sustainable Development Strategy in particular meeting carbon reduction targets.

Proposed City Strategic Investment Fund Investment Criteria for Debt and Equity Investment

- 1) Aligns with the themes of the Edinburgh Economy Strategy, City Housing Strategy, Local Transport Strategy, or other relevant strategy; and
- 2) Has a viable, sound business case; and
- 3) Will deliver a financial return enabling the principal to be fully repaid in an agreed timeframe along with a minimum indicative uplift of 3% per annum, with the precise uplift to be determined by the Head of Finance.

9.2 Appendix 2 – CSIF: Projected cash flow (current projects only)

Project	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
East Hermiston Business Park	(£42,113)	(£1,277,659)	(£719,084) ^A	£90,940 ^B	£145,000	£145,000
EDI cash flow reserve	–	–	–	£0	–	–
Meadowbank Stadium	–	–	£0	–	–	–
Tram design works	–	–	–	(£2,000,000)	–	–
Balance at year end	£7,457,887	£6,180,228	£5,461,144	£3,552,084	£3,697,084	£3,842,084
Project	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
East Hermiston Business Park	£145,000	£145,000	£145,000	£145,000	£145,000	£145,000
EDI cash flow reserve	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meadowbank Stadium	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tram design works	–	–	–	–	£2,000,000	–
Balance at year end	£3,987,084	£4,132,084	£4,277,084	£4,422,084	£6,567,084	£6,712,084
Project	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33
East Hermiston Business Park	£145,000	£145,000	£145,000	£145,000	£145,000	£62,916
EDI cash flow reserve	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meadowbank Stadium	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tram design works	–	–	–	–	–	–
Balance at year end	£6,857,084	£7,002,084	£7,147,084	£7,292,084	£7,437,084	£7,500,000
A – Net expenditure based on expenditure of £767,659, partially offset by income of £48,575.						
B – Net income based on income of £145,000, partially offset by expenditure of £54,060.						

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Policy and Sustainability Committee

2.00pm, Friday, 25 October 2019

Tourism Strategy Development Update

Executive/routine Wards Council Commitments	Executive All
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1. Recommendations

- 1.1 Policy and Sustainability Committee is asked to:
 - 1.1.1 Note a new tourism strategy for Edinburgh is being developed in partnership with national bodies and the tourism sector;
 - 1.1.2 Note the process to date to develop the strategy and the input from Elected Members to date;
 - 1.1.3 Note that a meeting of the Tourism and Communities Working Group is planned for 28 October 2019 to consider the draft strategy in advance of consultation;
 - 1.1.4 Note that consultation on the draft strategy will begin on 4 November 2019 and will be open for six weeks;
 - 1.1.5 Note that the consultation document will be presented to Committee on 26 November 2019;
 - 1.1.6 Consider whether the remit and membership of the Tourism and Communities working group should be reviewed once the new strategy is approved; and
 - 1.1.7 Agree to an additional meeting of Policy and Sustainability Committee in January 2020 to consider the final strategy.

Paul Lawrence

Executive Director of Place

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Tourism Strategy Development Update

2. Executive Summary

- 2.1 A new tourism strategy 'Edinburgh 2030' is currently being developed in partnership with a number of organisations in the city. A Strategy Implementation Group (SIG), chaired by the Council's Chief Executive, has been established to oversee the development, which is being supported by the Edinburgh Tourism Action Group (ETAG). This report updates Committee on the process followed to date and on the next steps in the finalisation of the strategy.

3. Background

- 3.1 [Edinburgh 2020](#) was launched in January 2012 and set out the city's ambitions for growth in tourism up to 2020.
- 3.2 Given the changes in the city and the increasing demands from tourism, as well as the strategy approaching the end of its lifespan, a SIG was established to develop a new strategy for the city. The strategy development began in October 2018 and is expected to be completed by January 2020.
- 3.3 ETAG are supporting the development of the new strategy in partnership with a number of city stakeholders, including the Council. Each partner has its own governance structure and the final draft of the strategy will be considered by each partner in advance of the final published document.
- 3.4 City of Edinburgh Council is represented on the SIG by the Leader of the Council, the Convener of Culture and Communities, the Convener of Housing, Homelessness and Fair Work, the Chief Executive and the Executive Director of Place. Other officers and Elected Members have attended meetings of the SIG where appropriate.
- 3.5 The process of developing the new strategy has three phases:
- 3.5.1 Phase 1 – Evidence Review and Analysis was a desktop exercise undertaken on ETAG's behalf. The findings from this are published on the [ETAG website](#);

- 3.5.2 Phase 2 – Consultation and Focus Groups have taken place over the summer period in 2019 and included both Councillors and Council officers. The findings of this are published on the [ETAG website](#).
- 3.5.3 Phase 3 – Strategy development, public consultation and publication
- 3.6 Regular updates on the development of the strategy have been prepared for (first) Housing and Economy Committee and then Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee (now Policy and Sustainability) with the most recent update in [September 2019](#).
- 3.7 The Tourism and Communities working group was established to ensure that resident views were also included in the strategy development.
- 3.8 On [14 May 2019](#), the Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee approved, on an interim basis, a draft Policy Statement on Tourism setting out the Council's position. This is providing guidance to members and officers involved in the strategy development process

4. Main report

- 4.1 It is recognised that the Edinburgh 2020 tourism strategy was written at a particular time, when growth in the tourism sector was desired and the strategy reflects this.
- 4.2 Throughout phases 1 and 2 of the development of Edinburgh 2030 it has been clear that the new strategy will reflect a substantial policy shift from primarily being focused on tourism promotion and industry development to one which is focused on managing the impact of tourism in the city, ensuring the industry is contributing to the net carbon zero target, and ensuring the visitor economy meets the needs of citizens and communities of the city, rather than seeing the industry as a burden to be borne.
- 4.3 The development of the strategy has been informed by the draft tourism policy statement which Committee approved in May 2019, the approval of policies within the Council (e.g. [City Centre Transformation](#) and the [Climate Emergency Target of net-zero carbon by 2030](#)) as well as the desktop research undertaken and the engagement with all partners.
- 4.4 In addition to the Council's representation on the SIG, the views of officers, Elected Members and residents have been captured in a number of ways including:
- 4.4.1 Individual meetings with representatives on the Tourism and Communities working group;
- 4.4.2 A meeting with the Conveners and Vice Conveners of Culture and Communities, Housing and Economy (now Housing, Homelessness and Fair Work) and Transport and Environment;
- 4.4.3 A meeting of the Tourism and Communities working group in May 2019 with representatives of Community Councils and Residents Associations (meeting notes attached in appendix 1);

- 4.4.4 Meeting with Elected Members from Culture and Communities (meeting notes attached in appendix 2); and
- 4.4.5 Two briefings for Elected Members in August 2019 (record of attendees and summary notes attached in appendix 3).

5. Next Steps

- 5.1 The Tourism and Communities Working Group will meet on 28 October 2019 for an update on the draft strategy which is being prepared for consultation. A further briefing for Elected Members can be arranged if required.
- 5.2 The draft strategy will be published on the Council's consultation hub from 4 November 2019 for six weeks.
- 5.3 The draft strategy will be reviewed to ensure that it reflects any policy changes approved by the Council through October – December 2019 (e.g. the sustainability reports being considered on this agenda).
- 5.4 The draft strategy will be reported to Policy and Strategy Committee on 26 November 2019. Feedback from Committee will be fed in to the consultation process.
- 5.5 Committee is asked to approve the set up an additional meeting in January 2020 to consider the final strategy in advance of the final publication. From reviewing the Council diary, it appears that Tuesday 21 January 2020 may be available to accommodate this meeting.
- 5.6 Partner organisations will consider the final Edinburgh 2030 strategy (including the Council) early in the new year, with ETAG members discussing it at their Conference on 30 January 2020. The final strategy is expected to be launched in February.
- 5.7 A review of the remit and membership of the Tourism and Communities Working Group could be progressed once the final strategy has been approved.

6. Financial impact

- 6.1 The costs of producing the refreshed strategy have been estimated to be £60,000 covering all three stages. The costs include consultation events and fees for consultancy services engaged by ETAG/Scottish Enterprise.
- 6.2 These costs are being met by the Principal Partners (City of Edinburgh Council, Scottish Enterprise and ETAG as well as Strategy Partners including Edinburgh Airport and Edinburgh Hotels Association).
- 6.3 With the approval of the SIG, the Council has provided ETAG with a Grant Agreement for £20,000 (£10,000 in 2018/2019 and £10,000 in 2019/2020).

7. Stakeholder/Community Impact

- 7.1 The strategy development process to date has included broad consultation with the tourism sector and stakeholders including the Council.
- 7.2 The Tourism and Communities Working Group has also participated in these discussions and has invited Community Councils and Resident Associations to participate in the process.
- 7.3 Public consultation is planned from 4 November 2019 for six weeks. This will be published on the Council's consultation hub and will be promoted through stakeholder networks and via libraries and other communication channels. Two 'drop-in' events are also planned.
- 7.4 All feedback received will be considered and reflected in the final strategy as appropriate.
- 7.5 The emerging strategy is being developed with consideration of the sustainability impacts associated with tourism. It has also included the Council's decision in May 2019 to agree a target emergency target of net-zero carbon by 2030.
- 7.6 Following Committee's consideration of the reports on sustainability and Climate Emergency which are being considered on today's agenda, arrangements will be made to ensure that these are reflected in the final strategy document.

8. Background reading/external references

- 8.1 Tourism Strategy Update Report, Housing and Economy Committee [21 March 2019](#).
- 8.2 Managing Tourism Report, Culture and Communities Committee [30 January 2018](#).

9. Appendices

- 9.1 Minute of Meeting of the Tourism and Communities Working Group with Community Councils and Resident Associations.
- 9.2 Notes of meeting with Culture and Communities Elected Members.
- 9.3 Attendance list from Elected Member Briefings in August 2019.

Note of meeting

1. **Tourism and Communities Elected Member Working Group**
 2. **3.00 pm, Wednesday, 8 May 2019, Business Centre, City Chambers, Edinburgh**
-

Present

Councillors Wilson (Convener), Cameron, McNeese-Mechan, Mowat, Rankin and Watt.

Community Council's Represented:

Colinton Community Council, Trinity Council, Queensferry Community Council, Parkhead, Sighthill and Broomhouse Community Council, Isobel Thom Douglas Crescent Residents Association/West End Community Council, the Edinburgh Old Town Development Trust and Resident of the Auld Toun, Old Town Community Council, SRUC and Edinburgh East Against the Cuts (observer), West End Community Council, Residents of Lawnmarket, Drum Brae Community Council, Tollcross Community Council, Edinburgh Old Town Development Trust, Corinthian Quay Residents Association, Leith Central Community Council, and Members of GRASS and St. Columba's Episcopal Church.

Also present:

Jim Galloway (Head of Enterprise and Innovation), Morag Marshall (Service and Policy Advisor), and Blair Ritchie (Committee Services).

1. Welcome and Introduction

The Convener welcomed everyone to the meeting and provided the background to the meeting. He indicated that the Working Group was formed following a motion to the Culture and Communities Committee. The groups remit was to consult citizens and ensure a balance between citizens and tourists is reflected in the new Tourism Strategy under development by Edinburgh and Tourism Action Group (ETAG).

It is important that citizens had input into that strategy. ETAG, is largely industry-led and it was necessary to get peoples' views, and this was the purpose of this meeting.

The Group wanted to hear citizen's views and those of the organisations that were represented. The spokespersons were here to put the view of the organisations that they represented. The Convener asked that comments and views should be factually based and avoided giving vague or anecdotal views.

2. Verbal Report by Community Councils

At the invitation of the Convener, the representatives of the Community Councils then introduced themselves and addressed the meeting.

2.1 Queensferry Area Community Council

An outline of the views of the Community Council was provided:

There are iconic views of Queensferry including the Forth Bridge Heritage Site, which are attractive to tourists, especially in summer. Visitors are welcomed by the residents who recognised the benefits for the economy, however, there were some issues. Tourism tends to control Queensferry, rather than the other way around, particularly when liners came in to port. The entire area is affected by TTROs (Temporary Traffic Regulation Order) and residents and other visitors stay away from the area, which had a negative effect on local business. The Community Council were working with the Council to try to find a solution. They had made some suggestions, but they had not been accepted. As well as the traffic issues, the waste bins available were inadequate. Additionally, there were issues with the public toilets.

2.2 Colinton Community Council

An outline of the views of the Community Council was provided:

Colinton was trying to attract tourists. There were features of interest, such as the Robert Louise Stevenson Trail, and planned activities including the possible erection of commemorative railings placed on Woodhall Road, a major project to decorate the inside of the tunnel and work on the park. This should help boost the economy of the village. Regarding the new toilets, the threat of closure had subsided, however, they were not open or operational all the time.

There was, generally, a good bus service, passing through the village.

2.3 Sighthill, Broomhouse and Parkhead Community Council

An outline of the views of the Community Council was provided:

The individual representing the Community Council explained that she was a Festival Guide and gave guided tours and information to visitors, but last year was worst year that she could remember. Trying to go down the High Street with a group of people was horrendous and she could not hear herself speak because of the noise. This was very unfortunate because the guides had been providing this service for 60 years. Guides have to pass a test to do this.

2.4 West End Community Council

An outline of the views of the Community Council was provided:

The Community Council thought that that tourism was very important, but the Council should be attracting and targeting the big spenders, rather than people who would not be spending money. (Although, it was a good idea to make special provision for people who were using camp sites.) What was good for residents was good for tourists, but not vice-versa. This Community Council supported the initiative to implement a tourist tax, which should be set at a realistic level. The tax could be used to improve roads and pavements, surfacing, litter collection and public toilets.

2.5 The Edinburgh Old Town Development Trust

An outline of the views of the Trust was provided:

They indicated that the Old Town had changed in the last 5 years. This included the provision of inappropriate tours, such as “Harry Potter” tours and people illegally selling all sorts of items. Also, the representative felt that, as a resident, he was an “endangered species” in the Royal Mile as this was now full of businesses for short-term lets. Of the 92 flats in Tron Square, 35 flats had key safes and many of the flats were being rented out. The Council was often refusing licences, in some areas, but was granting licenses in the Old Town. People could not afford to stay here anymore. Other cities had got to grips with this, but not Edinburgh, therefore, there had to be action taken now.

[Councillor Cameron indicated that she was a member of the Short-Life Lets Working Group, which dealt with this. They would like to have more powers and resources from the Scottish Government to be able to take enforcement action. There would be a consultation on this issue.]

2.6 Drumbrae Community Council

An outline of the views of the Community Council was provided.

They wished to raise the peripheral parts of the City where there were issues with traffic management. His community council had two of the most polluted roads in Scotland, which were Queensferry Road and St John’s Road. There were “big hitters” in the area, such as the Airport and Murrayfield. A number 200 bus had been provided, but this has brought a large number of Airbnb to the area, which could be accessed via local buses. The area was full of people who had parked their vehicles on that route. There was not an integrated traffic management system in this area.

2.7 St Columba’s Episcopal Church

An outline of the views of St Columba’s Episcopal Church was provided:

They were concerned about the depopulation of the Old Town, which was leading to homelessness and also worried about congestion and pollution. At Johnston Terrace, where all coaches parked, air pollution was dreadful. At their church, up to

40 coaches parked there, used the parking space and often idled their engines, which added to pollution. Only some of the time they were fined £20 for this. Even though the Council was apparently addressing pollution, they continued to give permission for new hotels, which led to more taxi journeys. There was also congestion on pavements, with people “setting up shop” in front of doorways, which prevented residents from getting through. There was also the issue of the “silent discos”, which were far from silent.

2.8 Corinthian Quay Residents Association

An outline of the views of the Association was provided:

Their problems were relatively small in nature. Of 91 flats in their development, only 6 were Airbnb, however, there was still a problem with issues such as rubbish and noise. His Association wanted to clarify the problem and what would be done about it. There were six common stairs in their development. Most of the time, the noise levels were reasonable, but sometimes young people made a noise after midnight such as banging on railings. They became quite abusive when challenged. The deeds to the resident’s properties did not allow this sort of activity. Consequently, the Association was asking the factor to write to the owner to say that this had to stop.

2.9 Douglas Crescent Residents Association/West End Community Council

An outline of the views of the Association/Community Council was provided:

They had done a “trawl” of the residents in Douglas Crescent. It was found that there was not much activity in the Crescent itself, but this increased in Palmerston Place. Coaches parking outside the Britannia Hotel was causing a tailback of traffic early in the morning. As a result of busy traffic, pedestrians had problems crossing over the walkway to the Water of Leith or going to the Galleries. There were also concerns about children crossing the busy road. Often the Pelican Crossing in this area was ignored. Coaches often left their engines running. There was a lack of public toilets in the area, which was causing problems.

2.10 Tollcross Community Council

An outline of the views of the Community Council was provided:

They agreed with the earlier speakers. There was an increasing number of hotels and student residential accommodation being turned into holiday apartments. No real provision existed for the disposal of litter and there were problems with the cleaning of bins. There was an increasing number of short terms lets in the stairs, which could be seen by the proliferation of key safes. At Tollcross, there were no public toilets which was causing problems. On a more positive note, in his street, there had been an influx of families in the previous 10 years and they would not want this to be jeopardised.

2.11 Edinburgh Old Town Development Trust

An outline of the views of the Trust was provided:

They were frustrated that they only had a short time to speak and hoped that this working group had other ways of gathering evidence. The Council should use its existing powers to reduce the negative effects of tourism. The reality was that as part of a strategy, Edinburgh was being sold as a place to visit. The ETAG Group was dictating how the city was used. These businesses were creating a strategy for urban life. The Council had control over many of these aspects and as a citizen, the representative wanted to know how this group would impact on this. In respect of planning policy, there was no evidence of a change of heart in the Council on any of these structural matters, which was the source of the problem. There were certainly issues over which the Council had no power, however, the individual political parties certainly had avenues open to them. The elected members should not say that they could not do anything about it because they could take action. They needed the courage to do it.

[The Convener referred to ETAG, explaining that it could not dictate strategy. The reason the representatives from the community councils were here was to input into the strategy, which the elected members would then take forward.]

2.12 Old Town Community Council

An outline of the views of the Community Council was provided:

They had received information from the City Centre NP. There had been useful action taken by the Council to cut down on the noise by buskers, both in terms of volume and the hours they could operate. Residents in the Grassmarket has expressed their concerns and the Council had seemed to have done a good job in cutting down on this. Residents liked a good night sleep and there were several ways for the Council to reduce noise levels. In South Queensferry, as in some other areas, tourism was controlling residents. Colinton Village were hoping to share in some of the benefits of tourism and his community council were happy for this to take place. The Old Town was doing well commercially from tourism, but needed to share this with neighbouring community councils. There were several issues to be addressed. Pedestrianisation was taking place in some areas, however, there had to be a workable strategy. Additionally, there were four Councillors from his ward in City Chambers, but some of them did not often attend meetings.

2.13 Trinity Community Council

An outline of the views of the Community Council was provided:

Sometimes they thought that residents felt that they were the “jam in the sandwich” between developments in Leith and Newhaven and eventually Granton Harbour. There were cruise boats docking in Newhaven Harbour. These generated overspill congestion and a large number of coaches and taxis. They would like to see visitors given information about what the local attractions were. Previous speakers had mentioned Airbnb and short term lets. In Trinity these was not a great problem just now, but there were problems in the newer built areas of Leith, Newhaven and Granton. This included overspill and anti-social behaviour. They were looking forward to the development of the Shoreline, which would be beneficial.

2.14 Leith Central Community Council

An outline of the views of the Community Council was provided:

The representative had just returned from Holland, where the authorities were trying to reduce the number of tourists, through mechanisms such as a tourist tax. Similarly, the Council should reduce the number of places that were made available for tourists. In Edinburgh, it was sometimes difficult for non-tourists to use facilities, without being charged.

2.15 Resident at 457 Lawnmarket

An outline of his concerns as a resident of the Lawnmarket was provided:

The representative indicated that having been a resident in Lawnmarket for a number of years he was concerned about the way in which the area had deteriorated. There were concerns about bins being shifted and not being emptied, people wanting to conduct business displacing residents, and tourist buses parking outside the Lawnmarket.

There were further concerns about cooking odours from Deacon Brodies and the increasing number of barrels at the back of the Jolly Judge, which was apparently due to a lack of space. [The Convener indicated that this specific information should be passed on to his local Councillors].

3. Update by Elected Members

The Convener then invited the elected members to address the meeting.

Councillor Mowat indicated that she had brought forward a motion for the Council to set up the Working Group. She knew about the concerns expressed, as many of the speakers were her constituents.

Short-term lets had been a problem in the City Centre before Airbnb had become established. The Council had sought to control this through planning permission, but that did not work anymore. This provides for a situation where resident formally registers their property for let, however, events had overtaken this. That was why she was trying to look take a broader view and listen to peoples' comments.

There had been meeting of the Short Term Lets Working Group. It identified the need to address short term lets and Airbnb through the licensing system. This had been discussed through committees and in consultation with the Scottish Government which is reviewing legislation.

These Council and Government processes can be time consuming and events change very quickly.

Councillor Rankin indicated that he was not happy with planning applications being granted for so many hotels. The members of the Planning Committee were acting in a quasi-judicial capacity, which included using their relevant planning powers. However, they should be aware of the strength of feeling in the City from residents.

The Scottish Government had now started a consultation on this issue and people had been invited to respond to that. It would be beneficial to see the proposed tourist tax taken forward, which would raise a huge amount of money. Work was taking place on a proposed workplace parking levy in order to reduce congestion in the City and improve the quality of life of the citizens.

Councillor Cameron indicated that she supported some of the speaker's comments about the lack of public toilets.

She suggested that a community council could host a meeting about tourism and invite their local members to come and listen and have a dialogue. Tourism was a multi-faceted issue and this would give members the best understanding of citizens' views across Edinburgh.

It was necessary to get the legislation and appropriate powers to tackle tourism related issues. The current powers were limited and resource intensive, budgets were reducing and the population was growing. It was necessary to get to grips with this issue. There were 63 elected members and a good way to engage with them would be to go around the local community councils, to have specific meetings on tourism and use this information in the collection of further evidence.

Councillor McNeese-Mechan indicated that the community councils were a good place to hear about local issues. She had an entire sub-folder on Airbnb and short term lets, was happy to see that the on line consultation recently take place and was keen that people logged in to the on-line survey. This was a real "quality of life" issue. This ward had the highest concentration of tenement stairs and there were issues with Airbnb's, which was almost like an unregulated hotel industry and impacted on the local area and on people's wellbeing. She felt strongly about this issue. In the recent past, people rented out their spare room during the festival, whereas, consortiums were now buying up flats.

Councillor Watt indicated that it had been encouraging to hear all the issues raised here, which were issues that she was engaged with. She was not anti-business, however, the economy should serve the citizens of Edinburgh. Different wards of Edinburgh had been affected by short term lets and ugly key safes. She was receiving e-mails about cruise ships which are having a major impact. These issues and those discussed needed to be rectified and progress was being made. It should be possible to implement a tourist levy and pressure from elected members had caused the Scottish Government to take this seriously.

4. General Discussion

Discussion took place and the following points were made:

- There was not a single block of flats between the Castle and the Royal Mile that had not at least one key safe. It was significant that there were virtually no residents in some of the flats anymore.
- Places of historical interest, such as the Robert Louise Stevenson Trail had great historical appeal. Visitors sometimes disembarked from a boat at Leith and saw the Castle, but not the RLS trail.
- Visitors came into the City for a limited time, only two days on average, which meant that they did not have time to see the outlying areas. Trying to encourage visitors to extend their short-term stays was challenging. They were often arriving by plane and the proposed extension of Edinburgh Airport might worsen the situation.
- In Amsterdam, the authorities had banned tourist buses to try to limit tourism. Similarly, other countries were trying to address this issue. However, in Edinburgh this was not the case. For example, when the term finished, many student flats were turned into more visitor accommodation.
- It used to be possible able to walk anywhere in Edinburgh. However, there had been increasing commercialisation and a great deal of public land been let by the Council for events. Therefore, it was necessary to get a grip of the situation. This would include stopping so many students living at a distance from their campuses, stopping tourist buses coming to the City centre and protecting green spaces.
- It was frustrating that the issue of tourism impact had not been given more priority. Some neighbourhood networks were discussing this issue. But as this was a big issue, why were more neighbourhood networks not having meetings about this?
- The Convener indicated that he would like more time to dedicate to this issue. There was also further consultations planned providing further opportunity for people to express their views. He had enjoyed hearing the various points of views. Due to timescales, it was frustrating that they were hearing this in such short space of time. He suggested that another meeting should be scheduled to allow people time to go back to their local organisations and then come back to give their views to the elected members.
- It was stated that the Council should use their existing powers to greater effect. Sometimes people were breaking the rules and nothing was done.
- People should go to their community council and make their views heard. This would then be brought back to the elected members. This meeting was about hearing the views of the community councils.
- The Council had problems with enforcement as citizens approached overworked council officers with their problems. The reduction in funding from the Scottish Government had adversely effected Council budgets, which put pressure on services. Considering the lack of resources, the Council had to be creative to generate finance to fund more council officers.

- Councillor McNeese-Mechan indicated that sometimes a constituent would contact her about an Airbnb issue. She would contact Licensing, who would send out an officer. However, the officer going to the building was not always able to make contact.
- It was stated that due to the lack of resources, there was a policing problem. For example, there was no environmental officers available to fine drivers idling their engines.
- The Council did have planning powers, but kept giving permission for new hotels. Similarly at Kings Stables Road, there were objections to new departments. The local community had asked for affordable homes, but this had been “whittled” down to four.
- The Council did not have arbitrary planning powers. They did have powers to make decisions within existing planning legislation, but did not have powers to refuse things which they did not like.
- What was the point of asking for a consultation, if the Council could not do anything?
- Planning was a quasi-judicial process and was rule-bound. Issues had to be related to the planning process.
- The Council had substantial planning powers, but did not use them to their full extent. This Council described one hotel as mixed use, whereas it was 97% hotel.
- There had been a considerable amount of consultation over the previous few decades. Tourism was growing which brought with it issues of safety and sociability. What was the chance of the Council and its partners implementing a strategy leading to a “no growth” policy?
- This was not the purpose of this meeting. The speakers came to the meeting to impart the views of the community councils, not to evaluate the effectiveness of the current strategy or to weigh up what that strategy might include. The views of this meeting would be fed into the strategy.

5. Conclusion

The Convener concluded that there had been a wide range of views expressed and everybody had been allowed to have their say. The participants views would be reflected in the note of meeting.

It was hoped that those in attendance would take the points raised during the meeting back to their community councils and groups, share this information with them and come back for another session.

He then thanked everybody for attending the meeting.

Tourism and Communities Committee, City of Edinburgh Council,

1.5 hrs, 10 May 2019

1: What does future success look like?

- A successful tourism industry that is bought into and supported by residents.
- A place where city life is vibrant and made so by the continuing existence of resident communities in the centre.
- Less seasonality without losing quieter times in the city centre hotspots
- A wider city footprint for visitors into less visited parts of the city
- Edinburgh fulfilling its role as the capital city of Scotland by operating as an effective gateway.
- An improvement in basic visitor facilities.
- A balance in what gets priority use of city centre space and a regenerated waterfront brought about by tourism development - Granton in particular
- Preservation of the core offer of the city - Old Town, New Town and the World Heritage Site.
- An overall sense that Edinburgh has been well managed as a visitor destination.
- A living wage.
- The city council having a lead role in tourism.

2. Productivity

- Living wage.
- Better understanding of the range of jobs available in the industry.
- Improved training, more job security and increased respect for tourism jobs.
- Tourism employees understanding that they have to deliver a high level of service, it is something that can't be automated.
- Data innovation to support development of the visitor economy
- Extracting more value out of assets via modernised business processes such as differential pricing and longer opening hours.
- Increased professionalisation in some sectors of tourism.
- Productivity is a challenge because of some local authority priorities such as maintaining free access to cultural establishments and an existing perception that the sector is already over commercialised.

3. Product development priorities

- Open streets, more pedestrianised areas, will be good for everyone, but must be carefully managed with the environmental impact and the impact on resident's day-to-day lives considered

- Ensuring a quality experience – the use of licensing in management issues eg tours is an important element in achieving this but there are restrictions on what the City Council can do - regimes were designed a long time ago not for Edinburgh today.
- A policy around short term lets and the ability to locate hotels in other areas to cope with increased demand for accommodation that may result from restricting Airbnb style letting
- Bringing the buildings along Princes Street back into full use, with a mix of uses including retail, hospitality and accommodation. This is part of the solution to meet demand for serviced accommodation. It has the assets to regain its position as one of Europe's premiere streets.
- Better arrangements for access to the city including drop off points on the periphery so cars and coaches don't need to/can't get into the old town. Integration with existing public transport to help manage volume coach business.
- Question mark over cruise and its value to the city, counter balanced with the benefits it is bringing to Leith and the waterfront areas. Agreement that it needs to be managed better and there needs to be close working with cruise companies to do this.
- Investment in City Council cultural property to make it more part of the visitor offer. The national institutions have the advantage of scale and profile so it is hard to compete.

4. Leading, managing and delivering tourism

- We need to say what outcomes we want for the city, we can afford to choose because of our popularity as a destination. It is not enough anymore to just say 'we want to grow'. Start with what produces good quality jobs, what drives value for the city and then look at what kind of tourism supports those things.
- Better use of licencing to manage tourism eg tours
- Technology will and should play a bigger role in city management
- Ensuring there is a sustainable approach to growth in line with the recent declaration by government of a climate emergency.
- The toolkit for European Cities contains some useful guidance to draw on.
- The council should provide the framework but it can't do everything in financially constrained times. The strategy should have clear actions and identify who is responsible as well as how they can be delivered.
- There is a governance deficit currently. A good outcome of the strategy is setting out how things work really clearly, who does what.
- A rationalisation of groups.
- The city council is responsible for the vision and a strategy and must pursue it in partnership. It must keep up our end of the bargain and take action where we are best placed to do so.
- The City Council should lead by example and encourage others to follow.

5. Image and reputation

- Edinburgh is the gateway to Scotland, we need to tell Scotland's story alongside our own and integrate the two better.

- A centre of excellence for education, Oxford -Cambridge -Edinburgh
- Build on the history of the enlightenment, a city of ideas or newness, rooted in our history but not looking backwards.
- The core is history and The festival “It’s a damn good starting place but that doesn’t mean you can’t build on it”
- Edinburgh is an international city, a global city

Attendees:

Cllr Donald Wilson

Cllr Ellie Bird

Cllr Kate Campbell

Cllr Amy McNeese-Mechan

Cllr Alasdair Rankin

Cllr Lezley Campbell

Cllr Joanna Mowat

Appendix 9.3

Elected Member Attendees at Briefings on 15 August 2019:

Councillor Aldridge;
Councillor Bruce;
Councillor Cameron;
Councillor Jim Campbell;
Councillor Child;
Councillor Dixon;
Councillor Doran;
Councillor Graczyk;
Councillor Griffiths;
Councillor Henderson;
Councillor McNeese-Mechan;
Councillor McLellan;
Councillor Mitchell;
Councillor Mowat;
Councillor Whyte;
Councillor Rose;
Councillor Staniforth;
Councillor Wilson; and
Councillor Work.

Addendum – Conservative Group

Policy and Sustainability Committee

25 October 2019

Item No. 4.1

Achieving Net Zero in the City of Edinburgh

Policy and Sustainability Committee

- 1) Agrees the recommendations from the Chief Executive
- 2) Notes that the report highlights that the “maximum Technical – Potential measures” will only see a two-thirds reduction in Edinburgh’s emissions by 2030 and will not achieve a carbon neutral Edinburgh by the next target date of 2037 and will cost £8 billion.
- 3) Further notes that this is at odds with the public statement by the Council Leader on 2030 target that “work to date has shown that this is achievable”.
- 4) Notes the Conservative Amendment on the sustainability audit at Committee on the 26th February 2019 called for the scoping work detailed in this report to be undertaken prior to setting “ambitious targets”, especially given the Council’s cuts and strained financial resources constrained project capacity and failure to deliver core services.
- 5) Agrees that the Chief Executive brings Council a project plan with SMART targets based on the final report and an analysis of the outputs of the Short Window Improvement Plan, this agreed plan to have suitable review points to assess the impact of national changes or new technological innovations and factor these in as time progresses.
- 6) The Chief Executive’s report should also outline a realistic strategy to find, or part find, the investment required for the three different scenarios in the report.

Moved by Cllr Iain Whyte

Seconded by

Addendum by Green Group

Policy & Sustainability Committee

25 October 2019

Item 4.1: Achieving Net-Zero in the City of Edinburgh

Add to recommendations:

1.4 Recognises that this report provides a high-level assessment of the potential for city-wide emissions reduction showing that very significant reductions are achievable even within existing conditions and that achieving net-zero by 2030 will also require shifts in national policy and investment;

1.5 Recognises that there is an outstanding requirement for a detailed plan that sets out how to achieve net zero by 2030;

1.6 Notes that this assessment does not include 'non-territorial' emissions occurring outside the city boundary from activities within the city boundary such as consumption of goods and services and flying. And therefore to reach actual net-zero emissions attributable to the City that these sources should also be included;

1.7 Welcomes that this report highlights the significant win-win potential of reducing carbon emissions whilst at the same time achieving social, environmental and economic benefits to the city, including generation of employment.

Moved by: Councillor Steve Burgess

Seconded by: Councillor Melanie Main

Amendment by Green Group

Policy & Sustainability Committee

25 October 2019

Item 4.2: Climate Commission

Notes regarding recommendation 1.2.5 on membership of the Commission by opposition councillors, that if previous council decision making practice is followed, as the Conservative group is the largest opposition group, this is likely to result in a Conservative member taking up the proposed single opposition place on the Climate Commission;

Notes that the Conservative group includes one member who opposes the scientific consensus on Climate Change and the need for action to reduce emissions;

Notes that Green councillors have taken an initiative on the Council's approach to the Climate Emergency including proposing a city-wide partnership as realised through the proposed Climate Commission;

Therefore, in order to balance opposition parties on the Commission, agrees to amend recommendation 1.2.5 as follows;

*1.2.5 agrees that the Council Leader will act as vice Chair to the Commission, and that the Council will be further represented by ~~a member~~ **two members** of the opposition, with the Chief Executive attending as Chair of the CEC Sustainability Programme Board.*

Moved by: Councillor Steve Burgess

Seconded by: Councillor Melanie Main

Addendum by Green Group

Policy & Sustainability Committee

25 October 2019

Item 4.3: Update on Short Window Improvement Plan

Add to recommendations:

1.7 Welcomes the Council's current activity and the proposed short-window improvement priorities towards reducing the Council's carbon emissions. However, notes that there is as yet no accurate overall assessment as to whether these measures will achieve the Council's 2030 net-zero target and therefore that there is still a need for a plan that quantifies how 2030 net-zero will be achieved;

1.8 Notes that the latest Scottish Government programme includes a focus on climate action and agrees that this Council should pursue opportunities for Edinburgh's Climate Emergency programme with the Scottish Government including through the proposed Green New Deal.

Moved by: Councillor Steve Burgess

Seconded by: Councillor Melanie Main

Amendment – Conservative Group

Policy and Sustainability Committee

25 October 2019

Item No. 4.3

Update on Short Window Improvement Plan

Policy and Sustainability Committee

Agrees the recommendations and adds after the second 1.3:-

Agrees that the Council explore the implications of rapidly changing all appropriate standards and planning requirements to ensure as close as possible, future house-building is to Passivhaus standard in order that City population and housing growth does not add to City emissions and in line with the commitments given on Corporate Property.

Conservatives have previously called for the Annual HRA accounts to include a financial model the of achieving carbon neutrality in HRA housing stock by 2030, 2037 and 2050. In light of this report, we would recommend that the Housing Homelessness and Fair Work Committee look at this issue again, in such a way that such a modelling could still be incorporated in the HRA accounts from next year.

Moved by Cllr Iain Whyte

Seconded by

Amendment – Conservative Group

Policy and Sustainability Committee

25 October 2019

Item No. 4.4

City Strategic Investment Fund

Policy and Sustainability Committee

- 1) Notes the proposals in the recommendations and agrees to continue a decision on these until the report detailed at recommendation 1.1.7 is provided.
- 2) Agrees that the report at 1.1.7 should detail the opportunity costs of using the fund within the Council's mainstream Capital Programme.

Moved by Cllr Iain Whyte

Seconded by Cllr Graham Hutchison

Amendment – Conservative Group

Policy and Sustainability Committee

25 October 2019

Item No. 4.5

Tourism Strategy Development Update

Policy and Sustainability Committee

- 1) Agrees recommendations 1.1.1-1.1.5 & 1.1.7
- 2) Recommends that the Culture and Communities Committee reviews the remit of the Tourism and Communities Working Group once the policy is approved.
- 3) Regrets that no note of the elected member briefing on 15 April 2019 has been produced given the considerable feedback provided across the political spectrum at that meeting and detailed notes provided from other meetings; therefore, agrees to circulate to committee members the output of the meeting and instructs the Director of Place to report to committee alongside the draft strategy on 26 Nov 2019 detailing how this and other consultation information has been assessed and incorporated in the draft strategy or, if rejected, why?

Moved by Cllr Susan Webber

Seconded by

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