Notice of meeting and agenda

Policy and Sustainability Committee

10.00 am Thursday, 17th November, 2022

Dean of Guild Court Room - City Chambers

This is a public meeting and members of the public are welcome to attend or watch the webcast live on the Council's website.

The law allows the Council to consider some issues in private. Any items under "Private Business" will not be published, although the decisions will be recorded in the minute.

Contacts

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Tel: 0131 553 8242

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THE CITY OF EDINBURGH COUNCIL

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. Minutes

4.1 None.

5. Forward Planning

5.1 None.

6. Business Bulletin

7. Executive Decisions

8. Routine Decisions

8.1   Forth Green Freeport – Report by the Executive Director of Place   419 - 440

9. Motions

9.1   If any

Nick Smith

Service Director, Legal and Assurance

Committee Members

Councillor Cammy Day (Convener), Councillor Alan Beal, Councillor Marco Biagi, Councillor Kate Campbell, Councillor Sanne Dijkstra-Downie, Councillor Phil Doggart, Councillor Joan Griffiths, Councillor Kevin Lang, Councillor Lesley Macinnes, Councillor Adam McVey, Councillor Jane Meagher, Councillor Alys Mumford, Councillor Ben Parker, Councillor Frank Ross, Councillor Alex Staniforth, Councillor Mandy Watt and Councillor Iain Whyte

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.

This meeting of the Policy and Sustainability Committee is being held in the City Chambers, High Street, Edinburgh and virtually by Microsoft Teams.

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, email jamie.macrae@edinburgh.gov.uk / matthew.brass@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.

The agenda, minutes and public reports for this meeting and all the main Council committees can be viewed online by going to the Council's online Committee Library.

Live and archived webcasts for this meeting and all main Council committees can be viewed online by going to the Council's Webcast Portal.

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Generally the public seating areas will not be filmed. However, by entering the Council Chamber and using the public seating area, individuals may be filmed and images and sound recordings captured of them will be used and stored for web casting and training purposes and for the purpose of keeping historical records and making those records available to the public.

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Business Bulletin

Policy and Sustainability Committee

10.00am, Thursday 17th November 2022

Dean of Guild Court Room, City Chambers, High Street, Edinburgh

Policy and Sustainability Committee

Convener:	Members:	Contact:
Convener: Councillor Cammy Day	Councillor Cammy Day (Convener)	[Jamie Macrae](), Committee Officer
	Councillor Alan Beal	
	Councillor Marco Biagi	[Matthew Brass,]() Assistant Committee Officer
	Councillor Kate Campbell	
	Councillor Sanne Dijkstra-Downie	
	Councillor Phil Doggart	
	Councillor Joan Griffiths	
	Councillor Kevin Lang	
	Councillor Lesley Macinnes	
	Councillor Adam McVey	
	Councillor Jane Meagher	
	Councillor Alys Mumford	
	Councillor Ben Parker	
	Councillor Frank Ross	
	Councillor Alex Staniforth	
	Councillor Mandy Watt	
	Councillor Iain Whyte	

Recent News	Background
Barriers to Elected Office – Motion by Councillor Main As noted previously, there is no collection of demographic/diversity data at the nomination of candidates for local government elections in Scotland, so no data is held that would allow "a breakdown of the numbers of candidates by gender and by underrepresented groups". With respect to elected members a survey is in preparation to allow such a breakdown for councillors. The design and testing of this survey is taking longer than anticipated, but results will be reported to Committee in the next cycle. There has been engagement with COSLA with respect to initiatives to address barriers to participation. Exit interviews with councillors who have recently demitted office have also been undertaken. The results of this work may suggest other areas that could be addressed to increase the diversity of the councillor group, although political parties also have a responsibility in their selection of candidates.	Contact: Chris Highcock Elections and Members Services Manager Corporate Services

Forthcoming activities:

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Policy and Sustainability Committee Report

10.00am, Thursday, 17 November 2022

Education & Children's Services Structure

Executive/routine	Executive
Wards	All
Council Commitments	

1.   Recommendations

1.1   It is recommended that the Policy and Sustainability Committee approve:

1.1.1   The proposed changes to the Education & Children's Services senior leadership structure.

1.1.2   The permanent recruitment to the proposed new post of Service Director, Education to start immediately in accordance with relevant Chief Officer Recruitment Policy.

Amanda Hatton
Executive Director, Education & Children's Services

Contact: Amanda Hatton
E-mail: Amanda.Hatton@edinburgh.gov.uk

Report

2. Executive Summary

2.1 This report recommends a revised structure for the senior leadership team in Education & Children's Services to that agreed at Council in May 2021.

2.2 Subject to approval, it is recommended that recruitment to the permanent role of Service Director, Education commences immediately.

3. Background

3.1 A new Executive Director for Education & Children's Services was appointed in November 2021 inheriting an interim structure. Upon the Executive Directors appointment, the intention was to implement the structure agreed at Council in May 2021, which brought together Criminal Justice and Children's Services with the Chief Social Work Officer position and proposed 3 Senior Managers at G12 reporting directly to the Executive Director.

3.2 Since the Executive Director for Education & Children's Services has been in post the Independent Inquiry and Review into the Council's Whistleblowing culture have been completed, published and all the recommendations approved by Council. Whilst these recommendations are organisation wide, it is recognised that there is significant work required to support further developing a positive culture for colleagues within the Education & Children Services directorate. This is along with increasing operational demand which has impacted capacity at a strategic and operational level across the directorate.

4. Main report

4.1 This proposal suggests an alternative structure to that previously proposed, which seeks to ensure:

4.1.1 The most senior roles within Education & Children's Services are designed in such a way that provides the strategic and operational delivery capacity required

4.1.2 Supports embedding the recommendations approved by Council in respect of the Independent Inquiry and Whistleblowing Culture Review

4.1.3 Provides leadership capacity to deliver the sustained culture change required

4.1.4 A structure that is as future proofed as can be to successfully deliver for the children and young people of Edinburgh.

Service Director Education

4.2 This is the largest single service area of the council (circa 8,000 headcount) and has the largest single service revenue budget which is in the region of £400 million. Currently the Service does not have a Service Director post in place to provide strategic leadership and management of these key services. Whilst we have some excellent education services, we also have some significant challenges, in particular the poverty related attainment gap and inclusivity of our schools which are critical priorities in the Council's Business Plan. Both are highly complex areas to deliver enduring change and we need a skilled Chief Officer to drive this continued delivery. This position would also be the statutory Chief Education Officer as per Scottish Government legislation.

4.3 These changes will result in:

4.3.1 A new permanent post of Service Director, Education to lead the Education service and hold the statutory position of Chief Education Officer for the Council.

4.4 Any further review of the Education & Children's Services structures will take place following our Managing Change Policy, after the permanent appointment of the vacant Service Director for Children's Services and Criminal Justice and if approved the permanent appointment of Service Director, Education.

5. Next Steps

5.1 Subject to committee approval, implementation of the new arrangements will proceed immediately in accordance with the Chief Officer Recruitment Policy.

6. Financial impact

6.1 The creation a new permanent post of Service Director, Education will require budget provision of £145,000, this will be funded by reallocation of the current budget.

7. Stakeholder/Community Impact

7.1 Consultation with Trade Unions and in-scope employees.

8. Background reading/external references

8.1 Chief Officer Recruitment and Selection Policy

9.   Appendices

9.1   Appendix 1 – Proposed Education and Children's Services Structure

Appendix 1 – Proposed Education & Children's Services Leadership Structure
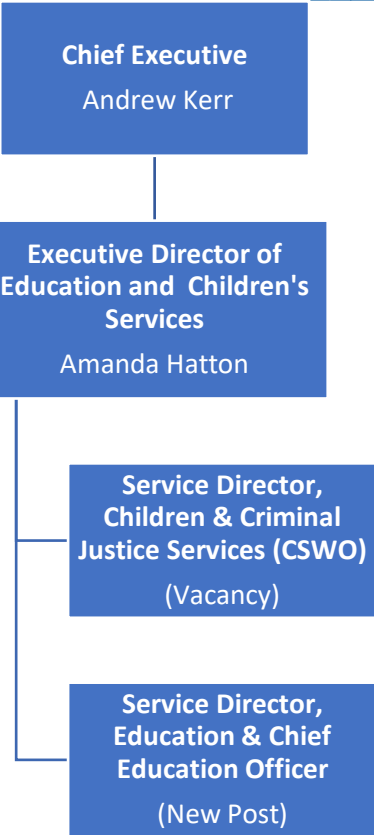
Chief Executive

Andrew Kerr

Executive Director of Education and Children's Services

Amanda Hatton

Service Director, Children & Criminal Justice Services (CSWO)

(Vacancy)

Service Director, Education & Chief Education Officer

(New Post)

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Policy and Sustainability Committee

10:00am, Thursday, 17 November 2022

End Poverty in Edinburgh Annual Report 2022

Executive/routine	**Executive**
Wards	**All**
Council Commitments	

1.   Recommendations

1.1   It is recommended that Committee:

1.1.1   Approves the second annual progress report against the Council's End Poverty in Edinburgh Delivery Plan and agrees actions for priority delivery during the next 12 months, subject to adjustments needed to ensure continued alignment with the updated Council Business Plan

1.1.2   Notes that this report incorporates and meets the Council's statutory duty to publish a joint annual Local Child Poverty Action Report with NHS Lothian

1.1.3   Agrees that this report will be referred to the Education, Children and Families Committee for further scrutiny on actions relating to child poverty, with particular reference to the actions discussed in section 5.5 of Appendix 1

1.1.4   Notes that this report will be further referred for discussion by the Edinburgh Partnership in December 2022

1.1.5   Agrees that during 2023/24, in advance of reporting against interim targets set for 2024, Edinburgh Poverty Commission members are invited to provide advice on progress to date and recommended next steps.

Richard Carr

Interim Executive Director of Corporate Services

Contact: Chris Adams, Strategy Manager

Policy and Insight Team, Corporate Services Directorate

E-mail: chris.adams@edinburgh.gov.uk

Report

End Poverty in Edinburgh Annual Report 2022

2. Executive Summary

2.1 This report provides a summary of actions taken by the Council and partners in response to the calls to action made by the Edinburgh Poverty Commission. As such, the report provides the second annual progress report against the Council's End Poverty in Edinburgh Delivery Plan.

2.2 The report covers the period from October 2021 to the end of September 2022 and includes the ongoing response to the Covid-19 pandemic and to the emerging cost of living crisis, both of which have been significant in informing current and future actions.

2.3 In line with recommendations made by the Commission, the report also incorporates and meets the Council's statutory duty to produce, in partnership with NHS Lothian, an annual Local Child Poverty Action Report.

3. Background

3.1 In September 2020 the Edinburgh Poverty Commission published its final report with a call to action for the steps the city needs to take to End Poverty in Edinburgh by 2030. This report was considered by Policy and Sustainability Committee in October 2020.

3.2 In December 2020 the Policy and Sustainability Committee approved an End Poverty in Edinburgh Delivery Plan in response to the Commission's findings. During the same month, Edinburgh Partnership agreed a report on partnership actions arising from the Commission's findings for incorporation in the Edinburgh Community Plan.

3.3 These plans agreed an annual cycle of progress reporting against actions to end poverty in the city, aligned to the statutory duties held by the Council and NHS Lothian to produce an annual report on actions to reduce child poverty.

3.4 To meet this requirement, a single annual progress report is produced by Council and NHS Lothian officers for scrutiny by Council committees, appropriate NHS Lothian Boards, and the Edinburgh Partnership.

3.5 The first of these annual progress reports was considered by the Policy and Sustainability Committee in October 2021. The report considered actions over the

period 2020-20 and included recommendations for 10 priority actions for delivery in 2022.

3.6 Since publication of that plan a number of new emerging priorities for poverty action have arisen and been approved by Council. These include actions to address the poverty impacts of the [rising cost of living](), and plans for provision of [warm and welcoming spaces]().

4. Main report

4.1 Appendix 1 to this report provides the second annual review of delivery of Edinburgh Poverty Commission calls to action. The report covers the period from October 2021 to the end of September 2022 and includes the ongoing response to the Covid-19 pandemic and to the emerging cost of living crisis, both of which have been significant in informing current and future actions.

Poverty trends in Edinburgh

4.2 Latest data shows an estimated 79,000 (15%) people in Edinburgh were living on incomes below the poverty threshold in 2021, including 15,000 (19%) children

4.3 This indicates a steady trend despite the early impacts of covid, with the immediate income effects of the pandemic significantly mitigated by introduction of short term UK Government measures through 2020 and 2021.

4.4 Data for 2022 are not yet published. Analysis points towards a likely significant increase in severe poverty and hardship as a result of rising living costs and falling real incomes among poorer families across the UK throughout 2023-24. In particular, data show that:

    4.4.1 Inflation for all households in the UK reached over 10% in 2022. For poorer households, whose consumption is more heavily weighted towards high inflation items, inflation rates of as high as 15% were estimated in autumn 2022

    4.4.2 During 2022, rising costs of food and energy have led 73% of low income families in Scotland to go without essentials such as food or heat

    4.4.3 Resolution Foundation projections estimate that average incomes for poorer families are likely to drop by 10% in real terms in the next few years, representing the worst two year drop in real average household incomes in the UK since 1961

4.5 At the same time as living costs are rising, evidence also shows that the core drivers of poverty in Edinburgh provide a continuing challenge:

    4.5.1 Edinburgh's labour market is very tight, with high employment and low unemployment. But work is not always enough to keep people out of poverty - 13,900 people in Edinburgh are in employment but still reliant on Universal Credit.

4.5.2   Uptake of eligible benefits remains low for some target groups. A complete dataset of on all unclaimed DWP benefits is no longer published by UK Government. Data published by Policy in Practice, though, estimate that £11m of Pension Credits alone may be unclaimed in Edinburgh.

4.5.3   Housing costs remain high – citylets data show average private rents in Edinburgh for a 2 bedroom home rose by 18% in 2022, and

4.5.4   Health inequalities remain stark - males in the most deprived areas of the city live around 12 years less than those in the most affluent

Delivering on the calls to action

4.6   Guided by the Edinburgh Poverty Commission's findings, highest impact actions delivered by the Council and partners during the past 12 months have included:

4.6.1   **Addressing the cost of living crisis and providing lifeline support for people in immediate need**. Money and Welfare advice services in the city helped Edinburgh citizens access £20.5m in financial gains during the past 12 months. Council led cost of living crisis investments provided for a total of £8m of support for people on low incomes, comprising direct cash payments to 31,900 families, alongside additional resources for crisis grants, energy grants, debt relief, and other support.

4.6.2   **Helping people in Edinburgh access fair work that provides enough to live on**. Actions to promote the real living wage in Edinburgh, led by the Edinburgh Living Wage Action Group, helped encourage 116 businesses become living wage accredited employers, and over 1,400 workers to receive direct pay uplifts as a result. Alongside this, Council's employability services supported 3,755 people into work or learning during the year.

4.6.3   **Addressing the housing and homelessness crisis in Edinburgh**. £64.8m of Council funds were invested in building new homes and improving existing homes and neighbourhoods, with 247 new social rented homes built. During 2022 Edinburgh established Scotland's first city-wide Short Term Lets control area, with an aim to improve availability of private rented accommodation in the city. At the same time, homeliness prevention activities successfully supporting 240 households to avoid homelessness in 2022, and

4.6.4   **Continuing to build a strong foundation for long-term prevention of poverty**. In particular, work has continued to develop the prevention-based service models critical to meeting the Commission's long-term calls to action for reform in the way people in Edinburgh access support to escape and avoid poverty.

4.7   Work throughout the year has continued to be supported and challenged by End Poverty Edinburgh - an independent group of citizens with lived experience of poverty, formed in 2020 during the latter stages of the Edinburgh Poverty Commission. Section 4 of the appended report provides an update on activities

supported by this citizen's group in 2022, alongside the group's own assessment of progress and challenges facing the city.

5. Next Steps

5.1 The data presented in this report indicates that the risk of poverty and severe hardship are increasing in Edinburgh, and across the UK, during late 2022, driven by the increasing cost of living.

5.2 The locally led actions described in this report are a critical and effective part of helping lift people and communities out of poverty. But the report recognises that the major tools needed to address this challenge remain with national governments, in the form of social security, tax, and regulatory powers.

5.3 In particular, the report notes that independent analysts such as Joseph Rowntree Foundation and others recommend that UK and Scottish Governments go beyond existing policy announcements and outline specific additional actions needed to meet statutory and Edinburgh Poverty Commission targets for the city to:

5.3.1 Ensure that social security systems provide an effective lifeline for people who are struggling to get by - including protecting low income families from rising energy costs, raising the value of core benefit payments, and investing in crisis funds, and

5.3.2 Increase grant funding to support delivery of new affordable and social rented homes in Edinburgh

5.4 Alongside these national actions, the report recommends that priority local, Council led actions over 2023 and 2024 should focus on ensuring:

5.4.1 People can access fair work and the support they need to prevent and stay out of poverty

5.4.2 People have decent, energy efficient, climate proofed homes they can afford to live in, and

5.4.3 Attainment, achievement, and positive destinations are improved for all with a particular focus on those in poverty

5.5 These actions are aligned to and, where required will be amended to remain consistent with the draft Council Business Plan currently under consideration by Committee.

5.6 As further next steps this report will:

5.6.1 Referred to the Education, Children and Families Committee for further scrutiny on elements related to Child Poverty, and

5.6.2 Discussed by Edinburgh Partnership in December 2022 for further consideration on partnership delivery programmes

6.   Financial impact

6.1   Delivery of actions outlined in this report will be taken forward within agreed Council budgets. Any additional budget requirements identified will be discussed and agreed through annual budget decision making processes.

7.   Stakeholder/Community Impact

7.1   The End Poverty Edinburgh citizen group have informed and supported the development of this report, which has been drafted with support and active involvement by stakeholders including NHS Lothian, Capital City Partnership, and others.

8.   Background reading/external references

8.1   [A Just Capital: Edinburgh Poverty Commission Final Report, September 2020](#)

8.2   [End Poverty in Edinburgh Delivery Plan 2020-30](#)

8.3   [End Poverty in Edinburgh Annual Report 2020-21](#)

9.   Appendices

9.1   Appendix One – End Poverty in Edinburgh Annual Progress Report, November 2022

End Poverty in Edinburgh – Annual Progress Report
November 2022

Contents

Foreword

Two years ago, the Edinburgh Partnership and City of Edinburgh Council made a bold step and committed to taking all the local actions possible to end poverty in this city by 2030.

Building on the framework for action set by the Edinburgh Poverty Commission, this is the second annual report on how city partners are going about meeting that target, the progress made so far, and the challenges ahead.

We are proud of all the hard work that has gone on this year to help families through some of the most difficult circumstances imaginable for household budgets.

As city partners we have taken steps to help put more money directly into the pockets of people who need it most – delivering £20m of financial gains for people using the city's money and welfare advice services.

We have helped people maximise their earnings from employment, by supporting 3,700 people into work or learning, and encouraging a record uplift in the number of real living wage accredited businesses in this city.

We have built new social rented homes, helped people stay out of homelessness, and become the first established short term lets control area in Scotland.

We have continued the city's recovery from covid and its impacts on health inequalities, taking steps to improve access to mental health and other supports.

And while doing all this, we are also building the foundations for longer term prevention of poverty, delivering plans for improved whole family support services aligned to the commitments of Edinburgh's Promise and its vision for a city where children are loved, safe, and respected.

These actions are the right things to do, and they represent real progress, but they come at a time when the risk of severe poverty in Edinburgh is rising, and when 15,000 children still grow up in poverty in Scotland's most affluent city.

We have shown in the last two years that when we come together as a city we can make a real difference for the people of Edinburgh. And we are committed to carrying on that work through the priority actions set out in this report. We hope that you will work with us to help deliver these actions.

Cammy Day

City of Edinburgh Council Leader, and Edinburgh Partnership Chair

Dona Milne

Director of Public Health and Health Policy, NHS Lothian

Executive Summary

In September 2020, the Edinburgh Poverty Commission published a call to action for the city, laying out the steps and commitments needed to end poverty in Edinburgh within this decade.

This is the second annual report on the citywide response to that challenge. It provides an overview of progress made by the City of Edinburgh Council, NHS Lothian, third sector and other partners against the actions set by the Commission, including a specific focus on child poverty actions.

In doing so, this report fulfils statutory requirements for the Council and NHS Lothian to co-produce an annual **Local Child Poverty Action Report** setting out partners' contributions towards meeting Scottish Government Child poverty targets.

Poverty in Edinburgh

- Latest data shows an estimated 79,000 (15%) people in Edinburgh were living on incomes below the poverty threshold in 2021, including 15,000 (19%) children
- This indicate a steady trend despite the early impacts of covid, with the immediate income effects of the pandemic significantly mitigated by introduction of short term UK Government measures through 2020 and 2021.
- Data for 2022 are not yet published. Analysis points towards a likely significant increase in severe poverty and hardship as a result of rising living costs and falling real incomes among poorer families across the UK throughout 2023-24

Actions to end poverty in 2022

This report outlines a wide area of actions delivered during 2022 by partners working to meet the calls to action set by the Edinburgh Poverty Commission. Within this, key actions which will have the most direct impact on the lives of people in poverty in the city have included work to respond to **cost of living** crisis, help people into **fair work**, and address the **housing and homelessness** crisis in the city. Alongside these, work to continue the city's **recovery from pandemic**, and to build the **long term foundations** needed to end poverty in Edinburgh has progressed during 2022.

Cost of living crisis responses and lifeline support

Rising prices mean that in real terms the average income of households in the UK is falling by near record levels during 2022/23. To support families on the lowest incomes during this period, **City of Edinburgh Council invested a total of £8m** in actions to:

- Provide one-off direct cash payments to 31,900 low income families in the city, including two £100 payments for every child in receipt of Free School Meals
  - In total, this programme delivered a typical payment of £550 during the year for a low income family with 2 children.
- Boost the level of funds available for crisis grant programmes, energy crisis grants, and food crisis projects in the city, and
- Clear school meal related debts in Edinburgh

Alongside this, in Autumn 2022, city partners launched a new campaign to raise awareness of support available in the city to help people deal with money worries. This campaign augmented existing work to improve money advice and income maximisation support in the city – such services helped Edinburgh citizens gain around **£20.5m of financial gains** through improved access to benefits entitlements and reduced living costs.

Helping people in Edinburgh access fair work that provides enough to live on

In November 2021 Edinburgh was successfully achieved accreditation as a Living Wage City. During its first year the project has exceeded its targets and:

- Helped encourage **116 Edinburgh businesses to commit to paying the real living wage** – a rate of accreditation well above any previous year on record
- These new accreditations mean **1,400 workers have directly benefitted from pay increases** this year.

Work has continued to make sure that employability services in Edinburgh meet the needs of all priority groups. Progress included reconfiguration of the Council's employability services, which **supported 3,755 people into work or learning** during the year, and the implementation of the Whole Family Equality Project for people from minority ethnic backgrounds.

Addressing the housing and homelessness crisis in Edinburgh

Local Authority rents in Edinburgh have been frozen for two years, with the Council considering further extensions to this policy.

A dedicated multi-disciplinary team established to reduce the number of people who become homeless from the private rented sector and successfully supported **240 households to avoid homelessness** in 2022.

During 2022 Edinburgh established Scotland's first city-wide Short Term Lets control area, with an aim to improve availability of private rented accommodation in the city.

At the same time £64.8m of Council funds were invested in building new homes and improving existing homes and neighbourhoods, with 247 new social rented homes built.

Continuing recovery from covid and its impacts on health inequalities

NHS Lothian led work during 2022 to continue to respond to the Covid pandemic alongside the longer term work needed to address health inequalities. Community Link Workers, embedded in GP surgeries, provide vital non-medical support including financial issues, while mental health services have received increased funding and improved access routes for people, with Thrive taking a no wrong door approach.

Continuing to build a strong foundation for the long-term actions

In addition to these actions, key strategic responses continued during 2022 which will be critical to city's ability to make the long-term system wide changes needed to end poverty in the city. These include:

- Securing long term funding needed to support **End Poverty Edinburgh,** an independent group of citizens with lived experience of poverty working to influence decision-making on measures to tackle poverty in the city
- Continuing to invest in capacity and resources to develop the **prevention-based service models** critical to meeting the Commission's long-term calls to action for reform in the way people in Edinburgh access support to escape and avoid poverty
- Delivering the **Edinburgh Learns for Life** programme and the long- term improvements needed to close the attainment and achievement gaps
- Continuing **The Edinburgh Pact** - a programme which aims to radically transform the way that Edinburgh delivers its health and social care services to prevent crisis and support people to manage their health and personal independence.

Priority actions needed for 2023 to 2024

The data presented in this report confirms that the risk of poverty and severe hardship are increasing in Edinburgh, and across the UK, during late 2022, driven by the increasing cost of living.

Within this context, it will be challenging over the next two years to remain on track to meet targets for the city (set by Edinburgh

Poverty Commission and the Scottish Government) to reduce poverty rates for adults and children to 10% by 2030.

Scottish Government analysis has suggested that national policy interventions already in place have the potential to take 90,000 children in Scotland out of poverty by 2024 (including an assumed 6,000 children in Edinburgh). If realised, this alone would be sufficient to meet Edinburgh's local targets. But these estimates, were made prior to the cost of living crisis and ongoing economic uncertainty facing the UK, and their consequent increasing impacts on poverty risk.

In order to meet the challenge and continue to help people in Edinburgh escape or avoid the impacts of poverty, independent analysts such as the Joseph Rowntree Foundation and other bodies suggest that both **UK and Scottish Governments** will need to go beyond their existing policy commitments in the next few years and:

- **Ensure that social security systems provide an effective lifeline for people who are struggling to get by** - including protecting low income families from rising energy costs, raising the value of core benefit payments, and investing in crisis funds
- **Increase grant funding to support delivery of new affordable and social rented homes in Edinburgh.**

In tandem with these national actions, meeting Edinburgh's poverty targets will need **continued delivery of local calls to action set by the Edinburgh Poverty Commission** by city-wide partners, including City of Edinburgh Council, NHS Lothian, and Edinburgh Partnership. In the short term, this includes prioritising actions to make sure:

- People can access fair work and the support they need to prevent and stay out of poverty
- People have decent, energy efficient, climate proofed homes they can afford to live in
- Attainment, achievement, and positive destinations are improved for all with a particular focus on those in poverty, and
- Public Health and NHS Lothian led partnership and services to reduce poverty and its effects are developed and enhanced

More details on these priority actions and their delivery is provided throughout the main body of this report.

Priority actions needed during 2023 to 2024 to meet interim end poverty targets in Edinburgh

UK and Scottish Governments will need to ensure that:	UK-wide social security systems provide an effective lifeline for people who are struggling to get by	Scottish Government increases funding to support delivery of new affordable and social rented homes in Edinburgh
City-wide partners – including City of Edinburgh Council, NHS Lothian, and the Edinburgh Partnership - will need to ensure that:	People can access fair work and the support they need to prevent and stay out of poverty	Attainment, achievement and positive destinations are improved for all with a particular focus on those in poverty
	People have decent, energy efficient, climate proofed homes they can afford to live in	NHS Lothian and public health led partnership and services to reduce poverty and its effects are developed and enhanced

Case Study: Edinburgh's Promise

Throughout this report evidence on actions is illustrated by case studies drawn from citizen's experience, and key strategic programmes. The first of these case studies focuses on **Edinburgh's Promise** - a ten year, multi-agency transformation programme co-ordinated by the Edinburgh Children's Partnership. It aims to deliver on a shared vision that all Edinburgh's children are loved, safe and respected.

Over the last year, action to deliver the Promise has included:
- Unpacking the 5 Fundamentals core to the Promise (what matters to children and families; Listening; Poverty; Children's Rights; and Language) and turning them into behaviours which everyone can use
- Considering the power of language and supporting colleagues to avoid stigma and harm by thinking about the language used in day-to-day work
- Rolling out a Trauma Informed Practice approach across the children's sector

Throughout the coming year, **Edinburgh's Promise** will continue to assess the strategic and operational changes that are required to keep the Promise.

This will include embedding Children's Rights in all activities, establishing a Whole Family Support service to help people stay out of poverty, and making sure that people can help shape and design the services they rely on.

1. Introduction

In September 2020 the Edinburgh Poverty Commission published its final report with a call to action for the steps the city needs to take to **End Poverty in Edinburgh by 2030[i]**.

Following the most extensive process of inquiry into poverty, its causes, consequences, and solutions ever undertaken in a Scottish local authority, the Commission identified 6 areas for focused action by city partners – **fair work**, **a decent home**, **income security**, **opportunities to progress**, **connections and belonging**, **health and wellbeing** - and one cultural challenge to **remove stigma and improve the experience** people in Edinburgh have when seeking help to escape from poverty.

> *What do we mean when we say, 'End Poverty'?*
>
> *"Ending poverty does not mean Edinburgh becoming a city in which no one ever loses a job or experiences a period of their life on low income.*
>
> *But it does mean Edinburgh being a city where living on a low income is temporary, not a persistent trap, and does mean not having to go without food, or warmth, or safety.*
>
> *And it means Edinburgh becoming a city where the number of people experiencing low income at any given time falls to a level comparable with the highest performing societies in Europe."*
>
> **Edinburgh Poverty Commission**

Reporting on progress

This report provides the second annual review of progress towards meeting Edinburgh Poverty Commission calls to action. It provides an overview of:

- Data and evidence on changing trends in poverty in Edinburgh
- A review of actions delivered in 2022 across each of the Edinburgh Poverty Commission calls to action
- Planned priority actions for 2023 to 2024

In line with recommendations made by the Commission, this report will combine annual reporting on end poverty delivery plans, with the statutory duty for all Councils and NHS boards to produce an annual Local Child Poverty Action Report.

Delivering the calls to action

End poverty commitments are embedded within the key strategic plans driving forward actions across Edinburgh's public and third sector anchor institutions.

In 2020, **Edinburgh Partnership** members agreed to adopt the 'End Poverty in Edinburgh by 2030' target set by the Edinburgh Poverty Commission. Partnership actions to deliver this target are embedded in a refreshed **Edinburgh Community Plan**, published in 2022. During this year specific actions led by the partnership have included delivering a review of money advice services in the city, strategic responses needed to end poverty related hunger in Edinburgh, and partnership responses to the cost of living crisis.

The **City of Edinburgh Council Business Plan** retains 'End Poverty by 2030' as one of the three core priorities of the Council, driving strategic and budget choices over the next five years.

Edinburgh Learns for Life, is the strategic plan for education to meet long term city priorities and makes a specific response to the findings of the Edinburgh Poverty Commission, with a focus on the poverty-related attainment gap and inequitable pathways, and culture change needed to remove the stigma of poverty.

The **Edinburgh Children's Partnership** puts tackling poverty at the heart of their **Children's Services Plan**, with commitments ensuring that, regardless of their family circumstances every child will have the same chance to live a healthy, happy, and fulfilling life

In 2022 **NHS Lothian** restructured its Public Health and Health Policy team to create new 'Partnership and Place' teams to address child poverty, with specific actions to improve non-medical family support, and access to mental health support for children, young people, and their families.

Case study: Edinburgh Poverty Network

The **Edinburgh Poverty Network** is a new informal meeting series set up in late 2021 open to all organisations and projects working in the city of address poverty.

Virtual meetings are held monthly and take a themed approach focusing on areas of common challenge, and common interest. Topics over the last year have included:

- Housing and homelessness
- The city-wide advice services review
- The poverty-related attainment and achievement gap
- Supporting people in priority groups
- Ending poverty related hunger in Edinburgh
- Providing income security that provides a lifeline

Meetings include presentations from local partners, alongside evidence from citizens highlighting lived experience of the issues under discussion. Breakout sessions then give attendees the chance to reflect, discuss, share experiences and challenges, and build connections between the many strands of work progressing in the city toward the shared goal of ending poverty in Edinburgh.

2. Data and Evidence

To end poverty by 2030, Edinburgh should aim to be a city in which:

- *Fewer than 10% children and fewer than 10% of adults are living in relative poverty at any given time*
- *No one has to go without the basic essentials they need to eat, keep clean and safe, and stay warm and dry*
- *No-one lives in persistent poverty, and*
- *No one feels stigmatised, abandoned, or treated with less respect by the city as a result of their income*

Edinburgh Poverty Commission

The Edinburgh Poverty Commission set the city a challenge to end poverty in Edinburgh by 2030.

In doing so, the Commission identified four specific targets which would define success against this goal. These targets align with and build upon statutory targets for the city set out in the Child Poverty (Scotland) Act.

Appendix 1, and associated figures provide an overview of current progress towards these (and other Scottish Government) targets, using the most up to date information available at the time of publication.

For most data points, it should be noted that the latest official estimates – in part due to data collection difficulties during the covid pandemic – still relate to 2020 or the period to Spring 2021 at latest

and do not yet tell a clear and full picture about the impact on poverty of the pandemic and more recent cost of living challenges.

For this analysis, then, data on headline targets is augmented with information from a range of sources, national and local, to provide an overall picture on progress to date towards meeting Edinburgh Poverty Commission targets, the challenges ahead, and evidence behind the recommended priorities for action noted in this report.

"The Poverty Threshold"

The most commonly used poverty indicator in Scotland is relative poverty after housing costs. For this measure, people are considered 'in poverty' if their equivalised net disposable household income is below 60 percent of the UK median after housing costs.

In Scotland this means that a couple with 2 children are considered to be in poverty if their income falls below £450 per week, or £161 per week for a single person with no children.

ii

Trends in headline poverty rates remain steady...

- An estimated 15% of people in Edinburgh were living in poverty in 2021, accounting for over 78,000 individuals[iii]
- These included almost 15,000 children, or 19% of all children in the city
- 10% of all Edinburgh residents had been living in persistent poverty (in poverty for three of the past four years)[iv]

- These data indicate a steady trend despite the early impacts of covid, with the immediate income effects of the pandemic significantly mitigated by short term UK Government measures such as furlough and the £20 Universal Credit weekly uplift.

Relative poverty, all ages (after housing costs)

Year	Scotland	Edinburgh
2014-17	19%	15%
2015-18	20%	16%
2016-19	19%	15%
2017-20	19%	15%
2018-20	18%	15%
2018-21	18%	15%
Target 2024		12%
Target 2030		10%

Child poverty (after housing costs)

Year	Scotland	Edinburgh
2014-17	23%	19%
2015-18	24%	20%
2016-19	23%	19%
2017-20	24%	19%
2018-21	23%	19%
Target 2024	18%	14%
Target 2030	10%	10%
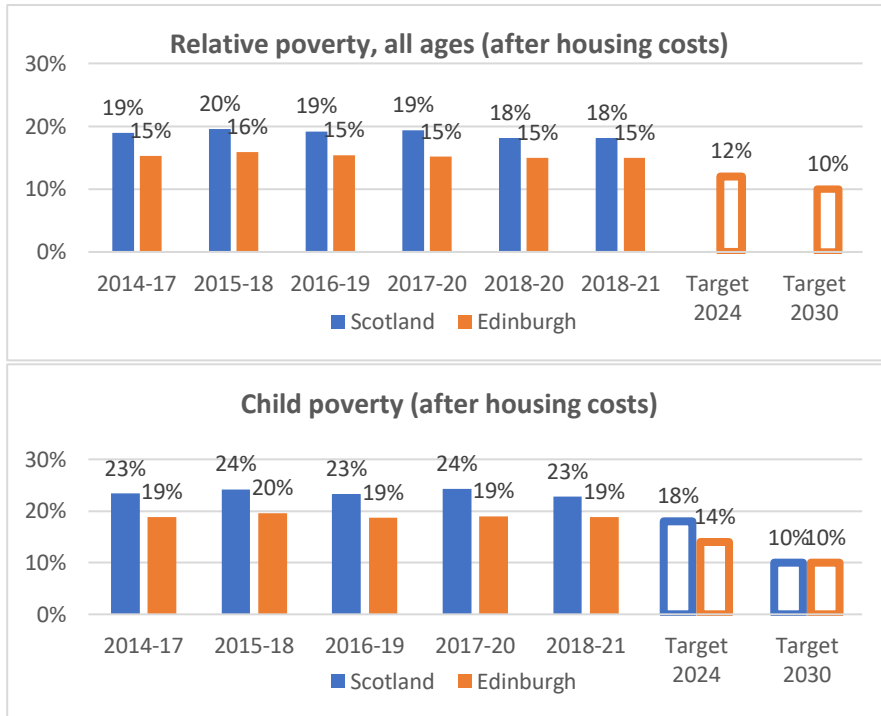
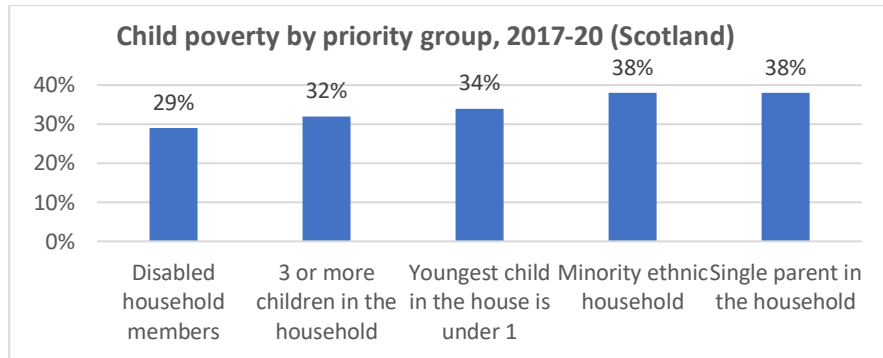*…but an increasing number of families are going without basic essentials…*

- An estimated 19,000 Edinburgh citizens regularly went without basic essentials such as food and shelter, even before the current cost of living crisis[v]

- During 2022, rising costs of food and energy have led 73% of low income families in Scotland to go without essentials such as food or heat[vi]

- 10% of low income families in Scotland have had to use a food bank during 2022, while some estimates show that 44% of people in deprived areas are taking on new debt just to pay their bills[vii]

- Advice providers in Edinburgh and across Scotland show increasing financial anxiety among clients and substantial increases in need for support with energy costs (up 61% year on year) and immediate food crisis (up 21%)

…and families in priority groups are most at risk of increasingly severe poverty during the current crisis

- More than 80% of all children in poverty come from households in Scottish Government identified priority groups[viii]

- Such families are at a far higher risk of poverty than the population at large – with poverty rates as much as double the average for all household types[ix]

- 55% of all disabled adults in the UK, and 69% of Black or Black British Adults report finding it difficult to pay their energy bills in September 2022[x]

- Reports suggest such families are overall less likely than even average low income families to have access to resources – such as savings, family and friends, ability to work extra hours – needed to help avoid severe poverty during periods of crisis.

Child poverty by priority group, 2017-20 (Scotland)

Disabled household members	3 or more children in the household	Youngest child in the house is under 1	Minority ethnic household	Single parent in the household
29%	32%	34%	38%	38%

The outlook for poverty and living standards in the medium term is extremely challenging…

- Even with current Government price caps in place, average home energy bills in late 2022 will be up to twice as high as the previous year
- Inflation for all households in the UK reached over 10% in 2022. For poorer households, whose consumption is more heavily weighted towards high inflation items, inflation rates of as high as 15% were estimated in autumn 2022[xi].
- Average wages are not keeping pace with inflation. Analysis from Fraser of Allander analysis notes that the lowest paid workers in the UK have seen a drop in year-on-year earnings in 2022even before inflation effects are considered
- And the UK social security system is under pressure too. Even if normal policy is followed for the uprating of benefits, the real value of Universal Credit in April 2023 will still be lower than it was in late 2021[xii]

- In these circumstances, Resolution Foundation projections estimate that average incomes for poorer families are likely to drop by 10% in real terms in the next few years
- These trends represent worst two year drop in real average household incomes in the UK since 1961.

…and the underlying long term structural challenges of poverty in Edinburgh remain stubborn and hard to shift.

- Edinburgh's labour market is very tight, with high employment and low unemployment. But work is not always enough to keep people out of poverty
- 61% of people in poverty are in working households, while a total of 13,900 people in Edinburgh are in employment but still reliant on Universal Credit
- 8,700 people remain unemployed in Edinburgh in Autumn 2022 – 2,000 more than the pre-pandemic level
- And housing costs remain high - average private rents in Edinburgh for a 2 bedroom home rose by 18% in 2022
- Homelessness is rising too, though numbers remain below pre-covid levels – 660 households were assessed as homeless in the three months to June 2022
- Data from schools show increasing levels of poor school attendance, and a widening attainment gap in 2020-21, and
- Health inequalities remain stark - males in the most deprived areas of the city live around 12 years less than those in the most affluent

3. Priority actions for 2023 to 2024

> **Can we meet our poverty targets?**
>
> Against these headwinds of falling incomes and rising costs of living, the challenge meeting Edinburgh's poverty goals may never have been more daunting.
>
> For the city to be on track to meet interim target levels set by the Commission and by Government:
>
> - **All age poverty rates in Edinburgh need to fall by 3 percentage points by 2024, and**
> - **Child poverty rates need to fall by 5 percentage points.**
> - **This means lifting almost 15,000 people, including 3,900 children out of poverty over the next three years.**

The latest data published by the Scottish Government remains optimistic, suggesting that Scotland as a whole is on track to meet interim child poverty targets by 2024.

As part of its **Best Start, Bright Futures: tackling child poverty delivery plan 2022 to 2026**, Scottish Government models estimate that policies such as Scottish Child Benefit Payment, mitigation of the Benefit Cap, and the extension of universal free school meals (alongside local initiatives such as outlined in this report) could have a cumulative effect of lifting 90,000 children out of poverty by 2024, compared to doing nothing[xiii].

On a pro-rata basis, this would account for the lifting of over 6,000 children in Edinburgh out of poverty by 2024, more than enough to meet local targets outlined in this report.

Other independent bodies – such as Joseph Rowntree Foundation, Save the Children, and the Fraser of Allander Institute[xiv] – challenge the estimates, but do agree that the mix of policies in place in Scotland (national and local) have the potential to make a significant medium term contribution towards meeting poverty targets.

These estimates were made, however, based on assumptions of inflation and other external context in place at the beginning of 2022. Since then, both Government and independent modelling all note that external challenges – including the long term impacts of the covid pandemic, continuing war in Ukraine, rising inflation and interest rates, and the risk of economic recession through 2023 – have significantly increased the upside risk for poverty trends. Within this context analysts agree that further action, local and national, will be required to meet targets and mitigate the impacts on people in Edinburgh.

Priorities for action in 2022/23

To meet the interim and 2030 targets set by Scottish Government, the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, and other independent bodies state that **UK and Scottish Governments will need to go beyond existing policy commitments by**:

- **Increasing Scottish Government funding to support delivery of new affordable and social rented homes in Edinburgh, and**

- **Ensuring that social security systems provide an effective lifeline for people who are struggling to get by**:
  - This means UK Government committing to increase the value of recurring welfare payments and removing the benefits cap which blocks households from getting the support they need,
  - It means Scottish Government committing to make a boost to the Scottish Welfare Fund, along with additional funding to support local fund administration
  - It means both UK and Scottish Governments working to increase efforts to promote entitlements and take up of welfare benefits across the UK. According to some estimates a total of £15bn of UK Government benefits are left unclaimed by citizens every year.

Alongside national led actions, meeting Edinburgh's poverty targets will need continued delivery of local calls to action set by the Edinburgh Poverty Commission by city-wide partners, including City of Edinburgh Council, NHS Lothian, and Edinburgh Partnership. In the short term, this includes prioritising actions to make sure:

- **People can access fair work and the support they need to prevent and stay out of poverty,**
- **People have decent, energy efficient, climate proofed homes they can afford to live in**
- **Attainment, achievement, and positive destinations are improved for all with a particular focus on those in poverty,**
- **Public Health and NHS Lothian led partnership and services are developed and enhanced**

Priority actions needed during 2023 to 2024 to meet interim end poverty targets in Edinburgh

Local partner priorities for action 2023 to 2024

People can access fair work and the support they need to prevent and stay out of poverty

- Reform Money and Welfare Advice services to prevent crisis escalation, increase the number of citizens fully accessing benefits entitlements, and reduce the number of families experiencing problem debt
- Design and roll out a new whole-family support model across the city, embedded in community settings to support early intervention and prevent poverty
- Deliver the Edinburgh Guarantee and employability programmes, supporting more citizens into sustainable, fair work, and helping to tackle in-work poverty

People have decent, energy efficient, climate proofed homes they can afford to live in

- Increase supply of affordable housing in partnership with Registered Social Landlords and private developers
- Deliver efficient regulation of short term lets to increase access to housing
- Deliver improvements to the council housing repairs service
- Continue to invest in ensuring that all Council owned homes are brought up to climate-ready and modern standards

Attainment, achievement, and positive destinations are improved for all with a particular focus on those in poverty

- Ensure children have the best start in life through expanding the uptake of early years care and support
- Deliver inclusive education that supports children to find their passion, with equality of esteem that promotes positive destinations
- Deliver community based support that builds resilience and promotes life-long learning
- Invest in actions we know work to improve equity and reduce the cost of the school day

Develop and enhance Public Health and NHS Lothian led partnership and services

- Establish the Edinburgh Partnership and Place team within public health, with clear responsibilities across the child poverty agenda
- Further develop NHS Lothian as an Anchor Institution
- Deliver actions within the NHS Lothian wide child poverty action plan to strengthen financial wellbeing pathways, improve the impact of income maximisation services in community health settings and support staff to increase take-up of Social Security Scotland's five family benefits and Early Learning and Childcare places for eligible two-year-olds.
- Embed youth work in the work of the Edinburgh Partnership with strong links with the emerging Youth Work Strategy for the City
- Further develop the use of public health data with community planning partners, including a focus on children and young people

4. Citizen's Voices – End Poverty Edinburgh

Introduction

End Poverty Edinburgh is an independent group of citizens with lived experience of poverty, formed in 2020 during the latter stages of the Edinburgh Poverty Commission. Their role is to raise awareness of poverty and influence decision-making on measures to tackle poverty in the city.

The group have been active over the past year, building relationships and making their voices heard with senior leaders by:

- Addressing a full meeting the Edinburgh Partnership
- Making a deputation to the City of Edinburgh Council, and
- Meeting with the convenors of the Council's Transport and Environment, and Housing, Homelessness and Fair Work Committees
- Meeting with University of Edinburgh working groups

Members have also contributed directly to key initiatives underway in the city, including working with:

- Council officers to shape its cost of living campaign, giving advice on what information to include and how to present it
- Council officers and EVOC to inform the End Poverty-Related Hunger in Edinburgh draft strategy and commissioned research
- Organisations including Turn to Us and the SPFL Trust, helping to shape and inform their approaches

Input from End Poverty Edinburgh Members

"Over the last 12 months, we have continued to work extremely hard to highlight the causes and impact of poverty which are affecting an ever-increasing number of Edinburgh citizens. We don't claim to speak on behalf of everyone who is impacted by poverty, but each of our members brings their own personal wealth of knowledge and experience to try to address as many aspects of poverty as we can.

Unfortunately, a lot has changed since last year's report and today, we are all concerned about the cost of living crisis. This is undoubtedly affecting people who have never experienced poverty before, bringing the fear, anxiety, and stigma that often accompanies falling into such a position. With circumstances constantly changing and uncertainty lingering for so many, we welcome this progress report on ending poverty in our city at a time when progress is most needed.

The current crisis is not new for those already living in poverty, but it is impacting harder on the most vulnerable in our communities. People with disabilities, senior citizens, migrant communities, low pay workers, and so many others are hit harder than most. With the term 'poverty' becoming increasingly visible, we fear it has become a throwaway norm. If this is so, we need to de-normalise poverty immediately, and re-emphasize the impact it has on families, not just in monetary terms, but also on physical and mental health.

Spreading awareness and battling stigma is something we've done since our group first formed and we are happy to report that we

have taken several small steps of progress. For one, we have successfully ensured the voices of lived experience were included and listened to in a variety of efforts to address poverty, by many organisations and individuals. This included a variety of 3rd sector organisations and working in partnership with the Edinburgh Voluntary Organisations Council (EVOC) including on ending the need for food banks.

We believe that including those with lived experience - or living experience - in addressing poverty is essential, for local and central government as well as 3rd sector organisations. That is why we have reached out to and met with several councillors, as well as presenting a deputation to the city council in August 2022, sharing our experiences of the reality of poverty to help shape the policies and actions to end it.

*While we acknowledge the success of our efforts so far, the willingness of others to listen, and we greatly welcome the progress made, we must reemphasize the urgency of continuing to push ahead and get momentum going. Now more than ever, **action is needed**. The cost of living crisis and Scottish winter is almost upon us. We knew of people struggling to pay energy costs last year, only able to heat one or two rooms. This was before the near vertical rise in fuel prices that have already hit, and soon to strike again. **Many will not be able to heat any part of their homes this winter***.

It is blindingly obvious, then, that the cost of living crisis is aggravating every aspect of poverty, making survival ever more difficult for those trapped in its cycle. With that in mind, as part of

our ongoing mission, we have identified three priorities for us to focus our efforts on next year:

- *Equality in health and wellbeing: including physical and mental health, and social care*
- *Connections in a city that belongs to us: continuing to form relationships with organisations, individuals, and unions etc, growing our allies in our journey to end poverty in Edinburgh*
- *Affordable and accessible housing*

*No-one goes to a food bank by choice - it's through desperation and necessity - and with many more reaching desperation, food insecurity, and food bank use is surely set to rise even more. The stigma and shame associated with foodbanks will likely impact people's mental and physical health or put them off reaching for help altogether. **We need to find a way of reaching those most in need and removing the bureaucracy and stigma that deters people from asking for much needed help.***

This winter is going to be tough, and the number of cold weather deaths is inevitably going to increase without more support from the council, and the governments at Holyrood and Westminster.

So, to reiterate, we wholeheartedly welcome this report on the progress made to end poverty in our city at a time where progress is needed most, and we continue to offer to share the knowledge and experiences that our members have, whilst simultaneously calling on our nation's governments to support the people who voted them to serve us."

5. Delivering the Edinburgh Poverty Commission calls for action

> *"This is not a menu of options the city can pick and choose from, they represent a single set of inter-connected, actions that need to be delivered if Edinburgh is to end poverty… Most importantly, this is a call to action for the whole city and everyone who has a stake in its future – public sector, employers, third sector organisations, and citizens all have critical roles to play."*
>
> **Edinburgh Poverty Commission**

Edinburgh Poverty Commission Calls to Action

This chapter provides a summary of action taken in the period **October 2021 to September 2022** to continue implementation of the 7 calls to action made by the Edinburgh Poverty Commission.

The analysis is structured around each of the Commission's 7 calls to action and draws out specific actions and impacts on child poverty in the city, and specific actions to support people in priority high risk groups. These sections of the report incorporate actions delivered by the City of Edinburgh Council, NHS Lothian, local third sector and private sector partners to meet the challenge of ending poverty in Edinburgh. The assessment includes short and long term actions to:

- Promote **fair work and the real living wage** and improve access to employment
- Improve availability of **affordable homes and prevent homelessness** in Edinburgh
- **Maximise incomes** for people who are struggling to get by, through increasing uptake of benefits entitlements and other measures
- Reduce **inequalities in achievement, attainment, and opportunit**y in Edinburgh
- **Improve connectivity** in the city through development of 20 minute neighbourhoods, affordable transport, and improved digital inclusion, and
- Continue to respond to the health impacts arising from the covid pandemic and **reduce health inequalities**.

A full assessment of progress against all actions and target measures is provided in the appendices to this report.

5.1 The right support in the places we live and work

> *"To end poverty, the pre-condition and the single biggest transformation Edinburgh could achieve would be to make the experience of seeking help less painful, more humane, and more compassionate."*
>
> **Edinburgh Poverty Commission**

Progress in 2022

- Establishment of a new Council Poverty prevention and transformation team
- Development of 20 minute Neighbourhoods plans to ensure that people can meet most of their daily needs within a short walk, wheel, or cycle from their home
- Continued development of the Edinburgh Wellbeing Pact to accelerate whole system change to create more resilient communities and a sustainable health and social care system
- The Edinburgh Thrive programme continues to develop, providing a crucial 'no wrong door' approach to mental health support and wellbeing

Priorities for 2023

- Continue the design and roll out a new whole-family support model across the city, embedded in community settings to support early intervention and prevent poverty

Edinburgh Poverty Commission called on the City of Edinburgh Council, working with other Edinburgh Partnership members, to lead the design and delivery of a new operating model for all public services so that all public workers are focused and empowered to put prevention of poverty at the heart of everything they do.

In 2021, City of Edinburgh Council and Edinburgh Partnership committed to a long-term programme of work to take forward this action and significantly improve the way public services across the city are accessed and experienced. The work to build foundations continued into 2022 as the city continued to return to normal following the pandemic and responded to the cost of living crisis.

A key development during the past year has been the establishment of a new Council **Poverty Prevention and Transformation Team**. The team is playing a key role in building ways of working to help council services – including services for children, families, and adults - to address the risk of poverty at an early stage.

During the past 12 months, the team have focused on:

- **Building a multi-disciplinary approach** to identifying and supporting people at risk of poverty. This has involved working with colleagues from the Council and voluntary sector, and learning from existing prevention approaches, such as the Council's Transformation and Homelessness Service and the Family and Household Support Service.
- Supporting implementation of **20-minute neighbourhoods** and Local Outcome Improvement Plans (LOIPs) to develop 'Citizen Space' pilots. This work is identifying council assets

which could form neighbourhood-based *Hubs, Centres and Places* and developing ways of delivering services which are responsive to the needs of the communities. This is work in progress and is starting with identified test sites in several parts of the city.

- Working with colleagues in the voluntary sector to **map the current provision** of universal, targeted and crisis services, identifying gaps and duplication, to make the most effective use of resources, with prevention central.
- **Building an understanding of need** across the city by using data from Social Care Direct linked to postcodes, helping to inform where resources should be aligned.
- Working with colleagues across the Council to **develop our existing volunteer service** with a view to providing specific support to children and their parents to help in accessing school and extra-curricular activities.
- **Delivering new resources providing information on available advice and support.** New guides to available support available in the city are now published on the City of Edinburgh Council website. These pages contain information on where people can get help if they have a sudden loss of money, are in debt, or if they find money just won't stretch far enough.

- **City wide promotion:** To help people find the help they need, winter 2022/23 will see an ongoing promotional campaign across Edinburgh, including poster and lamp post wraps, social media, and other online promotions. These campaigns will be promoting messages which aim to destigmatise and encourage people to ask for help around money worries.
- **Money Counts Training for Council staff.** Alongside public facing campaigns, the Council are also running a new programme of learning sessions for staff. These sessions aim to raise awareness of the scale, causes and impact of poverty in Edinburgh, but also to help workers across a range of Council services to build the skills needed to ask customers money worries where it is appropriate, and, most importantly, how to help citizens who are struggling to get by. The training is available for staff in any role, with particular focus on staff who interact with the public in their day-today role.

Case study: Collaboration Against Poverty in Edinburgh (CAPE)

A new collaboration to end poverty in Edinburgh was launched in 2022.

Established and co-ordinated by Edinburgh Trust, CAPE brings together a collaboration of partners including City of Edinburgh Council, EVOC, Scottish Government, Cyrenians, and the Poverty Alliance.

The group is committed to shifting power to the people and communities in Edinburgh who are experiencing financial hardship to tackle its causes, so that all decisions about the funding and the wider programme will include them.

CAPE will work across sectors to design and deliver radical solutions to ending poverty in Edinburgh, prioritising areas to which we can add the most value, to extend the reach and impact of solutions known to work, and to support innovation.

What might this look like?

- Collaboration on a shared agenda – connect the dots between different sectors and antipoverty interventions
- Building networks across sectors
- Coproduction of service design and decisions with people who have direct experience of poverty
- Bringing the stories and experiences of local change to the national decision makers

Case study: The Regenerative Futures Fund

This new initiative is built on learning from the Covid pandemic, where community organisations moved fast and knew how best to support local people. This was possible because these organisations were embedded in neighbourhoods, and because funding processes were relaxed with money distributed both expediently and with trust. Trust was key to enabling organisations to do this work.

The first phase is to codesign a new ten-year fund for community-based organisations to contribute to the outcomes of End Poverty and Net Zero by 2030. This will be underpinned by a set of principles and approaches:

- Collective, long-term transformational change
- Shifting power so that decisions are made in a participatory way by people with lived experience
- Unrestricted funding for 10-years on the basis that community-led organisations are best placed to know what needs done in their communities
- Aiming to bring new money into the system that can't currently be accessed directly by organisations
- Administratively light, to get as much money out into communities as possible with a minimum overhead cost

Partners are City of Edinburgh Council, Corra Foundation, National Lottery Community Fund, The Robertson Trust, Turn2Us & Edinburgh Trust, William Grant Foundation and Scottish Government. Over the next year, the project will be led by EVOC, aiming to launch a fund in 2023.

5.2 Fair work that provides dignity and security

"Edinburgh has the most successful economy in Scotland, but even here work is not necessarily the effective pathway out of poverty that it should be."

Edinburgh Poverty Commission

The challenges

- Rising costs of living impacting on household costs, rent and travel costs
- The number of people claiming Universal Credit remains higher than the 2019-20 baseline (32,423 compared to 14,425)
- 8,835 people claiming out of work benefits in July 2022, a third higher than in July 2019, before the pandemic

Progress in 2022

- Target met for 100 new Living Wage accredited employers
- 3,755 individuals were supported by the Council's employability services in Edinburgh
- 266 young people supported through No One Left Behind

Priorities for 2023

- Continue to deliver the **Edinburgh Guarantee** and our employability programmes, supporting more citizens into sustainable, fair work
- With the Edinburgh Living Wage Action Group, promote **fair work and living wage accreditation** among Edinburgh businesses

Actions to address in work poverty, low and insecure employment were core to the Edinburgh Poverty Commission's call to action. The focus this year has been to continue to promote fair work and make Edinburgh a Living Wage City, and to reconfigure and consolidate support for employment, so that it provides effective support to everyone who needs it.

In November 2021 Edinburgh was successfully accredited as a **Living Wage City**, with a target to encourage at least 100 new employers to become living wage accredited each year. During its first year the project has successfully exceeded this target with 116 new accreditations and 1,400 workers directly benefitting from pay increases.

In the same period, **The Edinburgh Guarantee** has continued to support people of all ages to access fair work, education, and training, with a network developed of supportive employers. Scottish Government funding was secured to run a Long-Term Unemployed Job Creation Scheme, focused on supporting people aged over 25 with barriers to employment, while people under 24 years were supported into a 6-month placement via the Young Persons Guarantee.

During 2022, City of Edinburgh Council employability support was reshaped into four main projects addressing a range of needs:

- **Next Step** offers local support to people living in areas of deprivation and is delivered with a housing association to ensure that people can sustain their tenancies.

- **Encompass** works with people with an offending history, drug and alcohol use or homelessness, offering a 'mini college' for people to access qualifications.
- **All in Edinburgh** delivers the Scottish Supported Employment Model for people with disabilities and long-term health conditions to help people sustain and retain their employment.
- **Advance** offers ongoing support to people in work to reskill, upskill and sustain their employment. The focus is on achieving fair work and increasing hours and wages to lift low-income households out of poverty, all projects include embedded money advice to clients.

A Young Person's Guarantee team was set up to co-ordinate support for people leaving school without a positive destination and has worked:

- With young people to codesign services to meet their needs
- With Edinburgh College and the city's Universities to support people who leave early or who are disappointed in their first choice of course
- To integrate services with community mental health provision, in response to the impact of the pandemic
- With employers to help them understand the support available to them when hiring young people.

There have been a number of interventions this year to support people who have never worked or been away from the job market for a long time. Our **Edinburgh Employer Recruitment Incentives**

offer a range of supports to individuals and their employers with a focus on fair work and paying the real living wage.

Employment Support for Parents has been brought together under the banner of **Joined up for Families** with its own new website. A key focus has been helping parents gain vital IT and data skills to gain and sustain work.

Recognising the higher risks of poverty faced by families from minority ethnic communities a new **Whole Family Equality Project**[xv] has been launched. It combines family support, money advice, progression support and youth work to lift 200 families from minority ethnic communities out of poverty.

The project is underpinned by a Citizen's panel, consisting of members from Edinburgh's diverse communities to lead, scrutinise and develop policy for minority ethnic families in poverty.

Building the evidence base for employability services, a new management information system, Helix, was launched in April 2022 and will support reporting on activity and outcomes for the six priority family groups. As a baseline, data shows that during 2021/22 priority group families supported included:

- **412 Single Parent families**
- **157 minority ethnic families**
- **71 large families**
- **37 families where the mother is aged under 25**
- **32 families where one or more parent is disabled**
- **30 families where the youngest child is under 1 year old**

Case Study: Edinburgh Living Wage City Action Group

"It wasn't just about the moral issue. It was also about us looking at our staff performance and our ability to retain and attract the right people. We've seen real improvements in our sickness absence in relation to stress."

Lindsey Fyffe-Jardine, Edinburgh Dog and Cat Home (Action Group member)

The Edinburgh Living Wage City Action Group is a collaboration of local employers, public sector bodies, trade unions, social enterprises, and business organisations, all committed to the promotion of fair work in Scotland's capital city.

As part of its launch in November 2021, the group set an ambitious plan to more than double the number of real living wage accredited businesses in Edinburgh, with a target of at least 100 new accreditations each year.

Since its launch the group and its members have:

- held public engagement and learning events to promote the living wage among local businesses (in person and online)
- produced a video highlighting the living wage and group's ambitions
- secured press coverage to raise the profile of the movement in Edinburgh, and celebrate successes on new significant accreditations

- supported Living Wage Scotland through production of case studies, blogs, and other promotion activities,
- established plans for focused campaign work in key sectors of the Edinburgh economy where living wage take up is relatively low – such as retail, hospitality, construction, and care, and
- encouraged major anchor institutions in Edinburgh to become living wage accredited, including Community Planning Partners and Council Arm's Length Companies – all of which are now either fully accredited, or in discussion with Living Wage Scotland on accreditation.

The impact of this work so far has been very encouraging. Since the formal launch of the group, a total of 116 new living wage accreditations in Edinburgh have been recorded – exceeding the target for this first year.

These businesses employ a total of 36,000 workers, including 1,400 staff who have received wage uplifts as a direct result of the accreditation process.

In recognition of this progress, in November 2022 the group was shortlisted for an **Outstanding Leadership Award** in the 2022 Living Wage Scotland Awards programme.

"It's been a benefit working somewhere that supports the living wage. It's a nice reassurance that you'll have enough money to live, not just pay your rent and your bills, but to actually have a life and be a human."

Employee, Paper Tiger (Action Group Member)

5.3 A decent home we can afford to live in

> *"There is no pathway to ending poverty in Edinburgh without resolving the city's housing crisis."*
> **Edinburgh Poverty Commission**

The challenges:

- The cost and availability of housing in Edinburgh remains the single most significant driver of poverty in the city
- Almost one in three of the city's households in poverty are only there due to high housing costs
- Cost of housing continued to rise in 2021/22 – private rents increased by almost 18% year on year
- Demand for social housing continues to outstrip supply, with around 140 bids per home
- Homelessness are rising - up 24% since 2021-22 [xvi]

Progress in 2022

- £64.85m investment in building new homes and improving existing homes and neighbourhoods
- Delivery of 247 new social rented homes including 70 Council homes
- Homelessness prevented for 240 private rented sector households
- £177k secured by multi-disciplinary team to pay off rent arrears
- Energy Advice Service secured savings of more than £196,000 - around £192 for each tenant

Priorities for 2023

- Increase the supply of affordable housing

- Work with Scottish Government to increase grant funding to support delivery of new affordable homes
- Deliver efficient regulation of short term lets
- Continue to improve the council repairs service, increase tenant satisfaction, and improve operational efficiency.
- Work towards net zero and modern standards for Council homes

Housing availability and quality

The City of Edinburgh Council has approximately 20,000 homes, including 44 multi storey blocks, and continued landlord responsibilities in a large number of mixed tenure low rise blocks.

The Council is the largest affordable housing developer in the city and is also aiming to invest around £2.9 billion over the next 10 years to improve existing homes and estates and deliver the Energy Efficiency Standard for Social Housing. Actions implemented during 2021-22 have included:

- ***Increasing the supply of affordable housing*** - in 2017, the Council committed to a programme to build at least 10,000 social and affordable homes by 2022, and 20,000 homes by 2027. By 31 March 2022 7,500 homes had been approved for site start and 5,696 affordable homes had completed.

- ***Increasing affordable housing contributions*** - work is ongoing to increase the minimum affordable housing contributions from developers from 25% (the nationally recommended level) to 35%, in recognition of the unique pressures on housing in Edinburgh.

- *Regulating short term lets* – In response to the challenge of short term lets in Edinburgh (involving an estimated 14,000 properties). In 2022 Edinburgh established Scotland's first city-wide Short Term Lets control area, with an aim to improve availability of private rented accommodation in the city. Work is now underway to consult on and agree a new licensing scheme for properties operating as short term lets
- *Delivering the Council's Housing Service Improvement Plan*, including developing an online Housing Application and Housing Options Tracker, a continuing focus on improving repairs service for tenants, staff development and development of a new tenant engagement and survey tool to provide real-time tenant feedback.
- *Improving housing quality* - delivering external and internal fabric improvement work and health and safety upgrade works on council homes across key sites in the city such as May and Gunnet Court, six Moredun high rise blocks, Murrayburn and Dumbryden
- *The Mixed Tenure Improvement Service* a 3-year pilot is also underway in 84 homes of mixed tenure across 11 blocks involving external wall insulation, new roof covering, new common windows, and doors.

Homelessness prevention

A total of 2,403 households were assessed as homeless, or threatened with homelessness in Edinburgh in 2021/22, an increase of 23% on the previous year.

During 2021/22 delivery of the Council's **Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan** has focused on trialling new ways of working to prevent homelessness to support people to access settled housing more quickly and reduce the number of households in temporary accommodation. This work has included:

- Establishing an *Income Maximisation Capacity Building Officer*, delivering training to over 465 staff to improve understanding of the welfare benefit system so that they can promote income maximisation with their clients
- Delivering a *Private Rented Service (PRS) Team* helping to prevent 240 households from becoming homeless from the private rented sector in the last year
- Continuing the work of *A Multi-Disciplinary Team* to support Council tenants at serious risk of court/eviction action. Over the last year, the team have supported 45 households to avoid eviction and remain in their home.
- *RentSense* has been introduced to help identify tenants who are struggling to pay their rent and make sure they get the early help and support they need.
- *Early intervention to prevent homelessness* is also provided by the third sector on behalf of the Edinburgh Health and Care Partnership, with EHAP, ARCHIE and Melville services supporting 435 people who had housing issues or debt (a total of £1,665,5301 debt across 186 people).

Case Study: Home Energy Scotland – Energy Advice Service

Ms R is a single parent of 3 children under 10. Her new Council tenancy began in Winter 2020. She set up her energy accounts upon moving but the supplier did not bill her electricity. When Ms R realised, she contacted the supplier to set up a payment plan, but they failed to confirm her outstanding debt amount.

This resulted in Ms R self-rationing her energy use, due to concern about debt. Her home was cold, and she worried about the effect it was having on her children.

Ms R felt alone with her money worries and the pressure to provide for her family. She contacted Home Energy Scotland for support and was referred to the Energy Advice Service (EAS) which supports City of Edinburgh Council tenants.

The advisor contacted the supplier on Ms R's behalf, confirming that the debt was approximately £800; made successful applications for funding to reduce the fuel debt, and the advisor negotiated an affordable repayment plan to address the remaining arrears as well as giving her advice to help her save money on her fuel bills and to help her manage her debt repayments. **In total, the funding and advice helped Ms R to save £825**.

Ms R feels a huge burden has been lifted and is now able to devote her energy to caring for her children. She is in control of her finances and better able to cope with the challenges that lie ahead.

Case Study: The Edinburgh Trust

Since its inception in 2011, the Edinburgh Trust team has made over 4,000 new grant awards to help people experiencing poverty in the city, as well as providing ongoing financial support to several hundred regular grant recipients.

In April 2022, Edinburgh Trust re-launched its grants programme with a redeveloped referral model that shifts focus and power away from the Trust and into the communities in which we deliver support.

The model prioritises the preservation of dignity of grant applicants, building collaborative and trusting relationships with local organisations, and enables us to better understand who we are reaching through our grant-making.

It removes burdensome administrative processes and supports building a single point of trusted relationships in local communities so those experiencing financial insecurity can access support where they live and work and on their own terms.

5.4 Income security that offers a real lifeline

> *"Edinburgh Partnership and City of Edinburgh Council should work with third sector partners to ensure consistent, proactive, high impact support to maximise household income, reduce debt and boost family prospects is embedded in every nursery, school, and GP surgery in the city.*
>
> **Edinburgh Poverty Commission**

The challenges:

- Rising prices mean that in real terms the average income of households in the UK is falling by near record levels during 2022/23. growing cost of living crisis
- Low awareness of support available - 52% of people say 'I don't know where to go to get help'
- The growing gap between demand and capacity for advice services in the city

Progress in 2021/22:

- Welfare rights, debt and income maximisation services supported around 21,500 Edinburgh citizens to gain over £20.5m
- The Council provided one off payments to 31,900 families totalling £5.6m in response to the cost of living crisis
- Review of city-wide advice services delivered

Priorities for 2023

- Reform money and welfare advice services across sectors to prevent crisis escalation

- Increase the number of citizens fully accessing benefit entitlements and reduce the number of families experiencing problem debt

Throughout this year, support from city partners has focused addressing the cost of living crisis by:

- **Delivering direct cash and crisis support to low income families in need**
- **Improving money and welfare advice services across the city, and**
- **Delivering specialist targeted advice support for families**

Direct cash and crisis support

To support families on the lowest incomes during 2022, **City of Edinburgh Council invested a total of £8m** in additional funds to:

- Provide one-off direct cash payments to 31,900 low income families in the city, including two £100 payments for every child in receipt of Free School Meals - In total, this programme delivered a typical payment of £550 during the year for a low income family with 2 children.
- Boost the level of funds available for crisis grant programmes, energy crisis grants, and food crisis projects in the city, and
- Clear school meal related debts in Edinburgh

This additional investment helped augment existing delivery of core support services delivered by the Council. During 2021/22 welfare and benefits teams supported:

- 33,000 households through the Council Tax Reduction Scheme
- Almost 8,000 households through Discretionary Housing Payments
- Almost 9,000 children with Free School Meals payments, and 9,700 School Uniform Grants
- 32,600 applications for support through the Scottish Welfare Fund

Money and Welfare Advice

During 2022 the Edinburgh Partnership commissioned and published a review of money, debt, and income maximisation advice services in the city. The review highlighted both the impact of current services, as well as a number of actions needed to improve accessibility and impact of provision in Edinburgh.

Analysis shows that in 2021/22 advice providers in Edinburgh helped clients achieve a total financial gain of over £20.5m. Within this total:

- The **Council's Advice Shop** helped around 3,500 people make 1,683 claims for benefits, dealt with over 500 disputes about benefit decisions, £580,000 of personal debt and achieved around £7m in financial gains for people. The Advice Line can receive up to 1000 calls and an average of 365 email enquiries each month.
- **Citizen Advice Edinburgh's** (CAE) advice service in the Royal Infirmary and Western General hospitals supported 564 people, generating £598,975 in financial gains.

- **Edinburgh Food Project's** new Money Advice Service has supported 621 people, achieving £126,852 in gains, £3,732 of which is renegotiated debt.
- **The Edinburgh Consortium** supported 13,913 people resulting in over £8m in financial gains. Their support in community mental health or recovery hubs supported 700 people, renegotiated £486,633 debt, and resulted in just under £2.9m financial gains.

Specialist Support for families

Alongside a universally available advice offering, providers also offer specialist support for low income families in the city. In 2021/22 this support has included:

- Granton Information Centre's (GIC) Family Friendly Advice Project working with **110** new individual clients, referred from midwives creating **£63,626** financial gains.
- During its first year Growing Families[xvii], for families supported by Health Visitors, supported **77** families leading to financial gains of over **£100,000**.
- The Royal Hospital for Children and Young People Welfare Advice Service[xviii], supported **93** families across the Lothian area with advice and support on issues such as income maximisation, benefit entitlement, debt, employment, and housing resulting in financial gains of **£189,353**. Non-financial gains included support to find alternative housing, foodbank vouchers and Young Scot Cards.

- **Maximise**! Edinburgh's award-winning intensive family service continues in five early years centres in the north of the city and has expanded to include another 5 EYCs in the South-West of the City. It offers family support and giving parents/carers the opportunity to access money advice, training, and employability.
- Maximise! was extended to reach across the city wide service for families of school age children and developed to better meet the needs of Black and Ethnic Minority Communities through the Whole Family Equity project; during the year, it provided advice to **396** families (211 were care experienced) and achieving **£1,000,501**
- **Intensive Family Support Services** - Maximise! Early Years service provided intensive support to **54** families attending 5 Early Years Centres in the North of Edinburgh, gaining **£153,132**.
- **FAIR, The Action Group, LCiL Grapevine Service and VOCAL** combine expertise on informal carer and welfare benefits and aim to prevent crises and maximise the positive impact on people by connecting them to a range of support and resources for disabilities. The Action Group's Black and Ethnic Minority Advice Service (BEMAS) is dedicated to BAME carers with disabled children. Together, these services generated £3,298,555 for 2,240 households

5.5 Opportunities that drive justice and prospects

"Inequality in Edinburgh is most apparent in the way that the availability of opportunities to progress in life depend on your income and where you live in the city."

Edinburgh Poverty Commission

Challenges

- Increasing levels of poor school attendance – 19% of secondary school pupils showed low attendance, up from 14% in 2018/19
- A widening poverty related attainment gap in 2020-21
- An increasing homelessness challenge - 20 to 30 school age children move into temporary accommodation each week

Progress in 2021-22

- Continued staff development to close the poverty attainment gap via Leadership for Equity and the Teachers' Charter
- Increased capacity of early years services in areas of deprivation

Priorities for 2023

- Expand the uptake of early years care and support
- Deliver inclusive education to promote positive destinations
- Deliver community-based supports to build resilience and promote life-long learning
- Invest in actions to improve equity and reduce the cost of the school day
- Develop the education workforce
- Target investment in the school capital programme in areas of deprivation to provide modern places for learning

Edinburgh Learns for Life is the Council's strategic plan for education to meet long term city priorities and makes a specific response to the findings of the Edinburgh Poverty Commission, with a focus on the poverty-related attainment gap and inequitable pathways, and culture change needed to remove the stigma of poverty.

Central to this approach is building communities around learning, taking a holistic approach to supporting the whole family, and making sure that opportunities are available and accessible for all.

The focus over the last year has been to continue the long term the long-term work needed to change the culture, build effective practice, and reshape the way that services are delivered to make sure that these ambitions can be achieved.

- **Early years support**: since August 2021, all eligible children aged between 2 and 4 have received 1,140 hours of high-quality learning and childcare in their chosen locality, benefitting child learning and development, helping to narrow the attainment gap, and giving parents the chance to work, train or study.
- Continued roll out of **Leadership for Equity** training which was delivered to around 30 school leaders and 20 classroom practitioners, giving them the understanding, attitudes and skills needed to improve outcomes for learners facing poverty-related barriers
- **Addressing the poverty-related attainment gap**: focusing on family learning and involving parents in deciding what actions are needed and how funding should be used

- **Addressing low attendance**: responding to a significant reduction in attendance over a 20 month period, a review of current practice and challenges was carried out, which will support the development of an attendance strategy.
- **Equalities**: The key focus areas for Equalities work in 2021-22 were preventing and responding to bullying and prejudice; revising and decolonizing the curriculum; and increasing diversity in the workforce.

Case Study: Restless Natives

Inter Cultural Youth Scotland's Restless Natives project provides one to one support in two of Edinburgh's secondary schools, giving the extra support needed for students of colour to discuss their concerns, aspirations and sign-post extra services that might be needed:

Dev looks after 3 brothers and sisters while their mum worked long hours, and was disengaging in lessons, late and truanting. He came to the practitioner for support and someone to talk to and it became apparent that he was bright, creative and had a real passion for history and writing. Much of this had fallen under the radar. The practitioner helped signpost financial support and assistance and worked with him to find a pathway to reach his goals, including time management, potential degree courses for Classics and work experience at a museum to help build his university application. They are currently working on his UCAS statement and will go together to open days.

- **PEEP**, the family learning programme continues to give parents and carers opportunities to be involved in their children's learning through everyday play experiences, with 160 trained practitioners developing their practice to include transition, adventure, and outdoor sessions.
- **The Discover programme** continues to offer families support during school holidays, through referrals from schools. Families attend Hubs during the school holiday which include cooking and activities to support learning, development, and family wellbeing, as well as a weekly family trip. A focus this year has been to encourage take up by offering through introductory sessions at weekends and evenings. Work is underway to evaluate the impact of Discover on attainment.
- **Supporting children in temporary accommodation**: the Council's Homelessness services inform schools and early years services of any families with children who become homeless, so that support can be given to minimise disruption to children's learning and wellbeing. Around 20-30 families are referred each week.
- A full-time child poverty co-ordinator has been appointed to support work on **1 in 5, Discover, free period products and with homeless household**s which involves a child
- A review of the **Lifelong Learning** and Wider Achievement Service was started in 2022, with the aim of making sure that staff have a clearer focus on actions that reduce poverty and inequality, targeting children, young people and families living in poverty and/or with protected characteristics.

5.6 Connections to a city that belongs to us

"We must do everything we can to help people maintain connections or reconnect across the city, in very practical ways including transport and digital and in the longer term designing places as settings for relationships

Edinburgh Poverty Commission

Challenges
- Increase in online access to support and services, excluding people without digital resources
- Cost and accessibility of public transport is a barrier to employment, learning opportunities for people in poverty.

Progress in 2021-22
- Embedding the concept of 20 minute neighbourhoods and the use of hubs as key to developments
- Higher than national average take up of the Scottish Government's free bus travel for under 22s – 49% of eligible young people in Edinburgh compared with 30% across Scotland by May 2022.

Priorities for 2023
- Improve access to and co-location of services by embedding the 20-minute neighbourhood approach in all council building and public realm projects
- Deliver the City Mobility Plan with agreed investment increases in active travel, street design and local mobility systems

To make Edinburgh a more connected city, key programmes underway during 2021 and 2022 have included:

- Establishment of the 20-minute Neighbourhoods programme
- Development of city wide library services
- Digital connectivity improvements, and
- Transport improvements

20 Minute Neighbourhoods

In 2020 both Edinburgh Poverty Commission and the Edinburgh Climate Commission called for a *"20-minute walking (or 'pram pushing') distance principle at the heart of designing all neighbourhoods in Edinburgh"*.

In response to this, the Council published a **20 minute Neighbourhood Strategy** in 2021 setting out ways to ensure that Edinburgh can be a city in which people can meet most of their daily needs from within their own community.

A dedicated team was formed in early 2022 to support implementation in partnership with local communities and partner organisations. Over the past year, 19 areas across the city have been identified as the starting point, including 11 areas prioritised because of gaps in the services available or through high levels of deprivation.

Library Services

Libraries are a key example of local, trusted places where people can access information and resources or to find out where to go for help. Over the last year, all library computer hardware and

infrastructure has been upgraded, giving enhanced access for everyone. Library services and resources include:

- Access to computers, free wifi, printers and a place to study
- Activities for children and families including Bookbug sessions; STEM activities, a Saturday breakfast club for children in some libraries, and a musical instrument library, in collaboration with Tinderbox
- Free period products, hearing aid batteries with plans to provide on-site hearing aid maintenance, saving people a monthly visit to the centre of town
- A book collection on eco-craft, growing and preparing food, money management etc

With libraries open between 32 and 51 hours a week, they provide a key part of the Council's response to the cost of living crisis, in partnership with the third sector. The Council's Prevention Team are delivering Money Counts training for library staff so that staff can effectively support people at risk of poverty to access the help they need.

Digital connectivity

During the past year, the Council has continued to provide support to improve digital connectivity with actions including:

- The Empowered Learning project is on track to deliver around 41,000 iPads by December 2022 to school pupils, including all of the children from Ukraine.

- Working in partnership with CityFibre and Openreach to provide super-fast fibre broadband to all Council owned homes; to date, 15,449 homes have been connected.
- Teachers have been supported to develop their digital skills through the development of 10 professional learning courses, accessed so far by 804 teachers.
- Creating and sharing a range of pupil/carer-focused digital skills videos (23 to date)

Affordable Transport

After housing, transport costs are the single biggest household expenditure in the UK. The City Mobility Plan was approved in February 2021 and sets the Council's approach to sustainable, safe, and effective movement of people and goods around Edinburgh up to 2030. Implementation is underway through a series of action plans, several of which are relevant to people experiencing poverty:

- Developing active travel options to improve health and the affordability of moving around the city
- Road safety, recognising the higher level of pedestrian injuries in areas of deprivation[xix], particularly for children
- Improving air quality: some of the areas of deprivation in the city are near major traffic routes, leading to air pollution
- Making transport more affordable through the development of flexible and more affordable ticket options e.g., potential for a monthly ticket to be shared among the family
- Improving accessibility by reviewing bus routes and the frequency of buses; and exploring options similar to the Uber model, bringing "transport to you"

5.7 Equality in our health and wellbeing

> *"Covid has shown more clearly than ever the causal link between poverty, ill health, and premature death. … services everywhere will need to respond as we expect to see a rising tide of poverty."*
>
> **Edinburgh Poverty Commission**

Challenges
- The trend of increasing life expectancy has stalled
- In Edinburgh, males in the most deprived areas live around 12 years less than those in the least deprived areas
- Covid response and recovery continues to impact on service capacity
- Changes in the way people access Primary Care post-pandemic
- Responding to the cost of living crisis while continuing longer-term focus on health inequalities
- Increase in mental health problems across all populations

Progress in 2021-22
- Continued focus on covid recovery and response
- Recruitment to multi-disciplinary Primary Care teams
- Community Link Workers within GP surgeries providing vital non-medical support, including financial
- Increased support for mental health, including a new single point of access for children, young people, and their families

Priorities for 2023
- Strengthening public health response to child poverty and ensuring an NHS Lothian wide child poverty action plan focuses on the agreed national drivers
- Developing partnership and services to support youth work within community planning, and public health intelligence to support partnership work:
- Inclusive approach to covid recovery strategies and mental health recovery

The Edinburgh Poverty Commission recognised that to end poverty in the city, Edinburgh needs to tackle structural issues impacting on health inequalities and redesign services, support, and systems of care to enable wellbeing, from the earliest years through to old age.

The Covid pandemic has continued to have a significant impact over the past year, with service recovery across NHS needing huge focus and attention. The pandemic has also created an ongoing public health crisis from the issues it has either led to or exacerbated, and these have been worsened by the cost of living crisis.

This presents major challenges to the NHS in managing immediate care needs, whilst retaining a focus on the broader determinants of health and taking a longer-term view on prevention. While the pandemic has affected the whole population, some groups have been more affected than others, so a universal, as well as more targeted approach, is needed to address inequalities more effectively.

The Children and Young People Public Health Group (CYPPHG) produced a paper on the impact of covid on children, young people

and their families. It states that the impact of the pandemic is more significant for those already experiencing inequalities, and in particular, single parent families, those living with children with a disability or serious illness, families affected by substance use and those with a parent in prison. The paper recommends actions to support children and young people and their families across the spectrum. These include access to child health services, child development, mental health, attainment, poverty and current and future health and wellbeing needs.

Recognising that continuing in employment is key to tackling poverty, NHS Lothian implemented **Community Asymptomatic Testing** (CAT) in Edinburgh, which ran from January 2021 to May 2022 across testing sites and mobile units. This approach to testing is a key part of the focus on keeping people well and in good health, so that they can continue to work. It helped to ensure that positive individuals were aware of their status and so avoid the workplace and social settings, limiting the spread of the virus.

Primary Care saw recruitment across a range of multi-disciplinary teams with posts such as pharmacists, physiotherapists, Advance Nurse Practitioners and Practice Mental Health Nurses, brining much needed capacity into practices over the next few years. A number of Community Link Workers are embedded within GP surgeries and provide vital non-medical support with personal, social, emotional, and financial issues. Mental health will continue to be a focus, as will improving vaccine uptake in the under 5s.

Mental health has continued to be a key priority. This year has seen increased funding for Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services,

and the development of a single point of access for children, young people, and their families. **The Thrive programme** continues to develop, providing a crucial 'no wrong door' approach to mental health support and wellbeing.

The NHS Lothian Health Improvement Fund funds and supports **health improvement activities** across Lothian. This focused on supporting community-based organisations who lead programmes of work around mental wellbeing and resilience in children and young people, and parenting and attachment in the early years with a focus on inequalities.

Work has been developed focusing on **young people from specific groups** who are known to have poorer health and wellbeing outcomes, and who can struggle to access services. This includes young people who identify as trans and non-binary, and those who have a learning disability and/or additional support needs. This work has focused on the development and delivery of inclusive and accessible information for young people themselves, and workforce development to ensure young people are made welcome and feel they can access the services safely and appropriately.

Holistic approaches to health and wellbeing, as well as targeted welfare advice have been delivered across acute hospital sites. The Youth Navigator service has provided support to young people aged 12-16 with some of the complex social issues that can bring them to hospital and is based at the RHCYP and St John's Hospital.

Dads Rock is delivered by NHS Lothian's Maternity and Neonatal Psychological Interventions service. Dads Rock is a charity which

aims to improve outcomes for children by inspiring dads and families. Responding to a gap in support for dads who have or had babies in neonatal or special baby care in NHSL Lothian, it will run weekly online sessions over the next 2 years.

Priorities for 2023

- Fully establish the Edinburgh Partnership and Place team within Public Health, with clear roles and responsibilities across the whole child poverty agenda
- Support financial wellbeing and income maximisation through NHS' Lothian wide child poverty action plan, in line with agreed national drivers (see section 4.4)
- Develop and enhance partnership and services:
- NHS Lothian as an Anchor Institution
- Embed youth work in the work of the Edinburgh Partnership with strong links with the emerging Youth Work Strategy for the City
- Further develop the use of public health data with community planning partners, this includes data sets focused on children and young people

Case Study: Top Tips (transgender young people)

We know from evidence that trans and non-binary young people are much more likely to experience bullying, discrimination, and exclusion more than other young people. Research shows that transgender people are more likely to experience unemployment, poverty, and poor mental health.

A partnership of NHS and third sector agencies worked on producing a resource of practical 'Top Tips' to enable services to be more inclusive and accessible for young transgender people. A poster was developed alongside some awareness raising training. Young people's voice shaped and influenced the development of this resource throughout the process.

The resource was well received by both young people and professionals.

Appendix 1: Progress measures

Table A1 Progress against headline Edinburgh Poverty Commission and Scottish Government Targets		
Target	**Latest data**	**Change since baseline**
Edinburgh Poverty Commission Targets		
1. Fewer than one in ten children and fewer than one in ten adults are living in relative poverty at any given time.	*2018-21* 15% (all ages) 19% (children	No change
2. No one has to go without the basic essentials they need to eat, keep clean and safe, and stay warm and dry	*2020* 4% (all ages) 5% (children)	No new data expected until next year[xx]
3. No-one lives in persistent poverty.	*2020* 10% (all ages) 15% (children)	Slight decrease on previous year
4. No one feels stigmatised, abandoned, or treated with less respect by the city as a result of their income.	No data yet available	No data yet available
Additional Scottish Government Child Poverty 2030 Targets		
Fewer than 5% of children should live in absolute poverty	*2017-20* 17%	No new data expected until next year
Fewer than 5% of children should live in combined low income and material deprivation	*2016-20* 13% (Scotland data only)	No new data expected until next year

Table A2 Progress measures by call to action[xxi]				
Fair Work that provides enough to live on	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**
Unemployed Edinburgh citizens[xxii]	6,900	12,500	9,000	8,700 (Jun 2022)
Universal Credit claimants[xxiii]	14,425	37,935	32,423	33,100 (Aug 2022)
No. Living wage accredited employers in Edinburgh	334	402	526	580 (Aug 2022)
Edinburgh Employers Recruitment Incentive – uptake of places (all ages)	28	43	144	-
No One Left Behind Funding: number of young people who were supported	168	161	266	-
Number of people supported by City of Edinburgh Council funded employability programme	3719	3761	3755	-
% of Council suppliers of new regulated tendered contracts that are committed to paying real living wage in delivering Council services	70%	79%	87%	-
A decent home we can afford to live in	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**
Total number of applicants on EdIndex register	23,998	20,564	21,013	-
Demand for social housing – number of active bidders	7,099	7,213	6,339	-
Average bid per property	203	201	140	-
Number of affordable homes approved	1,930	1,285	1,251	-
Number of affordable homes completed	1,443	1,087	1,041	-
Number of households assessed as homeless	3,355	1,934	2,399	-
Number of households who seek housing advice who do not go on to present as homeless	1,708	1,521	1,288	-
The number of households in temporary accommodation (at 31 March)	3,570	4,431	4,722	-
Percentage of households in unsuitable temporary accommodation (as at 31 March)	22%	25%	25%	-
income security that provides a real lifeline	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**
Council Advice Shop – number of individual welfare rights clients in year	3,800	5,752	3,720	-

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Table A2 Progress measures by call to action[xxi]						
Council Advice Shop - total financial gain	£	11,497,227	£	8,524,682	£ 6,971,968	-
Council tax reduction scheme – average caseload per year		32,467		35,282	32,946	-
Discretionary housing payments – number of cases		7,427		7,428	7,841	-
Number of free school meals payments in school year		5,950		8,828	8,994	-
Number of clothing grant awards in school year		5,337		8,301	9,773	-
Scottish Welfare Fund – no. applications for Crisis Grants		16,367		35,923	32,616	-
SWF – no. applications for Community Care Grants		5,377		8,320	8,503	-
Opportunities that drive justice and boost prospects[xxiv]		2018/19		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
% parents receiving funded Early Learning and Childcare through their preferred location		-		-	92.4%	-
% parents receiving funded Early Learning and Childcare through their preferred model of delivery.		-		-	74.1%	-
Low attendance: % of Primary pupils whose attendance is less than 85%		6.9%		-	13%	-
Low attendance: % of Secondary students whose attendance is less than 85%		14.2%		-	19%	-
Literacy (all pupils) - The % of pupils in Primaries 1, 4 & 7 who achieve their expected Curriculum for Excellence level		77.1%		73.8%	-	-
Literacy (Lowest SIMD Quintile) - The % of pupils in Primaries 1, 4 & 7 who achieve their expected Curriculum for Excellence level		61.1%		57.3%	-	-
Numeracy (all pupils) - The % of pupils in Primaries 1, 4 & 7 who achieve their expected Curriculum for Excellence level		83.2%		80.4%	-	-
Numeracy (Lowest SIMD Quintile) - The % of pupils in Primaries 1, 4 & 7 who achieve their expected Curriculum for Excellence level		70.9%		65.1%	-	-
Attainment (all pupils) - The % of secondary school leavers achieving one or more qualifications at SCQF level 6 (Higher or equivalent)		67.6%		72.6%	-	-

Table A2 Progress measures by call to action[xxi]				
Attainment (Lowest SIMD Quintile) - The % of secondary school leavers achieving one or more qualifications at SCQF level 6 (Higher or equivalent)	45.6%	50.6%	-	-
Positive destinations for school leavers - all pupils	(2020) 92.5%	95.1%	-	-
Positive destinations for school leavers - Lowest SIMD Quintile	(2020) 88.9%	91.7%	-	-
Connections in a city that belongs to us	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**
Proportion of people living in areas with low levels of public transport	31%	-	39%	-
No. CEC homes connected to fibre-to-the-property (FTTP) infrastructure	1,515 (7.7%)	8,917 (45%)	15,449 (83%)	-
Equality in our health and wellbeing[xxv, xxvi, xxvii]	**2017-19**	**2019-21**		
Average male life expectancy (years at birth)	78.4	78	-	
Average female life expectancy (years at birth)	82.5	82.4	-	
	2017-19	**2018-20**		
Inequalities in Male life expectancy – difference between the most and least deprived areas *	13.6	13.5	-	
Inequalities in Female life expectancy – difference between the most and least deprived areas *	9.8	9.9	-	
Healthy Male Life Expectancy: percentage of life spent in good health	84.6%	82.2%	-	
Healthy Female Life Expectancy: percentage of life spent in good health	78.8%	80.7%	-	
	2018-19	**2020-21**		
Inequalities in 0-74 years mortality rate (deaths per 100,000, EASR)	694.7	-	-	
Inequalities in 27-30 months check speech and language concerns	14.9%	-	-	
(Mild to moderate) MH prescriptions[xxviii]	15.2%	15.1%	-	

* Differences between lowest and highest areas of deprivation are calculated using the Slope Index of Inequality. SII represents the inequality gap across the whole population between the most and the least disadvantaged with higher numbers reflecting wider absolute inequality.

Appendix 2 – At a glance summary of progress against planned actions

Introduction

Following publication of the final Edinburgh Poverty Commission report in September 2020, City of Edinburgh Council and the Edinburgh Partnership agreed two plans to embed and progress local actions needed to end poverty in Edinburgh. These included:

- The City of Edinburgh Council End Poverty in Edinburgh Delivery Plan – 2020-2030, which set out actions to be led by City of Edinburgh Council, and
- Edinburgh Poverty Commission – Calls to action for Edinburgh Partnership, which set out actions to be embedded within delivery of the Edinburgh Community Plan

Timeline

In total, across Council, NHS Lothian and other Edinburgh Partnership bodies, these plans identified almost 60 individual actions for delivery either as bespoke projects or as part of existing or forthcoming mainstream Council and Edinburgh Partnership plans and strategies.

This annex builds on the main report by providing a specific update for each action in these plans, highlighting progress delivered in the 12 months to September 22 and priorities for action during 2023. The analysis begins by updating on progress against the 10 actions defined in the first End Poverty Edinburgh progress report as priorities for delivery in 2022.

The remainder of the analysis focuses on updating on progress against all of the calls to action published in the Edinburgh Poverty Commission final report and the associated End Poverty in Edinburgh Delivery Plan.

To provide clarity on organisational leads and responsibilities, each action is flagged as either:

- **CEC** – City of Edinburgh Council lead
- **NHSL** – NHS Lothian Lead
- **EP** – Edinburgh Partnership lead (but incorporating further Council and NHS Lothian involvement)

Assessing impacts on Child Poverty

This symbol is used in the table to highlight those actions which are planned to have a direct impact on child poverty by increasing family incomes, reducing costs, improving longer term opportunities and by improving wellbeing in the family. All other actions in the plan can be considered as contributing indirectly to reduction of child poverty by acting on issues that affect people of all ages, including housing costs, access to good jobs, access to social security and other supports.

2022 Priority Actions

The first annual End Poverty in Edinburgh Annual Report identified ten priority actions for delivery in 2022. This section provides an at a glance summary of progress against each of these. Further context on these actions is provided in the main body of the report.

1. Priority actions for 2022	Progress and next steps	Direct impact on Child Poverty
1. Continue to provide and improve access to crisis support and advice for people struggling with rising living costs including the cost of energy, benefits cuts and other challenges **(CEC & EP)**	• Council provided one off payments to 31,900 families (£5.6m); and over £2.6M including crisis grants, help with food and energy costs • Council and third sector advice services secured £20.83m for citizens **2023 Priorities** • Reform money and welfare advice across the city (see action 28)	
2. Complete consultation on and take forward actions to implement a Short Term Lets Control Zone in Edinburgh **(CEC)**	• Supported by two public consultations a Short Term Lets licensing policy, additional licensing conditions and application fee structure were approved **2023 Priorities** • Develop efficient regulation of short term lets to increase access to housing	
3. Complete and respond to the review of city-wide advice services currently **(CEC & EP)**	• City wide Advice Services Review completed **2023 Priorities** • Reform money and welfare advice across the city, including focused support for families with children	
4. Launch and promote the Edinburgh Living Wage City action plan, aiming to secure 100 additional living wage accredited employers during 2022 **(CEC)**	• Action plan launched and 116 additional living wage accredited employers were secured **2023 Priorities** • Continue to implement the Fair Work action plan and the Edinburgh Living Wage City action plan	
5. Work with partners across the city to develop a new approach to improving food security in Edinburgh **(EP and CEC)**	• Draft strategy developed and launched in August 2022 for public consultation • Research commissioned to inform strategy development **2023 Priorities** • Finalise the strategy and action plan for implementation	

1. Priority actions for 2022	Progress and next steps	Direct impact on Child Poverty
6. Implement phase 1 actions to develop 20-minute neighbourhood and poverty prevention service models in Edinburgh (CEC)	• Team appointed to support development of 20-minute neighbourhoods; 19 areas across the city identified for the first phase • Poverty Prevention and Transformation Team appointed • A new Poverty and Prevention Board established to lead transformation of Council actions **2023 Priorities** • Progress delivery of current integrated services/colocation projects including the Macmillan Hub, the new Liberton High School and town centre projects • Continue to develop the prevention-based service models	
7. Work with the End Poverty Edinburgh (EPE) group to ensure that people with lived experience of poverty are involved in development of key policy areas highlighted by the group (EP & CEC)	• See section 4 of the main report for a full update on EPE actions in 2022 • Funding secured through UK Shared Prosperity Fund to ensure EPE can develop on a sustainable footing through to 2025. **2023 Priorities** EPE priorities are: housing and homelessness; equality in health and wellbeing and continuing to form relationships with organisations, individuals, and unions	
8. Implement, promote and embed a new blended employability service due to start in April 2022 (CEC & EP)	• New blended employability service implemented, through four main projects addressing a range of needs **2023 Priorities** • Promote the Edinburgh Guarantee brand and programme by engaging with business leaders and employers, coordinating employability support and skills providers, and delivering employer recruitment incentives	

1. Priority actions for 2022	Progress and next steps	Direct impact on Child Poverty
9. Continue to engage with UK and Scottish Government policy makers on areas of national policy critical to meeting end poverty goals in Edinburgh, including social security and funding requirements to address housing need in Edinburgh **(CEC)**	• The Council has lobbied the UK and Scottish Governments on actions needed to address poverty, including the cost of living crisis **2023 Priorities** • Work with Scottish Government to support delivery of new affordable homes • Continue to engage on all policy areas relevant to addressing poverty	
10. Continue to develop and improve the evidence base needed to implement actions to end poverty, including evidence on poverty related stigma, the impact of budget decisions on people in poverty, and ensuring that appropriate integrated impact assessments are in place for all elements of the End Poverty in Edinburgh Delivery Plan **(EP & CEC)**	• Poverty Network set up to support collaboration, knowledge exchange and opportunities to share good practice • Discussion paper on the impact of budget decision considered by Edinburgh Partnership working group **2023 Priorities** • Continue monthly Poverty Network will continue monthly • The need for updates to Integrated Impact Assessments will be considered	

Call to Action Fair Work that provides dignity and security	Progress and next steps	Direct impact on Child Poverty
11. Maintain City of Edinburgh Council Accreditation as a Living Wage Employer and 12. Establish Edinburgh as a Living Wage City **(CEC)**	• City of Edinburgh Council maintained Living Wage Employer accreditation • New Living Wage Employer accreditation attained by NHS Lothian • City wide Living Wage Action Plan agreed and delivered. Targets for new accreditations exceeded in year 1 of the plan **2023 priorities** • Continue to deliver actions outlined in the Edinburgh Living Wage City Action Plan	
13. Launch and deliver a new Edinburgh Guarantee For All programme **(CEC)**	• Programme relaunched for people of all ages; website redeveloped – comprehensive material for employers and those seeking work **2023 priorities** • Strategic goals of Edinburgh Guarantee are being reviewed and strengthened to ensure a clear offer of support for service users, service providers, employers, and education. • All CEC funded employability provision will be branded "Edinburgh Guarantee" which will become the single referral point for support in the city for stakeholders looking for support.	

Call to Action Fair Work that provides dignity and security	Progress and next steps	Direct impact on Child Poverty
14. Deliver the 'No One Left Behind Edinburgh's Employer Recruitment Incentive' (EERI), helping people of all ages with the greatest barriers to employment get jobs and stay in jobs. **(CEC)**	• Eligibility criteria was amended to encourage employers to pay the Real Living Wage rates - all people over 25s now must receive the RLW; any under 25s must receive this unless completing a modern or graduate apprenticeship. Funding awarded to employers amended to support this. • Targeted additional funding has been allocated for 10 young people aged 16-24 yrs who are care experienced with up to £10,000 provided to employers over the first year of employment to support this wage increase. To date, two places have been allocated. **2023 priorities** • Continue to deliver ERI and aim increase the uptake of employers recruiting over 25s with barriers to employment and increase employers paying RLW to under 25s	
15. Develop and commission a new Blended Employability Service, providing improved access to flexible employability support across the city **(CEC)**	• The new service started in April 2022. **2023 priorities** • COMPLETE: future delivery will be continued and other strands e.g. No One Left Behind phase 3 will be aligned	

Call to Action Fair Work that provides dignity and security	Progress and next steps	Direct impact on Child Poverty
16. Deliver the Council Sustainable Procurement Strategy, and actions to increase living wage accredited suppliers And 17. Deliver the Council Sustainable Procurement Strategy, and actions to increase, and improve monitoring and delivery of, community benefits offered by suppliers – aiming to achieve the target of 1 FTE job with training for a person from a targeted group (where appropriate) for every £1m of procurement spending by 2025 (CEC)	• Real Living Wage suppliers awarded contracts increased to 87% in 2021/22 from 79% in 2020/21 • Living Wage accredited suppliers awarded contracts increased, to 28% from 26% • All 13 Council contracts above £4m awarded in 2021-22 included community benefit requirements, plus an additional 26 contracts. • Community benefits sought in 41% of regulated contracts (27% in 2020-21) • Contractors reported 149 local jobs, 23 apprenticeships and 29 work placements delivered as a direct result of a Council contract. • Dedicated post holder appointed to work closely with service areas and improve the reporting and delivery of community benefits. **2023 priorities** • Continue existing actions, and delivery of Sustainable Procurement Strategy	
18. Review best practice and embed appropriate Community Wealth Building approaches into a revised Edinburgh Economy Strategy developed to drive Council actions for a sustainable economic recovery. (EP & CEC)	• Refreshed Edinburgh Economy Strategy published November 2021 which includes an action to maximise the community benefit opportunities from Council procurement, and promote Community Wealth Building practices across the city • Launch of Edinburgh Partnership work programme to inform priorities for implementation of CWB in Edinburgh **2023 priorities** • Continue to work with Edinburgh Partnership to develop a city wide approach to community wealth building	

| Call to Action

A decent home we can afford to live in	Progress and next steps	Direct impact on Child Poverty
19. In partnership with city stakeholders, write to and seek a roundtable with Scottish Government (SG) ministers and directors for discussion of the additional funding requirements for housing in Edinburgh the Commission highlights

(CEC) | • SG commitment of £234 million for affordable housing in Edinburgh from 2021/22 to 2025/26, £44 million (23%) more than the last five years.
• The Convenor of Housing, Homelessness and Fair Work Committee (HH&FW) wrote to the Scottish Minister seeking an uplift for Edinburgh
2023 priorities
• Seek Council approval of 2023 -28 Strategic Housing Investment Plan (SHIP) in December 2022
• Further engagement with SG for additional funding. | |
| 20. Deliver Edinburgh's Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan (RRTP), including actions to Prevent Homelessness, transform temporary accommodation and move away from the use of unsuitable accommodation, support people to access settled accommodation as soon as possible, and reduce the number of people rough sleeping in the city.

(CEC) | Full details are in the RRTP Annual Update on Progress
• Multi-disciplinary team (MDT) and Private Rented Sector (PRS) team continue to support tenants, including families with children, at serious risk of eviction
• Continued to develop homeless prevention for people leaving prison and hospital
• Prevention Partnership Officer continues to deliver training to help staff to understand the risks of homelessness
• Increase self-contained temporary accommodation including exploring and developing new models e.g., Modular build
• Rough sleeping reduced from 80 – 120 pre-Covid to an average of 14
2023 priorities
• Continue to deliver actions identified in the RRTP, evaluating prevention activity, and changing the mix of temporary accommodation. | |
| 21. Deliver City Plan 2030 outlining new minimum affordable housing contributions for new developments in Edinburgh | • Proposal developed to increase the minimum affordable housing contributions from 25% to 35% | |

Call to Action A decent home we can afford to live in	Progress and next steps	Direct impact on Child Poverty
(CEC)	**2023 priorities** • Continue the process to seek approval by the Scottish Government - earliest date that the plan could be fully adopted would be late 2023	
22. Deliver this Council's commitment to build 20,000 social and affordable homes by 2028 (CEC)	• 7,567 new affordable homes approved for site start and 5,696 homes completed at March 2022. • External factors (Covid, Brexit, war in Ukraine and the energy crisis) have impacted the pace of development, the cost of construction and the number of projects brought forward for approval. **2023 priorities** • The 2023-28 SHIP sets out proposed approvals and completions for affordable housing and gives an update on the land strategy to support affordable housing (to be considered by committee December 2022)	
23. Deliver the annual Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Budget Strategy, investing in improving existing Council homes and neighbourhoods - including delivering energy efficient, low carbon homes, development of new and existing homes blended together to create a local identity and a sense of pride in communities, and well-designed, green, open spaces that encourage residents to be active and socialise. (CEC)	• £64.850m invested in building new homes and improving existing homes and neighbourhoods: **70 new Council social rented homes** were completed (Bingham and Parkview); and over **80 new social rented homes** (North Sighthill and Pennywell) • Significant progress in improvement projects, including external and internal fabric improvement work (May and Gunnet Court multi-storeys), re-roofing (Fidra Court) and health and safety upgrade works (six Moredun high rise blocks). • Over 80 Council homes and more than 250 private homes benefitted from the Scottish Government's Energy Efficient Scotland: Area Based Schemes (EES:ABS), with insulation and renewable energy measures to reduce energy costs.	

Call to Action A decent home we can afford to live in	Progress and next steps	Direct impact on Child Poverty
	• Mixed Tenure Improvement Service pilot underway (Murrayburn and Dumbryden): progress includes common repairs to 84 mixed tenure homes (external wall insulation, new roof covering, new common windows and doors and internal common stair redecoration). • Energy Advice Service supported 1,089 tenants, saving more than £196,000 (average of £192) **2023 priorities** • Development of the HRA budget strategy for 2023/24 onwards will be informed by tenant consultation in autumn 2022, rent freezes (in 2021/22 and 2022/23), delivery of statutory energy efficiency standards to Council homes, increased costs of delivering the service and the costs of living for tenants	

Call to Action A decent home we can afford to live in	Progress and next steps	Direct impact on Child Poverty
24. Continue to deliver the Housing Service Improvement Plan, ensuring that the frontline housing service is visible, responsive, and effective **(CEC)**	• ICT improvements to support Repairs service to deliver an improved customer experience for tenants • Resolution Team introduced to manage repairs complaints to improve response to tenants • Improvements to rent payment information to help tenants manage rent and avoid debt • Development of *RentSense* to improve information on arrears so that Housing Officers can target tenants who are in most need of support • Increased visibility of staff in local communities via reintroduction of estate walkabouts. **2023 priorities** • Continued investment in digital technology to improve tenant experience • Implement EdIndex housing application system to improve bidding process • Improve online reporting for repairs, freeing up capacity for tenants who choose to use telephone or face to face • Improve support for first-time and new tenants to sustain a tenancy. • Improve estates management services and launch new Estates Investment Programme, engaging with local residents on local environmental improvement projects	

Call to Action **A decent home we can afford to live in**	Progress and next steps	Direct impact on Child Poverty
25. Following Scottish Government legislation expected to come into force from April 2021, develop, consult and agree upon local implementation of the new licensing and planning controls for regulation of short term letting in Edinburgh **(CEC)**	• The Scottish Parliament has passed an order[1] requiring local authorities to introduce a licensing scheme for properties operating as short term lets. • The Council consulted on its short term lets policy (April to June 2022) **2023 priorities** • Finalise policy in line with requirements to start the licensing scheme on 1 October 2022 and cover all short term lets by July 2024	
26. Seek discussions with private rented tenants, landlords & Scottish Government to address concerns rising private sector rents **(CEC)**	• The SG's 'New Deal for Tenants' draft rented sector strategy consultation included the commitment to introducing effective national rent control, with mechanisms to let local authorities to introduce local measures by 2025. • Council officers attended a round table discussion chaired by Scottish Government to look at what would be required to support rent control. **2023 priorities** • Continue engagement with Scottish Government to inform the approach taken to introducing national rent control and local measures.	

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[1] the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982 (Licensing of Short Term Lets) Order 2022

Call to Action Income security that offers a real lifeline	Progress and next steps	Direct impact on Child Poverty
27. New action: Respond to the findings of the Advice Services Review **(EP & CEC)**	**2023 priorities** • Reform money and welfare advice services to prevent crisis escalation, increase the number of citizens fully accessing benefits entitlements, and reduce the number of families with problem debt	
28. Deliver priority proposal to deliver embedded income and family support services to a wider range of community settings across Edinburgh **(EP)**	• Edinburgh Partnership funded independent review of current advice and income maximisation services undertaken **2023 priorities** • Continue to support welfare rights and debt advice in NHS acute settings • Enable income max referrals from Midwifery and Health Visiting • Increase capacity in community mental health and locality recovery hubs	
29. Continue to deliver high quality money, debt and welfare advice through the Council's Advice Shop service **(CEC)**	• Drop-in support resumed in May 2022 as Covid restrictions ended • Staff recruited to support the prevention work of the homeless MDT **2023 priorities** • Build capacity (Income Maximisation Officers) to support the MDT • External audit for accreditation for Scottish National Standards • Implement new case management system	
30. Continue to deliver actions to administer Scottish Welfare Fund crisis and community grants **(CEC)**	• Capacity increased to support these critical tasks and additional funding used to maintain the fund at Low Priority for Crisis Grant and Medium Priority for Community Care Grants **2023 priorities** • Continue to react to cost of living pressures and advocate to SG for additional funding for the Scottish Welfare Fund (SWF)	
31. Deliver a programme of appropriate targeted outreach and promotion of	• Upward trend continued for SWF applications; Continued targeted promotion throughout the year	

Call to Action Income security that offers a real lifeline	Progress and next steps	Direct impact on Child Poverty
Scottish Welfare Fund and other Council administered benefits and support schemes **(CEC)**	**2023 priorities** • Continued targeted promotion for people facing cost of living pressures while returning to business as usual activity and criteria (post Covid)	
32. New action: Affordable credit **(EP)**	• Support Edinburgh Partnership plans to develop a business case through for affordable credit; implement preventative debt plan	
33. Deliver priority proposals to expand the '1 in 5' programme to all Council staff, redesign of materials to meet the needs of varying staff groups, with an objective to establish appropriate awareness raising sessions for all directorates **(CEC)**	• '1 in 5' programme included in the Council's Prevention team workplan • Updated 'Worrying about Money' and 'Crisis Guide' distributed widely **2023 priorities** • Deliver training to newly qualified teachers during their probationer year • Review resources e.g., online benefits calculators and affordable credit • Raise awareness with key front line staff through developing a campaign and training package and resources for all partners to use	
34. Working with city stakeholders, seek dialogue with appropriate UK and Scottish Government ministers on the findings of the Edinburgh Poverty Commission in regard to Social Security Policy and implementation. **(CEC)**	• Council leader has written to and lobbied UK and SG Ministers on actions needed to address the impact of the cost of living crisis on people living in poverty in Edinburgh in support of campaign initiatives led by JRF, Poverty Alliance and other partner organisations **2023 Priorities** • Continue to seek opportunities to engage with UK and Scottish Government policy development	

Call to Action Opportunities that drive justice and boost prospects	Progress and next steps	Direct impact on Child Poverty
35. Continue the delivery and development of core existing plans and strategies aiming to ensure pupils thrive at school and close the attainment gap, including – Edinburgh Children's Services Plan, Education Improvement Plan 2020-23, and the Edinburgh Learns Equity Framework **(CEC)**	• Leadership for Equity (LfE): pilot project completed with 44 senior leaders and 22 class teachers - positive feedback about impact on values and leadership; two sessions were held in December 2021 to share learning. **2023 priorities** • Continue to rollout the LfE programme including a programme for pupil support assistants; target level for "mandatory" participation to be considered	
36. Develop and deliver the **Learning for Life** Programme aiming to create a world class learning city where everyone's skills, knowledge, creativity and relationships with people and places are equally valued. **(CEC)**	• Ongoing communication of the vision via briefings, newsletters • Measurable action plans developed by all 16 Edinburgh Learns Boards • Head Teacher associates appointed to co-lead the strategy for six of the boards: learning, teaching & assessment, equalities, teacher professionalism, learning together and digital. **2023 priorities** • All 16 Boards will update their action plans based on progress in 2021-22 • Further Head Teacher associates will be appointed for remaining boards • The new Wider Achievement Framework will ensure there is no poverty of opportunities helping learners find their passion and ensure parity of esteem	
37. Develop actions to provide inclusive, equitable, valuable learning opportunities for everyone. **(CEC)**	• Ongoing curriculum evaluation by schools • Review of the quality indicator in *How Good is Our School* to ensure equal access and decolonization of the curriculum. • Pilot learner-led approach developed through the Granton Learning Strategy **2023 priorities** • Pilot learner led consultation in other settings e.g., Wester Hailes High School	

Call to Action Opportunities that drive justice and boost prospects	Progress and next steps	Direct impact on Child Poverty
	• Reform and design of the curriculum over the next 3 years in collaboration with learners and wider community stakeholders • Service review to create a new Lifelong Learning and Wider Achievement Service with greater focus on actions to reduce poverty and inequality • Implement year 1 of the Multiply (Shared Prosperity) funding to support adult numeracy and literacy • Develop more opportunities for all young people to access free/low cost Outdoor Learning/Adventure Education • Implement the Youth Work Strategy in partnership with the third sector, and establish ways for young people from all backgrounds to influence policy • Continue to deliver and develop Discover! for families in poverty	
38. Develop actions to use a place-based approach to build collaborative and sustainable learning communities and networks (CEC)	• Strategic Leadership Working Group established to develop the strategy • Quality Improvement Education Officer post introduced to support schools to implement the learning community approach • All new build learning estate projects now assess opportunities for integrated service delivery with partners (e.g., Castlebrae High School, Bangholm sports facility – both have a community element to them) **2023 priorities** • Continue delivering learning estate projects taking a place-based approach	
39. Develop actions to co-create the environments where learners can lead and shape their own learning (CEC)	• Schools encouraged to involve pupils in their learning environment e.g., resources and learning spaces • Young people have been involved in shaping the design of new schools, for example, Currie **2023 priorities**	

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Call to Action Opportunities that drive justice and boost prospects	Progress and next steps	Direct impact on Child Poverty
	• Continue to involve learners as projects are developed	
40. Work with school communities in target areas (beginning with core projects in Granton and Westerhailes), and their partners to define curriculum rationales which will then lead to clear, equitable pathways into further education and the world of work. **(CEC)**	• *Developing the Young Workforce* (DYW) co-ordinators are now in all secondary schools and developing links with employers • Skills Development Scotland work coaches are engaging with young people at Wester Hailes High School (WHHS) to improve support for those at risk of a negative destination **2023 priorities** • Newly appointed Senior Education Manager (Pathways) will be leading curriculum reform in the senior phase	
41. Expand and develop the 1 in 5 programme as a regular, mandatory training action for all school staff, aiming to improve and reinforce understanding of poverty and inequality across all schools **(CEC)** And 42. Develop and deliver training to pastoral staff in all schools as part of the 1 in 5 programme, responding to the evidence of high levels of school absence as well as anxiety and depression among children in temporary accommodation. **(CEC)**	• See action 34 above. • System now in place to alert schools to children and young people who are in temporary accommodation; session delivered to school staff and partners **2023 priorities** Deliver Leadership for Equity 1 in 5 content over the next academic year; assess and further develop training	

Call to Action **Opportunities that drive justice and boost prospects**	Progress and next steps	Direct impact on Child Poverty
43. Develop Professional Learning with a focus on Leadership for Equity (LfE) to build expertise, practices and skills in leading improvements aimed at achieving equity **(CEC)**	• Senior Development Officer in post to help to close the attainment gap, advising schools on effective use of pupil equity funding (PEF) **2023 priorities** • Increase participation in LfE and sustainable models of delivery • Develop ways to ensure maximum impact of strategic and PEF • Develop a programme for pupil support staff	
44. Host a roundtable with Edinburgh Independent Schools to explore and agree new partnership actions to overcome inequality and improve inclusion across Edinburgh **(CEC)**	• Initial discussions held with Edinburgh Independent Schools Association on responses to Edinburgh Poverty Commission Calls to Action, and awareness raising discussions held with student groups. **2023 priorities** • Continued engagement to seek opportunities for joint working on programmes, including poverty awareness and living wage city	
45. Explore opportunities to review individual school catchment areas as part of school development and building programmes **(CEC)**	• City Plan 2030 Education Appraisal set out the criteria for determining catchment areas • Opportunities explored as a standard part of the school buildings programme **2023 priorities** • Bring forward opportunities for catchment review to the Education Children and Families Committee as they arise	
46. Deliver across all schools, a new online tracking system that highlights poverty related attainment gaps, allowing schools to respond to these with targeted support **(CEC)**	• Procurement requirements specified by school leaders and specialist staff; procurement officer assigned to lead this process. **2023 priorities** • Secure solution, aligning systems for lifelong learning and schools, for implementation in 2023-24	

Call to Action Opportunities that drive justice and boost prospects	Progress and next steps	Direct impact on Child Poverty
47. Deliver Early Years Expansion to 1140 funded hours and ensure early years provision is flexible enough to meet the needs of families (CEC)	• Requirement met to provide all eligible children with their full funded entitlement of 1,140 hours should their parents/carers choose to use this **2023 priorities** • Revise models to increase flexibility and options for parents • Relaunch the renamed *Terrific 2s,* for eligible 2 year olds to remove stigma. • Address issues identified by parents through consultation, as reported to committee in March 2022.	
48. Target PEF on actions to allow schools to continue to address poverty-related barriers, including inequity of digital access and reducing the cost of the school day. (CEC)	• Learning communities are being developed to support "Finance for Equity" approaches to improve outcomes for learners while ensuring best value; focus includes attendance. • Empowered learning (1:1) deployment is on track (see 54 vi) **2023 priorities** • Allocation of strategic equity funding for session 22-23 has been based on needs analyses produced by each school and will be reviewed each year • Continue to develop Finance for Equity/learning communities approach to ensure maximum impact of strategic and pupil equity funding • Complete Empowered Learning (1:1) deployment by Dec 2022 (on-track)	

Call to Action Opportunities that drive justice and boost prospects	Progress and next steps	Direct impact on Child Poverty
49. Develop and implement a plan to reduce the poverty related attainment gap in literacy and numeracy including recruiting Closing the Gap teachers (CEC)	• Quality Improvement and Curriculum Service have supported schools with raising attainment and attendance for all pupils and closing the gap between the most and least disadvantaged learners. • Additional Covid Recovery Funding (~ £2.7 million) allocated to schools for additional staff to address gaps in learning • Further funding allocated to each learning community for a transition teacher to support learners in P5-S3 to address gaps in literacy, numeracy and to support health & wellbeing. **2023 priorities** • Continue to provide guidance and professional learning to enable schools to use data to inform actions to raise attainment and close the poverty-related attainment gap	

6. Connections in a city that belongs to us	Progress and next steps	Direct impact on Child Poverty
50. Deliver a new Edinburgh Economy Strategy developed to guide Council actions to support a sustainable economic recovery for the city post Covid, including the renewal of Edinburgh's cultural sector **(CEC)**	• Refreshed Edinburgh Economy Strategy published in November 2021, reinforcing commitments to Fair Work and a just transition to net zero. **2023 priorities** • Annual report on Economy Strategy progress and implementation due for publication in March 2023.	
51. Develop plans to design and embed a 20-minute neighbourhood approach to new developments, and planning of services in Edinburgh **(CEC)**	• See action 6 above	
52. Deliver a City Mobility Plan, with actions to reduce the day to day cost of travel for families in Edinburgh **(CEC)**	• City Mobility Plan developed and agreed • Scottish Government introduced free bus travel for under 22s and by May 49% of eligible young people in Edinburgh had signed up for the scheme (national average was 30%). **2023 priorities** • Continue to implement actions to support sustainable, affordable travel • Governance board being created to oversee key implementation decisions; and group of action plan lead officers created to oversee co-ordination and implementation of policy measures and action plans	
53. Deliver the Council Digital and Smart City Strategy actions to improve digital inclusion and provide support for citizens to gain digital skills and the confidence to use them, including: **(CEC)**		

6. Connections in a city that belongs to us	Progress and next steps	Direct impact on Child Poverty
i) ensuring connectivity is available in community spaces including libraries, schools, and early years settings	• Connectivity enhanced in early years settings and schools • Funding secured to upgrade the People's Network Service across all libraries **2023 priorities** • Continue to develop opportunities for connectivity within households and between families living in poverty via the Discover programme • People's Network Services planned upgrade across all libraries to result in access to more up to date software and wireless printing • New upgraded services to be promoted as widely as possible	
ii) ensuring citizens can access resources within our libraries	• Phased reopening of all libraries to full pre covid opening hours to support digital access. • Resumed Get Online Digital skills programme and digital help sessions citywide • Resumption of in person sessions to support customers accessing libraries online services. **Priorities for 2023** • Expand Get Online Digital Skills programme to support more learners with recruitment of additional volunteers • Develop capacity for Libraries to support customers with a visual impairment to improve digital skills and access library services	

6. Connections in a city that belongs to us	Progress and next steps	Direct impact on Child Poverty
iii) ensuring citizens can access learning opportunities to further their digital skills	• Support for families with English is a second language to access online learning including setting up email accounts • Resettlement family programme for 70 refugees provided online **2023 priorities** • Council, Edinburgh College, and voluntary partners will work closely together to offer opportunities for adults to improve their digital skills • Develop opportunities for refugees to access learning on-line as well as in person	
iv) ensuring that digital literacies are embedded into all aspects of the curriculum	• 10 professional learning courses (90 individual videos in total) created and shared to support the development of digital skills for teachers; pupil/carer-focused digital skills videos (23 to date) have also been created and shared • Wide range of webinars delivered, including using tools like ClickView and Class Notebook; specific support sessions for P6,7 teachers new to 1:1; and a successful Minecraft Challenge which attracted over 150 team entries, with a primary pupil winning at national level **2023 priorities** • Continue to create and promote additional training resources and live webinars to support all teachers to embed digital learning across the curriculum.	

6. Connections in a city that belongs to us	Progress and next steps	Direct impact on Child Poverty
v. fostering positive relationships between families and early years settings/schools allowing for support opportunities to be identified	• Maximise!, the **Intensive family service** (IFS) is now available in five early years centres in the north of the city giving parents/carers access to information and support on family support, money advice and/or training and employability. • The family learning Parents Early Education Partnership (PEEP) programme continues to provide parents and carers with opportunities to engage in their children's learning through everyday play experiences, and is delivered both digitally and face to face **2023 priorities** • Use data and feedback from parents to inform practice and further develop the IFS into the south of the city. • PEEP: continue to ensure high quality sessions are delivered and increase reach	
vi) providing equity of access to digital resources for all learners in schools	• The Empowered Learning project is on schedule to deliver 1:1 devices to all pupils from P6 to S6, all teachers, 1:5 devices for pupils in P1 to 5, and devices for Early Years, by Dec 2022. • The project is also providing a significant uplift in WiFi provision across all schools - installation on track for completion by December 2022. **2023 priorities** • Complete the Empowered Learning rollout by Dec 2022, including allocating additional devices to accommodate rising rolls in schools.	
vii) ensuring low cost affordable broadband is available for Council tenants	• The Council is continuing to work in partnership with CityFibre and Openreach to provide super-fast fibre broadband infrastructure to all council own homes - 15,449 homes have been connected to date **2023 priorities** • Continue to consider options to benefit tenants and services	

6. Connections in a city that belongs to us	Progress and next steps	Direct impact on Child Poverty
viii) working with third sector partners to promote access to affordable digital equipment	• Third sector partners have been developing strategy for digital inclusion **2023 priorities** • The LOIP delivery group will consider the draft and agree next steps	
ix) ensuring that citizens on low incomes are involved in the design and development of digital services that matter to them	• Consultation and engagement on projects for Smart Cities (smart home sensor installation to detect dampness issues) and Customer Digital Enablement (fully integrated housing repairs transaction) has included the tenant's federation, which provides diverse representation. **2023 priorities** • Further expansion of customer satisfaction surveys to understand where further opportunities exist to expand digital services and how best to use technology to proactively serve citizens.	

Call to Action Equality in our health and wellbeing	Progress and next steps	Direct impact on Child Poverty
54. Continue Council and Edinburgh Partnership responses to the impacts of the Covid outbreak, including management of key frontline service delivery in line with government and public health guidance And 55. Continue to provide crisis support for people affected by Covid, including contact support for vulnerable citizens, welfare	• Further reopening of services, guided by public health advice • Continued focus on covid recovery and response • **2023 priorities** • Continue to monitor and be guided by public health advice • Continue covid recovery and response while retaining a focus on broader factors of health and inequalities	

Call to Action Equality in our health and wellbeing	Progress and next steps	Direct impact on Child Poverty
checks and grant support for self-isolating citizens **(EP, CEC & NHSL)**		
56. Review and develop approaches to make best use of Scottish Government funding to address financial hardship as a result of Covid **(EP, CEC & NHSL)**	• Continue the cash-first approach for people facing financial hardship, whilst offering a range of holistic support and advice. **2023 priorities** • Continue the cash-first approach for any crisis funding	
57. Develop and continue partnership working with EVOC and 3rd Sector to ensure a co-ordinated approach to contact and delivery of support activities and to assess long term service delivery options to address food insecurity **(EP)**	• Draft strategy developed with public consultation launched and research commissioned to inform the final strategy **2023 priorities** • Finalise strategy for consideration by Edinburgh Partnership	
58. Deliver priority proposal to invest in the expansion of the 'Discover' programme, working with families to reduce food anxiety, build skills and address social isolation **(CEC)**	• Discover Child Poverty Programme Coordinator in place • Evaluation of the summer 2022 programme has been completed and will inform further service development **2023 priorities** • Review the process for schools to recommend families to Discover! • Continue the transition back to Discover sessions in person • Increase number of families engaging in Discover! from initial recommendation.	
59. New action: develop and enhance partnership and services **(NHSL)**	**2023 priorities** • NHS Lothian as an Anchor Institution • Embed youth work in the work of the Edinburgh Partnership with strong links with the emerging Youth Work Strategy for the City	

Call to Action Equality in our health and wellbeing	Progress and next steps	Direct impact on Child Poverty
60. New action: fully establish the Edinburgh Partnership and Place team within Public Health **(NHSL)**	**2023 priorities** ● Develop clear roles and responsibilities for the team across the whole child poverty agenda	
61. New action: further develop the use of public health data with community planning partners **(NHSL)**	**2023 priorities** ● Further develop the use of public health data with community planning partners, this includes data sets focused on children and young people	

Endnotes and references

[i] https://edinburghpovertycommission.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/20200930_EPC_FinalReport_AJustCapital.pdf

[ii] Poverty and Income Inequality in Scotland 2017-20 - gov.scot (www.gov.scot)

[iii] 2021 estimates of all age and child poverty in Edinburgh are derived from datasets published by End Child Poverty Coalition - Child Poverty Statistics - End Child Poverty. For a full analysis of methodology used to produce Edinburgh level poverty estimates, please see https://edinburghpovertycommission.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/20200930_Poverty_in_Edinburgh-Data_and_evidence.pdf

[iv] Poverty and Income Inequality in Scotland 2017-20 - gov.scot (www.gov.scot)

[v] Derived from Destitution in the UK 2020 | JRF

[vi] Poverty in Scotland 2022 | JRF

[vii] ibid

[viii] Poverty in Scotland 2021 | JRF

[ix] Poverty and Income Inequality in Scotland 2017-20 - gov.scot (www.gov.scot)

[x] Impact of increased cost of living on adults across Great Britain - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

[xi] In at the deep end • Resolution Foundation

[xii] In at the deep end • Resolution Foundation

[xiii] Tackling child poverty delivery plan 2022-2026 - annex 4: cumulative impact assessment - gov.scot (www.gov.scot)

[xiv] Estimating the impact of the Tackling Child Poverty Delivery Plan: agree to disagree? | FAI (fraserofallander.org)

[xv] The Whole Family Equality Project is funded by the Robertson Trust Partners in Change Fund, the National Lottery Young Start Fund, Scottish Government and City of Edinburgh Council.

[xvi] 1,934 to 2,399

[xvii] A project developed between NHS Lothian, Community Help and Advice Initiative (CHAI), Edinburgh Health & Social Care Partnership in collaboration with the Improvement Service to improve outcomes for children and families who are supported by Health Visitors

[xviii] delivered in partnership with NHS Lothian and CHAI

[xix] https://www.rospa.com/media/documents/road-safety/factsheets/Pedestrian-safety-in-areas-of-deprivation.pdf

[xx] Collection of official statistics on poverty trends has been significantly disrupted during the covid pandemic period. No official new estimates of poverty in Scotland were published in 2022, with update statistics relating to the past 12 months not now expected to be available until Spring 2023 at earliest.

[xxi] All data from All data from City of Edinburgh Council records unless listed below

[xxii] Unemployment levels are from ONS Annual Population Survey, via NOMIS

[xxiii] Universal Credit claimant numbers via DWP

[xxiv] Opportunities: school attendance, attainment and destination rates via Scottish Government School Education Statistics

[xxv] Life Expectancy in Scotland, National Records of Scotland (nrscotland.gov.uk)

[xxvi] Healthy Life Expectancy via ONS Health State Life Expectancies

[xxvii] Analysis for differences between the most and least deprived areas: NHS Lothian Analytical Services

xxviii [MH Prescrptions via ScotPHO profiles tool](#)

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Policy and Sustainability Committee

10.00am, Thursday, 17 November 2022

Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report 2021/22

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Wards	
Council Commitments	18

1. Recommendations

That Committee

1.1 Considers and approves the City of Edinburgh Council Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report 2021/22, for submission to the Scottish Government on 30 November 2022;

1.2 Notes that Council emissions have reduced by 66% from a 2005/2006 baseline and that there has been a 0.2% decrease in emissions since last year.

1.3 Notes that the Council's strategic approach to reducing its corporate emissions is set out in the Council Emissions Reduction Plan (CERP), which is subject of a separate report to Committee; and

1.4 Notes that the Council and city's strategic approach to adapting Edinburgh to the impacts of climate change will also be the subject of a separate Committee report.

Richard Carr

Interim Executive Director of Corporate Services

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Report

Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report 2021/22

2. Executive Summary

2.1 This report seeks Committee approval of the Council's statutory report for 2021/22 on compliance with the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 Public Bodies Climate Change Duties (PBCCD) as amended by the Climate Change (Duties of Public Bodies: Reporting Requirements) (Scotland) Amendment Order 2020, which took effect for all reporting periods commencing on or after 1 April 2021. Reports are required to submitted to the Scottish Government on or before 30 November 2022.

2.2 Council emissions have reduced by 66% from a 2005/2006 baseline. There has been a 0.2% decrease in emissions since last year, despite most activities slowly returning to 'normal'.

2.3 The easing of Covid pandemic restrictions and the reopening of Council and Edinburgh Leisure buildings and facilities has led to an increase in emissions from various sources compared to last year, and this is detailed in the main report.

2.4 In addition, Committee should note that in 2021/2022, Council emissions were 65,527 tCO2e, representing 69% (over two third) of the three-years' cumulated carbon budget for the period 2020/21 to 2022/23. This means that emissions would need to decrease by 11% by 2022/23 to ensure the Council does not exceed its carbon budget for this period. This corresponds to the same level of reduction which were achieved between 2019/20 and 2020/21 and will be extremely challenging to meet.

3. Background

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

3.2 The Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report has seven sections.

   3.2.1 Part 1: Organisational Profile;

   3.2.2 Part 2: Governance, Management and Strategy in relation to climate change;

   3.2.3 Part 3: Corporate Emissions, Targets and Projects;

   3.2.4 Part 4: Adaptation to the impacts of climate change;

3.2.5   Part 5: Procurement actions and achievements regarding climate change;

3.2.6   Part 6: Data Validation and sign-off Declaration by a senior person; and responsible for climate change

3.2.7   Part 7: Reporting on Wider Influence.

3.3   The first six parts apply to the Council and Edinburgh Leisure's own carbon emissions reduction, and the Council's climate change adaptation and sustainable procurement activities. Part seven is not a statutory requirement and was reported on for the first-time in 2019/2020.

3.4   Strengthened climate change reporting duties came into effect this year. Public bodies climate change duties report will now need to include:

3.4.1   A target date for achieving zero direct emissions, or such other target that demonstrate how the body is contributing to Scotland achieving its emissions reduction targets – *(Question 3d);*

3.4.2   Where applicable, targets for reducing indirect emissions (*Question 3d);*

3.4.3   how the body will align its spending plans and use of resources with emissions targets *(New question – 3da);*

3.4.4   how the body will publish, or make available, its progress against emissions targets *(New question – 3db); and*

3.4.5   contribution made to deliver Scotland's Climate Change Adaptation Programme (*Part 4).*

3.5   Three targets have been listed in order to meet the strengthened climate change reporting duties: the Council's 2030 net zero target, the city-wide net zero target, and a 45% recycling rate target. No additional absolute zero target for direct emissions (Scope 1) has been set, as the Council's position is that Edinburgh's 2030 net zero target already "demonstrates how the Council is contributing to Scotland achieving its emissions reduction targets". This is also the opinion of COSLA and other Scottish Local Authorities and allows the focus to be on the delivery of the actions and outcomes.

3.6   In relation to Question 3da on alignment of spending plans and use of resources with sustainability targets, the Council uses the Integrated Impact Assessment process to ensure financial proposals are aligned with the Council's sustainability ambitions, as well as equality and human rights duties. Each year IIAs are carried out for each relevant budget proposal which are published on the IIA directory. The trial of a [new methodology developed by the Institute for Climate Economics (I4CE)](#) is being considered to give future additional emphasis and structure to climate action.

3.7   In relation to Question 3db on disclosure of emissions and progress against targets, efforts have been made by the corporate sustainability team to improve reporting and transparency in recent years and this has been reflected in this new question.

As a result of this improved reporting, the Council has received several awards, as highlighted in paragraphs 4.12 and 4.13.

3.8 The Council Emissions Reduction Plan, approved in November 2021, sets out the strategic approach and key actions the organisation will take to ensure that, subject to the appropriate funding being secured, it will be a net zero organisation by 2030.

3.9 City-wide emissions are monitored and reported through the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) on a voluntary basis. A progress report outlining progress against the city-wide net zero target will be brought to the next Policy & Sustainability Committee.

3.10 Integrated Joint Boards (IJBs) are required to complete a climate change report under the Climate Change (Duties of Public Bodies: Reporting Requirements) (Scotland) Order 2015. In practice, the IJB simply reports that carbon emissions are generated and reported as part of the Council and NHS activity, through which the Health and Social Care Partnership delivers its services.

3.11 In April 2021, Edinburgh IJB developed a Climate Charter which recognises the work of the Edinburgh Climate Commission and outlines the EIJB's commitments, pledges of support and changes to business practices which will help Edinburgh reach its net zero carbon target by 2030.

4. Main report

4.1 The Council's Public Bodies Climate Change Report 2021-22 to the Scottish Government is attached at Appendix 1. The salient points for the report are highlighted below.

Organisational profile, Governance, Management and Strategy

4.1 Parts one and two of the report detail the Council's organisational profile and climate change governance and management arrangements. It describes the political decision-making structures, including the role of the Policy and Sustainability Committee and the Sustainability Programme Board, along with relevant high-level strategic and operational structures across the Council. The progress made in the 2021/22 financial year is detailed, including the launch of the 2030 Climate Strategy and the governance arrangements set in place to implement the strategy, as well as detailing measures that are planned in the year ahead.

Council emissions

4.2 Part three of the report covers the Council and Edinburgh Leisure's emissions. The overall reduction achieved in these emissions since 2005/06 is 66%. In 2021/22 Council and Edinburgh Leisure emissions were 65,527 tCO2e, an 0.2% decrease in emissions since last year.

4.3 The Council has now used over two third (69%) of the three-years' cumulated carbon budget for the period 2020/21 to 2022/23. This means that emissions would need to decrease by 11% by 2022/23 to ensure the Council does not exceed its

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carbon budget for this period. This corresponds to the same level of reduction which were achieved between 2019/20 and 2020/21 and will be extremely challenging to meet.

4.4 Due to the pandemic, emissions in 2020/21 were low following the closure of many Council and Edinburgh Leisure buildings and facilities. However, consumption from all sectors increased (waste, fleet, buildings, business travel) in 2021/22. A large decrease in street lighting consumption has been achieved due to the completion of the LED replacement project, but it has been offset by an increase in electricity consumption from buildings. Overall, despite activities returning to normal following the pandemic, there has been a slight decrease in electricity related emissions due to the greening of the grid.

4.5 Emissions from buildings make up 67% of the Council's carbon footprint in 2021/22. Buildings' emissions reduced by 26% between 2016/17 and 2021/22, largely due to the decarbonization of the electricity grid. However, emissions increased by 2% from last year. This is mostly due to an increase in electricity consumption following the reopening and occupation of Council and Edinburgh Leisure buildings following the pandemic.

4.6 Emissions from landfill waste, recycling and waste to energy recovery make up 10%, fleet 10%, and water supply and treatment less than 1%. Business travel represented 1% of the total in 2021/22. Other energy consumption, making up 12% of emissions, covers street lighting, stair lighting, alarms, park and ride, trams, through to traffic signals.
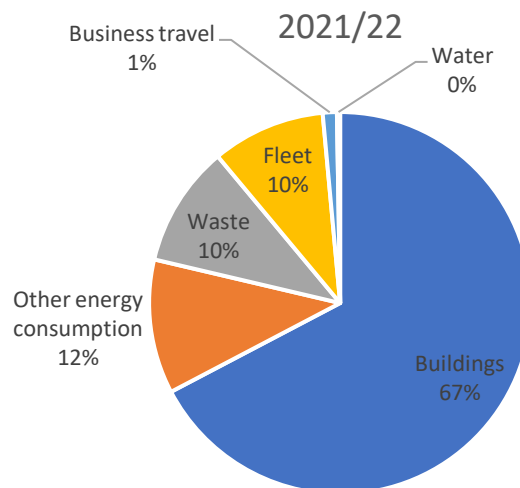
Figure 1: Breakdown of City of Edinburgh Council's emission sources in 2021/22

4.7 Key points relating to this year's footprint include:

4.7.1 Total electricity consumption has increased by 4% since last year (the 32% decrease in consumption from street lighting has been compensated by a 17% increase in buildings). However, the greening of the grid has resulted in the emission factor for electricity reducing by 9% between 20/21 and 21/22.

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As a result of this grid decarbonisation, the carbon footprint for electricity has decreased by 5% since last year. It is likely that this decrease in emissions will continue in future years as the grid continues to decarbonise. Measures will be implemented in the winter of 2022 to deliver immediate energy savings. Key saving measures are the review (and trimming) of time schedules following engagement with sites and service areas and the reduction in heating building temperature set points.

4.7.2   Total gas consumption has increased by just 1% in 2021/22. Both electricity and gas figures include Edinburgh Leisure run properties.

4.7.3   This is the sixth year of Edinburgh Community Solar Cooperative (ECSC) solar panels being operational on Council and Edinburgh Leisure buildings. The amount of renewable energy generated during the year was 1.54 million kWh, an increase of 0.14 million kWh from last year. During the last financial year, solar panels have been installed on two additional buildings: Waverley Court and Castlebrae High School.

4.7.4   Total household waste tonnages collected by the Council increased by 3% in 2021/22 and is accounted for within the Council footprint. The increase is mainly due to more people working from home during and since COVID. At the same time, the overall recycling rate increased from 39.6% to 42.7%.

4.7.5   While still well below 2018/19 levels, total waste emissions increased by 9% over last year. This is primarily due to the fact that landfill tonnages (although a tiny fraction of total tonnages) have doubled from last year as a result of a longer plant shutdown. The new Viridor EFW facility opened in Dunbar in 2021, with potentially more opportunities to temporarily divert waste to that site in the future during shutdowns (subject to capacity). Commercial and industrial waste tonnages are not collected by the Council and thus not included in the Council's carbon footprint.

4.7.6   In October 2020, the Council approved a new system to enhance recycling and waste collections across all Council school sites. This included the purchase of school recycling bins for all classrooms, canteens and corridors and the development of a clear and consistent communications plan. Progress was initially delayed due to the impact of COVID-19 as the priority was given to the safe reopening of schools as restrictions eased. However, work commenced in 2021 with the establishment of a cross-service working group with the infrastructure fully rolled out by May 2022.

4.7.7   Anaerobic digestion of food waste collected by the Council has generated 3.978 MWh of electricity in 2021/22[1]. 72,419 MWh of electricity were exported to the grid through the incineration of the residual waste collected by the Council in the Millerhill Energy from Waste plant. The overall electricity generated from the Council's food waste and residual waste is enough to

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[1] About 7 % internal use – the rest is exported to the grid

cover the annual electricity needs of more than 25,300 average UK households.

4.7.8 The Council's business travel footprint increased by 28% in 2021/22 but remains well below pre-pandemic levels and represents only 1% of the Council's overall carbon footprint. This increase is mainly due to a 57% increase in emissions from taxis, which again are still well below pre-pandemic levels. Grey fleet mileage has increased by 10% compared to 2020/21 and rail and flights emissions have increased more than fourfold. Emissions from air travel (which are monitored since 2019/20) amounted to 12 tCO2e, down from 123 tCO2e pre-pandemic. Half of the air travel emissions come from domestic flights. The review of the Business Travel and Accommodation Guidance, which does not allow for air travel when a direct rail connection is available, should help keep these emissions as low as possible. There has also been a 36% increase in bicycle mileage claimed by Council employees since last year. The appointment of a new Sustainable Travel Officer in 2021 as well as the publication of the new Sustainable Colleague Travel Plan in 2023 will ensure these emissions are kept as low as possible while colleagues progressively return to Council offices.

4.7.9 The carbon footprint associated with water is 178 tonnes of CO_{2e}, which is less than 1% of the Council's total carbon footprint. There has been a 10% increase in water consumption compared to the previous year, mainly due to the reopening and use of Council buildings following the pandemic. The Scottish emission factor for water is lower than the UK-wide factor following the SSN decision last year, on request from Scottish organisations, to use the emission factor produced by Scottish Water rather than the UK-wide water industry.

4.8 Questions 3e to 3j of Appendix 1 relate to carbon reduction projects. The projects described in this section have been provided through projects in the Council's Emissions Reduction Plan (CERP), and directly by Sustainable Development and Edinburgh Leisure. In addition, active energy management of the Council's operational estate is a key focus in the Facilities Management service. The CERP includes key areas such as the commitment for Council new builds to achieve Passivhaus standards, an aim to roll out a Passivhaus Enerphit-informed approach focussing on reduction of thermal demand for existing buildings, and a commitment to increase the installed solar PV capacity by 4 MW by 2030.

Climate Change Adaptation and Procurement Sections

4.9 Part 4 of the PBCCD Report covers the Council's climate change adaptation activity. The Council is also a lead partner in Edinburgh Adapts, a citywide partnership which is working to mainstream climate change adaptation across the city. A climate risk and cost analysis assessment for Edinburgh has been completed. The outcomes from this are being used to develop a long-term Climate Ready Edinburgh plan as the next phase of Edinburgh Adapts and incorporating actions that will support Council adaptation activity. A separate Committee report

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details the Council and city's strategic approach to adapting Edinburgh to the impacts of climate change.

4.10   The CCPBD return reports a large increase in adaptation activity across the Council, with climate risk and adaptation embedded across a range of Council services, polices and plans. This includes:

4.10.1   embedding of adaptation into planning policy and processes including [City Plan 2030](#) and [Edinburgh Design Guidance](#)

4.10.2   development and implementation of green infrastructure and nature-based solutions to climate-related impacts, including the development of [Edinburgh's Green Blue Network](#),

4.10.3   the establishment of Edinburgh and Lothians Drainage Partnership to identify and reduce [flood risk and manage water](#) in the city,

4.10.4   integration of climate change risks and adaptation responses into Edinburgh's [Biodiversity Action Plan](#),

4.10.5   work to identify risks and protect Edinburgh's World Heritage Site, historic buildings and coastal communities, including the proposed development of a coastal park as part of the [Granton Waterfront Masterplan](#).

4.10.6   integration of adaptation into Council and citywide resilience planning processes including severe weather

4.11   Part 5 of the PBCCD Report covers the Council's sustainable procurement activity. Commercial and Procurement Services continue to ensure that sustainability is firmly embedded in procurement policies and contract activity. A new five-year [Sustainable Procurement Strategy](#) was launched in March 2020. The Strategy was informed by the Council's strategic commitments, and also by the development of local and national policy framework that now gives greater recognition to the important role that public procurement has in helping deliver key outcomes such as the target to become net zero by 2030.

4.12   The first annual report on the Strategy was published in August 2021 and a second in September 2022. Climate change reporting obligations are now included in the Annual Report as a direct result of national policy changes made in the last year. The emphasis in this year's Annual Report is on the changes Commercial and Procurement Services have made to process and procedures and the outcomes achieved through an increased focus on the climate emergency. The Council applied climate related criteria to 28 of its contracts concluded in the last year and procurement activity is contributing to the Council's compliance with climate change duties in relation to construction, employment, school building and retrofitting, housing, public and active transport, and waste activities.

Climate awards

4.13 The Council participated in the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP)[2] for the first time in late 2020, on behalf of the city. The CDP is an international non-profit organisation for companies and cities' environmental reporting. It is the largest climate change focused, data collection and assessment programme in the world. Edinburgh is one of 95 global cities (the only city in Scotland) named as the new generation of climate leaders on CDP 2021 A-List; meaning it has been recognized by CDP as a city that is taking bold leadership on environmental action and transparency.

4.14 The Council signed up to the Global Covenant of Mayors (GCoM)[3] initiative in 2011 and to the Mayors Adapt initiative in 2015. Since 2016, both initiatives have merged within the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, which is a global coalition of city leaders addressing climate change by pledging to cut greenhouse gas emissions and prepare for the impacts of climate change. Submitting to CDP meets the reporting requirements for the Covenant of Mayors. For three years in succession, 2020, 2021 and 2022, Edinburgh has been awarded with the maximum of six badges recognising its climate mitigation and adaptation efforts. Edinburgh is one of 8 fully compliant local authorities in the UK (out of 63 UK LA who are GCoM members), and the only fully compliant local authority in Scotland (out of 10 who are GCoM members).

5. Financial impact

5.1 There are no financial impacts arising from this report as it provides an update on the progress made by the Council and Edinburgh Leisure on meeting our statutory Public Bodies Climate Change Duties under the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009.

5.2 Becoming a net zero and adapted organisation will have significant capital and revenue implications for the Council. The Council Emission Reduction Plan outlines the resources already assigned or supported by external funding, the additional investment that would be required and the action that needs to be taken to do so.

5.3 Against this backdrop, the Council is facing a challenging financial outlook at the same time as significantly reduced capacity within key teams across the corporate and service areas with staff retention becoming a particular concern. Going forward, activities will need to be prioritised to ensure that available resources are focused on the areas which can have the greatest impact in terms of the Council's key priorities.

6. Stakeholder/Community Impact

6.1 Consultation has taken place with Commercial and Procurement Services, Planning, Flood Prevention, Sustainable Development, Waste Services, Environment, Resilience and Edinburgh Leisure in compiling this report.

6.2 This report has been assessed in respect of the three elements of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 Public Bodies Duties. In summary, the proposals in

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[2] https://www.cdp.net/en/cities
[3] https://www.globalcovenantofmayors.org/

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this report will help improve social justice, economic wellbeing and environmental good stewardship.

6.3   Equality and rights are a key component of the Council's PBCCD report to Scottish Government and are underpinned by principles including being inclusive, engaging and sustainable.

7.   Background reading/external references

7.1   [Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report 2020/2021](#)

7.2   [Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report 2019/20](#)

7.3   [Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report 2018/19](#)

7.4   [Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report 2017/18](#)

7.5   [Council Emissions Reduction Plan](#)

8.   Appendices

Appendix 1 – Public Bodies Climate Change Report 2021-22 to the Scottish Government

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RECOMMENDED – WIDER INFLUENCE
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PART 1: PROFILE OF REPORTING BODY

1(a) Name of reporting body	1(b) Type of body	1(c) Highest number of full-time equivalent staff in the body during the report year
City of Edinburgh Council	Local Government	15,085

1(d) Metrics used by the body			
Specify the metrics that the body uses to assess its performance in relation to climate change and sustainability.			
Metric	**Unit**	**Value**	**Comments**
Population size served	population	526,470	NRS for 21/22 reporting https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-estimates/mid-year-population-estimates/mid-2021

1(e) Overall budget of the body		1(f) Report year	
Specify approximate £/annum for the report year.		**Report Year**	**Report Year Comments**
Budget	**Budget Comments**	2021/22 Financial (April to March	
£1,143,000,000	This is net of fees and charges for services provided.		

1(g) Context
Provide a summary of the body's nature and functions that are relevant to climate change reporting.
The Council has a property portfolio comprising 604 operational buildings (this excludes investment buildings i.e. those owned by the Council and operated as shops, pubs etc as these premises are not used for the discharge of public duties but includes 35 PPP/DBFM school buildings). As a local authority, the City of Edinburgh Council is responsible for providing a range of public services, including education, social care, roads and transport, economic development, housing and planning, environmental protection, waste management, cultural and leisure services.

PART 2: GOVERNANCE, MANAGEMENT AND STRATEGY

2(a) How is climate change governed in the body?
Provide a summary of the roles performed by the body's governance bodies and members in relation to climate change. If any of the body's activities in relation to climate change sit outside its own governance arrangements (in relation to, for example, land use, adaptation, transport, business travel, waste, information and communication technology, procurement or behaviour change), identify these activities and the governance arrangements.
The City of Edinburgh Council declared a climate emergency in February of 2019 and set a new target in May 2019 for the city to be net-zero by 2030. To achieve this target and adapt the city to the impacts of climate change, a 2030 Climate Strategy and Implementation Plan was approved in November 2021. The Strategy contains Council and citywide governance and reporting structures and strategic actions to achieve this 2030 net zero target.   A Council Emissions Reduction Plan (CERP) was approved in November 2021 focusing on Council corporate emissions, outlining a phased action plan for reducing these emissions. The CERP follows on from the Council signing the Edinburgh Climate Commission's Climate Compact in December 2020 where it committed to make changes to its operations, transport and buildings to reduce its emissions footprint and support the city's target of net zero by 2030.   The Council's Policy and Sustainability Committee provides political oversight and scrutiny of progress towards the Council and city targets. A Sustainability and Climate Emergency All Party Oversight Group (APOG), comprising the Convener and Vice Convener of the Policy and Sustainability Committee, the Council's Sustainability Champion and an elected member from each of the other political groups, provides a mechanism for Elected Members to engage with the sustainability programme.   A Sustainability Programme Board co-ordinates actions across the Council, drives programme implementation, provides officer and elected member leadership and oversight for delivery of council actions that contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Climate Strategy. The Sustainability Programme Board is chaired by the Council's Chief Executive and includes the Executive Director of Place as Senior Responsible Officer for Sustainability and Heads of Service for the Council's key service areas, including planning, transport, parks and greenspace, property and facilities management, housing, procurement, finance and corporate function.   The Director for Place as SRO for sustainability also co-chairs with the Service Director for operations a city wide programme of partnerships led by the Infrastructure Investment Programme Board. The Board members are from the University of Edinburgh, the NHS, SP Energy Networks, Scottish Gas, Scottish Water and the Chamber of Commerce. The wider city partnerships on

Transport, Heat and Energy, Energy Efficient Buildings, Adaptation and a Just Economic Transition have been established and are each led by one of the board member organisations.

New political management arrangements will be determined in the Autumn 2022 following Council elections in May 2022. Following confirmation of the PMAs the governance of the CERP and Sustainability Board, including the role and remit of the APOG will be updated and embedded into the next Public Bodies Climate Change duties report in 2023.

The Council published a new Business Plan in February 2021 with sustainability as one of its three core priorities. The business plan is currently being refreshed to reflect new priorities following May 2022 elections.

2(b) How is climate change action managed and embedded by the body?
Provide a summary of how decision-making in relation to climate change action by the body is managed and how responsibility is allocated to the body's senior staff, departmental heads etc. If any such decision-making sits outside the body's own governance arrangements (in relation to, for example, land use, adaptation, transport, business travel, waste, information and communication technology, procurement or behaviour change), identify how this is managed and how responsibility is allocated outside the body (JPEG, PNG, PDF, DOC)
The Policy and Insight Team in the Corporate Services Directorate lead on the corporate response on carbon mitigation, climate change adaptation and sustainability initiatives, including the development of corporate strategies, action plans and engagement activities. The Director for Place is the Council's Senior Responsible Officer for Sustainability and leads at strategic level on Council services relating to housing, energy and water management, waste services, transport, planning, and parks. Sustainability is being embedded across the city through major programmes such as the Council's City Mobility Plan, City Centre Transformation Programme and the development of the Council's new local development plan, City Plan 2030. The Director of Corporate Services is responsible for procurement, asset management and ICT. The Executive Director for Education & Children's Services is responsible for ensuring youth engagement and embedding sustainability within the schools' curriculum. A Sustainability Programme Board co-ordinates action across the Council, drives programme implementation and provides officer oversight of actions arising out of the Sustainability Programme including climate related action that may be governed by other dedicated structures. The Programme Board oversees the Council commitments within the citywide 2030 Climate Strategy on behalf of the Council, with scrutiny of progress being the responsibility of the Council's Policy and Sustainability Committee.

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A dedicated Council's Emissions Reduction Plan (CERP) Programme Board has been set up which reports to the sustainability board as needed. The Sustainable Development director is senior responsible officer for the plan and chair of the board. The board is attended by all service area leads covering the different areas of the CERP, which ensures ownership and oversight of the actions.

Edinburgh Partnership Board oversees implementation of Edinburgh's 2030 Climate Strategy and the Infrastructure Investment Programme Board leads the collaborative development and investment plans for strategic city infrastructure in line with Edinburgh's net zero target by 2030.

The board brings city partners together to:
- Provide city wide leadership in creating a green, clean and sustainable future for the city
- Oversee, agree and drive delivery of five thematic workstreams (Adaptation; Energy Efficient Public Buildings; Heat and Energy; Transport Infrastructure and Just Economic Transition)
- Develop a green infrastructure investment plan for the city

The Council's Executive Director of Place chair's the board and core partner organisations include public sector organisations in the city with significant control over public buildings and homes (NHS, the City of Edinburgh Council, Edinburgh universities and colleges), the private sector utility companies investing significantly in the infrastructure of the city (SP Energy Networks, Scottish Gas Network, Scottish Water) as well as the Edinburgh Chamber for Commerce representing business, employment and economic interests.
The IIPB is accountable to the Edinburgh Partnership Board and comprises senior officers with the authority to commit their organisation (subject to their own governance arrangements) to the investment proposals considered. More information on the IIPB can be found at : https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/climate-2/climate-action-edinburgh/3?documentId=13259&categoryId=20311

More information on Edinburgh's climate governance framework can be found in the 2030 Climate Strategy, page 25 ("How we take decisions together") (https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/climate-2/2030-climate-strategy)

Climate Strategy Governance and Partnership working

Specific partnerships to:
- Deliver strategy commitments
- Develop and aggregate strategic projects into a city pipeline
- Share knowledge and expertise
- Coordinate and collaborate
- Contribute to the development of a city green investment plan

Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP) Delivery Group

3 thematic working groups

20 minute Neighbourhood Board

EDINBURGH Partnership Board

Infrastructure Investment Programme Board

Adaptation Partnership

Heat and Energy Partnership

Energy Efficient Public Buildings Partnership

City Transport Infrastructure Partnership

Just Economic Transition Forum

The figure above represents governance and delivery arrangements to support the city to deliver the 2030 Climate strategy. It shows the five IIPB workstreams that will drive activity across priority areas.

Behavioural change and citizen engagement activity is coordinated by the Policy and Insight and Communications sections in the Council's Corporate Services directorate.

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The Council is a co-sponsor of the Edinburgh Climate Commission. The Commission is independent of the Council and seeks to Convene, Challenge and Catalyse Climate Action across the city with volunteer membership from key sectors relevant to climate change. The Commission was established prior to the publication of a climate strategy and the supporting delivery infrastructure. It is currently reviewing its role and locus in supporting the city to transition.

2(c) Does the body have specific climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives in its corporate plan or similar document?	
Objective	**Doc Name**
The Edinburgh 2050 City Vision sets out a long term vision for the future of Edinburgh and has been developed following the broadest citizen engagement ever undertaken by the Council. The 2050 City Vision values – fair (inclusive, affordable, connected), thriving (green, clean, sustainable), welcoming (happy, healthy, safe) and pioneering (culture, data, business) – reflect a positive ambition based on citizens' aspirations for the city. The City Vision consultation found that what residents consider most important is for Edinburgh to be clean, green, sustainable and litter-free. People want to live in a city where they know the air is clean and that there are plenty of green spaces for them to enjoy. Committing to carbon neutrality is one way in which organisations can embed the 2050 Edinburgh City Vision principles into their work and play their part in making Edinburgh the place our citizens want it to be in 2050. The Council is working with wider city partners to create a coalition of communities across city stakeholders committed to delivering on the city vision principles and supporting one another in embedding these within their own strategies and values. The 2050 City Vision has informed the development of the 2030 Climate Strategy for the city.	2050 Edinburgh City Vision
Council Commitments related to a better environment and transport systems that work for all: 17. Guarantee 10% of the transport budget on improving cycling in the city 18. Improve Edinburgh's air quality and reduce carbon emissions. Explore the implementation of low emission zones 19. Keep the city moving by reducing congestion, improving public transport to rural west Edinburgh and managing roadworks to avoid unnecessary disruption to the public 25. Increase recycling to 60% from 46% during the lifetime of the administration	City of Edinburgh Commitments
The 2030 Climate Strategy: Delivering a Net Zero, Climate Ready Edinburgh sets a vision for creating a city where: • People live in neighbourhoods with easy access to greenspaces and local services reducing the need to travel. • Homes are well-insulated, energy efficient and heated and powered by low-cost, renewable energy. • More people work from home or in local hubs more of the time. • The city has a network of safe and attractive active travel routes, and an integrated world-class sustainable public transport system, which is affordable for everyone.	2030 Climate Strategy: Delivering a Net Zero, Climate

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• Most citizens find they no longer need a car, and a network of car clubs and electric vehicle charging hubs is available to • support those who do • The city centre is re-imagined as a place for people walking, cycling and wheeling, with excellent public transport accessibility and with the needs of the most vulnerable fully catered for. • Edinburgh is a hub for net zero innovation, with a new breed of sustainable local businesses creating local jobs and skills development opportunities. • Our city is cleaner, healthier and greener, with natural habitats helping to protect the city from flooding and other climate change impacts. The strategy lays out how, as a city, we will enable, support and deliver action to meet our net zero ambition. It's aimed predominantly at partners within the city who have: • a duty to transition to net zero. • a significant city emissions footprint. • the power and budgets to make impactful change. The strategy also speaks to citizens, communities and the wider business community who collectively could have the greatest impact of all.	[Ready Edinburgh](#)
Covering the period 2021-2024, the Council Business Plan focuses on the three core priorities of becoming a sustainable and net zero city, ending poverty by 2030, and ensuring well-being and equalities are enhanced for all though: • Delivery of the 2030 Climate Strategy and implementation plan which sets out targeted actions to achieve net zero emissions and adapt the city to the impacts of climate change. • Delivery of a City Heat and Energy Masterplan laying out a strategic citywide approach to heat and energy production, distribution and efficiency that can inform and support local net zero energy plans; • Development of a Council Emissions Reduction Plan that focuses on our own organisational emissions and reflects our commitment as a signatory of the City Climate Compact; • Development of a costed plan to retrofit the Council estate to become energy efficient and switch to zero-emission vehicles across our commercial fleet • Delivery of modern, energy efficient and low carbon Council housing; • Using our new Carbon Scenario Tool, reduce emissions of all our new major infrastructure investments over the next ten years to net zero • Service Level Agreements for our arms-length external organisations (ALEO) that reflects our commitment to fair work and sustainability, incorporates the net zero target and asks that ALEOs develop plans to reduce their emissions to net zero by 2030;	[Council Business Plan: Our Future Council Our Future City](#)

• Building of sustainability into our governance structures by delivering carbon literacy training to all staff and to support elected members' decision-making and scrutiny;
• Delivery of an updated climate change risk and economic assessment for the city and new adaptation plan, as the next phase of Edinburgh Adapts.
• Delivery of a Water Management Strategy for the city to deal with climate risks from all sources of flooding.
• Protection of our coast starting with the development of a climate ready coastal park in north of the city.
• Protection and enhancement of our green spaces and biodiversity through delivery of the Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan 2019-21, Edinburgh Nature Network, One Million Trees City initiative and the development of a green and blue network for the city.

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

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

2030 Climate Strategy: Delivering a Net Zero, Climate Ready Edinburgh
https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/15068/2030-climate-strategy

Council Emissions Reduction Plan
https://democracy.edinburgh.gov.uk/documents/s40805/Item%207.3%20-%20Council%20Emissions%20Reduction%20Plan%20-%20Final%20Version.pdf

Resilient Edinburgh Climate Change Adaptation Framework 2015-2020; adopted October 2014;
http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/1256/resilient_edinburgh

Edinburgh Adapts Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan 2016-2020; adopted August 2016
http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/8506/edinburgh_adapts_climate_change_action_plan_2016-2020

Edinburgh Adapts Our Vision 2016-2050
http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/8507/edinburgh_adapts_our_vision_2016-2050

2(e) Does the body have any plans or strategies covering the following areas that include climate change?			
Topic Area	**Name of Document and Link**	**Time Period Covered**	**Comments**
Adaptation	Resilient Edinburgh Climate Change Adaptation Framework	2014 - 2020	High level strategic actions have been identified through the Council's 2030 Climate Strategy. A climate change risk and adaptation assessment for the city is being finalised. These and

	Edinburgh Adapts Our Vision 2016-2050	2016 - 2020	partner inputs will inform the development of the new Climate Ready Edinburgh Plan for 2023-2030. The 2020 plans remain 'live' in the interim, with ongoing actions and actions continuing. These will be included in the new 2023-30 plan as appropriate.
	Edinburgh Adapts Climate Change Action Plan 2016-2020	2016 - 2020	
Business travel	Business Travel and Accommodation Guidance	Published August 2018 / Revised in 2022	The Council's Business Travel and Accommodation Guidance recognises that there is a need to travel to carry out Council business but states that travel outside the UK should on principle only be taken in exceptional circumstances. Carbon impact is currently considered as part of an overall cost benefit assessment. Within this process, the Council must be clear; that the business travel is necessary; the type of transport used is the most efficient; and an attempt has been made to minimise the environmental impact. The guidance further states that the Council will always seek to make sustainable transport choices by prioritising low emission modes of transport. The guidance has been reviewed in 2022 to reflect the Council's net zero ambition. The bike mileage rate has been increased from 25p to 45p/mile to match the car mileage rate to incentivise low carbon business travel; and the approach to air travel has been strengthened. "Domestic air travel is only allowed in exceptional circumstances, for example if it's not practical to travel by train. In order to ensure we reduce our carbon footprint as much as possible, flights are restricted for environmental reasons, no air travel is allowed when there is a direct rail connection."
Staff Travel	Active Travel Action Plan (ATAP)	2016 – 2020	The ATAP sets out a framework for how the Council will deliver a city that prioritises active travel, along with a series of specific schemes and programmes integrating infrastructure and behaviour change measures, contributing to a city that is safer, healthier and more sustainable. An Active Travel Investment

			Programme (2019/20-2025/26) sets out a programme of work to achieve the objectives of the ATAP. Development of a new ATAP is underway, aligned to the wider priorities of the Council. As an employer the Council has: a bike to work scheme, with the cap raised to enable purchase of e-bikes and an allowance for cycling on Council business. The Council has invested over £60k in active travel facilities, such as showers, lockers and cycle parking in Council buildings and supported a number of cycle initiatives including bike breakfasts. The Council encourages partners to undertake similar measures and work to increase uptake of the Cycle Friendly Employer awards among local businesses. A new Travel Plan Officer has been appointed in 2021 to engage with and promote more sustainable ways of travel among Council staff. A new Sustainable Colleague Travel Plan is being developed and will be published in 2023.
Energy efficiency	Energy Management Policy for Operational Buildings	2013 onwards. Reviewed in 2020.	The Council was awarded certification to the energy management standard ISO50001 in November 2019. This provides a framework through which objectives are set and performance reviewed including the improvement of energy efficiency. The policy is applicable to all the Council's operational buildings and activities and outlines three core aims. These are: a) minimising energy use with focus given to building better, improving the Council's estate and generating renewable power on site, b) managing energy usage through monitoring, investigation and control, and c) promoting energy management including informing partners of energy use and promoting activities and best practice.

			Passivhaus standard is the default standard on all new builds across the operational estate. For existing buildings, the Council will roll out a Passivhaus EnerPHit-informed approach focussing on reduction of thermal demand through improving building fabric. Interventions will prioritise reducing energy consumption by targeting issues such as insulation, air leakage, ventilation and glazing (a fabric first approach) in addition to the traditional objectives such as improving condition. To optimise the level of intervention and approach, buildings will be analysed on an individual basis.
Fleet transport	Electric Vehicle Action Plan Fleet Renewal Programme	Approved Dec 2017	Sets out the Council's approach to the development of Electric Vehicles. The Council's target is to electrify 100% of its internal fleet. The Council's Fleet Renewal Programme aims to replace the current aged fleet to ensure that the Council has a fleet that is fit for purpose, contributes towards carbon reductions and improved air quality, has the level of reliability and flexibility required and is more cost efficient without comprising health and safety. The Council is developing a fleet decarbonisation plan with a target for all cars and vans to be 100% decarbonised by 2023 and larger vehicles by 2030.
Information and communication technology	Digital and Smart City Strategy	2020-2023	Sets out the Council's approach to the provision of services for a modern, efficient local authority operating in the digital age and enabling Edinburgh to become a Smart City. The Strategy supports the aims of the Council's Vision and Business Plan in delivering a sustainable future and reducing resource use.
Renewable energy	Council Emissions Reduction Plan (CERP)	2021 - 2030	The CERP focuses on the Council's key corporate emissions sources (energy in buildings, waste, fleet and travel) and has set a target of expanding the Council's solar PV capacity by 4MW by 2030. This involves the installation of solar PV on all

			appropriate new build Council properties and on existing buildings as part of suitable roof replacement works.
Sustainable/ renewable heat	Council Emissions Reduction Plan (CERP)	2021 - 2030	The CERP commits to ensuring all Council new builds use alternatives to gas boilers for heat and are built to the highest standards aiming to achieve Net Zero Carbon Public Sector Buildings Standard. Assessing the options for delivering low carbon heat will be central to the future strategy for Council buildings, involving either local plant and/or connection to heat networks. Low carbon heat will be adopted as the default option for new builds and for replacement works. The feasibility of localised heat networks for operational buildings will be examined where they offer the potential to deliver efficiencies on individual plant replacement.
Waste management	Waste and Recycling Strategy	2010 - 2025	The Strategy aims to: • promote waste reduction and reuse • change behaviour and attitudes in Edinburgh • reduce the amount of waste being sent to landfill • complement the Scottish Government's waste plan work in partnership with the community sector and other organisations
Water and sewerage	Vision for Water Management in the City of Edinburgh	Adopted November 2020	Delivery of a long term and sustainable approach to water management is being co-ordinated by the Edinburgh and Lothians Strategic Drainage Partnership (ELSDP) comprising the Council, SEPA and Scottish Water. A Water Management Vision was produced to identify the risks and co-ordinate action to alleviate impacts from all sources of flooding in the city.
	Sustainable Rainwater Guidance	Published 2021	Sustainable Rainwater Guidance and factsheets for Edinburgh were completed in autumn 2021, covering principles of rainwater management, SUDs design, Suds trees and raingardens. Further work on maintenance and how to undertake adaptation within the historic core of Edinburgh and in areas with airport

			restrictions is underway. The guidance provides consistent guidance for any new developments across the council and city for adapting to climate change with respect to water and with biodiversity benefits.
Land Use	Local Development Plan	LDP published 2016	The LDP has specific measures dealing with climate change, aiming to promote development in sustainable locations and enhance the city's green network by encouraging land management practices which capture, store and retain carbon, and prevent and manage flood risk.
	Edinburgh Design Guidance (EDG)	EDG reviewed 2020	The EDG supports the Local Development Plan. It was reviewed in 2020.
	City Plan 2030	Proposed City Plan 2030 published September 2021. Final plan due to be adopted in 2023, subject to Scottish Government approval	The Council has prepared Edinburgh's proposed new local development plan called 'City Plan 2030'. It sets out ways to address the changes required to support climate change mitigation and adaptation, including improvements and changes made to planning policies and supplementary guidance. A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for the city was undertaken as part of the preparation of the plan. Submission of the proposed plan to Scottish Government is anticipated by the end of 2022.
Other (state topic area covered in comments)	Edinburgh City Centre Transformation Programme	Approved September 2019	Place-based strategy to improve the public realm and transform Edinburgh's city centre into a pedestrian and cycling friendly zone, well connected by public transport and reduced car traffic. Across the whole of the city centre it aims to deliver

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			- a walkable city centre with a pedestrian priority zone and a network of connected, high-quality, car-free streets - high-quality streets and public spaces - a connected network across the city centre of new segregated and safe cycle routes including the provision of a new walking and cycling bridge connecting the Old Town and the New Town - improved public transport journey times, a free city centre hopper bus and public transport interchanges making it easier to switch between rail, bus, tram, taxi, bike and walking routes - an accessible city centre where people of all ages and abilities can explore with lifts, shop mobility and better signage - reallocation of space by significantly reducing on-street parking, giving greater priority given to residents and blue badge parking. This transformation aligns with the Council's Low Emission Zone, City Mobility Plan and City Plan 2030.
Other (state topic area covered in comments)	City Mobility Plan 2021 - 2030	2021-2030	Ten year mobility and transport strategy (approved February 2021) that aims to decarbonise Edinburgh's transport system by 2030 through transforming the way people, goods and services travel around the city. An implementation plan sets out the key actions to achieve the 2030 target.
Other (state topic area covered in comments)	Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan 2019-2021	2019-2021	This is the fifth edition of the plan. It includes actions on carbon sequestration and adaptation. A new Biodiversity Action Plan 2022-2027 is being developed.
Other (state topic area covered in comments)	20-Minute Neighbourhood Strategy: Living Well Locally	Approved June 2021	Place-based strategy to develop ways for Edinburgh residents to meet their daily needs within 20 minutes of their homes by walking, using public transport, wheeling or cycling. This is a new approach for the Capital and the aim is to deliver more

			sustainable places, improve public services, and build on what is already a powerful sense of local community across Edinburgh.
Other (state topic area covered in comments)	Growing Locally, Edinburgh's first food growing strategy	2021-26	Growing Locally is Edinburgh's first food growing strategy. It has three main aims 1. To grow more food in Edinburgh 2. Encourage people to buy and eat more locally grown food 3. Improve awareness of and engagement in sustainable food across the city

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

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

1. Deliver the next phase of Edinburgh Adapts, through strengthening the membership of the partnership and development of a new Climate Ready Edinburgh plan that addresses the climate change risks and impacts identified by the updated citywide climate change risk assessment and incorporating the high-level strategic adaptation priorities set out in Edinburgh's 2030 Climate Strategy.

2. Develop a citywide programme/pipeline of green investment proposals and a heat and energy masterplan through the Climate Strategy Investment Programme Board, progressing business cases for a low carbon heat work in the south east of the city and for the Granton Waterfront regeneration project.

3. Start retrofitting works using an EnerPHit-informed approach for first 2 buildings of the Council operational estate (Phase 1 of EnerPHit Tranche 1 Programme) (planned delivery from March 2023 to Nov 2024)

4. Deliver agreed investment increases in active travel, street design and local mobility systems in alignment with City Mobility Plan commitments and related action plans.

5. Progress with the Net Zero Communities Programme. The pilots will be collaborations between property owners to scope a scalable approach to retrofitting private housing using models that focus on community empowerment and supporting a just transition to net zero.

While focussing on the above five priorities, the Council will continue to mainstream sustainability into all the Council's services, functions and activities through delivery of the Council's new Business Plan, ensuring a just transition that also promotes well-being.

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2(g) Has the body used the Climate Change Assessment Tool(a) or equivalent tool to self-assess its capability / performance?
If yes, please provide details of the key findings and resultant action taken.

The Council's performance has been assessed externally by the following organisations. Since the climate emergency declaration in 2019 the Council has:

- achieved CDP A list status in 2021. This is the highest global rating for climate action worldwide and Edinburgh the only A list city in Scotland that year

- gained the maximum of six badges by the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy in 2020, 2021 and 2022 – in recognition of Edinburgh's climate mitigation and adaptation efforts

- been ranked among the top three councils in the UK in 2022, and 1st in Scotland, by the Council Climate Plan Scorecard project for the quality of Edinburgh's Climate Strategy

- achieved Silver Sustainable Food City Status in 2022, in recognition of our pioneering work to promote healthy and sustainable food

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

In May 2019, the Council declared a Climate Emergency and set a target for the city to become a net zero city by 2030. Edinburgh's 2030 Climate Strategy was approved in November 2021. This has embedded sustainability and climate change throughout the Council's strategic and operational functions.

The Council is taking forward a number of substantive actions already to support wider change across the city. These include:
- Granton Waterfront– one of – if not the – largest net zero redevelopment being undertaken in a city – with an overall gross development value of around £1.3 billion. The site will pilot off-site construction methods; ensure net zero domestic homes; deliver a district heating system and energy generation opportunities on site with plans for a thriving coastal park in development meeting the needs of Edinburgh's growing population.
- A £2.8bn Council House Building investment programme and domestic building retrofit programme.

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- Commitment of £0.500 million to enhance our parks, playparks, food growing and urban forests, with £4m of related capital investment. This includes taking part in the One Million trees initiative and planting wee forests across the city
- Additional £130,000 invested in recognising the increase in demand for local food growing opportunities. This is investment to expand provision.
- Another £8.4 million to finish upgrading our street lighting to energy-efficient LED lights.
- Trams to Newhaven project including £2.4 million to support local businesses.
- Over the next 10 years, the Council is also committed to spending £68 million to improve road safety and to further develop active travel infrastructure to make it easier to walk, cycle and wheel around the city.

From this, a number of key actions are being taken forward in a robust citywide partnership including:
- Developing a citywide programme/pipeline of green investment proposals with a Climate Strategy Investment Programme Board.
- Developing a heat and energy masterplan
- City mobility plan and bus decarbonisation, investment in city EV infrastructure
- Creating a partnership of financial investment and delivery organisations to develop a business case for how all Edinburgh's citizens will be able to affordably retrofit their homes
- Sponsoring an Edinburgh Community Climate Forum to help empower citizens, encourage behaviour change and community activism on climate action.
- Developing a costed climate change risk assessment for the city and a new city adaptation plan by 2022/23, alongside a regional approach.

As outlined in question 2(b), the Infrastructure Investment Programme Board has been established from the 2030 Climate Strategy. It has been established to support collaborative development of strategic city infrastructure in line with Edinburgh's net zero target by 2030.
More information on Edinburgh's climate governance framework can be found in the 2030 Climate Strategy, page 25 ("How we take decisions together")

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PART 3: EMISSIONS, TARGETS AND PROJECTS

3a Emissions from start of the year which the body uses as a baseline (for its carbon footprint) to the end of the report year							
Reference Year	Year	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3	Total	Units	Scope1
Year 1 carbon footprint	2005/06				192,911	tCO2e	This baseline was chosen following Carbon Trust Standard accreditation.
Year 2 carbon footprint	2006/07				0	tCO2e	
Year 3 carbon footprint	2007/08				0	tCO2e	
Year 4 carbon footprint	2008/09				0	tCO2e	
Year 5 carbon footprint	2009/10				0	tCO2e	
Year 6 carbon footprint	2010/11				171,568	tCO2e	
Year 7 carbon footprint	2012/13				165,454	tCO2e	
Year 8 carbon footprint	2013/14	35,794	56,859	40,077	132,730	tCO2e	First year of using the RES Carbon Footprinting Tool & Project (CFPR) Tool
Year 9 carbon footprint	2014/15	40,624	64,158	39,283	144,065	tCO2e	Used the CFPR tool
Year 10 carbon footprint	2015/16	40,285	50,973	58,611	149,869	tCO2e	Used the CFPR tool
Year 11 carbon footprint	2016/17	39,405	44,587	55,413	139,405	tCO2e	Used the CFPR tool
Year 12 carbon footprint	2017/18	40,067	38,054	73,221	151,342	tCO2e	Used the CFPR tool
Year 13 carbon footprint	2018/19	38,971	29,094	52,816	120,881	tCO2e	Used the CFPR tool
Year 14 carbon footprint	2019/20	41,687	25,075	10,664	77,426	tCO2e	Used the CFPR tool
Year 15 carbon footprint	2020/21	37,623	19,619	8,404	65,647	tCO2e	Used the CFPR tool
Year 16 carbon footprint	2021/22	35,001	16,730	13,797	65,527	tCO2e	Used the CFPR tool

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3b Breakdown of emission sources							
Emission source	Scope	Consumption data	Units	Emission factor	Units	Emissions (tCO2e)	Comments
Grid Electricity (generation)	Scope 2	87,511,997	kWh	0.21233	kg CO2e/kWh	18,581.4	Council and Edinburgh Leisure buildings
Grid Electricity (transmission & distribution losses)	Scope 3	87,511,997	kWh	0.01879	kg CO2e/kWh	1,644.4	Council and Edinburgh Leisure buildings
Natural Gas	Scope 1	166,547,940	kWh	0.18316	kg CO2e/kWh	30,504.9	Council and Edinburgh Leisure buildings
Water - Supply	Scope 3	558,278	m3	0.11000	kg CO2e/m3	61.4	Council and Edinburgh Leisure Buildings
Water - Treatment	Scope 3	508,292	m3	0.23000	kg CO2e/m3	116.9	Council and Edinburgh Leisure Buildings
LPG kWh	Scope 1	1,008,170	kWh	0.21449	kg CO2e/kWh	216.2	Council and Edinburgh Leisure buildings
Diesel (average biofuel blend)	Scope 1	2,261,453	litres	2.51233	kg CO2e/litre	5,681.5	Council Fleet vehicles and Edinburgh Leisure vehicles
Petrol (average biofuel blend)	Scope 1	100137	litres	2.19352	kg CO2e/litre	219.7	This is Council Fleet vehicles
Gas Oil kWh	Scope 1	2,354,783	kWh	0.25679	kg CO2e/kWh	604.7	Council and Edinburgh Leisure Buildings
Gas Oil litres	Scope 3	141,000	litres	2.75857	Kg CO2e/litre	389.0	Council Fleet - Gas Oil
Refuse Municipal to Landfill	Scope 3	6,013	tonnes	446.24150	kgCO2e/tonne	2,683.3	All Council waste sent to landfill – includes household waste & waste from council buildings. Council waste now being diverted from landfill to Millerhill waste to heat and waste to energy reprocessing

						facilities following Millerhill becoming fully operational in 2019/20
Mixed recycling	Scope 3	57,850	tonnes	21.29357	kg CO2e/tonne	1,231.8	All Council and Edinburgh Leisure collected waste that is recycled excluding food waste and garden waste
Refuse Municipal /Commercial /Industrial to Combustion	Scope 3	117,528	tonnes	21.29357	kg CO2e/tonne	2,502.6	Total unrecycled waste sent for reprocessing into refused derived fuel and residual waste which was previously landfilled but now sent for energy recovery at FCC Millerhill
Organic Food & Drink AD	Scope 3	10,489	tonnes	8.95070	kg CO2e/tonne	93.9	Sent for anaerobic digestion at Biogen Millerhill, so that it is both recycled and produces energy
Organic Garden Waste Composting	Scope 3	23,856	tonnes	8.95070	Kg CO2e/tonne	213.5	
Average Car – Unknown fuel	Scope 3	2,509,420	km	0.17148	Kg CO2e/km	430.3	This reflects travel by staff using their own vehicles
Taxi (black cab)	Scope 3	914,255	passenger km	0.20416	kg CO2e/passenger km	186.7	These are not Council owned vehicles
Taxi (regular)	Scope 3	998,306	passenger km	0.14876	kg CO2e/passenger km	148.5	CEC business travel vastly reduced this year because of COVID
Rail (national rail)	Scope 3	108,146	passenger km	0.03549	Kg CO2e/passenger km	3.8	Information is provided by Council travel provider
Domestic flight (average passenger)	Scope 3	25,975	passenger km	0.24587	Kg CO2e/passenger km	6.4	CEC Business flights - UK domestic

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Short-haul flights (Economy class)	Scope 3	37,386	passenger km	0.15102	Kg CO2e/passenger km	5.6	CEC Business flights – Europe.
International flights (Economy class)	Scope 3	1,030	passenger km	0.14063	Kg CO2e/passenger km	0.1	CEC Business flights – International
Homeworking emissions	Scope 3		percentage of total FTEs home-based	0.30000	tCO2e/FTE/annum	-	An accurate percentage of total FTEs working from home during and following the coronavirus pandemic could not be produced.
Total						65,526.60	

3c Generation, consumption and export of renewable energy

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

	Renewable Electricity		Renewable Heat		
Technology	Total consumed by the organisation (kWh)	Total exported (kWh)	Total consumed by the organisation (kWh)	Total exported (kWh)	Comments
Solar PV	1,538,280	469,349	0	0	kWh reflects energy generated onsite, used onsite and exported to the grid
Solar thermal			1,829	0	kWh reflects energy generated onsite and subsequently used onsite
Biogas CHP	1,950,228				
Energy from Waste		72,419,000			Energy from Waste. Electricity generated through incineration of residual waste at FCC Millerhill EFW plant (pro-rata based on Edinburgh waste tonnages only)
Anaerobic digestion		3,978,220			Electricity generated through anaerobic digestion of food waste (data from Biogen)

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<table>
<tr><td colspan="11" style="background-color:orange">3d Targets</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="11">List all of the body's targets of relevance to its climate change duties. Where applicable, targets for reducing indirect emissions of greenhouse gases, overall carbon targets and any separate land use, energy efficiency, waste, water, information and communication technology, transport, travel and heat targets should be included. Where applicable, you should also provide the body's target for achieving zero direct emissions of greenhouse gases, or such other targets that demonstrate how the body is contributing to Scotland achieving its emissions reduction targets</td></tr>
</table>

Name of Target	Type of Target	Target	Units	Boundary/ scope of Target	Year used as baseline	Baseline figure	Units of baseline	Target completion year	Progress against target	Comments
Corporate net zero target.	absolute	Net Zero emissions	tCO2e reduction	All emissions	2005/06	192,911	tCO2e	2030/2031	66%	Scope of target: CEC's full carbon footprint as disclosed in question 3b. Note: The CERP introduces carbon budgets for the Council to measure progress. These correspond to the total emissions that can be emitted in a three-year period and are based on a linear reduction pathway.
Waste	Percentage	Achieve a 45% recycling rate by 2022/23	%	Waste emissions	2019/20	39.6%	%	2022/23	42.7%	A new target recycling target of 45% has been set for 2022/23. Modelling work will be undertaken before the end of the financial year 2022/23 by Eunomia on behalf of Zero Waste Scotland to analyse the impact of the Deposit Return Scheme which will be introduced in Autumn 2023 and how waste services could change to adapt to this.

											The study will model the impact on kerbside collection first. It is anticipated the Council recycling rate will reduce as drinks containers will be collected separately through the DRS, and outcomes of the modelling work will inform the development of a new longer-term target.
City-wide net zero target	absolute	Net Zero emissions	tCO2e reduction	Other (please specify in comments)	2018/19	2,427,000	tCO2e	2030/31	7.4%		The 7.4% progress corresponds to progress made between the baseline (2018/19) and 2019/20 data. The scope of the target and the monitoring approach are detailed in this committee report : https://democracy.edinburgh.gov.uk/documents/s33245/Item%207.8%20-%202030%20City%20Target%20Monitoring%20Approach.pdf

3da How will the body align its spending plans and use of resources to contribute to reducing emissions and delivering its emission reduction targets?
Provide any relevant supporting information

Planning for a green recovery and the Council net zero target have been embedded in the new Council business plan published in February 2021. Climate action is at the heart of this plan, with "Becoming a sustainable and net zero city" being one of the 3 core priorities. This has had an impact on operational and financial proposals that form the basis of implementing this plan.

A) Sustainable Capital Budget Strategy
The Sustainable Capital Budget Strategy 2022-2032 was approved at Finance & Resources Committee on 3 February 2022.
The Council is trialling a qualitative methodology co-developed by the Institute for Climate Economics (I4CE) and French municipalities ,EIT Climate KIC and other partners. The overall process adopts a simple taxonomy to analyse expenditure identified as having impacts that are: highly favourable; favourable; neutral or unfavourable with respect to potential emissions. The results provide a better understanding of the impact of expenditure on targets to help inform budget decisions.

This Sustainable Capital Budget Strategy includes just over £300m over 10 years of additional investment in tackling climate change, including:

- £134m on energy efficiency retrofit and energy efficient new build:
  - Estimated £35m funding Passivhaus requirements (i.e. beyond planned expenditure*) in the Wave 4 Learning Estate
  - Estimated £16m funding Passivhaus requirements for new LDP schools*
  - £59m for deep energy retrofit pilot works
  - Estimated £20m funding energy efficiency upgrades for Asset Management Works**
  - Estimated £4m funding energy efficiency upgrades for rising school rolls projects**
- £136m on sustainable transport:
  - £50m for Road Safety, Active Travel and Public Transport (including Cycling, Walking and Safer Routes)
  - £18m corresponding to the 10% cycling commitment
  - £8m for the tram life cycle replacement
  - £57m for the tram to Newhaven project
  - £3m for the purchase of electric refuse collection vehicles
- £3m on waste management:
  - £1.8m for the Communal Bin review
  - £1.2m for bin sensors
- £14m for energy efficient street lighting and traffic signals

- £7m on Parks, Greenspaces and cemeteries
- £7m for the Place Based Investment Programme

* This assumes 12% of the planned expenditure is funding Passivhaus requirements
** This assumes 15% of the total spend will be used on energy efficiency improvement

b) Integrated Impact Assessments
The City of Edinburgh Council use Integrated Impact Assessments (IIAs) to assess impacts on
- equality and human rights
- environment and climate change
- economy, including socio-economic disadvantage.

The Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) process and guidance has been developed by the four local Lothian authorities and NHS Lothian. The IIA process is relevant for proposals for policies, strategies, provisions, criteria, functions, practices, budget setting and the assessment of potential savings and activities, including the delivery of services. The IIA process includes an assessment of sustainability impacts and helps identifying whether a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is required.

This process ensures financial proposals are aligned with the Council's sustainability ambition. Each year IIAs are carried out for each relevant budget proposal which are published on the IIA directory. If it is decided that an IIA isn't required, heads of services prepare a justifying statement which is also published on the IIA directory. In addition to this, a cumulative IIA is carried out which is reported to the budget meeting. All IIA documents are publicly available on this link. https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/directory/10244/integrated-impact-assessments/category/10498

c) Carbon Scenario Tool
A carbon scenario tool has been developed to support city-wide and Council-specific emissions footprinting, enabling tracking towards the Council's 2030 target. The tool will also support greater consideration of sustainability issues within key Council decisions by providing data on the carbon consequences of different proposed projects or programmes, and where possible, assessing their impact on other factors such as air quality - allowing for greater transparency and comparison between different options. It will be applied to major Council projects on a phased basis in future years.

d) Knowledge sharing
The Council is also contributing to the cross local authority task force focusing on developing guidance on Climate Change Impact Assessment frameworks.

3db How will the body publish, or otherwise make available, its progress towards achieving its emissions reduction targets?
Provide any relevant supporting information

The Council's emissions are a key performance indicator for the Council and are included in the **Council Annual performance report** https://democracy.edinburgh.gov.uk/documents/s48174/Item%207.4%20-%20Annual%20Performance%20Report%202021-22.pdf

The Council reports transparently on progress towards achieving its city-wide and organisational emissions reduction targets.

a) **Council emissions:**
- The Public Bodies Climate Change Duties (PBCCD) report is always approved by the Council's Policy & Sustainability Committee before being submitted to the Scottish Government. Committee reports are publicly available.
- In addition to the PBCCD report, an annual progress report on the delivery of the Council Emissions Reduction Plan (CERP) is brought to the Policy and Sustainability Committee and therefore publicly available. The report includes progress in delivering actions set out in the plan, as well as an in-depth analysis of each of the key emission sources and their evolution over time (buildings, fleet, waste, business travel). The CERP was approved in November 2021 and the first progress report will be published in November 2022. https://democracy.edinburgh.gov.uk/documents/s40805/Item%207.3%20-%20Council%20Emissions%20Reduction%20Plan%20-%20Final%20Version.pdf
- Council emissions (as reported in this report) are also accessible on the Council website. New climate pages have been refreshed in 2022 and are available at https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/climate . These include information on:
  - o Edinburgh's net zero target
  - o Adaptation
  - o Overview of climate action in Edinburgh
  - o 2030 climate strategy
  - o A page called "Tracking progress to Net zero" makes emissions data more accessible for the public and redirects to key relevant reports
- Climate pages have also been refreshed on the Council intranet to make information accessible to Council employees
- Council emissions are also reported through the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) since 2020. CDP is an international non-profit organisation for companies and cities' environmental reporting organisation. It is the largest climate change-focused data collection and assessment programme in the world. Participation is entirely voluntary, and disclosure is publicly available at: https://www.cdp.net/en/responses/

b) City-wide emissions:
- City-wide emissions are publicly available through our CDP disclosure, which provides a very detailed overview of the city's action on climate. In 2021, Edinburgh was one of 95 global cities on CDP 2021 A-List; meaning it has been recognized by CDP as a city that is taking bold leadership on environmental action and transparency.
- City-wide emissions are also accessible on the Council website and on the Council intranet
- A new website has also been launched during COP26 in 2021. In addition to providing information on what the Council is doing to tackle climate change, the website also includes numerous resources and case studies from other organisations, as well as upcoming events. https://netzeroedinburgh.org/
- A dedicated report on city-wide emissions and progress made towards the 2030 net zero target is written every year and brought to the Council Policy and Sustainability Committee, detailing reasons for change. The latest report can be found here: https://democracy.edinburgh.gov.uk/documents/s40770/Item%208.2%20-%20City%202030%20Net%20Zero%20Target%20Annual%20Report.pdf

e Estimated total annual carbon savings from all projects implemented by the body in the report year			
Total	Emissions Source	Total estimated annual carbon savings (tCO2e)	Comments
	Electricity	1,781	Street lighting energy consumption reduced by more than 5.9 MWh compared to 2020/21 due to the successful implementation of the Council's LED street lighting replacement programme (completed December 2021). This represents a reduction of 1,781 tCO2e. This project has reduced street lighting energy consumption by approximately 54% compared to 2017/18 (more than the anticipated 52% reduction) and has seen CO2 emissions reduce by 72% (due to the greening of the grid, the electricity emission factor has decreased by 40% during the same period). The Council has also avoided energy consumption costs of almost £3.8m to the end of March 2022. This project has won the prestigious national "Energy Project of the Year – Public" award at the Energy Awards 2022. Other savings were achieved through lighting upgrades in schools and Waverley Court and Edinburgh Leisure installed CHP in two of their leisure centres.
	Natural Gas	35	BEMS software upgrades of the Assembly Rooms and Usher Hall have reduced natural gas emissions by an estimated 35 tonnes of CO2.

The Council is investing significantly in its property estate through its asset management works (AMW) programme. This includes work carried out for boiler, lightning, window and roof replacements and controls upgrades, particularly across the school estate. The Council's drive towards a Net Zero target by 2030 will have a significant impact on the strategic direction of the AMW programme and the Council's operational buildings portfolio. This means that the main driver behind the AMW Programme of managing the assets condition of operational buildings and the mitigation of asset risk will be augmented by the additional drivers of low carbon and energy efficiency. Where in the past Council buildings have been selected for inclusion in the programme based on an analysis of their asset condition/risk only, in the future buildings will be selected based not only on asset condition but also upon low carbon and energy efficiency considerations and their potential contribution to low carbon targets.

The present AMW programme delivers lifecycle replacement elements (windows, roofs, building services etc.) to current statutory standards. The specifications and standards used are focused on minimum condition requirements and fall short of bringing the estate up to the necessary low energy standard to meet the Net Zero target. Future works delivered by the AMW programme will therefore need to be informed by the wider Net Zero agenda set by the Council. Source: https://democracy.edinburgh.gov.uk/documents/s48166/Item%207.12%20-%20EnerPhit%20Tranche%201%20Programme.pdf

Active energy management of the Council's operational estate is a key focus with a commitment for Council new builds to achieve Passivhaus standards and a Passivhaus Enerphit-informed approach to be rolled out focussing on reduction of thermal demand through improving building fabric for existing buildings. A further commitment is to increase the installed solar PV capacity by 4 MW by 2030.

In 2021/22, three schools have set up an Energy Sparks account (James Gillespie's, St Thomas of Aquin's and Cramond) sharing the schools' consumption data with the school community. Energy Sparks (https://energysparks.uk/) is a free online energy analysis tool and energy education programme specifically designed to help schools reduce electricity and gas usage through the analysis of smart meter data. Energy Sparks helps pupils and the wider school community to reduce their school's carbon emissions and make a real contribution to addressing the 'climate emergency'.

Page 132			Using a school's electricity, gas and solar data, Energy Sparks shows pupils, staff and volunteers how much energy the school is using each day. The online tool presents bespoke analysis of the energy data with suggestions of actions the school community could take to save energy, reduce energy bills and reduce the school's carbon emissions. Pupils, staff and community volunteers can use this information to help the school to save energy and help protect the environment. Most schools participating with Energy Sparks can expect to achieve energy savings of around 10% in their first year of engagement with Energy Sparks, resulting in cost savings of at least £2,400 and 8 tonnes of CO2 based on an average 2 form entry primary school
	Waste		The Communal Bin Review project (https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/bins-recycling/communal-bin-review/2) is underway with Phase 1 being finalised. The project will make it easier for residents to recycle by ensuring they have access to a full range of recycling bins and improved bin signage to make it easier to know what goes in each bin. In October 2020 the Council approved a simple and consistent system to enhance recycling and waste collections across all Council school sites. £100,000 was allocated to purchase school recycling bins for all classrooms, canteens and corridors and to develop a clear and consistent communications plan. The three main streams in each school will be: non-recyclables, dry mixed recyclables and food waste. Progress was initially delayed significantly due to the impact of COVID-19 as the priority was given to the safe reopening of schools as restrictions eased. Work commenced in 2021 with the establishment of a cross-service working group and was fully rolled out in May 2022. A Waste Compositional Analysis have been undertaken to measure current recycling rates in schools and will be repeated in Autumn 2022 to measure the impact of the changes introduced.
	Water and sewerage		The Council, Scottish Water and SEPA have developed a Water Management Vision to tackle flooding from all sources in the city. Delivery of this long term and sustainable approach to water management is being co-ordinated by the Edinburgh and Lothians Strategic Drainage Partnership. This will help reduce emissions through more efficient water management and reduced wastage.
	Green Infrastructure		The Council is undertaking a programme of work on green and blue infrastructure development and retrofit, in order to enhance biodiversity, sequester carbon, improve air quality and adapt to the impacts of climate change. This includes secured funding of £899,500 to deliver a Thriving Green Spaces Project whose aims include addressing environmental issues such as climate change. The Council and its partners are also working towards Edinburgh being a One Million Tree City by 2030.

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3f Detail the top 10 carbon reduction projects to be carried out by the body in the report year											
Provide details of the 10 projects which are estimated to achieve the highest carbon savings during report year.											
Project name	Funding source	First full year of CO2e savings	Are these savings figures estimated or actual?	Capital cost (£)	Operational cost (£/annum)	Project lifetime (years)	Primary fuel/emission source saved	Estimated carbon savings per year (tCO2e/annum)	Estimated costs savings (£/annum)	Behaviour Change	Comments
Street lighting LED replacement programme		22/23	estimated	£24.5m over 3 years			Grid Electricity (generation)	1,781			The budget for the street lighting LED replacement programme covers the full duration (3 years) and represents full costs including project management and the introduction of the new Content Management System. Carbon savings are directly dependent on the carbon intensity of the grid so these savings will decrease over time.

Route optimisation projects		22/23	Estimated				Diesel (Litres)	190		Route Smart – route optimisation for communal waste collection (12 refuse collection vehicles) + Transport and logistics plan for minibuses (Council's Passenger Operations Service - 75 minibuses)
Solar PV projects		21/22	Estimated				Grid Electricity (generation)	127		Solar PV projects installed in 2020/21 (615 kWp across 6 sites)
BEMS Upgrade	SALIX	21/22	Estimated	4,732			Natural Gas	35		BEMS (Building Energy Management System) Upgrades in the Assembly Rooms and Usher Hall

Lighting Upgrade programme	SALIX	21/22	Estimated	156,705			Grid Electricity (generation)	33			Lighting upgrades at Inch View Care Home, Liberton and Portobello High Schools, Pentland Primary School, Niddrie Mills and St Francis Joint Campus and Waverley Court
Edinburgh Leisure CHP Projects		21/22	Actual	325,410			Grid Electricity (generation)	19			Ainslie Park and Drumbrae Leisure Centres
Awareness raising campaigns to encourage citizens to reduce, re-use and recycle							Refuse Municipal /Commercial /Industrial to Combustion			Food waste social media campaign -07/21 to 03/22 Door-to-door engagement – 08/21 Festive waste	The door-to-door engagement in the Carrick Knowe and Gilmerton areas led to an increase of 57% of food waste weight presented for recycling. The estimated CO2

								awareness raising campaign – 12/21 Recycling videos/film launched – 03/22	savings for this specific project is around 0.5 tCO2.

3g Estimated decrease or increase in the body's emissions attributed to factors (not reported elsewhere in this form) in the 3g report year			
If the emissions increased or decreased due to any such factor in the report year, provide an estimate of the amount and direction.			
Emissions source	Total estimated annual emissions (tCO2e)	Increase or decrease in emissions	Comments
Estate changes			
Service provision			
Staff numbers			
Other (specify in comments)	1,931	Decrease	Electricity grid decarbonisation
Other (specify in comments)		Increase	COVID ventilation practices have increased energy consumption in schools, with windows often open with heating on to minimise contamination risks. The direct impact on emissions cannot be estimated due to the difficulty in isolating this factor from others (e.g. impact of weather (degree-days), energy efficiency improvements in other buildings)

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3h Anticipated annual carbon savings from all projects implemented by the body in the year ahead		
Source	**Saving**	**Comments**
Electricity		Additional resources have been allocated in the City of Edinburgh Council's budget for financial year 2022/23 for traffic signal infrastructure improvements, over and above the work already planned for this year. A one-off £250k investment will be used to upgrade twelve sites which will provide better pedestrian usability and improved safety. The works will also upgrade the signal optics from tungsten halogen HI optics to LED signals, which will greatly reduce energy consumption and carbon emissions. Works are due to commence in October, with all sites completed by April 2023._The Council has SALIX funding that can be directed towards PV and are looking at instigating some projects inhouse. Carbon savings from solar panels installed in 2021/22 are estimated at 46 tCO2e._The Council has set a target of expanding its solar PV capacity by 4 MW by 2030 (Council Emissions Reduction Plan)._Edinburgh Leisure has completed LED and AHU upgrades of its sports and leisure facilities that will have carbon savings of 173 tCO2e next year.
Natural Gas		A first Passivhaus building will be delivered in 2024 and construction will start on Enerphit Pilot buildings in 2023._The Council's Emissions Reduction Plan includes the following commitment in relation to gas: where new buildings are required, the Council will 'lock out' future emissions by committing to ensuring all new builds use alternatives to gas boilers for heat and are built to the highest standards, enabling Edinburgh to become an exemplar early adopter of the Net Zero Carbon Public Sector Buildings Standard.
Waste		The Communal Bin Review project (https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/bins-recycling/communal-bin-review/2) is expected to be completed by Summer 2023. The project will make it easier for residents to recycle by ensuring they have access to a full range of recycling bins and improved bin signage to make it easier to know what goes in each bin._Improvements to recycling facilities in schools and options to enhance Council capacity to support diversion of further waste towards recycling as opposed to recovery have been delivered in 2021/22._Further awareness raising campaigns are planned for the year ahead, including waste education activities in schools, fly-tipping engagement events and a new food waste campaign. A bulky waste refurbishment pilot project at Bankhead depot started in September 2022 with Edinburgh Furniture Initiative. In-field testing of bin sensors have been concluded in July 2022 with the aim to roll out 11,000 bin sensors across the city.

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Water and sewerage		Delivery of a long term and sustainable approach to water management is being co-ordinated by the Edinburgh and Lothians Strategic Drainage Partnership including the development of a Water Management Vision for the city. This is helping to reduce emissions through more efficient water management and reduced wastage.
Travel		An order has been placed in October 2022 for five electric refuse collection vehicles (fully funded by Zero Waste Scotland), while the Council continues to electrify the light vehicle fleet. This will reduce fleet emissions. The Council business travel guidance has been strengthened to ensure staff minimise the use of air travel, particularly for domestic travel. Projects to be implemented under the Council's City Mobility Plan 2021-2030 (published 2021) in 2023 include: completion of the tram route to Newhaven: a comprehensive review of bus routes in the city and reform of Council-owned public transport companies to reduce the carbon footprint of public transport in the city, offer better integration and value for money; and the operation of Edinburgh's Low Emission Zone. The Council is currently rolling out EV charging points as part of a project funded by Transport Scotland's Switched on Towns and Cities Challenge Fund. The initial scope for this project of delivery of 66 charging points at 13 sites has been increased to deliver a total of 81 charging points, serving 141 parking places at 12 sites across the city. The works were due to be completed by March 2022, however due to procurement and supply chain issues, it is anticipated that completion of these works will be delayed into end of 2022. A series of factsheets are being developed to be incorporated into the Edinburgh Street Design Guidance in 2022/23 to provide design principles and promote a consistent approach for the installation of EV chargers. These factsheets will have a particular emphasis on accessibility and streetscape.

3i Estimated decrease or increase in the body's emissions attributed to factors (not reported elsewhere in this form) in the year ahead				
If the emissions are likely to increase or decrease due to any such factor in the year ahead, provide an estimate of the amount and direction.				
Total	Emissions Source	Total estimated annual carbon savings (tCO2e)	Increase or decrease in emissions	Comments
0.0	Estate changes		Decrease	The Council's 20-Minute Neighbourhood Strategy and Our Future Work Strategy will aim to support the delivery of services and workplace hubs from a reduced number of sites, focusing on using the Council's best facilities more flexibly.

Page 139				New buildings will open, such as the future Currie High School or the new Meadowbank Sports centre, however the expansion of the estate will be supported by proposals to reduce the estate where appropriate. The net reduction of the estate is estimated at around 12,000 m2. It is estimated that this could reduce emissions by around 1,900 tCO2e by 2030 (taking into account projections for future carbon intensity of the electricity grid). However, it is not possible to estimate the impact that this will have in the year ahead until specific decisions are taken.
	Service provision			
	Staff numbers			
	Other (specify in comments)		Decrease	Following the coronavirus pandemic the Council is developing Our Future Work programme looking at how staff can work more flexibly long term, including a mix of office based and home working. The progressive return of employees to offices will increase emissions from commuting but will also likely reduce emissions from home working. Measures will be implemented in the winter of 2022 to deliver immediate energy savings, subject to consultation. One of the key saving measures will be the optimisation of time schedules to ensure services efficiently match user requirements, as well as the standardisation of heating buildings temperature set points. Savings will be monitored.
	Other (specify in comments)		Decrease	The implementation of the Deposit Return Scheme in Autumn 2023 will lower the number of drinks containers collected by the Council, which will reduce overall tonnages. A modelling work is being undertaken to analyse the impact that this will have and how waste services could change to adapt to this.
	Other (specify in comments)			

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3j Total carbon reduction project savings since the start of the year which the body uses as a baseline for its carbon footprint	
If the body has data available, estimate the total emissions savings made from projects since the start of that year ("the baseline year").	
Total	**Comments**
	Emissions savings from projects have not been recorded since the baseline year (2005/06). As such it is not possible to quality total projects since this date.
	A carbon scenario tool has been developed to support city-wide and Council-specific emissions footprinting, enabling tracking towards the Council's 2030 target with the first progress report against the new target published in April 2021. The tool will also support greater consideration of sustainability issues within key Council decisions by providing data on the carbon consequences of different proposed projects or programmes, and where possible, assessing their impact on other factors such as air quality - allowing for greater transparency and comparison between different options. It will be applied to major Council projects on a phased basis in future years.

3k Supporting information and best practice
Provide any other relevant supporting information and any examples of best practice by the body in relation to its emissions, targets and projects.
The Council led the development of a 2030 Climate Strategy for the city, which sets out a vision for a net zero, climate ready Edinburgh by 2030. To support this, the Council developed its first Council Emissions Reduction Plan (CERP) – setting out how the Council will reduce its emissions in support of becoming net zero by 2030. The CERP includes a carbon budget which will be monitored on an annual basis, supported by emissions reporting through the Public Bodies Climate Change Duties report. The CERP commits the Council to: - Ensuring that all new council operational buildings are constructed to the highest energy criteria and using alternatives to gas boilers for heat as a standard.   - A £61m investment in the retrofit of 12 existing Council buildings so they can meet the highest energy efficiency standards (EnerPHit informed retrofit).   - A plan for electrifying all Council car and van fleets.   - An immediate improvement to school recycling facilities.   - Investing in a programme of staff training to develop climate knowledge and skills.   The Council also has a target of expanding its Solar PV capacity by 4 MW by 2030. The Council has been working with the University of Glasgow's coastal research team to identify and raise awareness of the risks to Edinburgh's coast from climate change and look at ways to alleviate them. This has resulted in proposals for a new coastal park as part of the regeneration of Granton Waterfront to help manage the risks from sea level rise and coastal erosion.

Data sharing: The Infrastructure Investment Programme Board is laying the foundation for data sharing for citywide place-based infrastructure. The Board has undertaken extensive combined citywide data analysis mapping on heat and energy demand and supply, buildings, land ownership and investments, relevant transport infrastructure; areas vulnerable to climate change, as well as wider socioeconomic spatial data. This data has been interrogated to place level to identify local areas where collaborative infrastructure planning will yield the greatest opportunity and support the scale of transition required by net zero. Organisational budgets are now being combined to deliver:

•   A single combined (partner shared evidence base) data map to underpin organisational operation and financial planning.
•   A first opportunity appraisal at place level with a view to progressing deeper data analysis and targeted feasibility work at more 'places'. This includes identification of project pipelines, project readiness and a feasibility assessment of collaborative opportunities/options. This work, supported by the pipeline development activity of the thematic partnerships will be further progressed into a Green Investment Prospectus and a green infrastructure investment plan.

Reporting best practice: In 2020, 2021 and 2022, Edinburgh has been awarded with the maximum of six badges by the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy recognising its climate mitigation and adaptation efforts. The Council participated in the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) for the first time in late 2020. The CDP is an international non-profit organisation for companies and cities' environmental reporting. It is the largest climate change focused data collection and assessment programme in the world. CDP evaluates the quality of the submission, benchmarks performance against other cities, and finds areas of opportunity for cities. In 2021, Edinburgh was one of 95 global cities on CDP 2021 A-List; meaning it has been recognized by CDP as a city that is taking bold leadership on environmental action and transparency. The Council signed up to the Global Covenant of Mayors (GCoM)[1] initiative in 2011 and to the Mayors Adapt initiative in 2015. Since 2016, both initiatives have merged within the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, which is a global coalition of city leaders addressing climate change by pledging to cut greenhouse gas emissions and prepare for the impacts of climate change. Submitting to CDP meets the reporting requirements for the Covenant of Mayors. In 2020, 2021 and 2022, three years in a row, Edinburgh has been awarded with the maximum of six badges recognising its climate mitigation and adaptation efforts. Edinburgh is one of 8 fully compliant local authorities in the UK (out of 63 UK LA who are GCoM members), and the only fully compliant local authority in Scotland (out of 10 who are GCoM members)

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PART 4: ADAPTATION

Assessing and managing risk

4(a) Has the body assessed current and future climate-related risks?
If yes, provide a reference or link to any such risk assessment(s).

Yes, an updated Climate Change Risk and Adaptation Assessment for Edinburgh has been done, identifying and updating the key risks and impacts to the city from climate change, incorporating previous work undertaken through the Resilient Edinburgh Climate Change Adaptation Framework and Edinburgh Adapts Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2016-2020 (Weblink: www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/1256/edinburgh_adapts). Findings from the completion of a citywide Strategic Flood Risk Assessment undertaken as part of the development of Edinburgh's new local development plan, City Plan 2030, and mapping of the city's green and blue network have been incorporated into the citywide risk assessment. A climate change risk assessment of Edinburgh's World Heritage Site has been completed. Risks and impacts identified, and actions to alleviate these will be incorporated into the wider risk assessment for the city.

The Council's resilience risk register (which includes those risks related to climate change) is normally reviewed on a quarterly basis, aligned with the Council's risk strategy.

The Council works in partnership with neighbouring local authorities, SEPA and Scottish Water on delivery of the Local Flood Risk Management Plan (LFRMP) for the Forth Estuary Catchment, which outlines strategies and identifies areas potentially vulnerable to flooding (PVAs) from all sources and potential mitigation measures and actions. SEPA in collaboration with local authorities have introduced Objectives Target Areas (OTA's) which further identifies and reviews specific areas at flood risk within the PVA's. The Council has procured flood studies to provide better knowledge and understanding of flood risk from watercourses throughout the city. In accordance with SEPA climate change guidance, the Council has raised the climate change allowance to 40% for peak river flow and 35% for peak rainfall intensity for all new planning applications to further future proof Edinburgh from flooding.

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

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4(b) What arrangements does the body have in place to manage climate-related risks?
Provide details of any climate change adaptation strategies, action plans and risk management procedures, and any climate change adaptation policies which apply across the body.

Climate-related risks are currently being addressed through delivery of actions in the Edinburgh Adapts Action Plan, the 2030 Climate Strategy (approved November 2021) and internal action by the Council and partners. A long-term Climate Ready Edinburgh plan to 2030 is in development as the next phase of Edinburgh Adapts, informed by the outcomes from the citywide and Edinburgh's World Heritage risk assessments, the Edinburgh coastal work undertaken in collaboration with the University of Glasgow, adaptation actions in the 2030 Climate Strategy, actions not progressed in the Edinburgh Adapts Action Plan, as well as new actions being identified by the Council and partner organisations. These include cross-cutting actions that can be incorporated into other strategies and plans to raise awareness of the need to adapt, build capacity to assess risk and implement action.

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

Edinburgh's Local Development Plan (LDP) aims to promote development in sustainable locations and enhance the city's green network by encouraging land management practices which capture, store and retain carbon, and prevent and manage flood risk. The Council's next local development plan, 'City Plan 2030', sets out new policies to support climate resilient place-based approaches to development and infrastructure, including utilising green and blue infrastructure to reduce flood risk, improve human health and water quality and enhance biodiversity. A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment was carried out as part of the development of City Plan 2030. The Edinburgh Design Guidance Planning policy (updated 2020) includes guidance on green and blue infrastructure requirements in new developments.

Delivery of a long term and sustainable approach to water management is being co-ordinated by the Edinburgh and Lothians Strategic Drainage Partnership, comprising the Council, SEPA and Scottish Water. A Water Management Vision identifies the risks and co-ordinates action to alleviate impacts from all sources of flooding. Sustainable Rainwater Guidance and factsheets for Edinburgh were completed in autumn 2021, covering principles of rainwater management, SUDs design, Suds trees and

raingardens. Further work on maintenance and how to undertake adaptation within the historic core of Edinburgh and in areas with airport restrictions is underway. The guidance provides consistent guidance for any new developments across the council and city for adapting to climate change with respect to water and with biodiversity benefits.

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

A Green Blue Network for Edinburgh is in development. A Strategic Framework has been developed, bringing together information from multiple sources on environmental blue-green assets, climate risks, active travel and social data to identify opportunities to integrate nature-based solutions throughout the city, in order to reduce urban heating, provide sustainable water management and create attractive environments to work and live. Opportunity areas have been identified including areas at catchment scale. The priority is to take forward key areas of the network incorporating the Council's 20 minute neighbourhood work. These areas include Craigleith and Inverleith, Morningside, Oxgangs and Leith. Feasibility studies and concept masterplans for these priority areas will be done subject to funding.

A Thriving Green Spaces 30-year strategy and action plan aiming to shape a new vision for Edinburgh's natural environment is in development. Adaptation measures within the strategy include development of an Edinburgh Nature Network, support for Edinburgh's One Million Tree programme and development of a Natural Capital Account for Edinburgh that will put a financial value on the benefits we receive from green spaces and provide an evidence-based analysis of the economic and social benefits of investing in them.

Edinburgh's Local Biodiversity Action Plan for 2019-2021 included a number of climate related risks and actions. A new Biodiversity Action Plan for 2022 onwards is in development and will include a number of climate related actions. Edinburgh's Nature Network has been mapped and opportunity areas identified. This has been embedded into the Green Blue Network project. An action plan is being developed to implement the opportunities identified by the mapping. Edinburgh Living Landscapes launched in November 2014. The initiative is led by the Council's Parks and Greenspace service in partnership with the Scottish Wildlife Trust, Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh, Edinburgh and Lothian Greenspace Trust and Green Surge. It advocates the development of an ecosystem approach to the management of the Council's open space estate in order to realise

the benefits to both biodiversity and public amenity. It aims to create resilient green networks to deliver a healthy, accessible and attractive environment.

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

Taking action

4(c) What action has the body taken to adapt to climate change?
Include details of work to increase awareness of the need to adapt to climate change and build the capacity of staff and stakeholders to assess risk and implement action. The body may wish to make reference to the Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme ("the Programme")
Climate-related risks are being addressed through delivery of actions in the Edinburgh Adapts Action Plan, the 2030 Climate Strategy (approved November 2021) and internal action by the Council and partners. Governance and oversight for adaptation in Edinburgh has been strengthened, with a new Chair and increased membership of the Edinburgh Adapts partnership. The partnership now comprises the Council, the city's further and higher education sector, Scottish Water (Chair) and SEPA, heritage organisations, NHS Lothian, greenspace and biodiversity groups, and Adaptation Scotland. The partnership reports upwards to a newly established Infrastructure Investment Programme Board comprising the chairs of the key partnerships established through the 2030 Climate Strategy and other key stakeholders. Externally, the Resilience Service represents the Council on the Multi-Agency Risk Group established by the Lothian and Borders Local Resilience Partnership, which feeds into the risk assessment processes of the East of Scotland Regional Resilience Partnership. The range of risks addressed by these partnerships includes extreme weather related emergencies. Internally, the Resilience service chairs the Council Resilience Group that oversees the Council's Resilience Management Programme, which includes identifying and addressing risks through preparing and maintaining contingency measures to mitigate their effects. High-level risks are escalated within the Council, as appropriate.

Edinburgh's current Local Development Plan (LDP) aims to promote development in sustainable locations and enhance the city's green network by encouraging land management practises which capture, store and retain carbon, and prevent and manage flood risk. This includes managing surface water drainage, treatment and flood risk through sustainable urban drainage, providing amenity and biodiversity benefits. The LDP does not prevent development in such locations but will require all proposals to consider and address any potential risk of flooding through flood risk assessments and surface water management plans. The LDP also states that flood risk from heavy, intense rainfall should be reduced by using above ground nature based solutions such as Suds and from water flowing over land during heavy rainfall should be avoided by the use of SUDs. All development requires a Surface Water Management plan. This includes an assessment of risk from overland flow which is to be addressed by the use of SUDs and attenuation on site up to the 1:200 plus 40% climate change allowance. Certain developments are required to be protected to 1:1000 plus 40% climate change allowance.

The Edinburgh Design Guidance raises awareness of climate change through promoting green infrastructure and sustainable building design and by giving advice and clear information in order to guide applicants towards a design process that fully incorporates sustainable flood risk management and SUDS from the outset. The review of the document in 2020 led a greater emphasis on climate change adaptation, SUDs and water management in development. Edinburgh's next LDP, City Plan 2030, sets out new policies to support climate resilient place-based approaches to development and infrastructure, including utilising green and blue infrastructure to reduce flood risk, improve air and water quality and enhance biodiversity.

The Local Flood Risk Management Plan for the Forth Estuary Catchment area identifies areas vulnerable to flooding from all sources and potential mitigation measures and actions. A 2019 interim report details progress made in delivering these actions. This can be found at: www.edinburgh.gov.uk/flooding/local-flood-risk-management-plan. A revised Local Flood Risk Management Plan is in development. Edinburgh has Flood Prevention Schemes in place on the Braid Burn and Water of Leith, designed for a 1 in 200-year flood event including an allowance for climate change. Undeveloped areas fulfil an important flood function and should be allowed to flood to protect built-up areas from floodwater. These are shown on the LDP Proposals Map as areas of importance for flood management. An integrated catchment study for Edinburgh has been completed and a Surface Water Management Plan for the city is in development. There are robust inspection regimes in place for watercourses, coastal defences and reservoirs. These inspections help inform and prioritise planned maintenance work. In the event of flooding the Council provides an emergency response and there are always two members of staff on standby to co-ordinate activities. Action Packs have been prepared which detail where temporary defences should be deployed. Sandbags, pallet barriers and pumps are stored and are to be utilised in the event of flooding. A limited number of sandbags are stored at various fire stations throughout the City and these are available to the public.

These above actions help achieve the SCCAP's outcomes 1, 2, 4 and 5 on community resilience, climate justice, supporting systems and natural environment.

The Council is working with the University of Glasgow's coastal research team on identifying and raising awareness of the risks to Edinburgh's coast from climate change and how to alleviate them. This has resulted in the proposed creation of a coastal park as part of the Granton Waterfront Masterplan to help manage the risks from sea level rise and coastal erosion.

Further action to help achieve SCCAP's outcome 5 includes the following. The Council is a signatory to the Central Scotland Green Network and works in partnership with neighbouring authorities and other stakeholders to support a range of projects. The Edinburgh Landscape Programme involves naturalising areas of the Council's green estate utilising relaxed mowing regimes, planting sustainable shrubs and sowing a variety of floral meadows. As well as improving the visual and biodiversity amenity of these sites, these changes, specifically the less frequently cut relaxed grass areas, slow rainwater run-off and help lock-up carbon in soils, reducing CO_2 release. It also means a reduction in operational fuel consumption and associated pollutants.

Edinburgh's Biodiversity Action Plan 2019-2021 (EBAP) includes actions on adapting to climate change within site management, conservation and species action plans as appropriate, including ensuring appropriate emphasis is placed on the Firth of Forth Special Protection Area when dealing with conservation projects. This not only raises awareness but also involves risk assessment, adaptation measures and any carbon capture. The EBAP section on invasive species addresses habitat and genetic resilience and being 'plant smart' in terms of biosecurity and plant choice and source. The Council continues to work on management of INNS on its land.

Edinburgh's One Million Tree programme aims to reach the target of one million trees in Edinburgh by 2030. This involves the planting of 250,000 new trees across the city. These additional trees will provide a nature-based solution to the impacts of climate change by improving air quality, cooling the urban environment, intercepting rainwater, and protecting and enhancing biodiversity. An Action Plan to implement this ambition is currently being finalised.

As part of the Thriving Green Spaces project the Council, working with Scottish Wildlife Trust and other partners, has developed a Nature Network for Edinburgh (ENN). One of the aims of the ENN is to identify opportunities and interventions comprising nature based solutions to enhance the habitat network in Edinburgh to allow species to migrate and adapt to climate change. The ENN has also mapped supply and demand of key ecosystem services within Edinburgh (e.g. pollution, flood regulation, air purification, health benefits etc.). This is helping to identify opportunities for green infrastructure with multiple benefits for both people and nature in the city.

Awareness raising of climate change adaptation has been done as part of engagement around the development of the 2030 Climate Strategy, the Edinburgh Talks Climate initiative (launched 2020), an internal carbon literacy programme for Council staff and councillors, and internal planning training workshops.

4(d) Where applicable, what contribution has the body made to helping deliver the Programme?
Provide any other relevant information
Delivery of Outcome 1: The Council provided funding for an updated climate change risk and adaptation assessment of the city to be undertaken. This assessed what the most up-to-date climate change predications (UKCP18) would mean for the city in terms of risks and impacts, and proposed options for adapting Edinburgh to these. This work is helping to inform the development of a Climate Ready Plan for the city, which is being developed by a strengthened citywide partnership. The Edinburgh Community Resilience Pilot Project was completed in June 2017. The community resilience groups that were established in two Community Council areas as part of this project continue to operate and enhance their resilience. Information and advice regarding flooding, severe weather and business continuity is published on the Council website. The Council participates in the preparation and monitoring of a Community Risk Register for the Lothian and Borders area. The Council is delivering the Local Development Plan Action Programme (2021 version) which sets out a number of green infrastructure actions which can help mitigate the impact of climate change. Projects completed or underway in 2021/22 include: • Enhancement and extension of Dalry Community Park, creation of new parkland at Leith Western Harbour Centre Park (5.2ha), Leith Links Seaward extension (providing new allotments and open space), South East Wedge (45ha), Edinburgh's International Business Gateway development (24ha), Broomhills Park (3.1ha, including woodland planting) and Newmills (3.1ha) • Flood works at Niddrie Burn (re-alignment and restoration of 1800 linear metres of burn, landscaping, habitat creation and footpath)

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Review, monitoring and evaluation

4(e) What arrangements does the body have in place to review current and future climate risks?
Provide details of arrangements to review current and future climate risks, for example, what timescales are in place to review the climate change risk assessments referred to in Question 4(a) and adaptation strategies, action plans, procedures and policies in Question 4(b).
An updated Climate Change Risk and Adaptation Assessment for Edinburgh has just been completed. This risk assessment will be reviewed and updated on an ongoing basis as part of the ongoing work of the Edinburgh Adapts partnership. In terms of the Council's internal resilience arrangements, risk assessments are monitored and reviewed on a quarterly basis through the Council's risk processes and through the Council's contribution to the Lothian and Borders Local Resilience Partnership, risk assessment is a continual process. Current assessments are reviewed on an annual basis, as new information emerges or following any significant incident or exercise. The Resilience service regularly reviews the Council's Severe Weather Resilience Arrangements in conjunction with a range of specialist colleagues. Flood risk management planning is reviewed on a six year planning cycle.

4(f) What arrangements does the body have in place to monitor and evaluate the impact of the adaptation actions?
Please provide details of monitoring and evaluation criteria and adaptation indicators used to assess the effectiveness of actions detailed under Question 4(c) and Question 4(d).
An annual report was produced reporting progress on achievement of the actions in the Edinburgh Adapts Action Plan. A final summary of this has been provided to the strengthened Edinburgh Adapts partnership, which will develop monitoring and evaluation measures as part of the development of Edinburgh's next adaptation plan, Climate Ready Edinburgh. The 2030 Climate Strategy operates as a live document that will be reviewed at key points. A report on progress will be considered by Council Committee annually in November. This will include reporting on progress on the adaptation actions within the Strategy. In terms of the Council's internal resilience arrangements, risk assessments are monitored and reviewed on a quarterly basis through the Council Resilience Group and through the Council's contribution to the Lothian and Borders Local Resilience

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Partnership, risk assessment is a continual process. Current assessments are reviewed on an annual basis, as new information emerges or following any significant incident or exercise. The Resilience service regularly reviews the Council's severe weather resilience arrangements in conjunction with a range of specialist colleagues.

A report on progress on actions in Edinburgh's LDP is published on an annual basis. The reporting cycle for the Local Flood Risk Management Plan is 2-3 years from publication with a final report prepared at the end of the first planning cycle. A second set of Flood Risk Management Strategies and Local Flood Risk Management Plans is due to be published in 2022. Other Council plans and programmes with adaptation actions have their own monitoring and reporting cycles, and as much as possible, progress on relevant actions will be captured as part of the monitoring and evaluation arrangements to be established for the Climate Ready Edinburgh plan.

Future priorities for adaptation

4(g) What are the body's top 5 priorities for the year ahead in relation to climate change adaptation?
Provide a summary of the areas and activities of focus for the year ahead.

1. Develop a long-term 'Climate Ready plan and investment strategy for Edinburgh as the next stage of Edinburgh Adapts, informed by the outcomes of the citywide and Edinburgh's World Heritage risk assessments, coastal work undertaken in collaboration with the University of Glasgow and new actions being identified by the adaptation partnership and key stakeholders. From this, develop a pipeline of priority investment proposals which respond to the key climate impacts identified in the risk assessment.

2. Work with partners on developing the business case for a regional climate risk assessment for the Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Region Deal area.

3. Deliver a Water Management Vision and Strategy for Edinburgh identifying the risks and co-ordinating actions to alleviate impacts from all sources of flooding in the city.

4. Continue to deliver Edinburgh's Green Blue and Active Travel Network, which helps protect communities from climate change impacts, provide active travel routes, and protect and enhance the city's natural environment and biodiversity.

5. Deliver nature-based solutions to the impacts of climate change through delivery of Edinburgh's Green and Blue Network, Thriving Green Spaces Strategy, Biodiversity Action Plan, Nature Network, One Million Tree and Living Landscapes programmes.

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Further information

4(h) Supporting information and best practice
Provide any other relevant supporting information and any examples of best practice by the body in relation to adaptation.
Edinburgh's Water Management Vision, co-ordinated by the Edinburgh and Lothians Strategic Drainage Partnership (Council, SEPA and Scottish Water) provides a central, strategic and overarching approach for co-ordinating action to deal with the impacts from all sources of flooding in the city, assisted by guidance and factsheets covering principles of rainwater management. The guidance provides consistent guidance for any new developments across the council and city for adapting to climate change with respect to water and with biodiversity benefits. Development of Edinburgh's green blue network and nature network are leading the way in Scotland for tackling the impacts of climate change through green and blue infrastructure and nature based solutions. The modelling of climate impacts in the Nature Networks (urban heating and flooding) and other ecosystem services are at the leading edge of modelling practice for the natural environment, to link the nature and climate crises, and give us the basis to deliver real benefits for adaptation.

PART 5: PROCUREMENT

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5(a) How have procurement policies contributed to compliance with climate change duties?
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Provide information relating to how the procurement policies of the body have contributed to its compliance with climate changes duties.
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Sustainable Procurement Strategy

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

The Strategy was informed by internal and external consultation, the Council's strategic commitments, and also by the developing local and national policy framework that now gives greater recognition to the important role that public sector procurement has in assisting the Council deliver its key outcomes such as the Council's target to become a net zero city by 2030. The Council published its first annual report on the Strategy in August 2021 and its second in September 2022.

The Council's procurement activity also directly supports the delivery of Council services, and key Council projects and initiatives, such as the award of contracts for a Passivhaus architect lot on the new Professional Services Framework, a Housing Energy Projects Delivery Partner, electric vehicle charge points for Council fleet and general public access, a managed print service that will monitor energy usage and planned reductions in volume of printing, and empty homes estates management which includes commitments around reduced vehicle emission, recycling and re-use.

Sustainable Procurement Policy

The Council has also had a comprehensive Sustainable Procurement Policy in place since 2012. The sustainable procurement policy and objectives are addressed within every procurement plan, which is at the start of each procurement process. Thus, the policies build awareness and are discussed with stakeholders. There is also a mandatory sustainability risk assessment of procurement projects as part of the individual procurement plan which is a practical tool to ensure compliance with climate change duties (available on request). The Commercial and Procurement team also use sustainability as selection and award criteria and seek to constantly evaluate processes that minimise the impact of the procurement, for example in construction off-site fabrication, use of electric vehicles and use of local suppliers to reduce transport emissions are encouraged and scored accordingly.
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The Policy has 4 main Outcomes

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

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

Outcome 3: Edinburgh has a more sustainable supply chain.

Outcome 4: sustainable procurement is embedded within the Council

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

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

The use of Community Benefits – this is reinforced on the requirement in Contract Standing Orders to consider the inclusion of community benefits in all procurements over £50,000.

5(b) How has procurement activity contributed to compliance with climate change duties?
Provide information relating to how procurement activity by the body has contributed to its compliance with climate changes duties.
Climate change reporting obligations are now included in the Annual Report as a direct result of national policy changes made in the last year from the Scottish Government publication of SPPN1/2021 which was further updated by SPPN 3/2022 this year. The emphasis in this year's Annual Report is on the changes Commercial and Procurement Services have made to process and procedures and the outcomes achieved through an increased focus on the climate emergency. All procurement staff have undertaken carbon literacy training.

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The Council applied climate related criteria to 38 of the contracts concluded in the last year. Projects supporting the Council's carbon reduction outcomes let in 2020/21 included:

- A construction project for the Development of Wester Hailes Education Centre where tenderers were asked to address reductions of emissions, efficient energy use, sustainable supply chains, minimisation of waste, and the use of materials including reuse and recycling. The accepted offer included a commitment to support the Council achieve its net zero target by 2030; detail of environmental 9 accreditations held; a named monitoring officer for carbon reductions; use of hybrid or electrical options for plant and equipment and low energy use cabins on site; use of local supply chains to reduce travel impact; waste management including controls on landfill and identification of secondary use; and increased recovery of materials for reuse and recycling, working with suppliers on 'buy back' or donating to social enterprises or charities.
- In an employability service contract providers were asked to confirm that they had environmental policies and to confirm they would be upskilling their organisation using resources from Zero Waste Scotland to help reduce office energy use and equipment spend by refurbishing and repurposing. In addition to undertaking energy savings assessments to audit energy use in buildings and transport to identify savings measures.
- Other climate actions identified through procurement of services included the provision of mental health services where providers were reducing emissions through limitations on travel, recycling of products used, reduced energy consumption via improved insulation and LED lighting and investing in e-bikes.
- New schools are being built to Passivhaus standard, e.g. Currie , Sciennes and Liberton High Schools
- It is a standard approach in Council capital projects where there is an element of refurbishment (e.g. JGHS Darroch School Refurbishment) that tender evaluation includes an assessment on how the contractors would reuse, repair and recycle existing material.
- A Re-upholstery contract was awarded saving on replacement chairs
- The Council's Stair cleaning contract included waste requirements to address reduction in waste to landfill and seeking options for reuse and donations were possible.
- Furnishings and Furniture for Temporary Accommodation makes use of recycled timber in bedroom furniture, furniture donations to support groups and a reduction in non-recyclable packaging
- The online recycling portal WarpIt is managed by procurement staff and promoted regularly to schools and third sector providers
- A contract for electric vehicle charging points for Council fleet and general public access
- An empty homes estates management contract which includes commitments around reduced vehicle emission, recycling and re-use and
- Kerbside bins procured use recycled materials as standard, moving away from previous virgin materials, the contract also allows for replacement lids as opposed to the whole bin.

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General procurement practices now embed carbon reduction requirements such as:

- The Council engages with suppliers and experts to understand carbon-reducing actions that can be delivered
- Procurement staff have all undertaken carbon literacy training, through Scottish Government sustainable procurement toolkit and Keep Scotland Beautiful.
- **T**he potential for refuse, reuse, repair and recycling is now embedded in the procurement planning stage at each stage of the procurement journey
- The Council adopts industry standards to ensure consistency in approach with the market
It is established in the Council's procurement procedures that suitable standards and certifications are sought in tender exercises.
- Whole life cost is considered early at the time of strategy development, with evaluation focused on a balanced cost, quality and sustainability threshold, and embedded in the Council's procurement procedures. There is also continual monitoring on the use of whole-life costing within our tender approach, with Best Practice shared and recorded for future reference.
- The Council routinely considers the potential for reuse, repair and recycling of goods and materials to prevent waste in the procurement planning stage with further examples of this included in the new Furniture Removal Storage, Design and Move Management Framework ethical disposal and reuse for example WarpIT is adopted in the scope
- The Council Housing Service's net zero design guide will be used for new home developments, including at Western Villages Granton and Silverlea. The Design Guide was refreshed in November 2020 and sets a high standard in quality design, placemaking and sustainability. The design approach to homes follows fabric first principles supplemented by the provision of renewable heat and onsite renewable electricity.
- KPI targets for all Housing construction projects adhere to guidance set by Zero Waste Scotland in relation to targeting on site levels of waste.
- In addition to the 149 local jobs, 23 apprenticeships and 29 work placements which were provided by community benefits last year over 900 additional activities have been delivered to support communities and schools, with an emphasis on community enhancements valued at £295,695 and the Edinburgh Million Tree City

5(c) Supporting information and best practice
Provide any other relevant supporting information and any examples of best practice by the body in relation to procurement.

Miscellaneous

The Council has an established internal Sustainability Board which meets monthly to coordinate and prioritise an accelerated reduction in climate emissions, and the procurement team is represented on this board. The Council is a member of the Scottish

Government Procurement and Climate Change Forum whose aim is to work towards the Government Commitment to mobilise the £11 billion of annual public procurement to support our climate emergency response. The Council is a key contributor to new guidance supporting impact assessments of climate change within key sectors, taking the lead on social care and working with others on other sectors including ICT, Furniture, Food, Travel, Roads and Infrastructure. The Council has also been working closely with the Scottish Government's Sustainability Team and Zero Waste Scotland to look at embedding the circular economy in Council practices.

Over the last year the Council's Commercial and Procurement Services(CPS) has reviewed its processes and templates to provide early identification and prompts to highlight projects which have a significant climate impact to ensure that there is an opportunity to influence the procurement and outcomes through the supply chain. Whilst work is ongoing to establish the data measurement to be applied in future tenders, CPS are working to ensure risk and opportunity for carbon reduction is established within key sectors such as fleet, construction and travel. The Council revised its Contract Standing Orders in February 2021 to further embed its strategic procurement objectives into its purchasing activities, including its net zero ambitions.

Procurement staff have completed carbon literacy training, through Scottish Government sustainable procurement toolkit. This toolkit has now been extended for use by non-procurement staff. Training was delivered by Keep Scotland Beautiful for council staff on understanding climate emergency and exploring the specific actions that the council can take to reduce emissions, including through the tendering of contracts.

In addition to contracting activity, the Council has taken steps to actively enhance its engagement with its suppliers and the market more generally, including introducing a monthly virtual engagement session aimed at supporting new businesses to find out more about opportunities for working with the Council, launching a new quarterly Supplier Newsletter and working with City Region Deal colleagues. The Council always seeks to ensure suitable opportunities for local SMEs in the supply chain which will help minimise travel and delivery emissions. In terms of the use of local suppliers, the Council's third party spend included a total of 3,995 suppliers, of which 653 were classified as local, accounting for 37.8% of the total supplier spend.

The Council is committed to growing its local supply chains, which will further assist in mitigating the carbon impact of its purchasing activity. The Local Government Benchmarking Framework figures for 2020/21 recorded that 41% of the Council's procurement spend was with local enterprises as being the highest of similar size Councils, well above the average of 29.1% and improving to the 3rd highest of all Scottish local authorities. The comparative figures for 2021/22 are not yet available.

PART 6: VALIDATION AND DECLARATION

6(a) Internal validation process
Briefly describe the body's internal validation process, if any, of the data or information contained within this report.
Validation energy checks done by Council's Carbon and Utility Officer.

6(b) Peer validation process
Briefly describe the body's peer validation process, if any, of the data or information contained within this report.
Report considered by Policy and Sustainability Committee

6(c) External validation process
Briefly describe the body's external validation process, if any, of the data or information contained within this report.
Validation of energy consumption data through Council's Carbon and Utility Officer checks.

6(d) No validation process
If any information provided in this report has not been validated, identify the information in question and explain why it has not been validated.

6e Declaration		
I confirm that the information in this report is accurate and provides a fair representation of the body's performance in relation to climate change.		
Name	**Role in the body**	**Date**

Appendix I - Public Sector Climate Change Duties 2021-2022 Summary Report: City of Edinburgh Council

<u>**RECOMMENDED – WIDER INFLUENCE**</u>

Q1 Historic Emissions (Local Authorities only)
Please indicate emission amounts and unit of measurement (e.g. tCO2e) and years. Please provide information on the following components using data from the links provided below. Please use (1) as the default unless targets and actions relate to (2). (1) UK local and regional CO2 emissions: **subset dataset** (emissions within the scope of influence of local authorities): (2) UK local and regional CO2 emissions: **full dataset:**
Select the default target dataset
Subset

Table 1a - Subset														
Sector	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2015**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**Units**	**Comments**
Total Emissions										**2,490.8**	**2,382.1**	**2,045.7**	ktCO2e	Total emissions in tCO2e are only available for the past three years
Industry and Commercial	1,297.9	1,365.0	1,225.2	1,320.2	1,265.3	984.3	979.4	846.4	798.6	772.5	696.8	587.3	ktCO2e	This also includes public sector
Domestic	**1,068.0**	**1,134.8**	**1,003.4**	**1,091.3**	**1,051.4**	**889.4**	**880.9**	**802.9**	**773.5**	**743.4**	**741.7**	**698.0**	ktCO2e	
Transport total	**934.2**	**901.1**	**864.4**	**835.9**	**820.7**	**813.7**	**828.5**	**840.3**	**818.1**	**788.5**	**760.8**	**596.8**	ktCO2e	
Per Capita										4.8	4.5	3.9	tCO2e	Emissions in tCO2e are only available for the past three years

													Unit	Comments
Waste										**142.7**	**140.7**	**123.7**	ktCO2e	Emissions in tCO2e are only available for the past three years
Agriculture										**32.3**	**31.2**	**29.0**	ktCO2e	emissions in tCO2e are only available for the past three years
LULUCF Net Emissions	**19.6**	**18.3**	**16.9**	**15.9**	**15.1**	**14.1**	**13.0**	**12.8**	**12.1**	**11.3**	**11.0**	**10.9**	ktCO2e	

Q2a – Targets									
Please detail your wider influence targets									
Sector	Description	Type of Target (units)	Baseline value	Start year	Target saving	Target / End Year	Saving in latest year measured	Latest Year Measured	Comments
Citywide	In 2019 Council agreed to set a citywide target of achieving net zero carbon emissions by 2030.	Absolute (TCO2e)	2,427,000	2018/19	0.0	2030/31	7.4%	2020/21	The 7.4% progress corresponds to progress made between the baseline (2018/19) and 2019/20 data. The scope of the target and the monitoring approach are detailed in this committee report : https://democracy.edinburgh.gov.uk/documents/s33245/Item%207.8%20-%202030%20City%20Target%20Monitoring%20Approach.pdf

Waste	City recycling target	Percentage	39.6%	2019/20	45%	2022/23	42.7%	2021/22	A new recycling target of 45% has been set for 2022/23. Modelling work will be undertaken before the end of the financial year 2022/23 by Eunomia on behalf of Zero Waste Scotland to analyse the impact of the Deposit Return Scheme which will be introduced in Autumn 2023 and how waste services could change to adapt to this. The study will model the impact on kerbside collection first. It is anticipated the Council recycling rate will reduce as drinks containers will be collected separately through the DRS, and outcomes of the modelling work will inform the development of a new longer-term target.
Transport	Car KM Travelled				30%	2030			The Council has approved a target of reducing kilometres travelled by car by Edinburgh residents by 30% over the next decade. This is higher than the Scottish Government's 20% target, reflecting our bold net zero by 2030 aspirations, which will play a big part in reaching the national goal to achieve net zero by 2045.

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

The City of Edinburgh Council declared a climate emergency in February 2019 and set a new target for the city to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2030. The net zero target covers the city of Edinburgh (territorial boundary). A high-level strategy for achieving the net zero target and adapting Edinburgh to the impacts of climate change was approved in November 2021. The 2030 Climate Strategy: Delivering a Net Zero, Climate Ready Edinburgh sets out high level priorities and actions on: home and buildings energy efficiency; heat and energy generation; accelerating the decarbonisation of transport: climate resilience and accelerating adaptation; citizen empowerment, behaviour change and community activism; supporting business transition and the green economy; and developing a citywide programme/pipeline of green investment proposals. An implementation plan supports the Strategy, detailing deliverables, milestones, timescales, resources and an approach to measuring outcomes and impact.

The Council's work in developing the strategy and contributing to its delivery is impacting emissions beyond the Council's corporate organisational boundary. Furthermore, although the net zero city target is defined and monitored on a territorial boundary basis, the 2030 Climate Strategy includes actions for the Council and other city partners which are intended to reduce emissions beyond the scope of the Council organisational target.

For example, through the 2030 Climate Strategy and delivery partner Capital City Partnership we are working with Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Region Deal partners to develop regional renewable energy solutions. This work draws on the region's wind, geothermal, hydro and solar assets and will look to learn from the H100 hydrogen pilot.

The 2030 Strategy also aims to address consumer behaviour, partner and supplier's procurement activity and innovation in construction methodology and materials. The Council is working with universities, colleges, schools and employers to identify emerging skills gaps, and develop the education, training and workforce development supported needed to make sure people from all backgrounds can aspire to and access rewarding net zero careers. This will build on the work undertaken by the Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Region Deal to develop the skills and local supply chains needed to make construction activity in the city sustainable and low carbon. Through the Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Region Deal, the £25m IRES programme includes two skills gateways - Housing and Construction Infrastructure (HCI) and Data Driven Innovation (DDI). The gateways operate through the regions' universities and colleges providing skills development in housing, construction, renewables, and digital sectors to support delivery of the latest sustainable energy and construction solutions. IRES also has an Integrated Employer Engagement programme, which creates an enhanced employability and skills service for employers, helping transition those with new skills into work.

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At outlined in question 4 below, the City of Edinburgh Council is using its influencing role through the establishment of strategic partnerships such as the Infrastructure Investment Programme Board, or the sponsor of the Edinburgh Community Climate Forum to help empower citizens, encourage behaviour change and community activism on climate action.

The Council has also joined a number of climate coalitions to drive the global sustainability agenda.

- signed up to the national Civic Charter on Climate by Scotland's Climate Assembly in 2021

- joined the Cities Race to Zero which is a global campaign to win leadership and support from businesses, cities, regions, investors for a healthy, resilient, zero carbon recovery that prevents future threats, creates decent jobs, and unlocks inclusive, sustainable growth

- joined Cities Race to Resilience which is the sister campaign to Race to Zero and helps cities prepare for and adapt to the unavoidable impacts of climate change

- signed up to the Edinburgh Declaration committing to halt biodiversity loss

- signed up to UK100 Net Zero Pledge.

The Leader of the Council has been selected through a highly competitive process to attend UK100's Climate Leadership Academy in Autumn 2022. It will provide a unique coaching opportunity for councillors to develop their policy skills, knowledge and confidence.

Q3) Policies and Actions to Reduce Emissions						
Sector	All sectors	Transport	Energy	Energy	Transport	Transport
Start year for policy/ action implementation	2019	2021	2023	2023	2019	2019/20
Year that the policy / action will be fully implemented	2030	2030	2050	2048	2023	2025/26
Annual CO2 saving once			25,000			

fully implemented (tCO2)						
Latest Year measured						
Saving in latest year measured (tCO2)						
Status	In implementation	In Implementation	Budget secured	Proposed	In Implementation	In Implementation
Metric / indicators for monitoring progress	Outcomes in relation to well-being, climate change resilience, live-ability and economic growth	Citywide transport emissions (in development)	CO2 and energy reductions	Indicators yet to be defined	Passenger numbers	Delivery of the projects within the plan
Delivery Role	Direct delivery	Direct delivery	Direct delivery		Direct delivery	Direct delivery
Has ISM or equivalent behaviour change tool been used?	No	No	No	No	No	No
Please give further details of this behaviour change activity						
Value of Investment (£)			£9m		£207m	£118.4m
Ongoing Costs (£/ year)						
Primary Funding Source for Implementation of Policy / Action						

Comment						
Page 164	Edinburgh's City Centre Transformation programme aiming to prioritise movement on foot, bike and public transport in the city centre and to adapt public spaces to better support urban life and a thriving economy, conserve the city's unique heritage and improve access and opportunity for all.	City Mobility Plan provides a strategic framework for the safe and effective movement of people and goods around Edinburgh, focusing on mobility's role in maintaining Edinburgh as a vibrant, attractive city while addressing the environmental and health impacts associated with travel.	Energy efficiency/ retrofit measures addressing the Council's owned housing stock (approx. 20,000 homes)	City Heat and Energy Masterplan which will lay the foundations for change by understanding energy demand across the city and setting progressive planning policies that support change.	Trams to Newhaven connecting Leith and Newhaven to city centre.	Active Travel Investment Programme which will include major improvements for pedestrians and the public realm

Please provide any detail on data sources or limitations relating to the information provided in Table 3
A 'Carbon Scenario Tool' has been developed in partnership with the University of Edinburgh to support sustainability impact assessment and reporting. The tool enables carbon footprinting at a city, Council, and project level and is being applied to major Council projects on a phased basis. This will enable the Council to improve this information over time.

Appendix I - Public Sector Climate Change Duties 2021-2022 Summary Report: City of Edinburgh Council

Key Action Type	Description	Organisation's project role	Lead Organisation (if not reporting organisation)	Private Partners	Public Partners	3rd Sector Partners	Outputs	Comments
Partnership working / Communication	Edinburgh's Climate Commission (launched February 2020) is an independent group working together to accelerate climate action and impact in Edinburgh, providing expert, authoritative advice on how to accelerate city action on climate change.	Co-sponsor	Other Co-Sponsor is the Edinburgh Climate Change Institute at the University of Edinburgh	Scottish Power, Shepherd and Wedderburn, Hilliam Research and Analysis, CCG (Scotland) Ltd , Green Tourism Certification Programme, Scottish Widows	City of Edinburgh Council, Changeworks, NHS Lothian, Scottish Futures Trust, The Improvement Services, Edinburgh Climate Change Institute at the University of Edinburgh	EVOC	Founder of the Edinburgh Climate Compact, a commitment by leading businesses and employers in Edinburgh to take action within their own organisations to contribute to a green recovery and radically reduce the city's carbon emissions.	The Commission aims to address key challenges in the city and also acts as a forum where organisations can exchange ideas, research findings, information and best practice on carbon reduction and climate resilience.
Partnership working	The Climate Infrastructure and Investment Programme Board provides citywide	Lead		Utility companies (SP Energy Networks,	The City of Edinburgh Council, NHS Lothian, Edinburgh's			Lead and participating partners, outputs and outcomes will

Page 166	leadership on implementation of the 2030 Climate Strategy through: • Providing Citywide leadership in creating a green, clean and sustainable future for Edinburgh • Providing oversight and driving delivery of the Strategy's five thematic workstreams (Adaptation, Energy Efficiency, Public Buildings, Heat and Energy, Transport Infrastructure and Just Economic Transition) • Developing a Green Infrastructure Investment Plan for the city			Scottish Gas Network)	universities and college, Scottish Water, Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce			be agreed as part of the strategy's implementation

Partnership working	The Council has engaged with Adaptation Scotland to develop its climate risk and vulnerability assessment, which is now in the final stages of completion. They have provided time, staff and resources as well as advice and support to develop Edinburgh's adaptation partnership and action plan, as well as helping implementation of these actions.	Lead			Atkins	Adaptation Scotland		Climate risk and vulnerability assessment	
Partnership working	During COP26, the City of Edinburgh Council co-created with EVOC and Our Future Edinburgh an independent Edinburgh Community	Supporting	EVOC				EVOC, Our Future Edinbu rgh	Through the Forum, citizens will be involved in decisions about the targeting, scope and speed of large-scale change and the ask of citizens to support changes	

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Page 168	Climate Forum. (https://www.ourfutureedinburgh.org/community-climate-forum/) The Forum is sponsored by the Council and delivered independently by EVOC and Our Future Edinburgh. EVOC helps to support, develop and promote the interests and work of voluntary and community organisations in Edinburgh.						which protect the city for future generations.	
Partnership working	The Council is working in partnership with Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce and Zero Waste Scotland on delivery of a programme of support on "Circular	Partnership working			Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce and Zero Waste Scotland			The Council is also participating in the Scottish Business Sustainability Partnership forum where various business support organisations

	Edinburgh" to over 200 businesses to embed general sustainability best practice e.g. recycling of waste to create new products, reframing products into services to encourage repair over replace							with sustainability related services (Business Gateway, SEPA, ZWS, EST, SE) meet to network and discuss best practice. The outcome has been the creation of a formal inter-organisational sustainability referral scheme
Capacity building	Scottish Water, Scottish Government, SEPA and local authorities across the Lothians region have launched a new partnership to enhance water management. Partners will work together to find innovative and	Participant				Scottish Water, Scottish Government, SEPA		

Page 170	effective ways to tackle rainwater management, flooding, flood risk and growth that will impact the areas infrastructure and plan for future growth and changes in climate that impact on how the area's waste water and surface water is processed. https://www.scottishwater.co.uk/about-us/news-and-views/201218-edinburgh-water-management-partnership						

OTHER NOTABLE REPORTABLE ACTIVITY

Q5) Please detail key actions relating to Food and Drink, Biodiversity, Water, Procurement and Resource Use in the table below.				
Key Action Type	Key Action Description	Organisation's Project Role	Impacts	Comments
Food and Drink	Edible Edinburgh is a cross-sectoral citywide partnership working to make Edinburgh a sustainable food city. It aims to inspire and motivate everyone in the city to work together to build new approaches to food. The partnership plays an important role in developing a sustainable food system in Edinburgh, campaigning for change and informing policy. The partnership's working groups focus on health, sustainability, food growing and the local food economy. It is building a network of those working or interested in sustainable food across the city, that includes growers, businesses and consumers.	The Council chairs the partnership and provides the secretariat for it.	Edinburgh was one of just two Scottish cities to achieve Sustainable Food Places Silver accreditation in June 2022. Edible Edinburgh helped develop and is helping implement Edinburgh's first Food Growing Strategy, Growing Locally and engages with businesses across the city on sustainable food.	Edible Edinburgh is developing its second Sustainable City Food Plan and works to promote healthy, sustainable food.
Biodiversity	The Edinburgh Biodiversity Partnership is a citywide partnership working to protect and enhance biodiversity and habitats across Edinburgh. The breadth of groups represented include Council departments, government agencies, national and local environmental charities, volunteer conservation bodies and community groups.	The Council is a lead member of the partnership and provides the secretariat.	Fifth edition of the Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan (2019-2021) continues work to make Edinburgh a greener city with more opportunities for wildlife, enabling people to engage with nature. The Plan aims to raise awareness of the rich biodiversity in Edinburgh, encourage partners and others to take positive action to protect and enhance the city's natural environment, provide co-ordination and communication between partners and others to	Fulfils Council statutory obligation on how it is fulfilling it biodiversity duty and is contributing to meeting national biodiversity targets. The Partnership is working on the next iteration of the Plan

			further conservation action and influence other plans, policies and strategies relating to Edinburgh. It incorporates actions to sequester carbon and adapt to the impacts of climate change. The Council signed the Edinburgh Declaration which recognises the essential role of local and regional governments in delivery of biodiversity outcomes which help meet global targets. Edinburgh's Nature Network is the first to be developed in Scotland. ENN is a long-term strategic approach to manage, restore and enhance the urban landscape in Edinburgh. It highlights opportunities to take action across the city, using natural solutions to address the threats of biodiversity loss and climate change.	which will include a commitment to halt biodiversity loss in Edinburgh by 2030 and support the recovery of nature by 2045.
Water	An Edinburgh and Lothians Drainage Partnership was established in October 2018 comprising Scottish Water, Scottish Government, SEPA and local authorities across the region. The Partnership seeks to develop a co-ordinated and transformative approach across Edinburgh and the Lothians to drainage, water management and flooding issues with a strong focus on water management using above-ground drainage infrastructure (or Sustainable Drainage Systems; SuDS), increasing biodiversity,	The Council is a lead member of the partnership.	Section 7 Legal Agreement with Scottish Water was adopted on 27 February 2020. A Water Management Vision for Edinburgh has been developed (November 2020). The vision aims to develop a long-term and sustainable approach to river, coastal and storm water management across Edinburgh and its environs. This will involve all stakeholders and address the flooding and water quality risks associated with our changing climate as a result of changes in rainfall and sea level rise. Implementation of the strategy will be through the Edinburgh and Lothians Strategic Drainage Partnership. This partnership links the Council to adjacent councils for a more strategic approach to water management.	

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	creating great places and supporting a climate-resilient city region.			
Procurement	The Council is a member of the Scottish Government Procurement and Climate Change Forum whose aim is to work towards the Scottish Government's commitment to mobilise the £11 billion of annual public procurement to support our climate emergency response. This includes consulting on legislation to require public bodies to set out how they will meet climate change and circular economy obligations and to identify and/or commission targeted activities or work streams which will help influence and empower our buyer, supplier and key stakeholder communities.	Participant	Embedding of circular economy principles in Council practices. Information cascaded to the Council's wider Commercial and Procurement Service and to colleagues across the Council.	The Council has also been working closely with the Scottish Government's Sustainability Team and Zero Waste Scotland to look at embedding the circular economy in Council practices.
Other (please specify in comments)	Creative Carbon Scotland coordinate the data gathering and feedback on carbon emissions reporting and carbon management planning for cultural organisations Regularly Funded by Creative Scotland (RFOs) and organisations which receive cultural funding from the City of Edinburgh Council.	Supporting	Creative Scotland Regularly Funded Organisations have reported progress on reducing their carbon emissions since April 2015. Each year the report covers activities which took place during the previous year 1 April to 31 March.	Cultural organisations taking part in this initiative include Artlink Edinburgh and the Lothians, Capital Theatres, Centre for Moving Image (Filmhouse, Edinburgh International Film Festival), Dance Base Ltd, Edinburgh

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				Jazz & Blues Festival Ltd, Edinburgh Art Festival, Edinburgh Festival Fringe Society Ltd, Edinburgh International Festival Society, Edinburgh Performing Arts Development, Edinburgh Printmakers Ltd, Edinburgh Science Ltd, Edinburgh Sculpture Workshop Ltd, Edinburgh World City of Literature Trust (Edinburgh UNESCO City of Literature Trust), Festivals Edinburgh Ltd, Imaginate, Lung Ha Theatre Company Ltd, North Edinburgh Arts, Scottish Book Trust, Scottish Chamber Orchestra Ltd, Scottish Poetry

				Library, Stills Limited (Stills Gallery), The Edinburgh International Book Festival Ltd, The Queen's Hall (Edinburgh) Ltd, The Royal Lyceum Theatre Company Ltd, TRACS and Traverse Theatre (Scotland) Ltd

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Policy and Sustainability Committee

10.00am, Thursday, 1 November 2022

Council Emissions Reduction Plan – Annual Progress Report

Executive/routine
Wards
Council Commitments

1. Recommendations

1.1 It is recommended that the Policy and Sustainability Committee:

1.1.1 Note progress in delivering actions set out in the Council Emission Reduction Plan, and new actions identified by service areas to further reduce emissions;

1.1.2 Note that in 2021/22, the Council emitted 65,527 tCO_{2e} (-0.2% compared to 2020/21), representing 69% (over two third) of the three-years' cumulated carbon budget for the period 2020/21 to 2022/23;

1.1.3 Note that the Council's organisational emissions are updated annually and reported to the Scottish Government through the Public Bodies Climate Change Duty Reporting (PBCCD); and

1.1.4 Note that the Leader of the Council has been selected through a highly competitive process to attend UK100's Climate Leadership Academy in Autumn 2022. It will provide a unique coaching opportunity for councillors to develop their policy skills, knowledge and confidence.

1.1.5 Note that the CERP underwent an internal agile audit, which has been reported and rated as 'effective' (green).

1.1.6 Note the revision of the Business travel guidance for employees and invite all Council members to also adhere to it (Appendix 3).

Richard Carr

Interim Executive Director of Corporate Services

Contact: Claire Marion, Lead Change and Delivery Officer (carbon management)
E-mail: Claire.marion@edinburgh.gov.uk

Council Emissions Reduction Plan – Annual Progress Report

2.   Executive Summary

2.1   The Council Emission Reduction Plan (CERP) was approved by the Policy and Sustainability Committee on 30 November 2021.

2.2   This report is the first annual progress report for the CERP. It provides an update on progress made in the first year of implementing the plan, with a focus on latest emissions data, updates against key performance indicators and actions.

3.   Background

3.1   The City of Edinburgh Council declared a Climate Emergency in 2019 and committed to work towards a target of net zero emissions by 2030 for both city and corporate emissions.

3.2   Since 2010/11, the Council has publicly reported its organisational emissions annually to the Scottish Government through Public Bodies Climate Change Duty Reporting (PBCCD). The annual PBCCD report is the subject of a separate on the Committee agenda.

3.3   In December 2020, the Council signed the Edinburgh Climate Compact launched by the Edinburgh Climate Commission, along with five other signatories across the health, finance, construction, education, arts and culture sectors. The Climate Compact currently has twenty-four signatories across a wide range of sectors and industries.

3.4   The Council Emissions Reduction Plan (CERP) sets out the strategic approach and key actions the organisation will take to ensure that, subject to the appropriate funding being secured, it will be a net zero organisation by 2030. In doing this, the plan also sets out how the Council is delivering against its Climate Compact commitments.

4.   Main report

4.1   Total Council emissions have remained stable compared to last year (-0.2%), despite most activities slowly returning to normal.

4.2 The majority of Council emissions comes from powering and heating buildings (67% of the total in 2021/22), with natural gas use being the main contributor (69% of buildings' emissions, compared to 29% for electricity, and 2% for other fuels). Electricity-related emissions are expected to decline over time as the grid becomes greener, but it is necessary to reduce thermal demand in buildings through energy efficiency improvements and replace gas boilers with air source heat pumps or other low or zero carbon alternatives to reduce emissions from natural gas use.

4.3 In 2021/22, the Council emitted 65,527 tCO_{2e}, representing 69% (over two third) of the three-years' cumulated carbon budget for the period 2020/21 to 2022/23. This means that, rather than rebound, emissions would need to decrease by 11% by 2022/23 to ensure the Council does not exceed its carbon budget for this period. This corresponds to the same level of reduction which were achieved between 2019/20 and 2020/21.

4.4 The CERP focusses on Council emissions and therefore the annual progress report only includes progress on actions that have an impact on corporate emissions. As such, there are no reference to projects underway which have an impact on city wide emissions, such as the city mobility plan, the active travel investment programme, domestic housing and EESH2 as well as the net zero communities' pilot.

New governance

4.5 To ensure a robust governance for this key strategic action plan, a dedicated CERP Programme Board has been set up. The Service Director for Sustainable Development is senior responsible officer for the plan and chair of the board. The Boards is attended by all service area leads covering the different areas of the CERP, which ensures ownership and oversight of the actions.

4.6 The board meets quarterly and ensures that all significant potential risks associated with delivery of the CERP have been identified, assessed, and compared with risk appetite, and that all potential actions to mitigate risk have been identified. Risks identified include workforce planning risk (lack of capacity to deliver the CERP actions), suppliers and supply chain risks (e.g. increase in costs to retrofit buildings, lack of viable alternatives for heavy vehicles), risks of not achieving the net zero target due to a lack of new projects identified.

CERP agile audit

4.7 The CERP underwent an agile audit which concluded in August 2022. The outcome of this audit is 'effective', with two findings raised:

4.7.1 one in relation to key dependency and capacity issues, and

4.7.2 one in relation to governance arrangements.

4.8 These areas for review will be taken on board but do not affect the content of this report.

2021/22 Progress

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4.9   The initial CERP included a total of 63 actions. Continued engagement with service areas has taken place which led to the identification of 9 additional actions included in this new version. A summary of all actions can be found in Appendix 1.

4.10   Of this total of 72 actions:

- 11 are complete;

- 36 are progressing on time;

- 16 are progressing with some delay;

- 1 is significantly delayed and is facing resourcing or deliverability issues; and

- 8 are not started (this includes actions that had been identified for the long-term, as well as new actions).

Key highlights from the past year

4.11   The Council is taking a leading role in Scotland on EnerPHit - informed retrofits. The EnerPHit programme is progressing with the delivery of the retrofitting works for two first buildings planned for 2022/23 (Brunstane and Lorne Primary Schools). A successful bid has been made to the Scottish Government's Green Growth Accelerator which will provide up to £10 million to retrofit Council buildings. The GGA grant agreement was signed in April 2022.

4.12   Approval to proceed with the EnerPHit Tranche 1 programme for the next 5 years was granted by the Policy & Sustainability Committee on 30 August 2022 and feasibility works for the EnerPHit Tranche 2 programme started in Summer 2022.

4.13   Work is progressing to deliver the Council's first Passivhaus new build schools (Currie HS and Maybury PS) with completion expected in 2024.

4.14   The number of EV chargers installed has more than doubled in the last year with the support of Transport Scotland's Switched on Towns and Cities Challenge funding (£2.2 million) and Edinburgh Council £250k budget allocation in 2021/22.

4.15   Five new electric bin lorries will be procured in November 2022, funded by Zero Waste Scotland.

4.16   The Communal bin review (CBR) project is underway, with Phase 1 in the final stages of completion (Road works for installation of metal fences and roll out of new/refurbished bins in the first geographical area – around Leith). Bin sensors installation across the city started in Summer 2022.

4.17   Several awareness raising campaigns encouraging to reduce/ reuse/ recycle have been delivered with a focus on food waste (March) and festive waste (December). Recycling videos have also been developed and promoted.

4.18   A heat offtake agreement has been signed in October 2022 to allow the construction of the Millerhill Energy from Waste plant heat offtake unit to start before the end of 2022. This will provide heat to the Midlothian Energy Heat Network.

4.19 In September 2022, the Council approved a revised business travel and accommodation guidance for employees which reflects the Council's net zero ambition (see Appendix 3). The new guidance:

- Does not allow air travel when a direct rail connection is available

- Increases the bike mileage rate from 25p to 45 p/mile to incentivise low-carbon business travel.

- Provides more information on carbon impact of different transport modes.

4.20 The Council has started the roll out of the Carbon Literacy training across the organisation, with 156 colleagues having received the accreditation as of October 2022. The Head of Human Resources also attended the Climate Solutions training from the Royal Scottish Geographical Society and the Council leader Cammy Day was also successfully selected to participate in the UK100's Climate Leadership Academy in Autumn 2022.

4.21 A new Behavioural Framework is being developed by the Human Resources, which includes 'green behaviours' and will underpin the recruitment process as well as annual performance conversations. The behaviours replace our current organisational values in the performance framework. Work to deliver this will commence in 2023 and the revised performance framework will be launched in late 2023.

5.   Next Steps

5.1 Council's emissions will continue to be reported annually through PBCCD statutory report, with the latest data brought to Committee each November.

5.2 An annual CERP progress report will be brought to the Policy and Sustainability Committee in November each year and will provide regular updates against actions and progress against KPIs.

5.3 The Council will continue to report annually through the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) in July/August. This sustainability questionnaire includes both Council and city-wide climate action.

6.   Financial impact

6.1 Becoming a net zero organisation will have significant capital and revenue implications for the Council.

6.2 While many of the short-term actions outlined in the plan have resources assigned, or are supported by external funding, additional investment will be required to secure change at the pace needed to remain within the Council's carbon budget. The Council will continue to seek other sources of external funding opportunities, and will consider the allocation of additional resources on a case-by-case basis as part of the Council's capital and revenue budget setting processes.

6.3 Against this backdrop, the Council is facing a challenging financial outlook at the same time as significantly reduced capacity within key teams across the corporate and service areas with staff rendition becoming a particular concern. Going forward,

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activities will need to be prioritised to ensure that available resources are focused on the areas which can have the greatest impact in terms of the Council's key priorities.

6.4 The Council will also re-visit the financial implications of actions required to reduce its emissions, as further emissions and cost analysis of proposed projects and programmes is undertaken.

7. Stakeholder/Community Impact

7.1 A pre-screening Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) has been submitted to consultation authorities on 23 August 2022, stating the reasons why the Council believes a full SEA is not required for this Plan. No concerns have been raised by Consultation Authorities following the submission. The Council applied the criteria specified in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 when considering its opinion.

7.2 The relative scale of actions under the CERP are likely to have minimum environmental impact (3% of the city target) or a positive impact through measures to reduce carbon emissions, reduce energy demand, improve air quality and increase waste recycling. The CERP is limited to City of Edinburgh Council operations and the emissions associated with those operations, as defined by statutory guidance on Public Bodies Climate Change Duties. It includes a chapter focussing on energy use in buildings with several actions. Any work to a building will be carried out in line with requirements set by planning and building standards. Measures contained within the CERP in relation to energy, transport and waste will be taken forward through a range of plans, policies and projects which will be subject to the SEA process where required.

8. Background reading/external references

8.1 Council Emissions Reduction Plan – Report to Policy and Sustainability Committee, November 2021

8.2 EnerPhit Tranche 1 Programme – Report to Policy and Sustainability Committee, August 2022

8.3 SEA Pre-screening

8.4 Edinburgh CDP return – 2021

9. Appendices

9.1 Summary of CERP actions and RAG

9.2 Council Emissions Reduction Plan – Progress Report – November 2022.

9.3 Revised Business travel guidance

Appendix 1 - Summary of CERP actions and RAG

Note: Full actions wording can be found in the actions tables in each of the chapters of the CERP progress report (Appendix 2)

Area	Action	RAG	New
Fleet	F1. Electrification of car fleet	R	
Buildings	B5. Full detailed design of 2 pilot buildings	A	
Buildings	B8. Delivery of Currie HS and Mayberry PS	A	
Fleet	F2. Strategy for the charging of vans for mobile workers	A	
Fleet	F4. Fuel efficiency driver's training	A	
Fleet	F7. Roll out of alternatively powered vans	A	
Fleet	F13. Flexiroute Programme implementation	A	x
Fleet	F10. Funding to transition the remaining fleet	A	
Waste	W1. Communal Bin Review	A	
Waste	W10. Joint authority Materials Recovery Facility	A	
Business travel	T3. Sustainable Staff travel Plan	A	
Business travel	T7. MyTravel booking system redesign	A	
Business travel	T10. E-cargo bike roll out	A	
Colleague Engagement	E1. Climate literacy training	A	
Colleague Engagement	E6. Sustainability e-learning	A	
Colleague Engagement	E8. Employee benefits platform	A	
Colleague Engagement	E10. Staff modal shift through 20min neighbourhood hubs	A	
Buildings	B1. 2 properties to feasibility stage	C	
Buildings	B2. Pilot study - overall retrofit costs	C	
Buildings	B4. Feasibility studies (EiRP stage) for 12 buildings	C	
Other energy	Street Lighting LED replacement	C	
Waste	W2. Food waste collection route optimisation	C	
Waste	W4. Recycling infrastructure in schools	C	
Business travel	T1. Business travel guidance review	C	
Business travel	T2. Transport Allocation Panels	C	
Business travel	T6. Bike mileage rate change	C	
Business travel	T8. Use of Council parking spaces	C	
Colleague Engagement	E9. Orb review – new sustainability & travel pages	C	
Buildings	B3. Passivhaus knowledge transfer	G	
Buildings	B6. Seek budget for Enerphit pilot works	G	
Buildings	B7. Enhanced AMW programme based on Enerphit methodology	G	
Buildings	B10. Stakeholder engagement for a step change in approach to asset management works	G	
Buildings	B11. Solar PV capacity increase	G	
Buildings	B12. Report on outcomes from Enerphit pilot	G	
Other energy	Traffic light replacement	G	

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Fleet	F3. Alternative fuels for heavy fleet research & pilots	G	
Fleet	F5. Citywide network of EV charging points	G	
Fleet	F12. review of charging requirements for depots	G	x
Fleet	F6. Fleet optimisation strategy development	G	
Fleet	F8. Begin roll out of alternatively powered heavy fleet	G	
Fleet	F9. Small equipment replacement (lawnmowers etc.)	G	
Waste	W12. Route optimisation	G	x
Waste	W3. Waste campaigns	G	
Waste	W5. Reuse & recycling of bulk items	G	
Waste	W6. Smart waste technology	G	
Waste	W7. City Operations Centre	G	
Waste	W8. Dry mixed recycling contract specifications	G	
Waste	W9. Braehaed HWRC	G	
Waste	W14. Millerhill heat offtake	G	x
Business travel	T4. Staff travel engagement activities and benefit schemes	G	
Business travel	T5. Staff travel embedded within OFW programme	G	
Business travel	T13. Parking principles implementation	G	x
Business travel	T9. Phase out air travel for business	G	
Business travel	T11. ATINP and link with sustainable business travel	G	
Colleague Engagement	E2. Sustainability network	G	
Colleague Engagement	E3. Climate lunch and learn	G	
Colleague Engagement	E4. Sustainability campaigns	G	
Colleague Engagement	E5. Engagement around procurement strategy	G	
Colleague Engagement	E7. The role of our leaders	G	
Colleague Engagement	E12. behaviour based recruitment	G	x
Procurement	P1. Representation and influence	G	*updated*
Procurement	P2. Suppliers engagement	G	*updated*
Procurement	P4. Reuse repair recycling considerations	G	*updated*
Procurement	P5. Industry standards	G	x
Buildings	B9. Start Enerphit works	NS	
Buildings	B13. Enerphit scale up	NS	
Fleet	F11. Investigate opportunities for MaaS	NS	
Waste	W13. Waste composition analysis	NS	x
Waste	W11. Redesign proposals following impacts of DRS and EPR	NS	
Business travel	T12. EV only for business travel by taxi	NS	
Colleague Engagement	E11. Volunteer policy	NS	x
Procurement	P3. Suppliers carbon reduction plans	NS	*updated*

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EDINBURGH NET-ZERO 2030

CITY OF EDINBURGH COUNCIL EMISSIONS REDUCTION PLAN

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT NOVEMBER 2022

·EDINBVRGH·
THE CITY OF EDINBURGH COUNCIL

Contents

Introduction

The Council Emissions Reduction Plan (CERP) was approved in November 2021 and sets out an initial pathway to reducing corporate emissions to net zero by 2030.

It covers the period from 2021 to 2030. It focusses on the Council's key corporate emissions sources (energy consumption, waste, fleet and travel) and identifies key actions to implement.

It is recognized that the transition to net zero will not be easy, and as such the CERP is a live document which will be periodically reviewed and refined as more clarity is obtained from our operational projects and in terms of the grid decarbonisation trend, and future low-carbon HGV and building retrofit technologies evolve.

This first progress report already identifies a number of new actions to be implemented by 2030. These are highlighted with stars (★) throughout the document. These were scoped out following thematic workshops with services.

New governance

To ensure a robust governance for this key strategic action plan, a dedicated CERP Programme Board has been set up. The Sustainable Development director is senior responsible officer for the plan and chair of the board. The board is attended by all service area leads covering the different areas of the CERP, which ensures ownership and oversight of the actions.

The board meets quarterly and ensure that all significant potential risks associated with delivery of the CERP have been identified, assessed, and compared with risk appetite, and that all potential actions to mitigate risk have been identified.

Structure of the report

Each chapter includes:
- An analysis of the latest emissions figures (financial year 2021/22) where relevant
- A summary of the key performance indicators
- A table summarizing the actions agreed in November 2021, as well as any new action identified in 2022
- Progress against each action using a RAG rating

A summary of the key figures is presented in a Dashboard (cf. next section, Figure 2)

Summary – Dashboard

Progress on emissions:

Total Council emissions have remained stable compared to last year (-0.2 %), despite most activities slowly returning to normal in the past year. In 2021/22, the Council emitted 65,527 tCO2e, representing **69 % (over two third) of the three-years' cumulated carbon budget** for the period 2020/21 to 2022/23. This means that, rather than rebound, emissions would need to decrease by 11 % by 2022/23 to ensure the Council does not exceed its carbon budget for this period. This corresponds to the same level of reduction as achieved between 2019/20 and 2020/21.

Progress on delivery of the actions:

The initial CERP included a total of 63 actions. 9 additional actions have been included in this new version.

Of this total of 72 actions:

- 11 are completed
- 36 are progressing on time
- 16 are progressing with some delay
- 1 is significantly delayed and is facing resourcing or deliverability issues
- 8 are not started (this includes actions that had been identified for the long-term, as well as new actions)
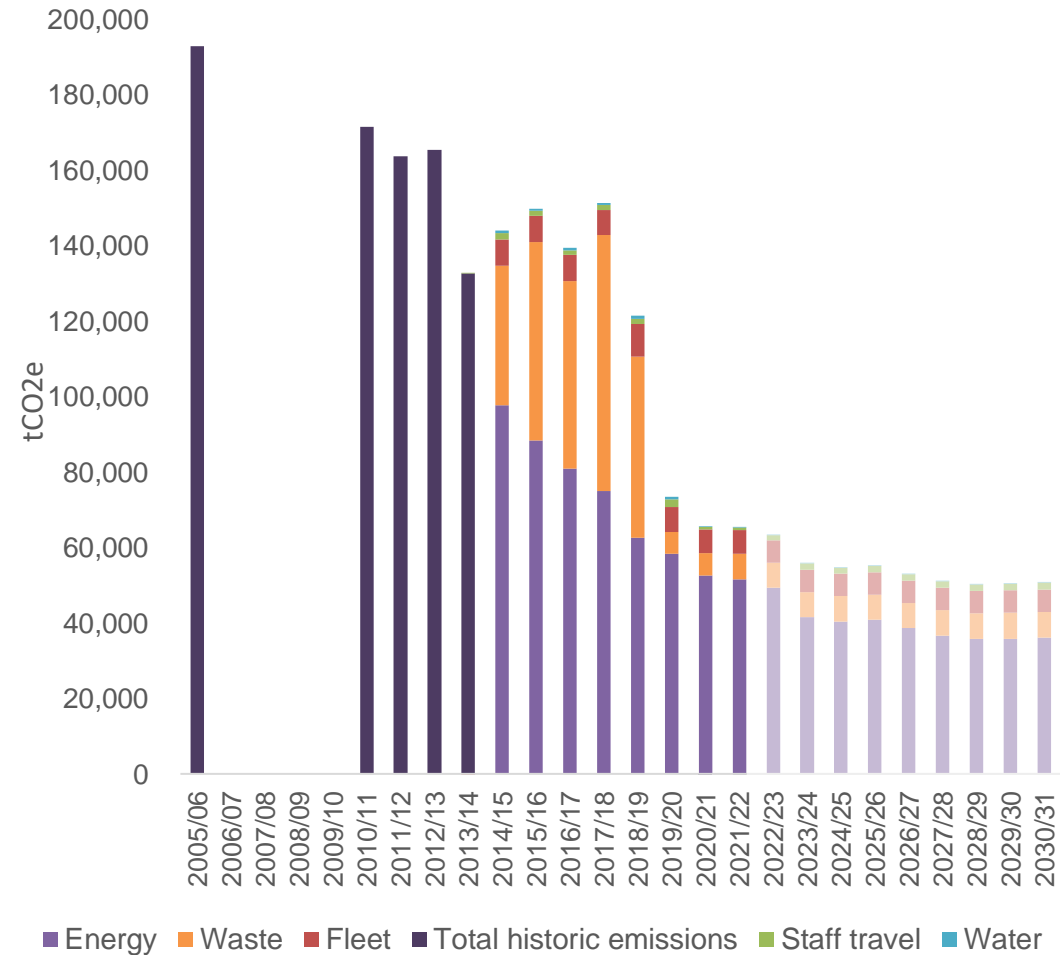
Figure 1: City of Edinburgh Council's carbon footprint: historic emissions and business as usual projections
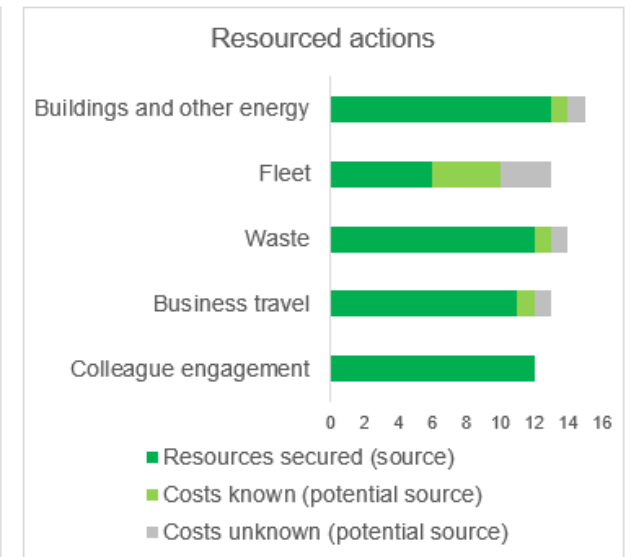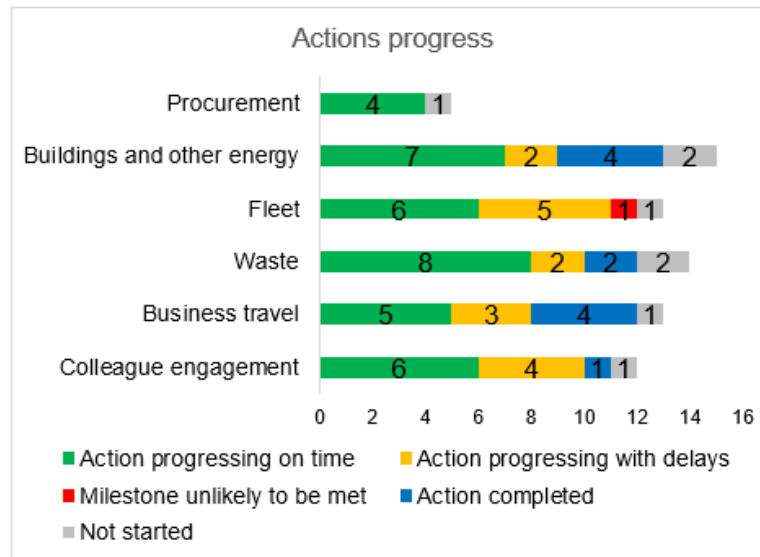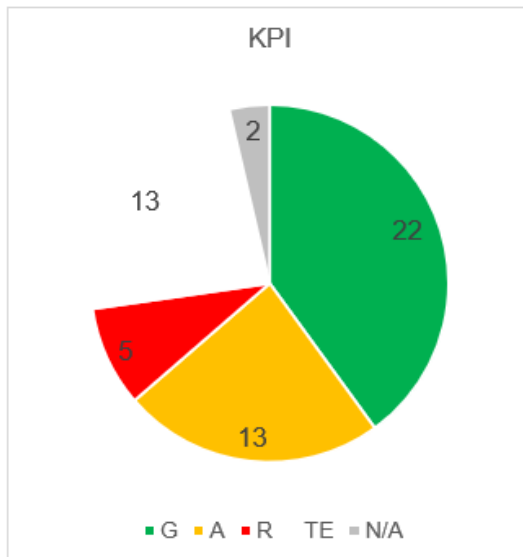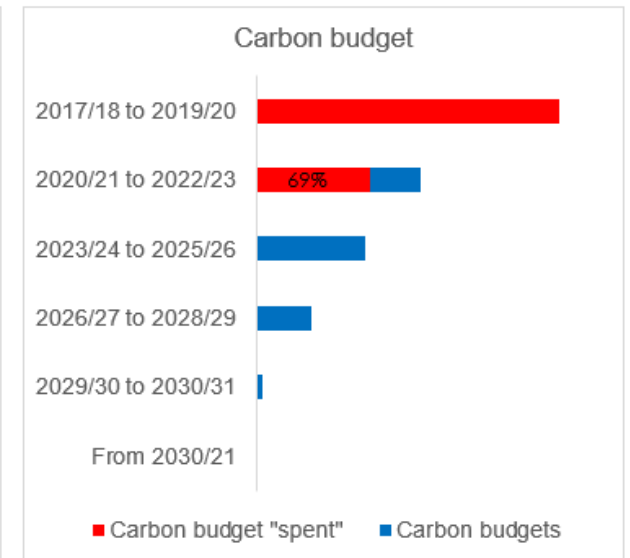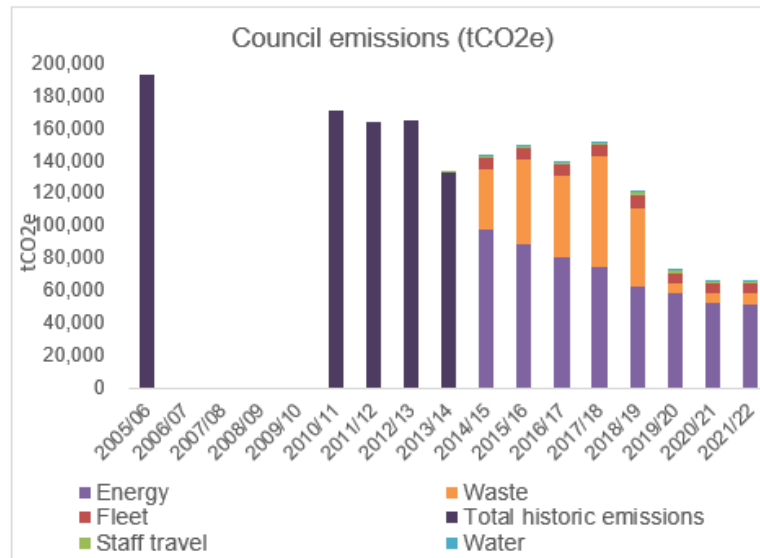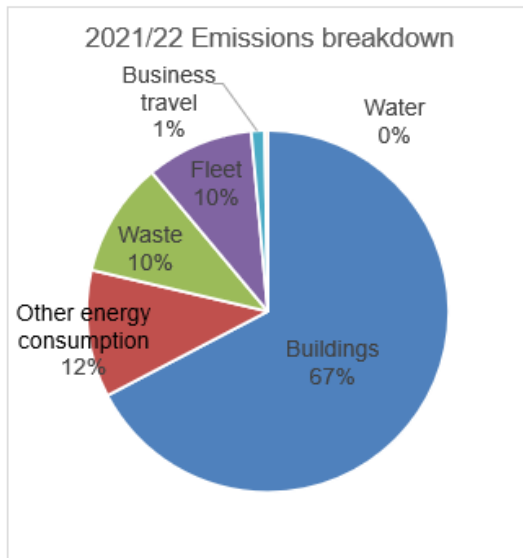
Figure 2: Dashboard of key CERP figures

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Buildings Energy Consumption

Evolution of emissions from buildings

Building energy consumption is the central component of the Council's plan to reach net zero by 2030, representing 67 % of the Council's corporate carbon footprint in 2021/22.

Buildings' emissions have reduced by 26 % between 2016/17 and 2021/22, largely due to the decarbonization of the electricity grid. However, emissions have slightly increased between 2020/21 and 2021/22 (+2 %).

This is mostly due to an increase in electricity consumption (+17 %). In particular:

- Annual consumption in schools has now returned to pre-pandemic levels (-4 % compared to 2019/20)
- Annual consumption in leisure buildings has increased by 31 % but is still 23 % below 2019/20 levels

Gas consumption has been stable compared to the previous year (+1 %). It should be noted that the PPP1 estate has been included in the Council's carbon footprint from 2020/21. Without this addition in the scope, 2021/22 gas consumption would be 6 % below 2019/20 levels.

Currently, the most significant programme underway to reduce emissions from Council buildings is the EnerPHit Tranche 1 Programme - a 5-year (2022/23 to 2027/28) buildings retrofitting programme to retrofit 12 Council operational buildings to an EnerPHit informed approach/standard.
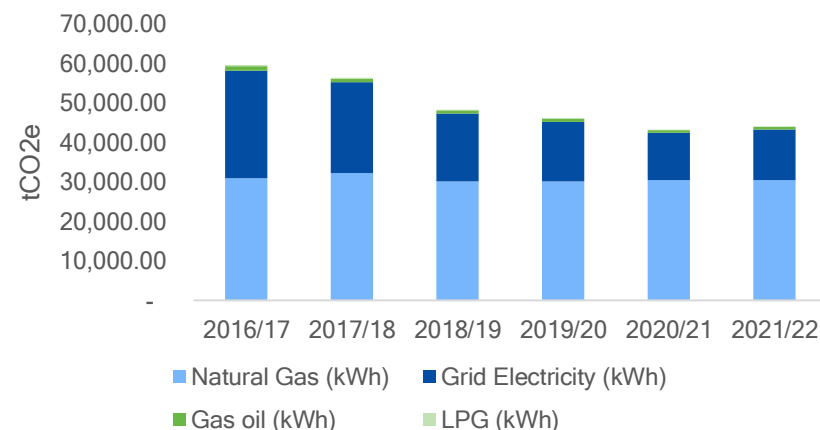
Figure 3: Historic emissions from buildings

A successful bid has been made to the Scottish Government's Green Growth Accelerator which will provide up to £10 million based on a payment in arears funding model and upon the achievement of project outcomes including carbon emissions reductions and green economy opportunities.

A further tranche of sustainable retrofitting works 'Tranche 2' is currently under consideration and is expected to run concurrently with Phase 1 once the proposed buildings have been assessed and funding identified.

Measures will be implemented in the winter of 2022 to deliver immediate energy savings. Key saving measures are the review (and trimming) of time schedules following engagement with sites and service areas and the reduction in heating building temperature set points. Savings will be monitored.

Emissions from Edinburgh Leisure buildings represented 14 % of total buildings emissions in 2021/22. Edinburgh Leisure have started developing a Net zero plan in late 2021 which will include a mapping exercise of all significant existing equipment including their current CO2 emissions, plans for replacement, carbon savings and cost estimates. The initial plan also covers initiatives to reduce emission from waste, fleet and their supply chain.

In 2021/22, three schools have set up an Energy Sparks account (James Gillespie's, St Thomas of Aquin's and Cramond schools). Energy Sparks is a free online energy analysis tool and education programme designed to help schools reduce their energy usage through the analysis of smart meter data.
Using a school's electricity, gas and solar data, Energy Sparks shows pupils and staff how much energy the school is using each day, with suggestions of actions the school community could take to save energy and reduce the school's carbon emissions. Most schools participating with Energy Sparks can expect to achieve energy savings of around 10 % in their first year of engagement, resulting in cost savings of at least £2,400 and 8 tonnes of CO2.

Evolution of Buildings KPIs

- Buildings emissions have remained stable, however they represent the most critical challenge for the Council to achieve net zero emissions. Large emissions cuts are needed year on year to achieve climate targets.
- The installed solar photovoltaic capacity has increased with new panels installed on Waverley Court and Castlebrae High School
- There are currently seven projects being delivered to Passivhaus Standard with LZC Primary Plant, like last year. The percentage increased from 15 % to 18 % because the number of in-flight projects decreased from 40 and 45. This figure will improve as in-flight projects, which predated the requirement, are completed.
- The annual area retrofitted to an EnerPHit informed standard is currently zero but this will increase following approval of the Business Plan at the Policy and Sustainability Committee on 30 August 2022. The planned delivery of the retrofitting works for two first buildings is 2022/23 (Brunstane and Lorne Primary Schools).

Table 1: Buildings KPIs

RAG rating key for the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs):

Target achieved/ exceeded	G	Target almost achieved	A	Target failed	R	Too early to say	TE	Monito-ring only	N/A

KPI	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Target	RAG
Total Buildings emissions (tCO$_{2e}$)	46,214	43,308	44,103	Net 0 by 2030	A
Installed solar PV capacity (MW)	1.458	2.201	2.436	3.201 MW by 2023/24 6.201 MW by 2030 (+4 MW)	G
Percentage of new builds in delivery to PassivHaus standard with associated Low and Zero Carbon (LZC) Primary Plant or equivalent	N/A	15 %	18 %	100 % of conditioned area where Passivhaus is technically appropriate	N/A
Annual total gross internal floor area agreed to undergo low energy retrofit works and conversion to low and zero carbon plant (or equivalent)	N/A	0 m^2	0 m^2	By 04/25: 4,396m2 By 04/26: 8,874m2 By 04/27: 17,097m2 By 04/28: 22,665m2 targeted to be retrofitted to EnerPHit informed standard	TE

Buildings actions

Table 2: Buildings phased emissions reduction plan (Note: all targets and deliverables are subject to approval and funding).

Resources:	Resources secured (source)	***	Costs known (potential source)	**	Costs unknown (potential source)	*				
Actions:	Action progressing on time	G	Action progressing with some delays	A	Milestone behind target	R	Action completed	C	Not started	NS
KPI:	Target achieved or exceeded	G	Target almost achieved	A	Target failed	R	Too early to say	TE	Not applicable	N/A

Phase 1: 2021/22 Actions	Resources	Intermediary milestones	Completion date (MM/YY)	RAG	KPI	2021/22	Target	RAG	Delivery Lead
B1. Enerphit pilots: Identification of 2 key properties of differing types taking them to Enerphit Retrofit Plan stage with associated mechanical, electrical and plumbing work to deploy LZC primary plant. Feasibility will be costed allowing decision to commence full design and delivery subject to funding. The Pilot will develop Enerphit based methodology for building refurbishment and develop knowledge on best value balance between demand reduction & adoption of low carbon heat.	£100K (Former CEEF funds) ***	Completion to feasibility stage by mid-October 2021 for investment decision	10/21	C	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Patrick Brown (Sustainable Development)

Phase 1: 2021/22 Actions	Resources	Intermediary milestones	Completion date (MM/YY)	RAG	KPI	2021/22	Target	RAG	Delivery Lead
B2. Pilot study to include a high-level desk exercise to give an indication of cost across the whole building estate.	Same as B1	Early 2022 report on Tranche 1 feasibilities.	Q1 22	C	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Patrick Brown (Sustainable Development)
B3. In-house staff Passivhaus House Design training and knowledge transfer (included as part of Pilot exercise).	Same as B1	4 colleagues attending Passivhaus Designer training in Nov. 2021 Recruit at least 2 new trainees or apprentices linked to the project	on-going	G	No. of colleagues trained	4	4 by 11/21 10 by 08/23	G	Patrick Brown (Sustainable Development)
B4. Utilise initial funding to initiate first tranche of Enerphit feasibility studies to EnerPHit informed Retrofit Plan stage for 10-12 additional buildings to provide basis for investment decision.	£500K (CEC) ***	Completion to EiRP or Feasibility Study stage equivalent to RIBA Stage 2	03/22	C	No. feasibility studies	12	12	G	Patrick Brown (Sustainable Development)
B5. Commission the full detailed design of 1 or 2 of the initial pilot buildings for selected demand reduction measures (insulation, glazing, air tightness etc). [1]	£500K (CEC) ***	Completion to EnerPHit full detailed design or equivalent to completion of RIBA Stage 4:Technical Design	03/22	A	No. of pilot buildings (full detailed design)	0 *(3 buildings in design: 2 at RIBA Stage 2; 1 at Stage 0; 0 at Stage 4)*	2	A	Patrick Brown (Sustainable Development)

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[1] Enabling the preparation of detailed designs would mean that if a decision was made to progress, works could be brought forward to start in 2022/23.

Phase 1: 2021/22 Actions	Resources	Intermediary milestones	Completion date (MM/YY)	RAG	KPI	2021/22	Target	RAG	Delivery Lead
B6. Seek budget for commencing pilot works of Enerphit based retrofit	Staff time (CEC) ***	Bid to Green Growth Accelerator Fund for 2 pilots + 10 Tranche 1 buildings Signature of GGA grant agreement – 04/22 Report to P&S Committee (08/22) seeking approval to proceed with the EnerPHit Tranche 1 programme for the next 5 years approved w/ addendum Start of feasibility works for the EnerPHit Tranche 2 programme – Summer 2022	07/22	G	Bid application	Successful GGA bid	Funding awarded	G	Alan Chim (Sustainable Development)

Phase 2: by 2025 Actions	Resources	Intermediary milestones if relevant	Completion date (MM/YY)	RAG	KPI	2021/ 22	Target	RAG	Delivery Lead
B7. Develop proposal for enhanced asset management works programme based on Enerphit methodology.	Staff time (CEC) ***	AMW Programme- 2020/21 Status Update' report - F&R Committee - 12 August 2021 Further presentation on EnerPHit to CLT, then to Elected Members - Sept/Oct 2021	No strategy completion date can be advised at this time as it is dependent on budget approval	G	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Alan Chim (Sustainable Development)
B8. Delivery of first Passivhaus new build secondary school (Currie HS) and first Passivhaus primary school (Maybury PS)	Both projects are in advanced pre-construction stages. Both CIP funded ***	Currie HS at RIBA Stage 4. Currently at tender stage activity. Maybury PS at RIBA stage 4 pre-tender activity.	Currie HS target completion last quarter 2024 (delayed from 08/24) Mayberry PS target completion August 2024 (subject to site acquisition from housing developer – delayed from 08/23)	A	% of new builds in delivery to PassivHaus standard with associated Low and Zero Carbon (LZC) Primary Plant or equivalent[1]	18 %[2]	100 % of conditioned area where Passivhaus is technically appropriate	N/A	Patrick Brown (Sustainable Development)
B9. Start construction works on Enerphit Pilot buildings and the first tranche (budget depending).	£60.85m (CEC) + £10m (GGA) + £tbc (external)	2 buildings by 11/24 +3 buildings by 11/25 +4 buildings by 11/26	11/27	NS	# of building delivered to EnerPHit approach	0	up to 12	TE	Patrick Brown (Sustainable Development)

	***	+3 buildings by 11/27 (*subject to approval and funding*)								
B10. Work with stakeholders, funders and supply chain to set the groundwork for a step change in approach to asset management works**.**	Staff time (CEC) ***	N/A	on-going	G	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Sustainable Development
B11. Increase installed Solar Photovoltaic capacity across the Council's operational estate	CEC + SALIX funding available (subject to payback)[3] **	1MW over next 3 years (approx. split year 1 - 250kW, year 2 - 300kW, year 3 – 450kW)	12/30	G	Installed solar PV capacity (MW)	2.436	3.201 MW by 2023/24 6.201 MW by 2030 (+4 MW)		G	Paul Jones (Operational services)

[1] All projects going forward will be delivered to Passivhaus Std with LZC Primary Plant or equivalent as the default position unless there is technical justification to do otherwise (for example, an unheated facility of a vehicle depot shed).

[2] Out of 40 current in-flight projects, 7 are being delivered to Passivhaus Standard with LZC Primary Plant, equating to 15 % of projects. This figure will improve as in-flight projects, which predated the requirement, are completed

[3] PV supported through capital works (new build) with SALIX funding available (subject to payback) to support additional PV on both capital and refurbishment projects

Phase 3 – by 2030 Actions	Resources	Intermediary milestones if relevant	Completion date (MM/YY)	RAG	KPI	2021/22	Target	RAG	Delivery Lead
B12. Report on outcomes from Enerphit Pilot and set 2030 plan and funding requirements. Test delivery of Enerphit based retrofit approach.	Staff time (CEC) ***	Linked to actions B6, B7, B9, B10.	Linked to actions B6, B7, B9, B10.	G	Linked to actions B6, B7, B9, B10.	Linked to actions B6, B7, B9, B10.	Linked to actions B6, B7, B9, B10.	N/A	(Sustainable Development)
B13. Move to delivery of wide scale Enerphit informed basis for building retrofits and scale up in house resource and supply chain for delivery.	£tbc (potential national funding streams tbc in discussion with Operational Services colleagues) *	•By end 2024/25- approx. 4,396m2 •By end 2025/26- approx. 8,874m2 •By end 2026/27- approx. 17,097m2 •By end 2027/28- approx. 22,665m2 of Council buildings are targeted to be retrofitted to an EnerPHit informed standard		NS	Annual total gross internal floor area agreed to undergo low energy retrofit works and conversion to LZC plant (or equivalent)	0 m2	22,665 m2 by 03/28	TE	(Sustainable Development)

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Other energy consumption

Evolution of emissions

This area of the Council's carbon footprint includes a range of energy uses from street lighting, stair lighting, alarms, park and ride, trams, through to traffic signals, as illustrated in Figure 4. It represented 11 % of the total carbon footprint in 2021/22.
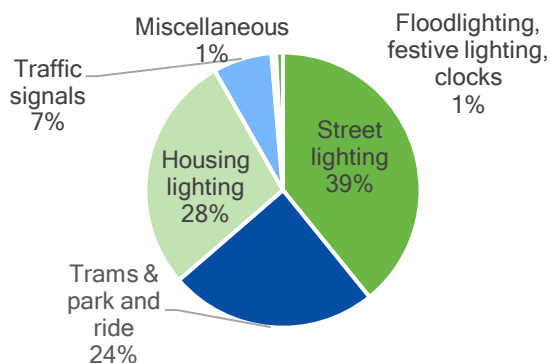
Figure 4: Breakdown of energy consumption, excluding buildings (2021/22)

Emissions have steadily decreased in the past five years (-20 % since 2016/17) thanks to a reduction in consumption (-13 %) coupled with the decarbonisation of the electricity grid. This reduction in consumption is almost entirely due to the reduction in street lighting consumption.

The **city-wide street lighting upgrade project,** completed in December 2021, has reduced street lighting energy consumption by approximately 54 % compared to 2017/18 (more than the anticipated 52 % reduction) and has seen CO_2 emissions reduce by 72 % (thanks to the greening of the

grid: the electricity emission factor has decreased by 40 % during the same period). The City of Edinburgh Council has also avoided energy consumption costs of almost £3.8m to the end of March 2022. This project has won the prestigious national "Energy Project of the Year – Public" award at the Energy Awards 2022.

Figure 5: Historic emissions from the "other energy consumption" category

Emissions from **traffic signals** are slowly decreasing too (-18 %). Additional resources have been allocated in the City of Edinburgh Council's budget for financial year 2022/23 for traffic signal infrastructure improvements, over and above the work already planned for this year. A one-off £250k investment will be used to upgrade twelve sites which will provide better pedestrian usability and improved safety. The works will also upgrade the signal optics from tungsten halogen HI optics to LED signals, which will greatly reduce energy consumption and carbon emissions. Works are due to commence in October, with all sites completed by April 2023.

Other energy consumption - actions

Table 3: Other energy consumption – planned interventions & KPIs

Resources:	Resources secured (source)	***	Costs known (potential source)	**	Costs unknown (potential source)	*				
Actions:	Action progressing on time	G	Action progressing with some delays	A	Milestone behind target	R	Action completed	C	Not started	NS
KPI:	Target achieved or exceeded	G	Target almost achieved	A	Target failed or unlikely to be met	R	Too early to say	TE	Not applicable	N/A

Actions	Resources	Completion date (MM/YY)	RAG	KPI	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Target	RAG	Delivery Lead
Street lighting LED replacement programme	£24.5 m (over 3 years)	12/21	C	Street lighting electricity consumption (MWh)	23.064 MWh	18.556 MWh	12.624 MWh	13.085 MWh by 2022/23[2]	G	Alan Simpson
Replacement of 254 incandescent traffic light installations with LED	£6.5m (estimate)	12/24	G	Number of sites with Tungsten Halogen Lamps	N/A	254 sites	221 sites	243 sites by 03/22 0 site by 03/31	G	Mark Love
				Traffic signal electricity consumption (kWh)	2,250,838 kWh	2,227,693 kWh	2,226,456 kWh	Decrease	G	

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[2] Based on an estimated 52 % reduction in electricity consumption compared to 2017/18 figures

Fleet

Evolution of Fleet emissions

The evolution of historic fleet emissions is shown on Figure 6. Fleet emissions have remained stable compared to last year (+0.4% increase in overall emissions) and have only decreased by 11% compared to 2014/15.

During 2020/21, there was an 8% drop in diesel and gasoil consumption with most trucks delivering essential service only during lockdowns. Diesel and gasoil consumption has increased in 2021/22 with the service recovering to normal activity but remains 5% below pre-pandemic levels.

Social distancing requirements have led to an increased use of hire cars (mainly petrol cars) in 2020/21. Petrol consumption in 2021/22 is almost three times higher than pre-pandemic levels, but has dropped by 20% compared to 2020/21, and is anticipated to drop again in 2022/23 with additional hire vehicles progressively removed from the fleet.

Note emissions from electric vehicles are currently captured under the Buildings category, with the total electricity consumption of the buildings equipped with chargers covering their use.

Future reductions will come from the continued replacement of vehicles with alternatively powered alternatives. The main barriers to fully decarbonising the Council fleet include:

- The higher upfront cost of purchasing or hiring low carbon vehicles and the additional cost of installing charging infrastructure. Charging infrastructure has been expanded but generally using external funding, the availability of which is generally reducing.

- Market availability: None of the current Council hire vehicles are electric and works need to be done to ensure low-carbon vehicles can be hired where available. Lead times are also increasing due to the impact of the pandemic and the Ukraine war.
- The financial viability depends on the use and the type of vehicles, and some heavy vehicles and specialist equipment do not currently have low-carbon alternatives available. However, this could rapidly evolve, and it is anticipated that projected cost reductions will substantially improve affordability in all market segments over the next 10 years.
- A lack of capacity within Fleet Services to focus on data analysis, funding and budget management, procurement, project management, reporting and asset management of the charger fleet. Additional funding is being sought to address this capacity gap.
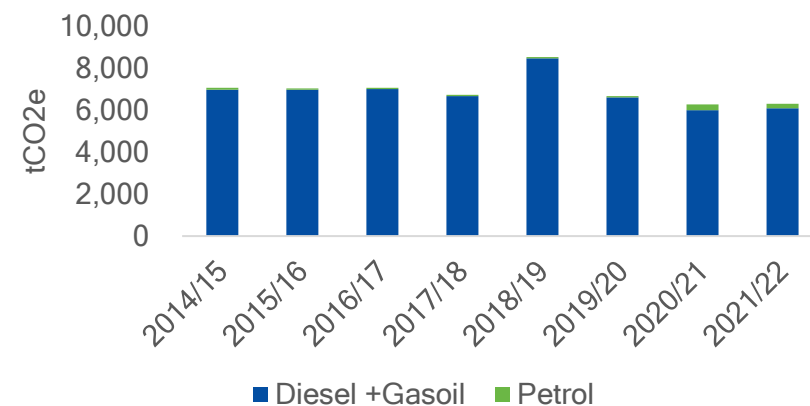
Figure 6: Historic fleet emissions

Evolution of Fleet KPIs

- Fleet emissions have remained stable compared to last year (+0.4 %) as explained above but should decrease going forwards.
- The aim to electrify 100 % of the cars fleet by December 2021 has not been achieved yet and the decarbonisation of the vans fleet is progressing slowly, but work is on-going to accelerate the replacement of those. External support has been procured and is currently scoping the Council's entire fleet to provide clearer indications about the capital required to replace vehicles as well as to upgrade the charging infrastructure. Outcomes of this study are due beginning of December 2022. The Fleet department is now aiming to have fully electrified the car fleet by June 2024 (internal + hire vehicles).
- This external support will also offer procurement assistance and a new procurement framework for vehicles should now offer a more straight-forward route to market.
- The number of EV chargers installed has more than doubled in the last year mainly thanks to Transport Scotland's funding (£2.2 million) and Edinburgh Council £250k budget allocation in 2021/22.
- 5 new electric bin lorries will be procured in November 2022. They are fully funded by Zero Waste Scotland.
- It is currently not possible to accurately monitor the percentage of small equipment (e.g. chainsaws, lawn mowers) that is electric but steps are being taken to register these items on the fleet management system to be able to report on this in the future.

Table 4: Fleet KPIs

RAG rating key for the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs):

Target achieved/ exceeded	G	Target almost achieved	A	Target failed	R	Too early to say	TE	Not appli-cable	N/A

KPI	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Latest data*	Target	RAG
Total fleet emissions (tCO2e)	6,671	6,267	6,290	-	Net 0 by 2030	A
% of EV in the cars fleet (internal fleet)	N/A	65 %	71 %	61 %	100 % by 12/2021	R
% of EV in the total cars fleet (internal + hire fleet)	N/A	38 %	41 %	56 %	100 % by 12/2021	R
% of EV in the vans fleet (internal)	N/A	20 %	20 %	20 %	100 % by 12/2023	R
% of EV in the total vans fleet (internal + hire fleet)	N/A	13 %	13 %	9 %	100 % by 12/2023	R
No. of CEC Fleet chargers installed	N/A	86	203	-	136 by 04/2022	G
No. of CEC Fleet chargers which are publicly accessible	N/A	45	109	-	50	G
No. of alternatively powered HGV	0	1	1	-	6 by 04/2023	TE
% of electric small equipment	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	50 %	TE

* Data from 22/09/22. Figures are not directly comparable with previous ones due to new calculation methodology from Sept 22.

Fleet actions

Table 5: Fleet phased emissions reduction plan

Resources:	Resources secured (source)	***	Costs known (potential source)	**	Costs unknown (potential source)	*				
Actions:	Action progressing on time	G	Action progressing with some delays	A	Milestone behind target	R	Action completed	C	Not started	NS
KPI:	Target achieved or exceeded	G	Target almost achieved	A	Target failed or unlikely to be met	R	Too early to say	TE	Not applicable	N/A

Phase 1 – 21/22 Action ★ : New action	Resour-ces	Intermediary milestones	Completion date	RAG	KPI / Target	2021/22	Target	RAG	Delivery Lead
F1. Complete 100 % electrification of car fleet.	£0.33m[3] (CEC) + £0.22m (SG funding) + Further resources required[4] **	Follow evolution of Scot. Govt's guidelines to reduce the number of extra vehicles in the fleet to meet social distancing req's – ongoing Work with Procurement to explore options for hire vehicles to ensure low-carbon vehicles can	12/21 – *now aiming for 06/24*	R	% EV (total cars)	71 % - internal fleet/ 41 % - incl. hire fleet[5]	100% by 12/21	R	Scott Millar

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[3] 32 EV cars – Fleet Renewal Programme – F&R Committee – March 2020

[4] "Investment will be funded from savings made through the Council's fleet review and supplemented by third party grants for EV and infrastructure"– Fleet Renewal Programme – 03/2020. A clearer indication of resources required will be available in the study due by 12/2022 – cf Action F6

[5] Note that social distancing requirements until mid of 2022 have led to an increased use of hire cars (mainly petrol cars) and fossil fuel cars have been retained. Extra fossil fuel cars have been gradually removed from the fleet (from 115 cars in April 2022 to 14 cars in September 2022), which increased the percentage of electric vehicles in the total fleet. On the contrary, the number of hire vans has increased from 162 to 326 vehicles in September 2022, which decreased the overall van KPI.

Phase 1 – 21/22 Action ★ : New action	Resour-ces	Intermediary milestones	Completion date	RAG	KPI / Target	2021/22	Target	RAG	Delivery Lead
		be hired where relevant – by 12/22 Undertake replacement of all remaining petrol or diesel cars – by 06/24		R				R	
F2. Commit to 100 % electrification of van fleet and implement a strategy for the charging of vans for mobile workers.	Staff time (CEC) **	Working group with HR & trade unions established - 03/22 Approve policy for use of telematics – 03/23 All new vehicles to have telematics as standard. Roll out telematics across remainder of the fleet – 06/23 Review vehicle telemetry and charger data flows to help determine the adequate strategy– 12/23 (subject to capacity)	12/23	A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Karen Reeves
F3. Work with city partners to explore the potential for alternative fuels and scope the feasibility and cost of a joint approach to electric and/or hydrogen solutions for heavy fleet	Pilot costs met by Lothian Buses & suppliers ***	Work on-going to trial H2 vehicles with Lothian Buses Work with other cities to inform feasibility of alternative fuel use	12/22	G	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Hannah Ross / Gareth Barwell / Daisy Naraya-nan
F4. Work with EST to develop and implement initial route optimisation	TBC *	Establish a training programme with L&D by 11/22	*Timeline to be established*	A	TBC	TBC	TBC	N/A	Scott Millar

Phase 1 – 21/22 Action ★ : New action	Resour-ces	Intermediary milestones	Completion date	RAG	KPI / Target	2021/22	Target	RAG	Delivery Lead
strategies, including fuel efficiency drivers' training									
F5. Work with public sector partners to develop a city-wide network of EV charge points/depots to service public sector fleet, to be made available on Chargeplace Scotland for members of the public to use out-of-hours, beginning with 50 additional chargers initially, with 20 % being rapid chargers	£250k (CEC) Switched on Towns & Cities (£2.2m) ***	PO for an initial phase of chargers at Bankhead depot 1x150 kW rapid charger, 2x dual 7 kW chargers, 1x50 kW rapid charger – by Nov-21	Installation of 6 new charge points by 04/22	G	# of CEC Fleet chargers installed # publicly accessible	86 45	136 chargers by 04/22	G	Scott Millar
★ **F12.** Review the potential electrical impact on depots required to support the transition to an electric Council fleet.	Staff time (CEC) ***	High level review of feasibility, costs and any time constraints to implementation – by 12/22	12/22	G	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Paul Jones

Phase 2 – by 2025 Action ★ : New action	Resources	Intermediary milestones	Completion date (MM/YY)	RAG	KPI / Target	2021/22	Target	RAG	Delivery Lead
F6. Develop a fleet optimisation strategy	£25k for study + Staff time (CEC) ***	Fleet optimisation report produced by EST – 06/21 Detailed study on capital costs required to replace vehicles + charging infrastructure – 12/22 Committee report – options to transition the fleet & associated costs (F&R)- Q1/23	Q1 2023	G	Fleet optimisa-tion strategy	On-going study	Strategy developed	TE	Scott Millar
F7. Begin the roll out of alternatively powered van fleet	£0.18m (CEC) + £0.27m (SG funding)[6] + Further resources required[7] **	Start of procurement exercise – now started Report to F&R Committee to approve funding – 04/23 Out to tender – 06/23 Consensus meetings – from 07/23 Contract award & order placed – 09/23	12/23 – *now aiming for 06/24*	A	% EV (total vans)	20 % - internal fleet, 13 % - incl. hire fleet	100 %	R	Scott Millar
F8. Begin the roll out of alternatively powered heavy vehicle fleet	£2.5m for 5 e-RCV (ZWS) + further resources required for the rest of the fleet[8] *	Bid for 5 electric RCVs submitted – 07/21 Order placed for 5 e-RCVs – 11/22	On-going	G	# of alternati-vely powered HGV	1	6 by 04/23	G	Gareth Barwell

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[6] 40 electric vans – Fleet Renewal Programme – F&R Committee – March 2020

[7] Investment will be funded from savings made through the Council's fleet review and supplemented by third party grants for EV and infrastructure – Fleet Renewal Programme – F&R Committee – March 20. A clearer indication of further resources required will be available in the study by Dec. 2022 – cf action F6

[8] This only covers 5 electric Refuse Collection Vehicles. Costs involved to transition the full heavy fleet are currently unknown but current prices indicate that the cost of an electric RCV is currently three times the cost of a diesel counterpart. A clearer indication of further resources required will be available in the study by Dec. 2022 – cf action F6

Phase 2 – by 2025 Action ★ : New action	Resources	Intermediary milestones	Completion date (MM/YY)	RAG	KPI / Target	2021/22	Target	RAG	Delivery Lead
★ **F13.** Implement the Flexiroute Programme which will allow route optimisation, real time management, improved logistics, vehicle management and will enable the Passenger Operations Service to move into Mobility Hubs.	£153k (SG funding) + £875k (CEC) ***	Kick off implementation of new IT system – 07/22 Organisational Review – 09/22 Internal Transport Provision onto new platform – 04/23 Implementation of Internal transport scheduling – 08/23 Roll out Strategic Commissioning Plan – external provision – 12/23 Implementation of External Transport plan – 04/24	04/24	A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Frank Henderson

Phase 3 – by 2030									
Action ★ : New action	**Resources**	**Intermediary milestones**	**Completion date (MM/YY)**	**RAG**	**KPI / Target**	**2021/22**	**Target**	**RAG**	**Delivery Lead**
F9. Commit to replace equipment such as lawnmowers and chainsaws with non-fossil fuel alternatives when appropriate	50 % increase on standard cost **	Successful trials with Parks teams – Q1 2022 Procurement expected to move forward in 2023. Register small equipment on the fleet management system to monitor progress against KPI – by Summer 2023	03/25	G	% of electric small equipment	N/A	50 % of equipment electric	TE	Scott Millar
F10. Secure external funding to transition the remaining fleet	£TBC *	Working with TS and EST for potential future funding opportunities	on-going	A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TE	Karen Reeves
F11. Investigate opportunities for utilising fleet as part of broader approaches to Mobility as a Service (MaaS) within 20 min neighbourhood approach	Staff time (CEC) ***	Review contract to expand the network of city car club vehicles accessible to colleagues and vehicle locations by 12/24	2030	NS	N/A	N/A	N/A	TE	Karen Reeves

Waste

Evolution of waste emissions

Total tonnages collected by the Council have increased by 3 % in 2021/22 compared to the previous year, or 5 % compared to pre-pandemic levels. This increase can be explained by the impact of Covid lockdowns resulting in people spending more time and eating more meals at home. Schools and other public buildings such as libraries were closed during lockdowns in 2020 which can explain lower levels in 2020/21 compared to 2021/22. The lockdowns were also an opportunity for residents to do a 'clear out' in their homes which generated a lot of waste in the past two years. It is envisioned a peak has been reached in 2021/22 with tonnages likely to decrease next year.

The evolution of historic waste emissions is shown on Figure 7. Landfilled waste tonnages in 2021/22 represented less than 3 % of total waste tonnages but were responsible for around 40 % of total waste emissions.

Non-recyclable waste is normally sent to the Millerhill Energy from Waste (EFW) plant. Under the contract, the plant operator must first attempt to temporarily divert waste to an alternative EFW plant during the annual plant shutdown, and as a last resort (i.e. when other EFW plants do not have the capacity to accept the additional tonnages), to landfill.

While still well below 2018/19 levels, waste emissions increased by 9 % over last year. This is primarily due to the fact that landfill tonnages (although a tiny fraction of total tonnages) have doubled from last year as a result of a longer plant shutdown.

The new Viridor EFW facility opened in Dunbar in 2021, with potentially more opportunities to temporarily divert waste to that site in the future during shutdowns (subject to capacity).
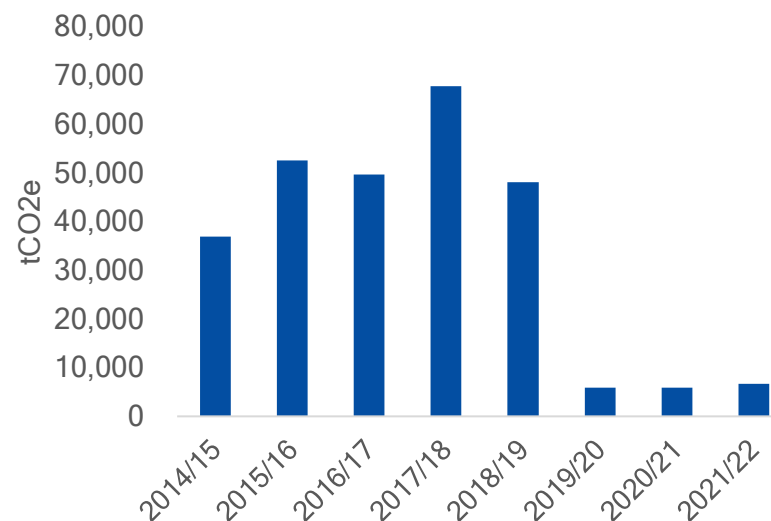
Figure 7: Historic Waste emissions

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Evolution of waste KPIs

- Waste emissions have increased compared to last year as explained above but should decrease again going forwards.
- Total waste tonnages have also increased as explained above, and further efforts will need to focus on waste minimisation at source. It is envisioned a peak has been reached in 2021/22 with tonnages likely to decrease next year. Initial figures for the beginning of 2022/23 already indicated that tonnages were lower than the same period last year.
- Recycling rate exceeded the 41 % target set for 2021/22, and is expected to continue to increase thanks to the roll out of the Communal Bin Review project. A new target of 45 % has been set for 2022/23. A modelling work will be undertaken before the end of the financial year 2022/23 by Eunomia on behalf of Zero Waste Scotland. This study will analyse the impact of the future Deposit Return Scheme which will be introduced in Autumn 2023 and how waste services could change to adapt to this. The study with model the impact on kerbside collection first. It is anticipated the Council recycling rate will reduce as drinks containers will be collected separately through the DRS, and outcomes of the modelling work will inform the development of a new longer-term target.
- Total food waste tonnages have slightly decreased compared to last year, but are still higher than 2019/20 figures, and current food waste recycling campaigns should help increasing this figure further.

Table 6: Summary of key KPIs for Waste

Key for the RAG rating of the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs):

Target achieved or exceeded	G	Target almost achieved	A	Target failed	R	Too early to say	TE

KPI	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Target	RAG
Total waste emissions (tCO2e)	5,843	5,949	6,724	Net 0 by 2030	A
Total waste tonnages collected	205,209	209,878	215,725	decrease	R
Percentage of waste recycled	41.10 %	39.60 %	42.70 %	41 % by 2021/22 45 % by 2022/23	G
Total food waste tonnages collected	9,716	10,966	10,489	increase	A

Waste actions

Table 7: Waste - phased emission reduction plan

Resources:	Resources secured (source)	***	Costs known (potential source)	**	Costs unknown (potential source)	*			
Actions:	Action progressing on time	G	Action progressing with some delays	A	Milestone behind target	R	Action completed	C	Not started	NS
KPI:	Target achieved or exceeded	G	Target almost achieved	A	Target failed	R	Too early to say	TE	Not applicable	N/A

Phase 1 – 21/23 Actions ★ : New action	Resources	Intermediary milestones	Completion date (MM/YY)	RAG	KPI	2021/22	Target	RAG	Delivery Lead
W1. Provide additional communal re-cycling bins for high-density properties over the next two years to deliver an increase in communal re-cycling bins across the city	£7.4M (total cost): £2.5M (CEC) + £4.9M (ZWS) + remaining (CEC) ***	Funding application submitted to ZWS – 07/21 (successful) CBR project updates – T&E Committee – 10/22	06/23 (delayed to Q3 2023)	A	% of waste recycled	42.7 %	41 % by 2021/22	G	Andy Williams
		Phase 1 – Road works for installation of metal fences finalised 03/22. Roll out of new/refurbished bins on street completed 08/22.			Recycling, glass and food waste capacity per resident per week before and after the project is delivered (Liter)	Phase 1: 60 L (before) >150 L (after)	increase	G	
		Phase 2 – Implementation Autumn 2022.							
		Phase 3 (depending on TRO) – Planned to start Q1 2023			Non-recyclable waste capacity per resident per week before and	Phase 1: 236 L (before)	Decrease	G	

Phase 1 – 21/23 Actions ★ : New action	Resources	Intermediary milestones	Completion date (MM/YY)	RAG	KPI	2021/22	Target	RAG	Delivery Lead
					after the project is delivered (Liter)	>150 L (after)			
		Phase 4 (depending on TRO) – Estimated implementation Q2/Q3 2023 Phase A - On-going implementation throughout 2022/23			Number of locations with fully integrated waste and recycling facilities before and after the project is delivered.	Phase 1: 32 (before) 360 (after)	increase	G	
					Number of locations with only non-recyclable waste bins before and after the project is delivered.	Phase 1: 235 (before) 0 (after)	Decrease	G	
W2. Implement routing changes for kerb-side food waste collection to support reduction of the fleet by two vehicles	Staff time (CEC) ***	Project complete	04/21	C	No. of waste collection vehicles	-5	-2	G	Andy Williams
★ **W12.** On-going route optimisation to ensure routes are efficient and provide extra capacity	Staff time (CEC) ***	Work on kerbside routes – to go live end of 2022	On-going	G	RCVs annual fuel consumption (thousand liters)	860	decrease	G	Andy Williams

Phase 1 – 21/23 Actions ★ : New action	Resources	Intermediary milestones	Completion date (MM/YY)	RAG	KPI	2021/22	Target	RAG	Delivery Lead
W3. Deliver awareness raising campaigns to encourage citizens to reduce, re-use and recycle	£90k for 2021/22 £86k for 2022/23 (CEC - Change-works contract) + Staff time (CEC) ***	Food waste social media campaign -07/21 to 03/22 (to be renewed in 2022/23) Door-to-door engagement – 08/21 Festive waste awareness raising campaign – 12/21 Recycling videos/film launched – 03/22 Schools Waste education activities – by 03/23 Fly-tipping engagement events – by 03/23 Waste campaigns with focus on waste reduction and reuse – by 03/23	On-going	G	Increase in food waste weight presented for recycling in areas targeted by Changeworks campaign (Carrick Knowe & Gilmerton areas)	+57 %	+10 %	G	Andy Williams
					No. of schools engaged	N/A	Min 10		
					No. of residents engaged during fly-tipping events	N/A	N/A		
W4. Improve the recycling infrastructure in schools and explore options to enhance facilities management capacity to divert further waste towards recycling	£100k ***	Business Case developed – 02/22 Update on approach and progress – P&S Committee – 06/22	12/22	C	% of educational settings with recycling in place	100 % *(as of June 22)*	100 % (circa 150)	G	Mark Stenhouse
★ **W13.** Undertake a waste composition analysis to inform future	£30k TBC (majority funded by ZWS) ***	Start of the analysis – Q4/22	03/23	NS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Andy Williams

Phase 1 – 21/23 Actions ★ : New action	Resources	Intermediary milestones	Completion date (MM/YY)	RAG	KPI	2021/22	Target	RAG	Delivery Lead
waste services priorities									

Phase 2 – by 2024/25 Actions ★ : New action	Resources	Intermediary milestones	Completion date (MM/YY)	RAG	KPI	2021/22	Target	RAG	Delivery Lead
W5. Work with the third sector and Scottish Government to explore incentivisation models for increasing re-use and recycling of bulk items.	£tbc (CEC/ external funding) *	Bulky waste refurbishment pilot project at Bankhead depot with Edinburgh Furniture Initiative – Sept. 2022 onwards	03/23	G	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Andy Williams
W6. Improve the city's domestic recycling infrastructure through expanded household waste recycling facilities and capacity, and the use of smart technology such as QR codes, and smart phone apps, subject to successful bids to the Scottish Government Recycling Infrastructure Fund.	£106.5k routesmart devices + £55k for other technology (ZWS funding) ***	Application submitted - 07/21 Roll out of 30 routesmart devices and 11,000 sensors by 31/12/2022	12/25	G	% route completion	N/A	N/A	N/A	Karen Reeves
W7. Begin the implementation of the City Operations Centre by investing in Internet of Things (IoT) bin sensors to monitor communal waste and recycling and litter bins and a new CCTV system to help us to manage the city on a more proactive basis**.**	1M for 11,000 bin sensors: £305k (ERDF) + CEC + other funding streams - £1.78M for CCTV (£1.068M CEC + £0.712M ERDF) **	Lab testing of bin sensors – 02/22 In-field testing of bin sensors – 07/22 Roll out of bin sensors – TBC (currently delayed) - Transition to Digital Video Management System for the entire CCTV network – Q2 2022	06/23 - 02/23	G	Number of datasets opened for innovation - % of full bin alerts responded to within 24-48 hrs - % of fire alerts responded to within 15 mins. -	N/A - N/A - N/A -	5 by 2023 - increase - increase -	N/A	Karin Hill

Phase 2 – by 2024/25 Actions ★ : New action	Resources	Intermediary milestones	Completion date (MM/YY)	RAG	KPI	2021/22	Target	RAG	Delivery Lead
					% of vandalism alerts (I.e. bins being tipped over) responded to within 24 hrs	N/A	increase		
W8. Review dry mixed recycling contract specifications at point of expiry to identify opportunities for requiring contractors to extract more value from materials.	£100k Year 1 + £100k Year 2 (CEC) ***	Engagement with contractor leading to additional materials (pots, tubs and plastic trays) now included in the recycling contracts	12/25	G	% of waste recycled	42.7 %	41 % by 2021/22	G	Andy Williams
W9. Finalise proposals for the opening of a fourth HWRC at Braehead to manage increased waste resulting from the significant housing developments in the West of the City.	Staff time (CEC) ***	Re-assessment of estimated capital and on-going operational costs linked with a 4th HWRC- 04/22 Outline business case developed by 03/23	03/23 at the latest	G	No. of recycling centres	3	4	TE	Andy Williams
★ **W14.** Progress with the construction of the Millerhill Energy from Waste plant heat offtake unit to provide heat to the Midlothian Energy Heat Network, in collaboration with Scottish Government, Vattenfall, Midlothian Council, FCC Environment and Shawfair LLP	£5.2m (CEC) – subject to Full Council approval and final design & build costs ***	Sign-off of Heat Offtake Agreement – 10/22 Approval of Contractors Change notice – by 02/23 Start of infrastructure construction – expected by end of 2022 Delivery of heat to homes – by 2024	12/24	G	MWh of electricity and heat generated through the incineration of waste collected by CEC (TBC subject to data availability)	72,419 MWh for electricity	N/A (monitoring only)	N/A	Andy Williams

Phase 3 – by 2030 Actions ★ : New action	Resources	Intermediary milestones	Completion date (MM/YY)	RAG	KPI	2021/22	Target	RAG	Delivery Lead
W10. Investigate the potential for a joint authority Materials Recovery Facility to extract more value from materials	Staff time (CEC) ***	Discussions with Midlothian, Borders and West Lothian Councils + engagement with the sector - on-going	Decision to go for procurement – 03/23	A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Andy Williams
W11. Review the impact of the Extended Producer Responsibility and Deposit Return Scheme on the city's domestic waste service requirements and bring forward service redesign proposals which ensure that at least 50 % of any savings are re-invested in further actions to reduce the Council's emissions	Staff time (CEC) ***	Consultancy support (modelling work) by Eunomia on behalf of ZWS to analyse the impact of the future DRS on waste services– by 03/23. 08/24: Review impact of DRS (after 1 year of DRS implementation – subject to any DRS delays) 12/24: Review impact of EPR Q1-25: Bring forward service design proposals (subject to any EPR delays)	03/25	NS	% of savings reinvested	N/A	50 %	TE	Andy Williams

Business travel

Evolution of business travel emissions

Business travel emissions represented around 1 % of total Council emissions. They do not include emissions from employees commuting from home to work.

Business travel emissions have increased by 28 % compared to last financial year but remain well below pre-pandemic levels (-60 % compared to 2019/20). This is mainly due to a 57 % increase in emissions from taxis, which again are still well below pre-pandemic level.

Grey fleet mileage has increased by 10 % compared to 2020/21 and rail and flights emissions have increased more than fourfold. Emissions from air travel (which are monitored since 2019/20) amounted to 12 tCO2e, down from 123 tCO2e pre-pandemic. Half of the air travel emissions come from domestic flights.

The recruitment of a new Sustainable Travel officer in 2021 as well as the publication of the new Sustainable Colleague Travel Plan will ensure these emissions are kept as low as possible while colleagues progressively return to offices.
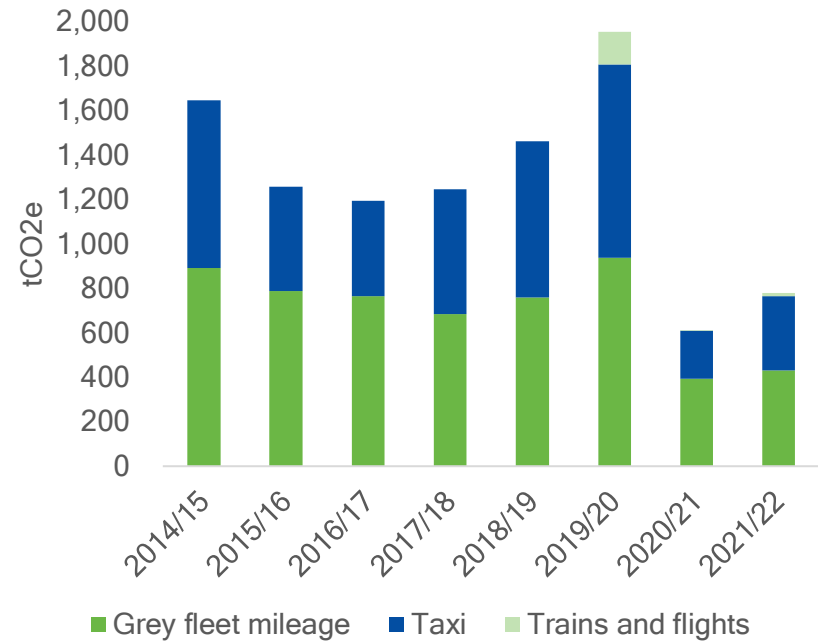
Figure 8: Historic business travel emissions

Evolution of business travel KPIs

- Business travel emissions have increased compared to last year as explained above but are still well below pre-pandemic levels and represent only 1 % of the Council's overall carbon footprint
- Emissions from air travel (which are monitored since 2019/20) amounted to 12 tCO2e, down from 123 tCO2e pre-pandemic. The revised Business Travel & Accommodation Guidance, which does not allow for air travel when a direct rail connection is available, should help keep these emissions as low as possible.
- Emissions from taxis have increased by 57 %, and grey fleet mileage by 10 % compared to 2020/21. They remain well below pre-pandemic levels.
- There has been a 36 % increase in bicycle mileage claimed compared to last year. In 2022, the Council increased the bike mileage rate from 25p to 45 p/mile to match the car mileage rate to incentivize low-carbon business travel.
- The uptake of the cycle to work scheme is increasing, and new electric pool bikes are also now available at Waverley Court.
- An e-cargo bike pilot is progressing with partners identified but faces some delays due to insurance issues. Once these are resolved, eight park rangers in the Pentland Hills will receive a training and pilot the cargo bikes during six to eight weeks (subject to availability of bikes).

Table 8: Summary of key KPIs for Business Travel

RAG rating key for the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs):

Target achieved or exceeded	G	Target almost achieved	A	Target failed	R	Too early to say		TE

KPI	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Target	RAG
Total business travel emissions (tCO2e)	1,956	612	781	Net 0 by 2030	G
Air travel emissions (tCO2e)	123	2	12	decrease	G
Taxi travel emissions (tCO2e)	870	213	335	decrease	A
Grey fleet mileage claims (million km)	4.7	2.3	2.5	decrease	G
Staff bike mileage claimed	21,852	9,984	13,556	increase	G
Uptake of Cycle to Work scheme	N/A	408	410	increase	G
Number of colleagues receiving e-cargo bike trainings	0	0	0	5	A

Business travel actions

Table 9: Business travel - phased emission reduction plan

Resources:	Resources secured (source)	***	Costs known (potential source)	**	Costs unknown (potential source)	*				
Actions:	Action progressing on time	G	Action progressing with some delays	A	Milestone behind target	R	Action completed	C	Not started	NS
KPI:	Target achieved or exceeded	G	Target almost achieved	A	Target failed	R	Too early to say	TE	Not applicable	N/A

Phase 1 – 21/22 Actions ★ : New action	Resources	Intermediary milestones	Completion date (MM/YY)	RAG	KPI	2021/22	Target	RAG	Delivery Lead
T1. Review Council business travel policies, procedures & guidance to ensure they are centred around a sustainable travel hierarchy that takes account of employees' operational base location and incentivises to consider the most sustainable mode of transport first.	Staff time (CEC) ***	Review of current content, benchmarking and developed proposals by 03/22 New guidance approved by CLT – 09/22	06/22	C	Revised business travel guidance published	Guidance approved	Guidance published on the Orb	A	Katy Miller
T2. Re-establish Transport Allocation Panels to support citizens' needs and reduce miles travelled by private car and taxi in connection with service delivery	Staff time (CEC) ***	C&F TAP meetings in place	On-going	C	Business travel emissions – taxis	335 tCO2e (870 tCO2e in 2019/20)	decrease	A	Crawford McGhie
T3. Finalise a Sustainable Colleague Travel Plan and create a new	£50K (P4A SCSP) ***	Recruitment of Travel Plan Officer – 09/21 Establishment	03/22	A	Staff bike mileage claimed	13,556 miles	Increase	G	Sustainability team with support from HR

Phase 1 – 21/22 Actions ★ : New action	Resources	Intermediary milestones	Completion date (MM/YY)	RAG	KPI	2021/22	Target	RAG	Delivery Lead
corporate Travel Plan and Research/Monitoring Officer post, funded by Paths for All through the Smarter Choices, Smarter Places programme, to oversee its implementation and monitoring and explore additional grants to support improvement of active travel facilities at council sites.		of a cross service travel working group – 10/22 Publication of Sustainable Colleague Travel Plan - delayed to Q1 2023							
T4. **Deliver a colleague engagement programme** to raise awareness of new travel plan and policies and encourage uptake of staff benefit schemes supporting sustainable transport modes, to events such as Dr Bike sessions, e-bike pools and sustainable transport subsidies.	Path for All – SCSP funding ***	Step Count Challenge 10-11/21 and 05/22 Walking webinar (Wellbeing Roadshow) – 11/21 Scottish Workplace Journey Challenge – 03/22 Lunch & Learn on sustainable travel – 05/22 Love to Ride campaign – 09 to 03/23	On-going	G	Uptake of Cycle to Work scheme	410 users (2021)	Increase	G	Sustainability team / Communications
T5. **Develop and implement the 'Our Future Work' strategy** which identifies opportunities to support	Staff time (CEC) (+ resources to be secured	Strategy approved P&S Cttee – 10/21 Phase 1 new ways of working	On-going	G	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Gillie Severin

Phase 1 – 21/22 Actions ★ : New action	Resources	Intermediary milestones	Completion date (MM/YY)	RAG	KPI	2021/22	Target	RAG	Delivery Lead
and promote sustainable travel	for further trials) **	trials 10 to 12/21 Feedback survey incl. changes in staff commuting habits – 12/21 Carbon impact of working from home included in Our Future Work FAQ							

Phase 2 – by 2024/25 Actions ★ : New action	Resources	Intermediary milestones	Completion date (MM/YY)	RAG	KPI	2021/22	Target	RAG	Delivery Lead
T6. Benchmark mileage claims and rates of payment – explore possibility of changing rates, phasing reductions (e.g. diesel cars) and increasing other e.g. bike	£4K[9] (CEC) *	Analysis of datasets, benchmarking & cost modelling – 03/22 New bike mileage approved by CLT and included in revised Business travel guidance – 09/22	03/22	C	Staff bike mileage claimed	13,556 miles	Increase	G	Katy Miller
T7. **Re-design the myTravel booking system** to support the new Sustainable Colleague Travel Plan and sustainable travel hierarchy	Staff time (CEC) ***	Engagement with supplier (CTM) to implement changes to the travel booking platform – Q2 to Q4 2022	03/22 (delayed to 12/22)	A	TBC	TBC	TBC	N/A	Katy Miller / Sustainability Team
T8. Review the **designation and use of Council parking spaces** to encourage more sustainable transport choices	Staff time (CEC) ***	Develop general principles for designation of parking spaces – 03/22	06/22	C	TBC	Draft principles developed	TBC	N/A	Katy Miller
★**T13.** Engage with service areas, trade unions and CLT to approve the draft **parking spaces allocation principles**	Staff time (CEC) ***	Engagement with relevant stakeholders Work with Comms to promote and enact this new culture	TBC	NS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Sustainability Team / Facilities Management

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[9] Estimated costs based on 18/19 and 19/20 data, assuming an increase in the bike mileage rate from 25 to 45 p/mile

Phase 2 – by 2024/25 Actions ★ : New action	Resources	Intermediary milestones	Completion date (MM/YY)	RAG	KPI	2021/22	Target	RAG	Delivery Lead
and ensure they are **implemented**.									
T9. Commit to **phasing out air travel for business** as part of an integrated approach to digital innovation in public sector strategic and operational delivery	Staff time (CEC) ***	Included within scope to review policy guidance – 03/ 22	06/22	G	Air travel emissions	12 tCO2e (123 tCO2e in 2019/20)	Decrease	G	Katy Miller
T10. Work with third sector partners to pilot the replacement of business journeys by car with **e-cargo bikes** and roll-out e-cargo bike training to target staff groups	Pilot & training delivered by 3rd sector partner ***	Investigate loan of e-cargo bikes from third sector and finalise risk assessment – Q2 2022 Cargo-bike pilot – Q4 2022 *(tbc subject to insurance/training requirements)*	Q1 2023 *(tbc subject to insurance/ training requirements)*	A	Number of staff receiving e-cargo bike trainings	0	8 for 1st pilot Future target TBC following pilot outcomes	A	Sustainability team

Phase 3 – by 2030 Actions ★ : New action	Resources	Intermediary milestones	Completion date (MM/YY)	RAG	KPI	2021/22	Target	RAG	Delivery Lead
T11. Ensure the **Active Travel Action Plan and Investment Programme** delivers an active travel infrastructure which contributes to modal shift for business travel	**£117.6m:** **£20.5m** (CEC to 2025/26 subject to internal allocations) + **£84.5m** (to 2025/26, Sustrans) + **£12.6m** (to 2025/26, SG CWSR grant) + **£0.1m** (SG Place Based Investment Programme in 2022/23) ***	Ensure CEC work on service redesign and new ways of working Helps to inform future active travel investments Gather data on business travel routes and transport modes to inform future active travel infrastructure investment by 12/23 – *tbc subject to resources*	03/25	G	Car mileage claims	2.5 million km	decrease	G	Sarah Feldman / Phil Noble with support from Sustainability team
T12. Commit to '**EV only**' for business travel by **taxi**	Staff time (CEC) ***	Review the Council contract specifications at point of renewal to ensure only EV taxis can be booked by 2030 – (Revision of Contract for unescorted passenger journeys - 10/22) Embed stricter environmental requirements in the taxi licensing requirements – TBC	By 2030 at the latest	G	TBC	TBC	TBC	N/A	Sustainability team/ Passenger Operations

Colleague engagement

Colleague engagement progress

Colleague engagement and empowerment is key for the Council to meet its ambitious climate targets. In 2022, Human Resources have worked closely with the corporate sustainability team to drive a cultural change within the Council, with regular meetings set up to progress on actions.

Key highlights from 2022 include:

- The start of the roll out of the Carbon Literacy training (The Head of Human Resources also attended the Climate Solutions training from the Royal Scottish Geographical Society)
- The development of a new Behavioural Framework for the Council, which includes 'green behaviours' and will underpin the recruitment process as well as the annual performance conversations
- The launch of a new sustainability network and organisation of several behaviour change events and campaigns.
- The review of the web content (intranet and Council website) with extra sustainability pages

New actions have been identified to further advance this program. There are highlighted with a star (★) in the actions table (see Table 11).

Evolution of Colleague engagement KPIs

Table 10: Summary of key KPIs for Waste

RAG rating key for the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs):

Target achieved/ exceeded	G	Target almost achieved	A	Target failed	R	Too early to say		TE

KPI	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Latest data	Target	RAG
No. of Climate lunch and learns	N/A Launched 04/21	N/A Launched 04/21	3	5	4 per year	A
No. of staff who have received Carbon Literacy accreditation	2	4	66	150 as of June 2022	15 % of staff by 2025 (~ 2,500)	A
No. of staff who have been trained to deliver Carbon Literacy training	N/A	N/A	6	6	Minimum 20 by 2025	A
No. of different departments with sustainability network members	N/A	8	10	-	17	A
Grey fleet mileage claims (million km)	4.7	2.3	2.5	-	decrease	G
No. of green car leasing scheme users	N/A Launched 03/21	N/A Launched 03/21	38	-	increase	TE

Colleague engagement actions

Table 11: Colleague engagement programme
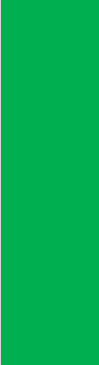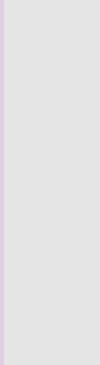
Resources:	Resources secured (source)	***	Costs known (potential source)	**	Costs unknown (potential source)	*				
Actions:	Action progressing on time	G	Action progressing with some delays	A	Milestone behind target	R	Action completed	C	Not started	NS
KPI:	Target achieved or exceeded	G	Target almost achieved	A	Target failed	R	Too early to say	TE	Not applicable	N/A

Actions ★ : New action	Resources	Intermediary milestones	Completion date (MM/YY)	RAG	KPI	2021/22	Target	RAG	Delivery Lead
E1. Climate Literacy training for elected members and colleagues: Support, decision making and scrutiny and enable to make informed choices and act on issues which help to reduce the council's emissions	£27K (CEC) ***	External provider contracted – 12/21 Training delivery to phase 1 priority groups – from 03/22	12/25 *(subject to future funding)*	A	No. of colleagues who have received CL accreditation No. of colleagues trained to deliver CL training	150 (June 22) 6	15 % of staff by 2025 (~ 2,500) *(Silver accreditation)* Minimum 20 by 2025	A	Sustainability team
E2. Sustainability Network: Collaborative network to harness existing assets and resources for members to enable teams to become more sustainable. Support promotion of best practice across council workstreams.	Staff time (CEC) ***	Network launched & regular meetings set up– 03/21 Review of membership and remit – 04/22	On-going	G	# different departments with sustainability network members	10	16	A	Sustainability team

Actions ★ : New action	Resources	Intermediary milestones	Completion date (MM/YY)	RAG	KPI	2021/22	Target	RAG	Delivery Lead
E3. Climate lunch and learns: Raising awareness and encouraging action on key issues, such as sustainable staff travel and waste reduction	Staff time (CEC) ***	First lunch and learn launched: 04/21 6 dates scheduled for 2022	On-going	G	# of lunch and learns	3	4 per year	A	Sustainability team
E4. Supporting colleagues to reduce emissions from energy and waste in the workplace: Promoting and encouraging re-use, repair and recycling.	Staff time (CEC) ***	Sustainability embedded in Our Future Work pilot workbook Festive waste awareness raising campaign – 12/21 Update of Sustainability Orb pages – Summer 22	On-going	G	TBC	TBC	TBC	N/A	Sustainability team
E5. Awareness and engagement around procurement strategy: Support decision making & scrutiny and enable to make informed choices in line with the net zero ambition	Staff time (CEC) ***	Organise 10 procurement strategy/delivery related training events per year delivered to Council service areas	On-going	G	Number of events organised per year	10+	10	G	Lynette Robertson
E6. On-boarding: Refresh sustainability e-learning	Staff time (CEC) ***	Identification of refreshed content – 12/21 e-learning developed for myLearning Hub – Q3 22	Summer 22	A	Number of users who have completed the e-learning module	N/A	increase	TE	Katy Miller / Sustainabi-lity Team

Actions ★ : New action	Resources	Intermediary milestones	Completion date (MM/YY)	RAG	KPI	2021/22	Target	RAG	Delivery Lead
		New work module launched – Summer 22 (delayed to Q4 2022)			Total e-learning views on myLearning Hub				
E7. The role of our leaders: Ensure sustainability is embedded in decisions about Our Future Work & service/organisational design principles.	Staff time (CEC) ***	Sustainability embedded in Our Future Work pilot workbook ★Explore how sustainability can feature under one of the behaviours in our purpose and behaviours framework – Q3 22 ★Ensure sustainability is included as a measure of the leadership goals – 03/23	03/23	G	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Katy Miller
E8. Employee benefits platform: review current offering to improve alignment benefits with net zero ambition	Staff time (CEC) ***	Green car leasing scheme launched – 03/21 Benchmark and explore further options with benefits providers – delayed	Summer 22	A	Number of green car leasing scheme users	38	Increase	N/A	Katy Miller

Actions ★ : New action	Resources	Intermediary milestones	Completion date (MM/YY)	RAG	KPI	2021/22	Target	RAG	Delivery Lead
E9. Review and develop coherent intranet content (Orb) and policies to ensure alignment with net zero objectives	Staff time (CEC) ***	Review and integrate Orb content by 01/22 New Transport & Travel pages and Sustainability pages launched – Q3 22	06/22	C		N/A	Orb content updated	N/A	Katy Miller / Sustainabi-lity team
E10. Encourage staff modal shift from vehicle use to active travel through the delivery of 20-minute neighbourhood hubs	Staff time (CEC) ***	Publication of 20-minute neighbourhood strategy – 06/21 Publication of Sustainable Colleague travel Plan – 03/22 (delayed to 11/22)	On-going	A		2.5 million kms (5.3m in 2019/20)	decrease	G	Sustainability team
★E11: Explore the possibility to develop an Employee Volunteer Policy which would grant 1 paid day per year for colleagues to volunteer locally	TBC *		12/25	NS	Publication of Volunteer policy	-	-	N/A	Katy Miller
★E12: Behaviour based recruitment: ensure the Council's sustainability commitment is embedded in recruitment process	Staff time (CEC) ***	Council's sustainability embedded commitment in recruitment materials since 2020	12/27	G	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Katy Miller

Actions ★ : New action	Resources	Intermediary milestones	Completion date (MM/YY)	RAG	KPI	2021/22	Target	RAG	Delivery Lead
		Explore the possibility to review job descriptions to add a responsibility to contribute to the Council's net zero target by 12/27							

Procurement and circular economy

2021/22 updates

Although emissions from purchased goods are not included in the city or Council carbon footprint data, the Council is nonetheless working with city partners to reduce these emissions. The city 2030 Climate strategy seeks to address these emissions and includes the following strategic action for the public sector: "Ensure that all public sector procurement spend actively supports this strategy so that by 2030 all new investment and purchase decisions are net zero". The Council is working to reduce emissions from its procurement activity and engaging with providers to support the reduction of emissions across their supply chains.

The Council's Sustainable Procurement Strategy, approved in 2020, identified "Contributing to the Council's 2030 net zero target" as one of seven key procurement objectives. Progress made towards this objective is detailed in the latest Sustainable Procurement Strategy Annual Report, published in September 2022.

Key highlights from last financial year include:

- Upskilling of staff using tools and guidance provided by Scottish Government and wider stakeholder networks, for example engagement with Zero Waste Scotland and other local authorities. Procurement staff have completed carbon literacy training, through Scottish Government sustainable procurement toolkit.

- The Council is a key contributor to new guidance supporting impact assessments of climate change within key sectors, taking the lead on social care and working with others on other sectors including ICT, Furniture, Food, Travel, Roads and Infrastructure.

- Over the last year we have reviewed our processes and templates to provide early identification and prompts to highlight projects which have a climate impact to ensure there is an opportunity to influence the procurement and outcomes through the supply chain. Whilst work is ongoing to establish the data measurement to be applied in future tenders, we are working to ensure risk and opportunity for carbon reduction is established within key sectors such as fleet, construction and travel.

- One such project awarded during the year was a construction project for the Development of Wester Hailes Education Centre, tenderers were asked to address reductions of emissions, efficient energy use, sustainable supply chains, minimisation of waste, addressing environment nuisance issues such as noise, and the use of materials including reuse and recycling.

- Other climate actions identified through procurement of services and where the market is developing actions include, for example, employability services providers confirming they had environment policies and were upskilling within their organisation to identify saving measures in buildings and transport. In mental health services providers were reducing emissions through limitations on travel, recycling of products used, reduced energy consumption and investing in e-bikes.

- Assessing the potential for reuse, repair and recycling is now embedded in the procurement planning stage with further examples of this included in the new Furniture

Removal Storage, Design and Move Management Framework ethical disposal and reuse for example WarpIT is adopted in the scope.

The use of whole-life costing within the Council's tender approach is continuously monitored, with Best Practice shared and recorded for future reference, making use of the Scottish Government toolkits to prepare suitable tenders and shared information on the knowledge hub

Procurement actions

Table 12: Key procurement actions

Resources:	Resources secured (source)	***	Costs known (potential source)	**	Costs unknown (potential source)	*				
Actions:	Action progressing on time	G	Action progressing with delays	A	Milestone unlikely to be met	R	Action completed	C	Not started	NS
KPI:	Target achieved or exceeded	G	Target almost achieved	A	Target failed	R	Too early to say	TE	Not applicable	N/A

Action ★ : New action	Resources	Milestones	Completion date (MM/YY)	RAG	KPI	2021/22	Target	Delivery Lead
★P1. Procurement **representation and influence** across the Council and with public sector colleagues through **knowledge sharing and resources** leading to opportunities for carbon reduction.	Staff time (CEC) ***	- Sharing of resources via the National Climate and Procurement Forum, the Knowledge Hub, Scottish Local Government Procurement Forum, Sustainability Board and Edible Edinburgh with examples of collaborative projects reviewed to identify opportunity - on-going - Production and input to national Primary Impact Area for Climate Change guides shared with the internal team and wider public sector organisations - on-going - Completion of carbon literacy training by Procurement colleagues, through the Scottish	On-going	G	N/A	N/A	N/A	Lynette Robertson

Action ★ : New action	Resources	Milestones	Completion date (MM/YY)	RAG	KPI	2021/22	Target	Delivery Lead
		Government sustainable procurement toolkit (06/22) - Promotion of e-learning opportunities through the Procurement Learning & Development Team to wider Council including commissioning colleagues - by 06/23						
★P2. Engagement with suppliers and experts to better understand what **opportunities for carbon reduction** can be delivered through influenceable spend and in particular the Council's key priority sectors such as fleet, waste and construction	Staff time (CEC) ***	- Calls for innovation and low-carbon market solutions – from 01/23 - Building of carbon reduction solutions into tender documents such as specifications and through the evaluation process - on-going - Development of supplier engagement strategy- by 04/23 - Expert support sought from organisations such as Zero Waste Scotland to educate and raise awareness in Council staff involved in tendering and managing contracts and to highlight good practice and opportunities for the circular economy outcomes via procurement activity – on-going	On-going	G	Supplier engagement strategy developed - Number of monthly engagement sessions	N/A - 12+	Supplier engagement strategy developed by 04/23 - 12	Lynette Robertson

Action ★ : New action	Resources	Milestones	Completion date (MM/YY)	RAG	KPI	2021/22	Target	Delivery Lead
★P3. Promotion of carbon reduction plans leading in future to a requirement for suppliers in all Council key priority areas	Staff time (CEC) ***	- Develop and apply a triage and assessment process for appropriate use of the Scottish Government Sustainable Procurement Toolkit to identify influenceable spend with most significant carbon reduction potential - by 06/23 - Seek to influence the behaviour of the market and suppliers as to what is expected i.e. carbon reduction plans and future continuous improvement to reduce their climate impact including setting and achieving carbon reduction targets - by 06/23	06/23	NS	% of annual influenceable spend covered by a carbon reduction plan	Not measured yet	TBC once baseline available	Lynette Robertson
★P4. Consider potential for reuse, repair and recycling of goods and materials in scoping requirements on a routine basis to prevent waste	Staff time (CEC) ***	- Use of the Scottish Government Sustainable Procurement Toolkit when considering new procurements – on-going - Assessment of the potential for reuse, repair & recycling now embedded in the procurement planning stage – on-going. - Use and promotion of Warp-It to reduce landfill and increase reuse by the Council, Edinburgh based public bodies and the third sector – on-going	On-going	G	% of annual influenceable spend with reuse, repair recycle requirements in tender documents	Not measured yet	TBC once baseline available	Lynette Robertson

Action ★ : New action	Resources	Milestones	Completion date (MM/YY)	RAG	KPI	2021/22	Target	Delivery Lead
★**P5. Adopt industry standards** to ensure consistency in approach with the market and clear measurement tools understood by all	Staff time (CEC) ***	- Establishment in Council's procurement procedures that suitable standards and certifications sought in tender exercises – on going - New Schools to be built to Passivhaus standard. - Application of Housing Service's net zero design guide for new home developments (refreshed in November 2020).	On-going	G	N/A	N/A	N/A	Lynette Robertson

Performance monitoring and reporting

The Council will continue to publicly report its organisational emissions annually to the Scottish Government through the Public Bodies Climate Change Duty Reporting (PBCCD).

The Council also participated in the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP)[10] for the first time in late 2020. CDP is an international non-profit organisation for companies and cities' environmental reporting organisation. It is the largest climate change-focused data collection and assessment programme in the world.

In 2021, Edinburgh was one of 95 global cities on **CDP 2021 A-List**; meaning it has been recognized by CDP as a city that is taking bold leadership on environmental action and transparency.

The reporting arrangements for the monitoring of Council emissions are listed in *Table 13.*

Table 14 summarizes the key performance indicators which will be used to track progress against of the actions identified in each section of this plan. The CERP annual progress reports will provide regular updates against these KPIs.

Table 13: Reports that include monitoring of Council emissions

Report	Key dates	Schedule
Carbon Disclosure Project	Jul 2022	Annual
City of Edinburgh Council Annual Performance report	Aug 2022	Annual
Public Bodies Climate Change Duties report	Nov 2022	Annual
Council Emissions Reduction Plan Annual Progress Report	Nov 2022	Annual

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[10] https://www.cdp.net/en/cities

Table 14: Summary of key performance indicators

Key for the RAG rating of the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs):

Target achieved or exceeded	G	Target almost achieved	A	Target failed	R	Too early to say	TE	Monitoring only	N/A

Sector	KPI	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Target	RAG
All	Total Council emissions (tCO2e)	73,503	65,647	65,527	Net 0 by 2030	A
All	3-years carbon budget spend	N/A	66 ktCO2e (35 % spent)	131 ktCO2e (69 % spent)	190 ktCO2e (cumulated from 2020/21 to 2022/23)	A
Buildings	Total Buildings emissions (tCO2e)	46,214	43,308	44,103	0 by 2030	A
Buildings	Installed solar PV capacity (MW)	1.458	2.201	2.436	3.201 MW by 2023/24 6.201 MW by 2030 (+4 MW) (Note: Baseline and targets have been recalculated in November 2022 due to reporting improvements)	G
Buildings	Percentage of new builds in delivery to PassivHaus standard with associated Low and Zero Carbon (LZC) Primary Plant or equivalent	N/A	15 %	18 %	100 % of conditioned area where Passivhaus is technically appropriate	N/A

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Sector	KPI	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Target	RAG
Buildings	Annual total gross internal floor area agreed to undergo low energy retrofit works and conversion to low and zero carbon plant (or equivalent)	N/A	0 m2	0m2	• By end 2024/25- approx. 4,396m2 • By end 2025/26- approx. 8,874m2 • By end 2026/27- approx. 17,097m2 • By end 2027/28- approx. 22,665m2 of Council buildings are targeted to be retrofitted to an EnerPHit informed standard	TE
Buildings	Number of staff receiving PassivHaus designer training	0	0	4	4 by 11/21 10 by 08/23	G
Buildings	Number of buildings delivered to EnerPHit approach	0	0	0	12 (EnerPHit Tranche 1)	TE
Other energy	Total emissions from other energy consumption (tCO2e)	12,083	9,355	7,449	Net 0 by 2030	G
Other energy	Electricity consumption from street lighting (kWh)	23,063,626	18,556,408	12,624,206	13,0852,393 kWh by 2022/23	G
Other energy	Number of sites with Tungsten Halogen Lamps	N/A	254	221	243 sites by 03/22	G

Sector	KPI	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Target	RAG
Other energy	Traffic signal electricity consumption (kWh)	2,250,838	2,227,693	2,226,456	decrease	G
Fleet	Total fleet emissions (tCO2e)	6,671	6,267	6,290	Net 0 by 2030	A
Fleet	Percentage of Electric vehicles in the total cars fleet (internal fleet)	N/A	65 %	71 %	100 % by 12/2021	R
Fleet	Percentage of Electric vehicles in the total cars fleet (internal + hire fleet) (as of Nov 2021)	N/A	38 %	41 %	100 % by 12/2021	R
Fleet	Percentage of Electric vehicles in the total vans fleet (internal) (as of Nov 2021)	N/A	20 %	20 %	100 % by 12/2023	R
Fleet	Percentage of Electric vehicles in the total vans fleet (internal + hire fleet) (as of Nov 2021)	N/A	13 %	13 %	100 % by 12/2021	R
Fleet	Number of CEC Fleet chargers installed	N/A	86	203	136 by 04/2022	G
Fleet	Number of CEC Fleet chargers which are publicly accessible	N/A	45	109		G
Fleet	No. of alternatively powered HGV	0	1	1	6 by 04/2023	TE
Fleet	Percentage of electric small equipment	N/A	N/A	N/A	50 % of equipment electric	TE

Sector	KPI	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Target	RAG
Waste	Total waste emissions (tCO2e)	5,843	5,949	6,725	Net 0 by 2030	A
Waste	Percentage of waste recycled	41.10 %	39.60 %	42.70 %	41 % by 2021/22	G
Waste	Total waste tonnages collected	205,209	209,878	215,725	decrease	R
Waste	Total food waste tonnages collected	9,716	10,966	10,489	increase	A
Waste	Recycling, glass and food waste capacity per resident before and after the project is delivered (Liter)	New indicator	New indicator	Phase 1: 60 L (before) >150 L (after)	increase	G
Waste	Non-recyclable waste capacity per resident before and after the project is delivered (Liter)	New indicator	New indicator	Phase 1: 236 L (before) >150 L (after)	decrease	G
Waste	Number of locations with fully integrated waste and recycling facilities before and after the project is delivered.	New indicator	New indicator	Phase 1: 32 (before) 360 (after)	increase	G
Waste	Number of locations with only non-recyclable waste bins before and after the project is delivered.	New indicator	New indicator	Phase 1: 235 (before) 0 (after)	decrease	G

Sector	KPI	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Target	RAG
Waste	Annual fuel consumption from Refuse Collection Vehicles (thousand litres)	971	N/A	860	decrease	G
Waste	Number of datasets opened for innovation	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	5 by 2023	TE
Waste	% of full bin alerts responded to within 24-48 hrs	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	increase	TE
Waste	% of fire alerts responded to within 15 mins.	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	increase	TE
Waste	% of vandalism alerts (I.e. bins being tipped over) responded to within 24 hrs	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	increase	TE
Waste	Number of recycling centres	3	3	3	4	TE
Waste	MWh of electricity and heat generated through the incineration of waste collected by CEC (TBC subject to data availability)		74,370 MWh (electricity)	72,419 MWh (electricity)	N/A (monitoring only)	N/A
Business travel	Total business travel emissions (tCO2e)	1,956	612	781	Net 0 by 2030	G

Sector	KPI	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Target	RAG
Business travel	Air travel emissions (tCO2e)	123	2	12	decrease	G
Business travel	Business travel emissions from taxis (tCo2e)	870	213	335	decrease	A
Business travel	Staff bike mileage claimed (miles)	21,852	9,984	13,556	increase	G
Business travel	Uptake of Cycle to Work scheme	N/A	408	410	increase	G
Business travel	Number of colleagues receiving e-cargo bike trainings	0	0	0	5 (now aiming for 8 in 2022)	A
Engagement	Number of Climate lunch and learns	N/A Launched April 2021	N/A Launched April 2021	3	4 per year	A
Engagement	Number of colleagues who have received Carbon Literacy accreditation	2	4	66	15% of staff by 2025 (approx 2,500). Note : 150 accredited colleagues as of June 2022	A
Engagement	Number of colleagues who have been trained to deliver Carbon Literacy training	N/A	N/A	6	Minimum 20 by 2025	A

Sector	KPI	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Target	RAG
Engagement	Number of users who have completed the e-learning module	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	increase	TE
Engagement	Number of different departments with sustainability network members	N/A	8	10	17	A
Engagement	Grey fleet mileage claims (million km)	4.7	2.3	2.5	decrease	G
Engagement	Number of green car leasing scheme users	N/A Launched end of 03/21	N/A Launched end of 03/21	38	increase	TE
Procurement	Percentage of total core spend with local suppliers		41 %	38 %	39 % for 20/21 40 % for 21/22 41 % for 22/23 42 % for 23/24	A
Procurement	% of annual influenceable spend covered by a carbon reduction plan	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	TBC once baseline available	G
Procurement	% of annual influenceable spend with reuse, repair recycle requirements in tender documents	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	TBC once baseline available	G
Procurement	Number of monthly engagement sessions		12+	12+	12 per year	G

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Sector	KPI	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Target	RAG
Procurement	Number of procurement strategy/delivery related training events per year delivered to Council service areas		10+	10+	10 per year	G

Glossary

Term	Meaning
Carbon Dioxide (CO$_2$)	A naturally occurring gas and one of the most abundant greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide is also a by-product of industrial processes, burning fossil fuels and land use changes.
Business as usual Scenario	A description of what would most likely occur in the absence of a carbon reduction project, also referred to as the 'baseline scenario'.
Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO$_2$e)	Universal unit of measurement used to compare the relative climate impact of the different greenhouse gases. The CO$_2$e quantity of any greenhouse gas is the amount of carbon dioxide that would produce the equivalent global warming potential.
Carbon footprint	A carbon footprint is the sum of all emissions (in CO$_2$e), which were produced by an individual or organisation in a given time frame. Usually a carbon footprint is calculated for the time period of a year.
Carbon neutrality	When CO$_2$ emissions caused by humans are balanced globally by CO$_2$ removals over a specified period *(Source: IPCC SR15)*. This does not apply to other greenhouse gases.
CCC	Committee on Climate Change.
Circular economy	A circular economy is based on the principles of designing out waste and pollution, keeping products and materials in use, and regenerating natural systems. Looking beyond the current take-make-waste extractive industrial model, a circular economy aims to redefine growth, focusing on positive society-wide benefits. *(Source: Ellen MacArthur Foundation)*
EnerPhit/Passivhaus	EnerPHit is the established standard for refurbishment of existing buildings using the Passive House basic principles and components. The Passivhaus Standard for new construction is not always achievable for works to existing buildings. For this reason PHI (Passive House Institute) developed the 'EnerPHit – Quality Approved Energy Retrofit with PassivHaus Components' certification process for existing buildings. Significant energy savings of between 75 % and 90 % can be achieved even in existing buildings. The basic 5 principles of the Passivhaus Standard are still used to achieve the EnerPHit Standard; • optimising thermal insulation levels • reduction of thermal bridges • high thermal performance windows • considerably improved airtightness

	• good indoor air quality maintained by a ventilation with heat recovery system with highly efficient heat recovery levels
Fabric first	An approach to building design which involves maximising the performance of the components and materials that make up the building fabric itself, before considering the use of mechanical or electrical building services systems. *(Source: Carbon Futures)*
Greenhouse gas (GHG)	The collective term for emissions which contribute to the greenhouse effect by trapping heat from the sun. Carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas, but other gasses such as methane also contribute to the greenhouse effect.
Grid decarbonisation	Decarbonising the grid means decreasing the emissions per unit of electricity generated. The electricity grid will decarbonise over time due to the UK generating more and more energy from renewables and at the same time closing coal power plants.
Heat network	Heat networks (also known as district heating) supply heat from a central source to consumers, via a network of underground pipes carrying hot water. Heat networks can cover a large area (including even an entire city) or be local (supplying a small cluster of buildings). *(Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy)*
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, a research group created by the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme, responsible for surveying and synthesising scientific work on climate change.
Landfill	Disposal of waste material by burying it under layers of earth.
Net-zero emissions	According to the Scottish Government, a situation in which any greenhouse gas emissions put into the atmosphere are balanced out by the greenhouse gases removed from the atmosphere, so that the "net" effect is zero emissions. Edinburgh has committed to 'net zero' emissions by 2030. To achieve this, we must reduce the emissions we produce to a minimum and capture any greenhouse gases we cannot avoid emitting through initiatives like tree planting.
Offsetting	Designs the process of trying to reduce the damage caused by releasing carbon dioxide into the environment by doing other things that remove carbon dioxide, for example, by planting trees". *(Source: Cambridge Dictionary)*
Retrofit	Modifications to existing buildings that improve energy efficiency or decrease energy demand and may include installation of low carbon heating systems.

Appendix 1: Council organisational carbon footprint boundary

Scope 1		Scope 2		Scope 3		
Transport		**Electricity consumption**	Bus stations, tram stops, substations, cabinets and Park & Ride	**Electricity T&D losses**		
	Controlled fleet		Care homes	**Water**	Edinburgh Leisure	
	Edinburgh Roads services		Cemetery		Council estate	
			Community / Family / day / education centres	**Waste**	Landfill Recycling Incineration Composting (includes households + Council buildings + litter (bins in parks and in the city) + Edinburgh Leisure).	
	Edinburgh leisure			**Business travel**	Car mileage	
Gas consumption	Bus stations, tram stops, substations, cabinets & Park & Ride		Energy centre		Air and rail travel (including Edinburgh Leisure)	
	Care homes		Offices	**Taxi**	Black cab	
	Cemetery		Culture, arts, theatres and sports, libraries		Regular taxi	Health & social care
	Community / Family / day / education centres		Farmhouses			Communities & families
	Energy centre		Hostels			
	Offices		Housing services / Domestic			
	Culture, arts, theatres and sports, libraries		Parks			
	Farmhouses		Schools			
	Hostels		Workshop / Depots			
	Housing services / Domestic		Toilets			
	Parks		Street lighting			
	Schools		Christmas lighting			
	Workshop / Depots		Traffic signals			
Oil consumption	Workshops/depots		Housing stair lighting			
	Buildings (community centres, cemetery…)		Lothian Pension Fund			
LPG	Edinburgh leisure					

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Council statement on business travel

We recognise that you may need to travel to carry out Council business. As a public body, we have a duty to contribute to Scotland's net zero emissions target. The City of Edinburgh Council also declared a Climate Emergency in 2019 and committed to achieve net zero by 2030. This includes emissions from business travel. Therefore, we need to demonstrate that all business travel is necessary, that we have tried to minimise the environmental impact of the journeys made and that the type of transport used is cost effective for the Council.

Author	Scope
Employee Relations, Human Resources	This guidance applies to all Council employees, including agency workers engaged to provide services for the organisation
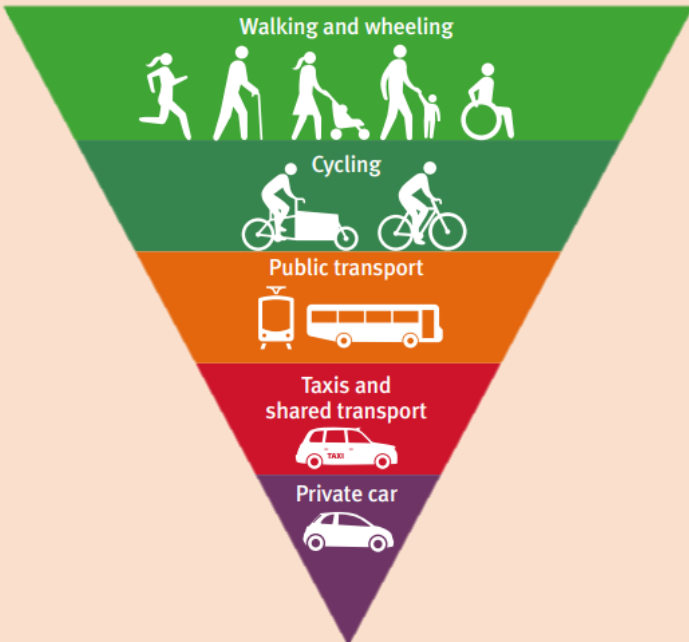
Purpose	Review period
This document sets out our business travel ethos. Human Resources will review this guidance and the rules around travelling on Council business periodically to ensure that it continues to be fit for purpose and supports our commitment to Net Zero by 2030.	Reviewed June 2022.

THE CITY OF EDINBURGH COUNCIL

1. Definitions

Term	Description
Business journey	A trip you must make to do your job or to attend or where it has been agreed for you to travel, e.g. to a development course
Mobile worker	Employees and agency workers who do not have a fixed place of work and travel from their home to their first appointment and from their last appointment to their home. Only mobile workers can claim mileage for their journeys from their home to their first appointment of the day and the end of the day, within the Edinburgh City boundary.
Commute	This is the journey you make from your home to your place of work. No employee can claim for their normal commute.

2. Considerations

Points to consider	Description
Necessity	You should only travel if it is necessary to carry out Council business and always seek to find alternatives that avoid the need to travel. In particular you should always consider whether the business need can be met through a digital solution e.g., Microsoft Teams
Transport choices and sustainability	You need to consider sustainability e.g. CO_2 emissions, cost and journey time when choosing your type of transport. The transport options should follow the Sustainable Transport Hierarchy (see following diagram). For more details on greenhouse gas emissions by transport modes, please refer to the following diagram which ranks emissions per passenger kilometre for different modes. (Source: Government conversion factors for company reporting of greenhouse gas emissions, 2021, BEIS).

Emissions by mode of transport (gCO2e/passenger.km)

Mode of transport	
Plane (domestic flight)	~245
SUV (1 passenger)	~205
Average car (1 passenger)	~170
Ferry (car passenger)	~130
Bus	~118
Motorbike	~113
Electric SUV* (1 passenger)	~68
Average car - electric* (1...	~55
Train	~35
Tram	~28
Ferry (foot passenger)	~18
Eurostar	~10
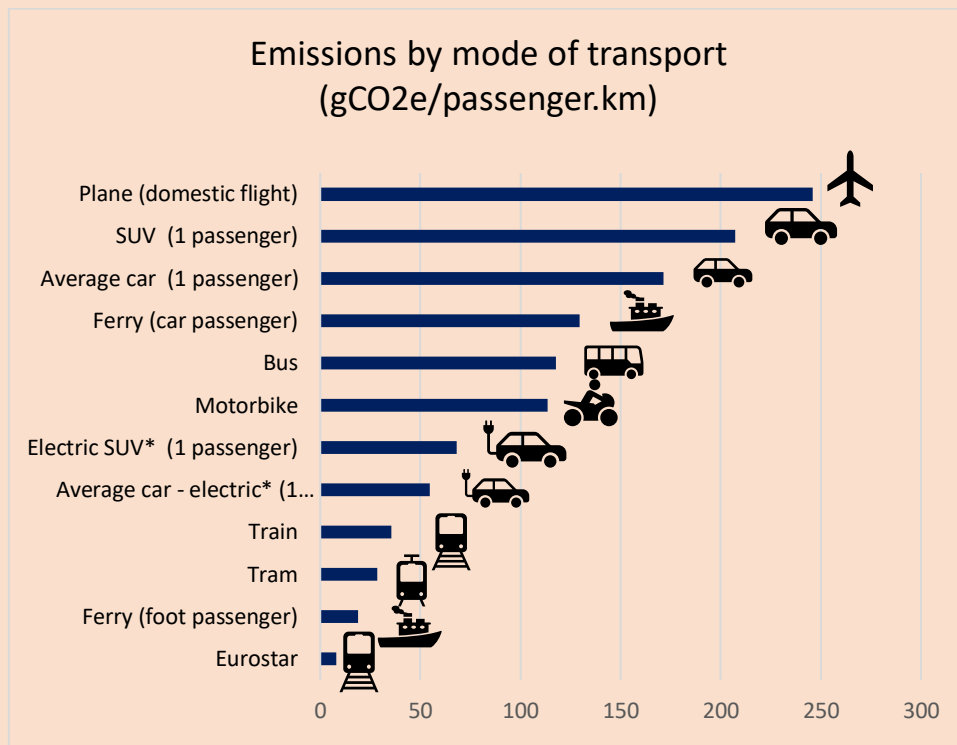
3. Compliance

All employees must follow this guidance and where this is abused, it may result in disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal.

Managers are responsible for ensuring that the guidance is applied correctly and ensuring that all travel they authorise is justified. Travel authorisation and spend may be subject to audit and therefore relevant evidence should be retained.

4. Booking travel and accommodation

All travel tickets and accommodation must be booked through the Council's approved travel service provider. This means we will get the greatest benefit from our travel contract. If you don't use our travel service provider and make your own travel arrangements, then we will not reimburse your costs. In emergency circumstances where travel has been cancelled, e.g. a train, then contact the travel provider who will advise on any refunds and re-bookings. You can only book travel up to a certain price limit.

This table sets out the steps that you must follow when you're considering making a business journey and when you want to book business travel or accommodation.

How to	book travel	
Task	**Action**	**Remember**
1. Identify the need to travel	✓ Purpose ✓ Dates and times	There are technology options, such as Microsoft Teams, for having virtual meetings.
2. Get approval to travel	✓ Search the portal to see options available ✓ Consider the need for travel with indicative costs ✓ Get approval from your manager before you book travel	Before you book any business travel, discuss your plans with your manager. You need to get their approval before you can proceed. This must be approved by a Service Director.
3. Book travel online	✓ Look for the best value ✓ Book in accordance with the price ranges set out in the appendices ✓ Booking confirmation is received by email; retain this ✓ Ticket received by email or picked up at ticket office	

Booking travel guidance

All travel must be booked using our [travel booking system](#).

Register
If you want to book business travel, you must register on the online portal and adhere to the terms outlined in the guidance.

Booking
The system flags up travel options as red, amber, or green. Those marked green are within your cost limit.

You can only book options that are flagged as amber in exceptional circumstances. If the only options available to you are amber, you will have to discuss that with your manager and get their approval before you book.

You will not be able to book options flagged as red.

Reporting
The travel system is reported on regularly for audit purposes and to monitor levels of activity. Where the verification process has not been followed, this will be reported to the relevant manager and any appropriate action taken in line with our disciplinary policy.

The Council's travel provider will send a weekly invoice along with a report of travel expenditure. This report will be uploaded to our accounting systems and departmental cost centres will be allocated their relevant expenditure.

5. International travel

You're only allowed to travel outside the UK in exceptional circumstances and pre-approval is required from your Executive Director. The Chief Executive is required to authorise international travel for Executive Directors.

All flight tickets must be Economy class or equivalent to ensure it is the most "carbon efficient" and once selected, final approval is required by the relevant Executive Director. It should be noted that to ensure we reduce our carbon footprint as much as possible, "Air travel is permissible when justified in exceptional circumstances although such trips must be authorised by your Service Director and the reasons recorded in email. "(Please refer to section 6.6 for more information).

It's your responsibility to make sure that you meet the entry requirements for any country that you visit on Council business, including any visas needed.

6. Transport options

6.1 Bicycle

Points to note	Details
Council business	If you want to use your bicycle to travel on Council business, you need to get your manager's approval and become an authorised bicycle user. Complete the form on the Orb and send that to your manager for them to approve. Only authorised bicycle users can claim bicycle mileage allowance. Information on how to claim your mileage laid out on the Orb. Details on the bicycle mileage rates are contained in Appendix 1.
Insurance	Personal injury, theft, or damage to bicycles whilst on Council business isn't covered by any Council insurance policy. You must make sure that you have the right cover yourself.

6.2 Bus

Type	Details
Bus	You can ask your manager whether your team has access to a citysmart Card loaded with single journeys that can be passed between colleagues, or a DAYticket scratchcards.
	Otherwise, if you have access to myHR, you can still travel for business by bus and claim your DAYticket online.

6.3 Coach hire

Type	Details
Coach hire	Passenger Operations will arrange coach, bus, or minibus transport on request. Complete the Coach Hire Request form available on the Orb and send to transport.tender@edinburgh.gov.uk. They will obtain quotes from all the companies that are registered with us. Passenger Operations will advise you of the quotes, and if you wish to go ahead will make the booking on your behalf. On completion of the trip, the contractor will submit an invoice to Passenger Operations, and this will be paid against the oracle code given by the requester.

6.4 Rail

Destination	Details
UK	Rail is the preferred travel mode for longer distance UK travel, and it must be the lowest available fare i.e. off-peak; standard class. If you're travelling with colleagues, you can book your travel together, as you can book up to eight rail tickets in one booking. Please try to book rail travel as far in advance as possible to get the best price available. Rail travel by sleeper train is permitted and can be used where it is costs effective. Our preferred travel provider will be able to give you quotes. The below graph is a comparison of greenhouse gas emissions for different travel options from Edinburgh to London and shows that travelling to London by plane is always the worst option from an emissions point of view.
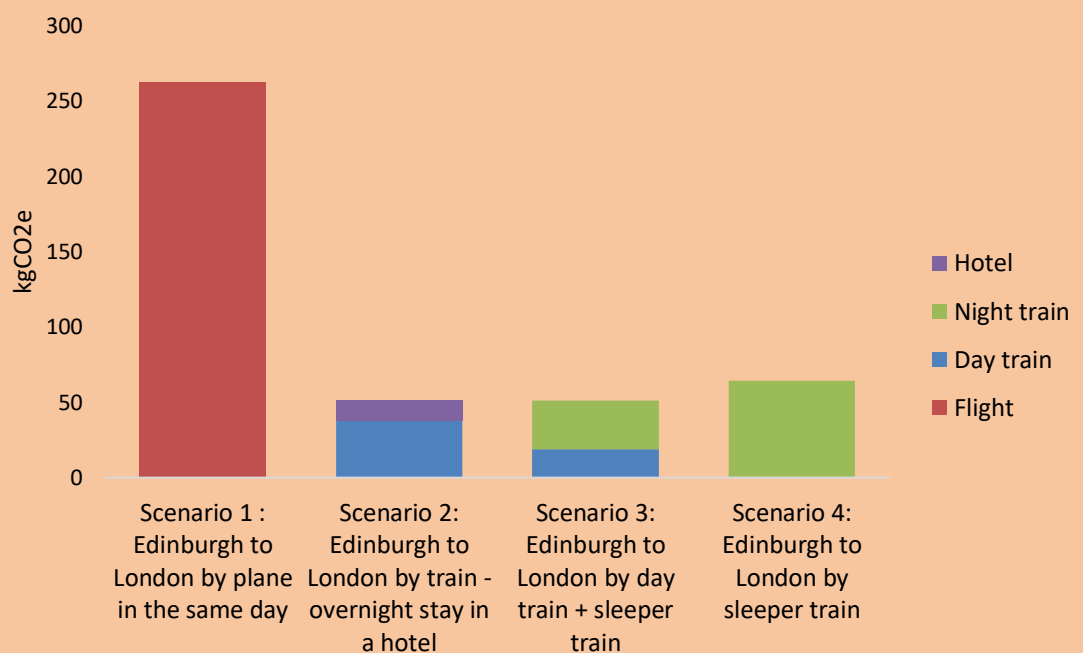
First class rail travel is only permitted if the cost is the same as a standard ticket, which can happen on occasion. Otherwise, first class travel is not permitted and will not be reimbursed by the Council if it is used.

Type	Details
International	An Executive Director must approve all international train travel before you book any tickets, which should be the most cost effective. Rail can also be used for international travel (for example, it is possible to travel to European cities like Paris, Brussels or Amsterdam from London with the Eurostar).

6.5 Car

Type	Details
Pool cars	The Council has a carpool at Waverley Court. Information on costs and how to book a pool car can be found on the Orb. Pool cars can only be used within Edinburgh city boundaries. This is because breakdown/accident recovery is limited to within our boundaries.
City Car Club	The City Car Club is an independent car club operator. The Council has block booked many vehicles for Council use from 8am-6pm, Monday to Friday. If you are a member of the Car Club, you can use these vehicles at a cheaper rate than the public. You can find out more about the City Car Club on the Orb.
Hire cars	There are a small number of cars at Waverley Court that you can hire for a day or a half-day. You can get more information on this from the Orb. If you're travelling to other cities on business and need a car while you are there, you can book that in advance using MyTravel.
Private vehicles	You can only use your car and claim mileage for Council business if you are an authorised car user. There is information on the Orb about how to become an authorised car user. Use of private vehicles may only be considered if public transport is not available or unsuitable (e.g. you must transport equipment) or it's more cost-effective. Authorised users can claim mileage allowance, based on current HMRC mileage rates for business travel. Mobile workers who do not have a fixed place of work can claim mileage for the journey from their home to their first appointment, as well as the rest of their journeys during the day. They can also claim for the journey from their last appointment back to their home at the end of their working day, within the city boundary or from the city boundary if you live out with. If you are travelling outside Edinburgh, you will only be able to claim up to the equivalent standard class rail journey cost. If there is no equivalent public transport available, HMRC mileage rates will apply to the whole journey. If you are an authorised car user, the vehicle you use for Council business must be kept in a roadworthy condition. This includes ensuring valid MOT/Vehicle Excise Licence, insurance which explicitly covers vehicle use for business purposes, and a valid and current, driving licence. Authorised car users must inform their line manager if they get any driving licence endorsements at the time they get them. Failure to do so may result in disciplinary ac

6.6 Taxi

Destination	Details
Edinburgh	Taxi journeys for travel within Edinburgh must be booked through the Passenger Operations during office hours. There is more information about this at Appendix 2. You will not be reimbursed for any taxi journeys that have not been booked through Passenger Operations unless your Service Director has approved this. The following are examples where it might be appropriate to use a taxi: ✓ if there's no other suitable means of public transport; ✓ if you have heavy luggage or equipment with you; ✓ if it's cheaper to take a taxi for either the whole journey or combined with other forms of transport; ✓ if there's no public transport available at the time you need to travel; ✓ if using a taxi is a reasonable adjustment in relation to a disability; ✓ where management agree that using a taxi is necessary for your health and safety.
Outside Edinburgh	If you are on Council business out with the city and a taxi is the only option, then this should be pre-approved and submitted through expenses and approved by your Service Director.

6.7 Aeroplane

Destination	Details
UK	Domestic air travel is only allowed in exceptional circumstances, for example if it's not practical to travel by train. In order to ensure we reduce our carbon footprint as much as possible, flights are restricted for environmental reasons, no air travel is allowed when there is a direct rail connection. If you're travelling with colleagues, you can book your travel together, as you can book up to four air tickets in one booking. You must get pre-approval from your Executive Director before you book any flights, and the reasons recorded in an email. Air travel must be on the lowest cost fare available. The reasons for this decision are that: • air travel gives rise to carbon emissions that are around six times those of rail for the same trip • extra travel time is not great, with a London trip by rail involving less than one hour extra in each • direction (taking into account travelling between city centres and airport) • costs can be equivalent when all elements are considered, including travelling between city • centres and airports • rail offers better potential for the productive use of travel time.
International	As with domestic air travel, an Executive Director must approve all international air travel before you make book any tickets, and you should try to get the best deal possible.

7. Expenses

Claiming	expenses
Type	**Details**
Accommodation	You must book your accommodation through the Council's preferred travel provider and this needs to be pre-approved by your Service Director. You can find the limits on how much you can spend on accommodation at Appendix 3.
Meals and other expenses	The Council will reimburse actual expenses you reasonably incur while travelling on Council business, provided you support your claim with receipts. You can only make a claim if you spend more than you normally would if you were not travelling on business. If you have been authorised to use a Council Payment Card, you should pay for meals and other expenses with that. If not, remember to retain you receipts so you are able to claim this back. In such exceptional circumstances, it is vital that you and your service area are aware of the Council's Anti-Bribery Policy and the Employee Code of Conduct and ensure that the authorisation to purchase alcohol complies with Council policy.

Appendix 1 – Bicycle Mileage Rates

Only authorised bicycle users can claim bicycle mileage allowance. Current rates are listed below.

A form to become an authorised bicycle user can be downloaded on the Orb. Information on how to claim bicycle mileage is laid out on the Orb.

Mileage cannot be claimed if the bike used was acquired through a Cycle To Work scheme (unless the ownership has been transferred to the employee), as the bike is owned by the employer during the loan period and therefore is not personal transport.

In order for payments for mileage to be tax-free up to 20p per mile (in accordance with HMRC rules), records of mileage should be kept, as for car mileage.

Bicycle mileage rate	
First 10,000 miles	**Above 10,000 miles**
45p/mile	45p/mile

Appendix 2 – How to book a taxi

If you're booking a taxi during the normal working hours (08:30 – 17:00 Monday to Thursday, 08:30 – 16:00 on a Friday) you must book through Passenger Operations.

Our taxi service providers will not accept bookings from anyone other than Passenger Operations during normal working hours.

You can telephone, e-mail of fax them.

Bookings

Type	Action
Immediate bookings	1. Call Passenger Operations on 0131 469 2950 2. Quote your Taxi Pin Number / Contract number 3. Name of Passenger 4. Pick up Point (must be address, cannot be "at corner of Princes' Street") 5. Destination (must be address, cannot be "at corner of Princes Street") 6. Details of the journey may be either faxed to 0131 469 2951, or sent by e-mail to taxi.booking@edinburgh.gov.uk
Advance bookings	1. Your Passenger Operations Taxi Pin Number/Contract number 2. The name of passenger 3. Pick-up Point (must be address, cannot be "at corner of Princes Street") 4. Destination (must be address, cannot be "at corner of Princes Street") 5. Details of the journey may be either faxed to 0131 469 2951, or sent by e-mail to taxi.booking@edinburgh.gov.uk
Out of hours	**Out of Hours –** (Monday to Friday, 17:00 to 08:30, from 16:00 on a Friday to 08:30 on a Monday and on Public Holidays) An out of hours booking is for an immediate taxi outside normal office hours. In this case, you will be speaking direct to the Taxi Company. **This sequence is important, and if any step is missed then the taxi may be refused.** 1. Call CENTRAL RADIO TAXIS on 0131 229 1605 2. Quote '**Contract CEC171'** 3. Quote your Taxi Pin Number/ Contract number 4. Name of passenger 5. Pick up point 6. Destination

Appendix 3 - Overnight accommodation limits

If you need to book overnight accommodation as part of your business travel plans, you need to get approval from your manager first. We have limits on the amount you're able to spend.

Accommodation			
Type	Green limit	Amber limit	Red limit
Outside London	£80	£100	£130
Heathrow	£90	£110	£150
London central	£120	£150	£200

 You will be able to book accommodation that appears in the green band. If there is no accommodation suitable in the band, you may book accommodation in the amber band, once you've discussed this with your manager.

Policy and Sustainability Committee

10.00am, Thursday, 17 November 2022

City 2030 Net Zero Target Annual Report

Executive/routine
Wards
Council Commitments

1.   Recommendations

It is recommended that the Policy and Sustainability Committee:

1.1   Note that it is estimated that the city has achieved emissions reductions of 14 % between 2020/21 and 2018/19, the baseline year; and that this exceeds the indicative target of 13 % which was set to achieve the interim 25 % reduction in 2022/23.

1.2   Note that the main reductions come from a reduction in electricity consumption, the decarbonisation of the electricity grid, and a reduction in road travel (mainly from cars, followed by vans and HGVs).

1.3   Note that figures are provisional pending publication of a final dataset in Q2 of 2023, but it is expected that the impact on the total footprint will be negligible.

1.4   Note that this latest data reflects the significant impact that the Covid pandemic has had on the city; and that to be able to meet future targets, the pace of climate action must significantly accelerate.

Richard Carr

Interim Executive Director of Corporate Services

Contact: Claire Marion, Lead Change and Delivery Officer (carbon management)
E-mail: Claire.marion@edinburgh.gov.uk

Report

City 2030 Net Zero Target Annual Report

2.   Executive Summary

2.1   This report presents the latest emissions inventory of the city of Edinburgh (2020/21), based on the most recent datasets available. The calculation methodology is based on the Global GHG Protocol for Cities (GPC)[1].

2.2   This methodology and the boundary selected to monitor progress against the new net-zero target was detailed in the [2030 City target monitoring approach](#) report brought to the Policy and Sustainability Committee in April 2021.

2.3   The Council's own organisational emissions are additionally monitored and reported through Public Bodies Climate Change Duties reporting (PBCCD). The latest Council's PBCCD report, based on 2021/22 data, is also provided separately to the November Policy and Sustainability committee.

2.4   City emissions have decreased by an estimated 7 % between 2019/20 and 2020/21, based on the most up-to-date data available, or by 14 % since 2018/19, the baseline year. This exceeds the indicative target of 13 % which was set to achieve the interim 25% reduction in 2022/23.

2.5   This latest data reflects the significant impact that the Covid pandemic has had on the city, particularly on electricity consumption and transport. Therefore, to be able to meet future targets, the pace of climate action must significantly accelerate.

3.   Background

3.1   The City of Edinburgh Council declared a Climate Emergency in 2019 and committed to work towards a net zero emissions target by 2030 for the whole city.

3.2   As detailed in previous reports, Councils typically contribute to only 1-3 % of their area-wide emissions and no one partner has all the answers, powers or resources to reduce city's emissions to net zero by 2030 acting alone. Thus, the Council has engaged with city partners to develop a city-wide 2030 Climate Strategy, published in December 2021. This strategy sets out the strategic priorities for tackling climate change in the city, with high level strategic actions the Council and key city partners will take to realise the ambition of Edinburgh becoming a net zero and climate resilient city by 2030.

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[1] https://ghgprotocol.org/greenhouse-gas-protocol-accounting-reporting-standard-cities

3.3   This dedicated report on city-wide emissions and progress made towards the 2030 net zero target is written every year and brought to the Council Policy and Sustainability Committee, detailing reasons for change. Last year's report can be found in the Background reading section.

3.4   City-wide emissions are accessible on the Council website (Track Edinburgh's progress to net zero) and on the Council intranet, as well as through Edinburgh's CDP disclosure, which provides a very detailed overview of the city's action on climate.

4.   Main report

2020/21 Emissions

4.1   The net zero target is monitored using data with a two-year time lag, meaning the most recent data we have is for the year 2020/21, a year after the Council declared a climate emergency and set the net zero target.

4.2   The scope of the emissions reporting is detailed in the City Target Monitoring Approach report, approved by Committee in April 2021. Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 provide a summary of the emission sources included in the calculation.

4.3   Business waste data hasn't been updated because SEPA was cyber attacked in December 2020. There will be a gap in publication until the 2021 dataset is published in 2023. Business waste tonnages have been estimated to be equal to 2018 tonnages (latest data available).

4.4   One of the datasets used to calculate emissions from industrial processes has been delayed and is expected to be published by the second quarter of 2023. In the same way as for business waste tonnages, the previous year's figures have been used in the interim.

4.5   Figures will be updated as soon as data are available, but it is expected that the impact on the total footprint will be negligible as industrial processes account for 1 % of the total city emissions.

4.6   In 2020/21, city emissions totalled an estimated 2.088[2] million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_{2e}). The majority comes from gas and electricity consumption in buildings (domestic, industrial and commercial), representing 70 % of total emissions ('stationary energy'), followed by transport emissions (24 %), as illustrated on Figure 1. This breakdown is consistent with previous year, except the proportion of waste emissions which has increased due to a fourfold increase in the emission factor for landfilled commercial waste. As explained above, 2020 business waste tonnages were not available and assumed equal to 2018, so the increase in waste emissions in solely due to the change in the emission factor.

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[2] Provisional figure pending publication of final dataset to update emissions from industrial processes.

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- ■ Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Use: 23 ktCO2e
- ■ Industrial Processes and Product Use: 14 ktCO2e
- ■ Stationary energy: 1465 ktCO2e
- ■ Transport: 509 ktCO2e
- ■ Waste: 77 ktCO2e
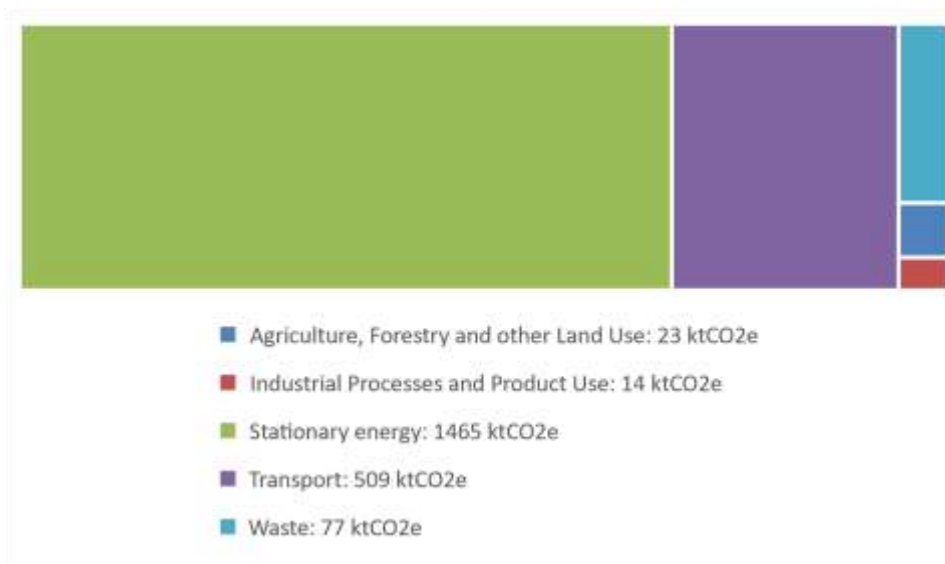
Figure 1: City of Edinburgh emissions inventory 2020/21 (provisional pending publication of final dataset)

4.7 Total emissions can also be broken down per sector, as it can be seen on Figure 2[3]. The share of domestic emissions increased from 53 % to 56 % compared to last year, due to residents spending more time at home during national lockdowns.

■ Other ■ Public sector ■ Commercial ■ Industrial ■ Domestic
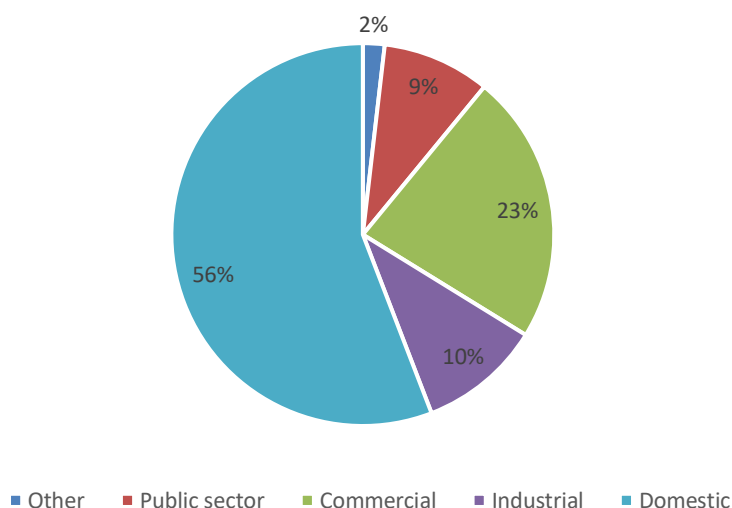
Figure 2: City of Edinburgh carbon footprint per sector – Provisional 2020/21 data

Evolution of emissions

4.8 Total 2020/21 emissions decreased by an estimated 7% compared to the previous year.

4.9 **Energy**-related emissions have dropped by 53 % since 2010/11, predominantly thanks to the decarbonisation of the electricity grid[4] and to energy efficiency improvements[5]. Electricity and gas consumption respectively decreased by 49 %

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[3] It is important to note that a simplified approach has been taken to allocate transport emissions: emissions from vans and HGVs have been allocated to the commercial sector, Council's fleet and Council's taxi use to the public sector, and the rest of car emissions has been allocated to the domestic sector. As cars can also be used by businesses, the contribution of the domestic sector is overestimated on this graph.
[4] Between 2010 and 2020, the carbon content of a unit of electricity (in $kgCO_{2e}$/kWh) decreased by 52 %
[5] Between 2010/11 and 2019/20, electricity consumption decreased by 43 %.

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and 4 % since 2010/11 but now start to plateau as low hanging fruits like LED replacements have been taken. The evolution of energy emissions between 2010/11 and 2020/21 can be found in Appendix 4, Figure 4.

4.9.1 Between 2019/20 and 2020/21, total **electricity** consumption has dropped by 10 %. As residents were forced to spend more time at home during national lockdowns, electricity use in homes has increased by 4 %. This has been more than compensated by a fall in consumption in non-domestic buildings (- 19 %).

4.9.2 **Gas** consumption has slightly increased (+ 2 %), with a similar increase in domestic and non-domestic buildings.

4.10 The road **transport** sector has directly been impacted by the pandemic and emissions decreased by 17 % compared to the previous year. The reduction in the use of private cars is the main contributor. The evolution of transport emissions between 2010/11 and 2020/21 can be found in Appendix 4, Figure 5. Road traffic data from the Department of Transport shows that road traffic in Edinburgh has increased again in 2021 but remains below 2019 levels. See graph in Appendix 4, Figure 6.

4.11 There are two main levers to shrink emissions from road transport: a) reduce distance travelled by car (Edinburgh has a target to reduce car kilometres travelled by 30 % by 2030), and b) decarbonise vehicles. Together, they could halve emissions from cars by 2030[6]. Figure 7 (Appendix 4) shows that the growth of electric vehicles continues to increase in the city, supported by a growing network of chargers.

4.12 **Land use** emissions have decreased due to significant methodological changes in BEIS datasets, but the impact in the total is negligible (around 1% of total emissions). Municipal **waste** emissions have decreased due to a reduction in landfilled waste tonnages. Overall, these two sectors account for 5% of total city emissions.

4.13 The main reasons for the 7 % emissions reduction between 2019/20 and 2020/21 are summarised in Table 1. Like for the previous year, the main contributing factor is the reduction in electricity consumption and decarbonisation of the electricity grid. The second largest contributor is the reduction in road travel, mainly from cars, followed by vans and HGVs. As explained above, emissions from natural gas have increased (higher consumption), and so have waste emissions (change in emission factor for landfilled business waste).

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[6] Assuming a 30 % reduction in car kilometres travelled from 2018/19 level, and that 41 % of the remaining kilometres are travelled by EVs, and 59 % by internal combustion engines. (In line with a forecasting study done by Energy Savings Trust for Edinburgh). BEIS 2019 EEP projections are used to forecast emissions from the electricity grid in 2030 to estimate emissions from electric cars.

Table 1: Factors contributing to the City's 7 % emissions reduction between 2019/20 and 2020/21

Emission source	Emissions 2019/20 (tCO$_{2e}$)	Emissions 2020/21 (tCO$_{2e}$)	Change between 2019/20 and 2020/21		Contribution to total emission reduction	Change between 2020/21 and 2010/11
			tCO$_{2e}$	%		
Electricity	629,118	514,394	-114,724	-18%	71.4%	-76%
Cars	366,817	296,196	-70,621	-19%	43.9%	-30%
Vans	104,610	92,125	-12,485	-12%	7.8%	-11%
HGV	81,973	72,371	-9,602	-12%	6.0%	-15%
Other fuels	83,788	78,446	-5,342	-6%	3.3%	-5%
Local bus	35,501	30,356	-5,145	-14%	3.2%	-23%
All Other sources	58,275	50,699	-7,576	-13%	4.7%	8%
Natural gas	868,420	881,917	13,497	2%	-8.4%	-6%
Waste	19,917	71,157	51,241	257%	-31.9%	-6%
Total	2,248,420	2,087,661	-160,759	-7%	100%	-46%

Progress against targets

4.14 Emissions have decreased by 7 % between 2019/20 and 2020/21, based on the most up-to-date data available, or by 14 % since 2018/19, the baseline year. This exceeds the indicative target of 13 % which was set to achieve the interim 25% reduction in 2022/23 (see Table 2). The two interim milestones to 2030 (-25 % by 2022/23 and -50 % by 2026/27) are represented with diamond markers in Figure 3.
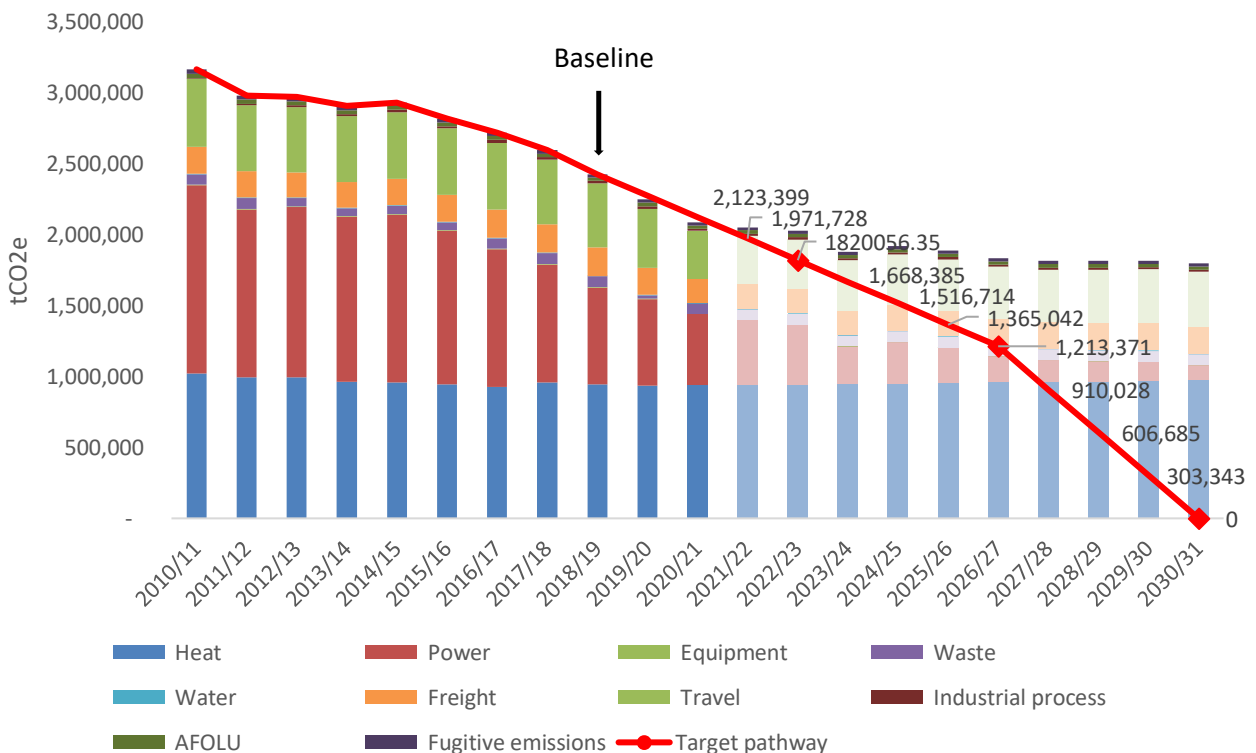
Figure 3: City's emissions based on the new Net Zero boundary. Darker shades represent historic emissions. Lighter shades represent Business As Usual projections based on various factors such as population growth, mileage forecasts, household numbers projections, school rolls projections, and grid decarbonisation (based on UK Treasury Green Book.)

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4.15 This latest data reflects the significant impact that the Covid pandemic has had on the city, particularly on electricity consumption and transport. The same level of effort needs to be achieved annually until 2022/23, while activities return to normal. An even greater reduction is required between 2022/23 and 2030, at which point city partner action to deliver the 2030 strategy are expected to be well underway, with new national policies also operational. Therefore, to be able to meet future targets, the pace of climate action must significantly accelerate.

Table 2: Incremental annual targets – City target

Year	Annual target reduction (%)		Actual reduction	
	Compared to previous year	Compared to baseline	MtCO$_{2e}$	% reduction compared to previous year
2017/18	N/A	N/A	2.595	5%
2018/19	Baseline year	Baseline year	2.427	6%
2019/20	6%	6%	2.248	7%
2020/21	7%	13%	2.088	7%
2021/22	7%	19%	*Data available Autumn 2023*	
2022/23	8%	**25%**	*Data available Autumn 2024*	
2023/24	8%	31%	*Data available Autumn 2025*	
2024/25	9%	38%	*Data available Autumn 2026*	
2025/26	10%	44%	*Data available Autumn 2027*	
2026/27	11%	**50%**	*Data available Autumn 2028*	
2027/28	25%	63%	*Data available Autumn 2029*	
2028/29	33%	75%	*Data available Autumn 2030*	
2029/30	50%	87%	*Data available Autumn 2031*	
2030/31	100%	100%	*Data available Autumn 2032*	

Data limitations

4.16 'Carbon footprinting' is not an exact science as the quality of the data depends on the datasets used, as well as the assumptions made.

4.17 Collecting accurate data for transportation activities can be a particularly challenging process. Methodologies vary from using data based on where fuel is consumed, or where it is purchased[7].

4.18 The evolution of city-wide emissions is also impacted by methodology changes in some of the underlying datasets. For example, emissions from the LULUCF sector appear to have decreased by 39 % compared to last year's dataset due to

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[7] For more information, see Figure 7.3 in the Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Inventories

methodology improvements[8], when in fact they only decreased by 0.4 % once previous year's figures are recalculated. LULUCF only accounts for 1 % of the city's footprint so the impact on total emissions is negligible.

4.19   For the first time this year, the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy has published statistics[9] on greenhouse gas emissions at the local authority level (expressed in tons of carbon dioxide equivalent). Consumption data is not available (e.g. kWh of energy used, tons of waste landfilled, etc): the dataset only provides emissions figures.

4.20   A comparison with the overall figure obtained using the Council's approach shows that there are a few discrepancies. For example, gas consumption figures in the BEIS dataset are lower and show a 4 % decrease compared to last year (mainly from commercial and industrial buildings), while the data presented in this report shows a 2 % increase.

4.21   Total emissions are only available for 2018, 2019 and 2020 in the BEIS dataset. As presented on Table 3, BEIS figures are respectively 3 % higher, 6 % higher and 2 % lower than figures published in this report, so the overall gap is acceptable.

Table 3: Comparison of total city emissions with newly published BEIS dataset

Emissions by Methodologies (MtCO$_{2e}$)	2018	2019	2020	% reduction vs previous year	% reduction vs 2018
BEIS dataset	2.491	2.382	2.046	-14 %	-18 %
Edinburgh Carbon Scenario Tool	2.427	2.248	2.088	-7 %	-14 %
Gap between methodologies	-3 %	-6 %	+2 %		

4.22   Officers will continue to reflect on data improvements and changes in all committee reporting and consider how to ensure consistent and transparent reporting.

Reporting arrangements

4.23   In addition to the annual progress report, city wide emissions are reported annually through the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), Edinburgh by Numbers and the Annual Performance Report. Council emissions are reported annually through the PBCCD submission in October/November and in July/August via the Carbon Disclosure Project.

4.24   The Council participated in the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP)[10] for the first time in late 2020, on behalf of the city. The CDP is an international non-profit organisation for companies and cities' environmental reporting. It is the largest climate change focused data collection and assessment programme in the world.

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[8] The most significant improvements made were the use of updated forest planting statistics and a new approach for adjusting reported forest areas to stocked forest, and an update to the land use change activity data. More information available in "Mapping greenhouse gas emissions and removals for the land use, land-use change & forestry sector"

[9] https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-local-authority-and-regional-greenhouse-gas-emissions-national-statistics

[10] https://www.cdp.net/en/cities

CDP evaluates the quality of the submission, benchmarks performance against other cities, and finds areas of opportunity for cities.

4.25 Edinburgh is one of 95 global cities named as new generation of climate leaders on CDP 2021 A-List; meaning it has been recognized by CDP as a city that is taking bold leadership on environmental action and transparency. Edinburgh is the only city in Scotland on the CDP A-list. Less than one in ten cities scored by CDP (9.8 %) received an A.

4.26 The Council signed up to the Global Covenant of Mayors[11] initiative in 2011 and to the Mayors Adapt initiative in 2015. Since 2016, both initiatives have merged within the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, which is a global coalition of city leaders addressing climate change by pledging to cut greenhouse gas emissions and prepare for the impacts of climate change. Submitting to CDP meets the reporting requirements for the Covenant of Mayors. For three years in succession, 2020, 2021 and 2022, Edinburgh has been awarded with the maximum of six badges recognising its climate mitigation and adaptation efforts. Edinburgh is one of 8 fully compliant local authorities in the UK (out of 63 UK LA who are GCoM members), and the only fully compliant local authority in Scotland (out of 10 who are GCoM members).

5. Next Steps

5.1 Total city emissions will be revised once missing datasets become available.

5.2 The Council will continue to report annually through the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) in July/August. This sustainability questionnaire is completed on a voluntary basis and includes both Council and city-wide climate action.

6. Financial impact

6.1 There is no financial impact arising from this report. However, it should be noted that the financial challenges to achieve net zero emissions will be significant. It should be noted that investing in carbon reduction projects often results in wider co-benefits such as the creation of local jobs, improved air quality and public health, or reduced congestion.

6.2 [Work with Edinburgh Climate Change Institute and the Place-Based Climate Action Network](#) had shown that we can get over 65 percent of the way to meeting net zero with actions that pay for themselves. This work also shows that Edinburgh can get to net zero by 2030 through 'stretch' interventions that will be enabled through innovation, but which are not currently possible to model accurately in economic terms.

6.3 This financial modelling was undertaken in 2020, and it is acknowledged that some of it is now outdated, due to a better understanding of the costs required to retrofit the public sector estate and increases in costs in the supply chain.

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[11] https://www.globalcovenantofmayors.org/

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6.4　The UK Government estimates that decarbonising UK public buildings would cost between £25 and £30 billion, however local figures suggest this is underestimated. High-level cost estimates indicate that the cost to retrofit the Council's entire operational estate would be around £2 billion.[12]

6.5　Research shows that the cost of inaction for the economy and the society far outweighs the cost of taking action now.[13,14] The Council is working to better understand the cost of inaction locally and some costing for adaptation has been done as part of the Climate Change Risk Assessment which will be presented to elected members at the end of November (see separate Climate change adaptation update report).

7.　Stakeholder/Community Impact

7.1　While the financial challenges in achieving net zero emissions will be significant, investing in carbon reduction projects often results in wider co-benefits such as the creation of local jobs, improved air quality and public health, or reduced congestion.

8.　Background reading/external references

8.1　City Target monitoring approach

8.2　City Net Zero Target annual report (2019/20)

8.3　Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report 2020/21

8.4　Edinburgh CDP return

9.　Appendices

9.1　Appendix 1 - City-wide carbon footprint boundary.

9.2　Appendix 2 - List of emissions not covered by the net-zero boundary.

9.3　Appendix 3 - Datasets for the calculation of the City's net zero boundary.

9.4　Appendix 4 – Evolution of transport and energy-related emissions.

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[12] This figure has been estimated by extrapolating initial desktop deep retrofit studies on a small sample of buildings. Such a deep retrofit represents a much higher investment but minimizes increases in energy costs and improves comfort levels. Moreover, Edinburgh electricity network is currently at or near capacity therefore reducing energy demand will reduce the need for costly network upgrades. These costs are high-level figures (with 45 % optimism bias), do not account for changes in operating costs after retrofit, anticipated increases in gas and electricity rates, unavoidable decant costs, or the Council's existing budget that is already ring-fenced for investment.

[13] The UK National Audit Office estimates that for every £1 spent on protecting communities from flooding, around £5 in property damages and wider impacts can be avoided. National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England, Environment Agency, 2020

[14] The failure demand costs for various levels of government due to the effects of global warming in Scotland can be estimated at £771 million and £956 million due to air pollution per year. Wellbeing Economy Alliance, "Failure Demand: Counting the costs of an unjust and unsustainable economic system", Mark Anielski, Anna Chrysopoulou and Michael Weatherhead, Sept 2021

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Appendix 1 - City-wide carbon footprint boundary

Non Domestic Heat & Power (Industrial, Commercial, Public)			Domestic Heat & Power		
Electricity	Natural gas	Other fuels	Electricity	Natural gas	Other fuels

Fugitive emissions			Waste		
			Solid waste disposal		Wastewater

Transport			Agriculture, Forestry & Other land use		
Aviation	Roads	Railways	LULUCF		Livestock

Industrial Processes & Product Use

Other Scope 3		Procurement of goods and services	
Transmissions & distribution losses	Well to Tank		
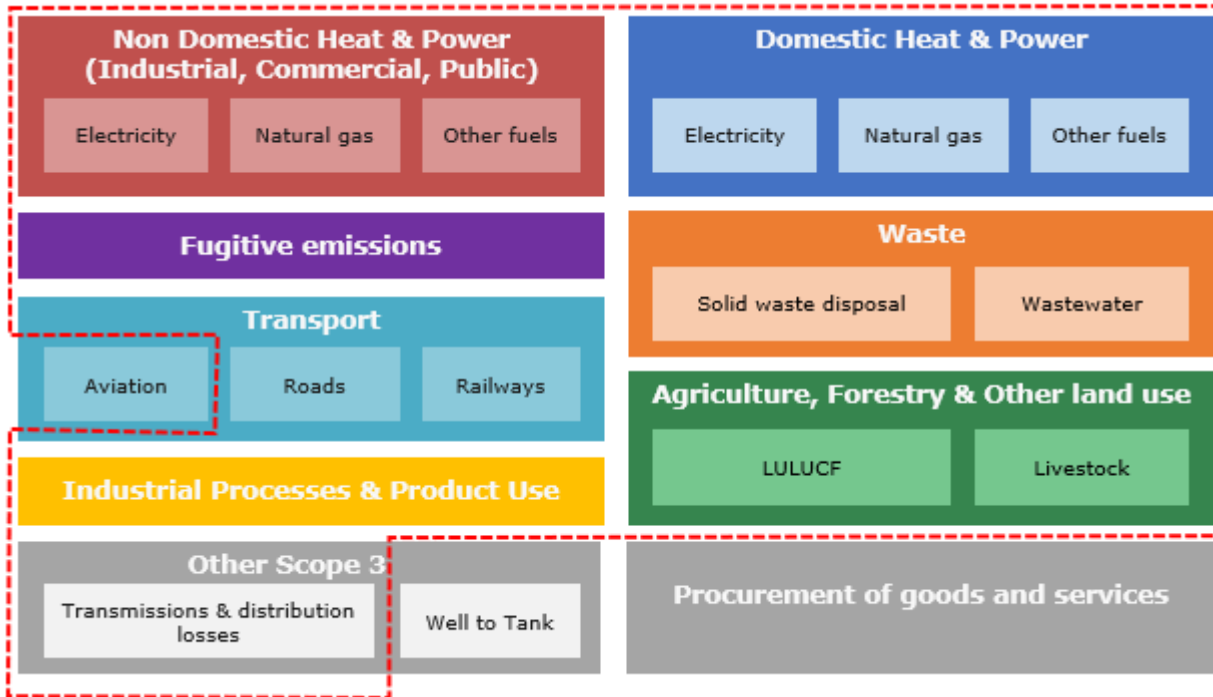
Appendix 2 - List of emissions not covered by the net-zero boundary

Emission source	Rationale
Well-to-tank (WTT)	Well-to-tank emissions are fuel lifecycle emissions, occurring "upstream" from the point of use of the fuel. They result from the extraction, transport, refining, purification or conversion of primary fuels to fuels for direct use by end-users and the distribution of these fuels. They are classed as Scope 3 according to the GHG Protocol. They are considered as out of the net-zero boundary because the latter focusses on territorial emissions and covers Scope 1 emissions (direct emissions occurring within the boundary) and Scope 2 emissions (indirect electricity-related emissions). It also includes some Scope 3 emissions from transmission and distribution losses in the electricity network.
Water supply	The majority of energy consumption for the water network are covered under the stationary energy > non-domestic category, and Scottish Water's transport-related emissions are included in the Transport category. Process emissions from wastewater treatment are included under the wastewater category.
Aviation	The net zero boundary focusses on Scope 1 and 2 emissions only. Aviation emissions include Scope 3 emissions which occur outside of the territorial boundary and are therefore excluded from the baseline. Scope 3 emissions are not under the direct control or influence of the City. However, it is recognised that aviation emissions are significant and that they should be tackled. The Council's "Protocol for long distance UK travel" establishes rail over air as the Council's preferred choice for UK travel on Council business and the 2030 Climate Strategy includes actions to support transport behaviour change, including reducing flying.
Procurement – Consumption of goods and services	Consumption-related emissions consider the carbon impact (manufacture and transport) of all the goods purchased in the city, even if those were manufactured outside of the city. The Council is following a "production-based" approach to calculate the City's carbon footprint, meaning that the scope is focussing on territorial emissions, including from goods that will be exported. The calculation of consumption-related emissions is very complex and there is no standard methodology at the moment. Consumption-based emissions do not have to be reported officially by any country. However, it is acknowledged that these emissions are very significant and that they should still be addressed. Although consumption-based emissions are not included in the net zero boundary, they are still being covered by the Sustainability Programme and the 2030 Climate Strategy includes actions to help tackle these emissions.

Appendix 3 - Datasets for the calculation of the City's net zero boundary

Figures are based on the following publicly available datasets:

- Sub-national electricity sales and numbers of customers, BEIS
- Sub-national gas sales and numbers of customers, BEIS
- Sub-national estimates of non-gas, non-electricity and non-road transport fuels, BEIS
- Road transport energy consumption at regional and local authority level, BEIS
- Household and business waste tables, SEPA
- Scottish Water carbon footprint (published in their annual report)
- Local authority area statistics database, Scottish Government
- Number of livestock by region and sub-region, Scottish Government
- UK local authority and regional CO2 emissions national statistics, BEIS
- Greenhouse Gas Inventories for England, Scotland, Wales & Northern Ireland, NAEI
- Projected Population of Scotland, NRS Scotland

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Appendix 4 – Evolution of emissions from energy and transport
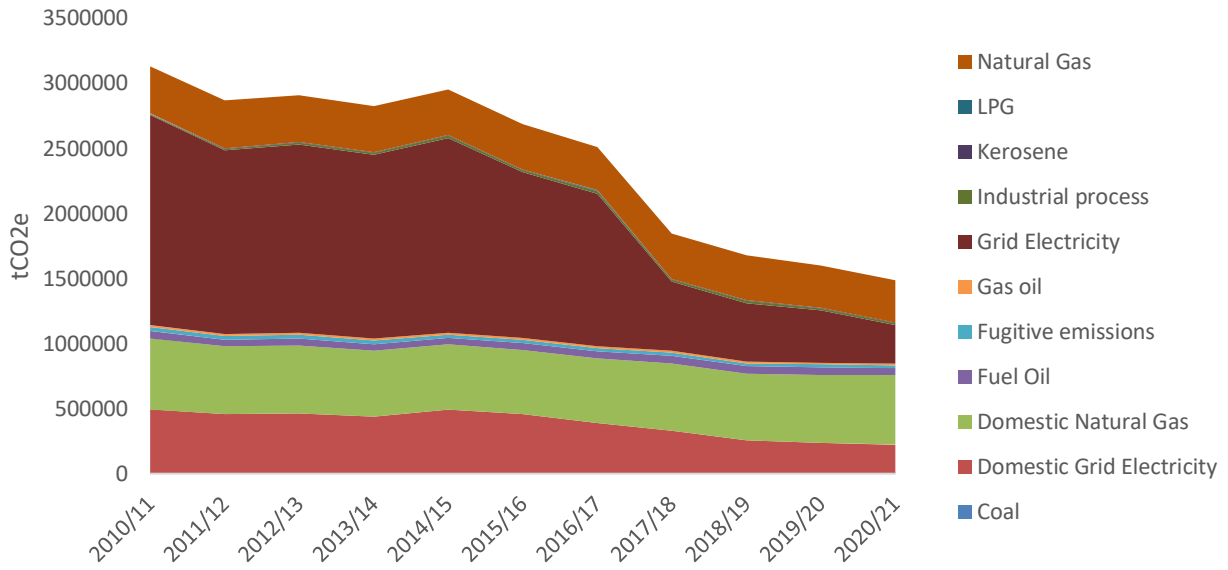

Figure 4: Evolution of energy-related emissions
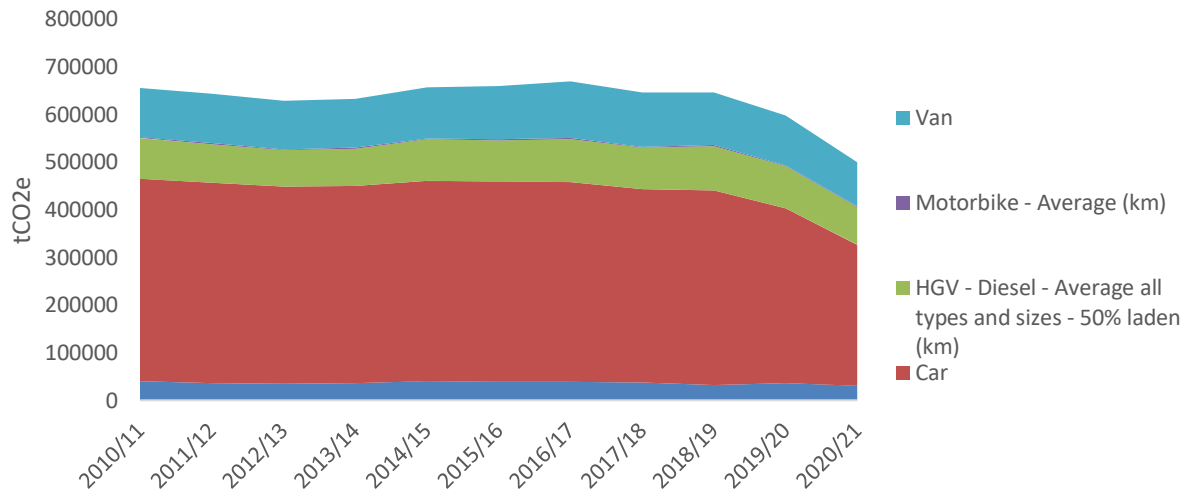
Figure 5: Evolution of transport emissions
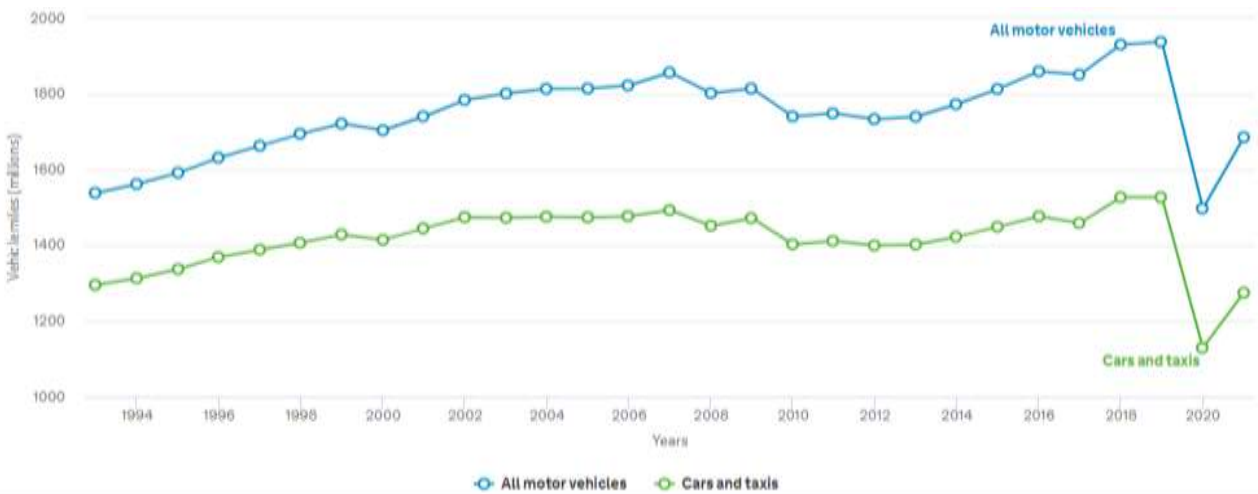
Figure 6: Annual traffic by vehicle type in City of Edinburgh, from 1993 to 2021 in vehicle miles (millions). Source: Road traffic statistics (Department for Transport)

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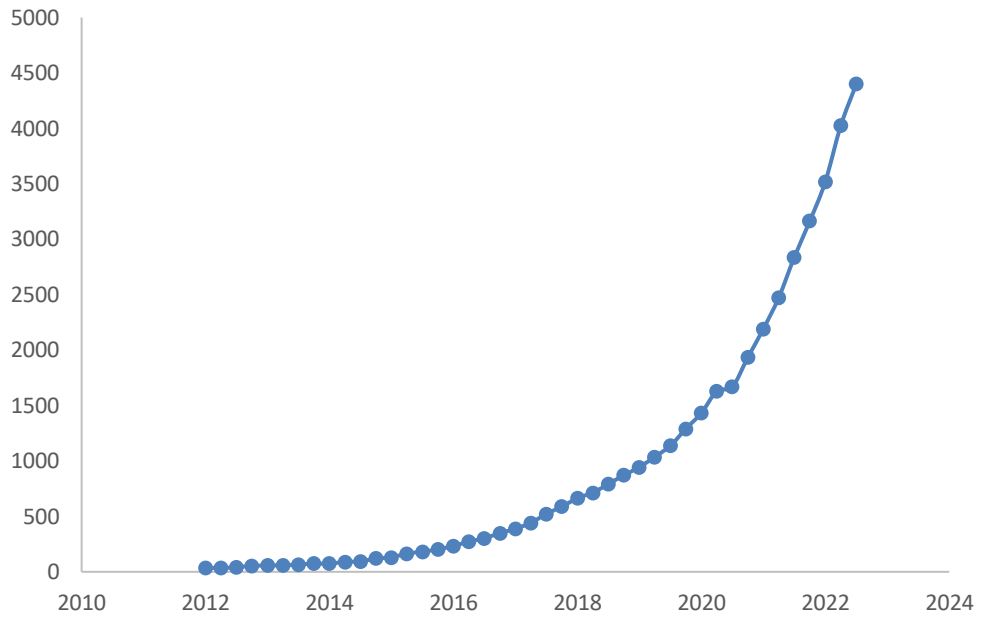
Figure 7: Evolution of ULEV licensed in Edinburgh (Department for Transport Statistics, Q2 2022)

Policy and Sustainability Committee

10.00am, Thursday, 17 November 2022

2030 Climate Strategy - Environmental Assessment Consultation and Review

Executive/routine
Wards
Council Commitments

1.   Recommendations

It is recommended that the Policy and Sustainability Committee:

1.1   Note the findings from the consultation process on the environmental report as summarised in Appendix 1;

1.2   Agree the proposed actions in response to the findings of the Strategic Environmental Assessment as highlighted in Appendix 3, subject to on-going analysis of available resources;

1.3   Note the overview of key work undertaken to support the 2030 Climate Strategy delivery plan, and in particular the establishment of the IIPB and City Partnerships;

1.4   Note the increasing financially challenging context and agree the prioritisation of the decarbonisation of transport; active and public transport; climate change adaptation; energy efficiency of public buildings and the delivery of infrastructure that enables a 'net zero' city as the most impactful ways of reducing the city's emissions and ensuring future resilience to climate impact;

1.5   Thank Dr Sam Gardner, the current chair of the Edinburgh Climate Commission and the other volunteer commissioners for their contribution over the last three years to climate action in Edinburgh and, in particular, their support in the development of the Climate Strategy and the City Climate Compact; and

1.6   Note that the Edinburgh Climate Commission (ECC) is now reviewing its purpose and will progress, subject to the decision of ECC members, as part of an independent programme funded by PCAN.

Richard Carr
Interim Executive Director of Corporate Services
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Report

2030 Climate Strategy environmental assessment consultation and annual review

2. Executive Summary

2.1 The Council approved the publication of the 2030 Edinburgh Climate Strategy while acknowledging that both the Strategy and the Implementation Plan would operate as a 'live document' that would need to be reviewed at key points, including to take account of the outcomes of the Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA).

2.2 Sustainability remains a key priority for the Council. However, the Council is facing a challenging financial outlook at the same time as reduced capacity. Therefore, it is more important than ever to prioritise the Council's interventions to ensure that available resources are focused on the areas which will have the greatest impact in reducing the city's emissions.

2.3 The Council's priorities for climate action have been centred around transport, climate change adaptation and the delivery of infrastructure that enables a 'net zero' city such as energy efficient buildings.

2.4 The city's performance against the net zero target is reported elsewhere on this agenda. The latest annual progress report covers 2020/21 and shows that Edinburgh continues to meet its annual target. However, the report acknowledges that the pandemic has contributed to that target and that to be able to meet future targets, the pace of climate action needs to significantly accelerate.

2.5 This report also notes that the Edinburgh Climate Commission has now run for three years and that the current Chair, Dr Sam Gardner will step down in December. Elected members are invited to express thanks to Dr Gardner and the other volunteer commissioners for the support and advice they have offered the city as it established its climate plans and delivery partnerships and to note the next stages of development for the Commission.

3. Background

3.1 The Committee set out the 2030 Climate Strategy and implementation plan in November 2021 noting that these would operate as a 'live document' and would need to be reviewed at key points. This included taking account of the findings and recommendations of the Strategic Environment Assessment.

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3.2   In Scotland, public bodies and private companies which operate in a public character, such as utility companies - are required to assess, consult on, and monitor the likely impacts that their plans, programmes and strategies will have on the environment. This process is known as Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

3.3   To meet this duty, an SEA of the 2030 Climate Strategy was undertaken with the Environmental Report (as agreed by this committee) issued for public consultation in August 2022 for consultation with statutory authorities (Scottish Environmental Protection Authority (SEPA), Historic Environment Scotland (HES), and NatureScot) and the wider public. This report provides a summary of the findings of that consultation and proposed actions, alongside reporting on progress in delivery of key actions in the 2030 Climate Strategy.

3.4   In addition to this report, separate papers are also provided for the Committee's consideration relating actions to reduce Council emissions - the Public Bodies Climate Change Duties report and CERP Annual progress report.

4.   Main report

SEA Consultation and review findings

4.1   The scope of the SEA itself reflected the fact that parts of the strategy will, or have, undergone their own SEA such as the City Plan and the City Mobility Plan. A sifting exercise was undertaken to determine which sections of the strategy had already been subject to SEA and this was presented as an Appendix to the Environmental Report.

4.2   The consultation on the draft Environmental Report and in line with the live strategy approach has presented a broader opportunity for key partners and the public to reflect on the strategy a year on from first publication

4.3   Feedback received from the public during this consultation broadly reflects feedback which was considered as part of the initial strategy consultation in 2021. Responses on the climate strategy itself were minimal but also of a mixed nature (15 agree that the strategy has the right vision and approach for Edinburgh, 16 disagree, 18 don't know). Some agreed that the strategy had the right vision and approach. However, some were more openly sceptical of the requirements to cut carbon emissions, the capacity of the Council and partners to effect change at scale or within time, and the benefits that would result from moving to a zero-carbon lifestyle.

4.4   Previous engagement highlights that climate scepticism is a factor which influences uptake and support for change and support for a net zero future is not universal. However, these submissions do not override the overwhelming support which was received for the strategy in 2021 when over 300 citizens responded.

4.5   In respect of the statutory consultation, there were a small number of responses from the public directly related to the Environment Assessment. Issues raised included;

3

4.5.1 **consideration of strategic alternatives.** The rationale for the approach taken was presented in section 3.7 of the Environmental Report and agreed with the statutory authorities.

4.5.2 **a request for a simplified version of the report.** A non-technical summary was provided as part of the Environmental Report. The forthcoming Post Adoption Statement will also provide a less technical summary of the purpose of the Environment Assessment and how the strategy has been updated.

4.6 Feedback from consultation authorities on the findings of the Environment Assessment was broadly positive. Detailed responses are available in Appendix 2. A few minor amendments were suggested to the baseline and policy summaries provided within the SEA and these will be picked up in the forthcoming Post Adoption Statement.

4.7 The SEA recommendations to enhance the Climate Strategy Implementation Plan and how the Council would take these recommendations on board are provided in Appendix 3.

Progress in delivery of 2030 Climate Strategy Priorities

4.8 The Committee has received a number of reports detailing progress on the council and city emissions targets including the public bodies reporting duties which details activity undertaken. However, in summary:

4.8.1 Work is now underway to build 444 net-zero homes, with 195 for social rent, as part of the wider £1.3 billion Granton waterfront regeneration project. The project is set for completion in 2025. In total, over the next 10 – 15 years, the regeneration will deliver around 3,500 new net zero carbon homes (over 35% of them affordable); a primary school and health centre, commercial, creative, and community space, a district heating network and a new coastal park. New active travel and public transport infrastructure will be created throughout the regeneration area, including new cycle paths and a mobility hub.

4.8.2 The Council, acting on behalf of the wider BioQuarter partnership, is appointing Ramboll to carry out a feasibility study on the development of a heat network at Edinburgh BioQuarter in southeast Edinburgh.

4.8.3 Stages one and two of the statutory Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy (LHEES) have been completed; the Council is currently in the process of procuring support with stages three to eight.

4.8.4 A new Climate Ready Edinburgh adaptation plan is in development, informed by an updated climate change risk assessment commissioned by the Council. At regional level, a business case is in development for a regional climate change risk assessment under the Edinburgh and East of Scotland City Region Deal's Shared Prosperity Framework.

4.8.5 Works are progressing to deliver active travel improvements in the city, and construction of the new segregated cycleways of the City Centre West to East Link connecting Roseburn to Leith Walk started in February 2022. Construction

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for the West Edinburgh Link project is due to start in 2023, and for the Meadows to George Street project in 2024.

4.8.6 The city centre Low Emission Zone was introduced in May 2022, with enforcement due to start on June 2024, following a two-year grace period.

4.8.7 The Tram to Newhaven lines are about to go live, with passenger services due to begin in the start of 2023.

4.8.8 The expansion of the public on-street electric vehicle charging network has continued with 81 new chargers installed this summer, including 41 rapid and fast chargers at on-street locations with the remainder provided at Hermiston and Ingliston Park and Ride sites.

4.8.9 A Communal Bin Review (CBR) project is underway, with Phase 1 in the final stages of completion (Road works for installation of metal fences and roll out of new/refurbished bins in the first geographical area – around Leith).

4.8.10 A decision to progress development of a Workplace Parking Levy (WPL) business case and undertake initial stakeholder engagement was made by the Committee in November 2022.

4.8.11 The Council has supported the development of the Edinburgh Community Climate Forum and Business for Good programme to support businesses to transition.

4.8.12 Seven new signatories have joined the Climate Compact, committing to take action within their own organisation to contribute to a green recovery and radically reduce the city's carbon emissions.

4.8.13 The development of an Infrastructure Investment Programme Board (IIPB), with supporting delivery partnerships to drive collaboration across the city

4.8.14 The Council has started the roll out of the Carbon Literacy training across the organisation, with 156 colleagues having received the accreditation as of October 2022. The Head of Human Resources also attended the Climate Solutions training from the Royal Scottish Geographical Society and the Council Leader was also successfully selected to participate in the UK100's Climate Leadership Academy in Autumn 2022. Officers will continue to provide opportunities for elected members to receive carbon literacy training, either internally or through the Improvement Service.

4.8.15 The Net Zero Communities programme is progressing, and an update will be provided to Committee in the start of 2023.

4.9 As a result of this activity in the round, Edinburgh has continued to receive recognition as a city at the forefront of climate action:

4.9.1 Edinburgh is one of just 95 cities world-wide to be placed on the 2021 A List by CDP (only city in Scotland) – an international charity which runs the world's largest environmental disclosure system for companies and cities. This recognition means Edinburgh is seen as a city that is taking bold leadership on

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environmental action and transparency. The evaluation of Edinburgh's 2022 submission is not available at the time of writing.

4.9.2 Edinburgh has been ranked among the top three councils in the UK in 2022 by the Council Climate Plan Scorecard project for the quality of our Climate Strategy

4.9.3 Edinburgh features on the top 100 Sustainable Cities Index (16th place)[1]

4.9.4 Edinburgh has been awarded silver status by the Sustainable Food Places Network in 2022, in recognition of the city's pioneering work to promote healthy and sustainable food.

4.9.5 For three years in succession, 2020, 2021 and 2022, Edinburgh has been awarded with the maximum of six badges from the Global Covenant of Mayors (GCoM)[2] initiative, recognising its climate mitigation and adaptation efforts. Edinburgh is one of 8 fully compliant local authorities in the UK (out of 63 UK LA who are GCoM members), and the only fully compliant local authority in Scotland (out of 10 who are GCoM members).

Accelerating partnership action and collaboration

4.10 Over the past year, the City of Edinburgh Council has led on the establishment of Edinburgh's Infrastructure and Investment Programme Board (IIPB), set up to oversee implementation of Edinburgh's 2030 Climate Strategy and support collaborative development of strategic city infrastructure in line with Edinburgh's 2030 net zero target.

4.11 The Board, whose governance is aligned and accountable to the Edinburgh Partnership Board:

4.11.1 Provides city wide leadership in creating a green, clean, and sustainable future for the city

4.11.2 Oversees, agrees, and drives delivery of five thematic workstreams (Adaptation; Energy Efficient Public Buildings; Heat and Energy; Transport Infrastructure and Just Economic Transition) which in turn are responsible for developing a pipeline of green infrastructure projects for the city.

4.11.3 Develop a green infrastructure investment plan for the city.

4.12 The Council's Executive Director of Place chair's the board and core partner organisations include public sector organisations in the city with significant control over public buildings and homes (NHS, the City of Edinburgh Council, Edinburgh universities and colleges), the private sector utility companies investing significantly in the infrastructure of the city (SP Energy Networks, Scottish Gas Network, Scottish Water), as well as the Edinburgh Chamber for Commerce representing business, employment and economic interests. The role and remit of the IIPB and the Partnerships are provided in more detail in Appendix 1.

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[1] Report by consulting company Arcadis
[2] https://www.globalcovenantofmayors.org/

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4.13 The IIPB has already undertaken extensive combined citywide data analysis mapping including:

4.13.1 heat and energy demand and supply

4.13.2 buildings and land ownership and investments

4.13.3 relevant transport infrastructure

4.13.4 areas vulnerable to climate change, and

4.13.5 wider socioeconomic spatial data.

4.14 This data has been interrogated to place level to identify local areas where collaborative infrastructure planning will yield the greatest opportunity and support the scale of transition required by net zero. The Board has commissioned work to deliver:

4.14.1 A single combined (partner shared evidence base) data map to underpin organisational operation and financial planning.

4.14.2 A first opportunity appraisal at place level with a view to progressing deeper data analysis and targeted feasibility work at more 'places'. This includes identification of project pipelines, project readiness and a feasibility assessment of collaborative opportunities and options.

Support for communities and business

4.15 The Council has continued to engage with citizens through the co-development of the Edinburgh Community Climate Forum's work programme which the Council sponsors. The Forum works with local networks, community groups, voluntary and third sector organisations. The Forum aims to help empower communities to lead on transitioning their communities to Net Zero. It is doing this by:

4.15.1 supporting community capacity to deliver transformational change;

4.15.2 supporting community leadership and inclusion in climate planning and action,

4.15.3 facilitating catalyst projects between communities and organisations

4.15.4 encouraging transformative change and working with communities to embed Community Wealth Building in local climate actions.

4.16 The Council has also supported the development of Everyone's Edinburgh and their Business for Good programme. The programme delivers advice, support, and encouragement to Edinburgh businesses seeking to take climate action. During 2022 the programme has developed new online resources and guidance for businesses of all sizes, including toolkits, access to online courses, one to one guidance, as well as online masterclasses for business leaders.

Resources and cost pressures for Edinburgh 2030 Climate Strategy

4.17 The Council has experienced a decrease in resource in the corporate sustainability team as previously highlighted to the Committee. A number of posts were fixed term with 12 month funding that cannot go beyond the end of the financial year. These

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two factors combined have meant that it has not been possible to fill fixed term team vacancies. At the same time, critical delivery teams in the organisation are also under capacity pressure with key skill gaps such as in energy. As part of its plans to deliver the Council Business Plan, the Council will need to consider the nature and amount of resources that are now needed to support the net zero agenda and how the Council can be competitive in respect of the skills it needs in the current market.

4.18 At the same time, the Council is facing long-term financial pressures, a lack of certainty and flexibility over funding. Other challenges include the increasing costs of building retrofit and shortages in the supply chain and signalling from both the UK and Scottish Government that there will be reduced targeted investment to support councils to deliver on net zero ambitions.

4.19 In this context, it is essential that the Council is very clear on areas of greatest priority within the climate strategy, although the ambition to work across the whole implementation plan remains.

Prioritisation for the Edinburgh 2030 Climate Strategy

4.20 In order to make sure Council resources are focused on the most impactful actions needed to reduce city emissions and ensure future resilience to climate change, a number of actions have been identified as priorities for delivery over the next two years. These are actions:

4.20.1 needed to address the largest sources of climate emissions,

4.20.2 where investment is expected to have the greatest impact, and

4.20.3 where the Council can exert direct influence or control.

4.21 Using this approach, it is proposed that Council priority actions should focus on

4.21.1 the decarbonisation of transport; active and public transport;

4.21.2 climate change adaptation;

4.21.3 improving the energy efficiency of public buildings and

4.21.4 the delivery of enabling infrastructure needed for a 'net zero' city.

4.22 These priorities and what actions may be undertaken to deliver against them are covered in more details in the draft Council Business Plan also under consideration by this Committee. Decisions relating to these priorities and their supporting actions will be taken by full council as part of the Council Business Plan. Ongoing delivery of the wider implementation delivery plan for the 2030 Climate Strategy will be progressed as resources allow.

Edinburgh Climate Commission update

4.23 The Council would like to acknowledge and thank members of the Edinburgh Climate Commission for their work to date, and in particular the support from the Commission's chair Sam Gardner and commissioner Clare Foster who led the Climate Compact activity.

4.24 The Independent Climate Commission was established jointly by the Council and ECCI and despite launching just as the world went into lockdown and a global pandemic has made a significant and positive impact on the city's ambition to be net zero. In particular, the Commission, through their collaboration, challenge, and support, improved the 2030 Climate Strategy which has been independently evaluated as best in Scotland and ranked third in the UK.

4.25 The Commission meets three times per annum, with 8 full Commission meetings held to date, complete minutes of which are published on its website.

4.26 Since its inception, the Commission has produced three major reports:

4.26.1 A Net Zero Carbon Roadmap for Edinburgh (Dec. 2020), providing evidence for the development of the Climate Strategy

4.26.2 Forward, Faster, Together (July 2020), providing recommendations for a Green Economic Recovery in Edinburgh

4.26.3 Commission feedback on the City of Edinburgh strategy (Sept. 2021), a response to the draft 2030 Climate Strategy.

4.27 In 2021 the Commission developed and launched The Edinburgh Climate Compact, securing commitment by leading businesses and employers in Edinburgh to take action within their own organisation to contribute to a green recovery and radically reduce the city's carbon emissions. Since its launch, signatories to the compact has grown to reach 25 organisations who meet quarterly to share knowledge, expertise and to promote good practice to the wider business community.

4.28 In addition to these actions, current work underway by the Commission includes:

4.28.1 Convening a programme of work on a place-based approach to net zero opportunities and skills development. The programme aims to help facilitate a co-ordinated approach to planning for and investing in a workforce with the skills needed to accelerate the city's transition to net zero, and position Edinburgh as a Just Transition leader, and

4.28.2 Undertaking research into policy enablers and barriers to place based climate action in Scotland. Working with the Scottish Cities Alliance, this work aims to understanding the limitations of existing powers and governance arrangements in Scotland, which is linked to the ability of Scottish local authorities to progress net zero, identify areas where change is needed, and to develop recommendations for improvement.

4.29 PCAN, who provided supporting funding for the Commission are now conducting a review of a number of city commissions in order to establish what might be needed to continue to support Commissions to have impact into the future.

4.30 As such, and given that the Chair and several volunteer Commissioners will now step down from the commission having served 3 years in a voluntary capacity, the Commission has taken the decision to take this opportunity to consider and refresh its role, remit and membership. This also allows the Commission to reflect the

changed context in Edinburgh following the establishment of the IIPB and its supporting partnerships.

4.31 At this juncture, and reflecting the resourcing pressures in the Council, Council capacity will be targeted towards the delivery partnerships while PCAN continues to support the Commission. The Council will remain a signatory of the compact and a supportive collaborator of the Commission in its next phase of activity. In this vein the Council is participating and presenting at a planned Climate Compact Event called 'raising our game' which is planned for January 2023.

5. Next Steps

5.1 The priorities for climate action will be reflected in the refreshed Council Business Plan, subject to Member debate and approval at full council. These will represent the priority outputs for the delivery of the Edinburgh 2030 Climate Strategy over the next two years. Work will continue on wider delivery commitments as resources allow.

5.2 To conclude the statutory consultation of the 2030 Climate Strategy a Post Adoption Statement will be prepared and published at the end of 2022. This will capture consultation comments, final monitoring framework, and identify how the SEA process improved the Strategy

6. Financial impact

6.1 This report seeks to take account of the resources pressures facing the Council.

6.2 The costs associated with the development of the SEA are being met by the Council Budget 2022/23 set aside for the delivery of the strategy.

7. Stakeholder/Community Impact

7.1 The consultation was carried out in line with the Council's consultation policy and the proposal was submitted through the Consultation Advisory Panel to check robustness and quality.

7.2 Communications for this consultation focussed directly on the relevant organisations and community organisations involved in sustainability discussions in the past. It was also open to members of the public for comment. However, taking into account there were no substantial changes since the previous consultation at the end of 2021, and in order to avoid over consultation/consultation fatigue, the public were not directly targeted to promote the consultation.

7.3 An Integrated Impact Assessment has been undertaken on the 2030 Climate Strategy. Further IIAs will be commissioned as appropriate as key strategic actions are taken forward.

8. Background reading/external references

8.1 Strategic Environmental Assessment guidance, Scottish Government, June 2022.

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8.2   2030 Climate Strategy, City of Edinburgh Council, October 2021

8.3   2030 Climate Strategy – Draft for Consultation, City of Edinburg Council, June 2021

8.4   2030 Climate Strategy – consultation and engagement, City of Edinburgh Council, August 2021

8.5   2030 Climate Strategy and Implementation Plan, City of Edinburgh Council, November 2021

9.   Appendices

9.1   Appendix 1 – IIPB role and remit

9.2   Appendix 2 - Consultation Responses on the Climate Strategy SEA Environmental Report

9.3   Appendix 3 – Recommendations for the Climate Strategy Implementation Plan

Appendix 1 – IIPB Role and remit

Edinburgh Partnership Board

Climate Strategy infrastructure Investment Programme Board

Chair: City of Edinburgh Council (Paul Laurence): City of Edinburgh Council (Gareth Barwell).

Secretariat: City of Edinburgh Council

Scope: Align and Agree a Green Investment Plan for Edinburgh; oversee and drive delivery of the thematic partnerships

City Heat and Energy Partnership	Energy Efficient Public Buildings Partnership	Just Economic Transition Forum	Transport Infrastructure Partnership	Adaptation Partnership
Chair: SP Energy Networks (Stuart Walker; Vice-Chair: CEC (David Cooper).	Chair: Edinburgh University (Grant Ferguson)	Chair: Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce (Liz McAreavey)	Chair: City of Edinburgh Council (Daisy Narayanan).	Tbc.
Secretariat: SP Energy Networks	Secretariat: Edinburgh University	Secretariat: Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce	Secretariat: City of Edinburgh Council	Secretariat: tbc

City Heat and Energy Partnership — Draft Role and Remit

To develop a whole-system strategic approach to meeting the city's current and future energy needs, in ways which reduce the city's emissions from energy to net zero by 2030.

To support place-based approaches to local energy generation which help build community wealth; delivering a city heat energy map.

To test, develop and scale innovative approaches to funding which help unlock private sector investment; and support inclusive growth, workforce development and employment opportunities for the just transition to a low carbon economy.

To deliver a Heat and Energy Masterplan (including an EV demand and heat map for city); an Edinburgh Villages masterplans.

To develop an Energy project pipeline of projects and mapping that shows current and planned investments.

To conduct an options appraisal assessment on new delivery models.

Energy Efficient Public Buildings Partnership — Draft Role and Remit

To develop a map of large public building retrofit needs and plans and collaborate on aligning investment and developing new financial models for resourcing building and estate transformation.

To share learning from feasibility studies and pilot retrofit projects, to inform model development and cost analysis for both joint retrofit projects and individual city partner plans.

To complete an analysis of large building retrofit needs across the city. This will include an assessment of opportunities for place-based approaches/collaboration on buildings retrofit and adaptation of estate grounds.

To develop a joint city public estate retrofit plan and project pipeline that shows current and planned investments.

Just Economic Transition Forum — Draft Role and Remit

To coordinate city private sector leadership on net zero and support for a just transition including fair work.

To share knowledge and expertise on net zero and just transition activity across the private and third sector including; the climate compact; business for good; circular economy

To promote private and third sector contribution to net zero and just transition activity in Edinburgh

To collaborate with the other themed partnerships on heat and energy generation, building retrofit, transport investment and adaptation

To develop a map of private sector supply chain opportunities and skills needs..

Transport Infrastructure Partnership — Draft Role and Remit

To provide city wide collective leadership on delivery of the city mobility plan and support the outcomes of the city plan 2030.

To develop shared outcomes for and collaborate on an integrated multimodal transport network plans for the city.

To share knowledge, innovation, data and coordinate organisational investment plans as far as possible.

To develop a pipeline of investment for public transport decarbonisation, including active travel infrastructure developments; public transport improvements; business fleet and freight routes; and EV infrastructure.

Adaptation Partnership — Draft Role and Remit

To provide city wide leadership in adapting Edinburgh to the impacts of unavoidable climate change.

To collaborate with wider city partnerships and City Region Deal partners to develop regional approaches.

To develop a costed climate change risk assessment for the city, identifying current and future risks to the city's built and natural environment.

To develop a new city adaptation plan to address current and future risks from climate change and create a climate resilient Edinburgh.

To develop a pipeline of adaptation investment proposals, supported by business cases for mitigating future costs by preventing climate impact damage.

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Appendix 2 - Consultation Responses on the Climate Strategy SEA Environmental Report

Section	Comment	CEC Response
Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)		
General	In large part, we are content that the SEA issues we previously highlighted have been adequately addressed. Please see Summary below for details of where we consider our advice has been taken and areas where we consider work is needed for the ER and to inform the Climate Strategy.	Noted
Summary	We have focussed our comments on the draft ER in four subject areas. Energy and Air Quality relate to the reduction of the causes of climate change and the achievement of Net Zero Emissions. Flood Risk and The Water Vision/Strategic Water Management relate to the need to adapt to inevitable climate change. In addition, we are pleased to see that comments made at a later meeting about "sifting" have been taken into account: We asked the consultants to ensure that there is a clear overarching document showing that items that were not taken forward in the ER, following a sifting exercise, are being covered by other PPS (City Plan, City Mobility Plan, etc.). This is to ensure that this SEA can point people in the right direction for implementing actions and ensuring nothing is forgotten. Appendix D found on CEC Consultation hub – Strategic Actions Sifting Exercise – shows exactly that, even pointing at the page number of those PPS.	Noted
	The ER states: "The Strategy is focused on putting in place actions that can be implemented now, using approaches that will work and drawing from lessons learned and experience from other cities. As discussed at the meeting following the scoping exercise, we consider the post adoption statement may be the most appropriate place to highlight these actions	Noted. Consideration will be given to the prioritisation and delivery of these actions within the Post Adoption Statement.
Energy	We consider that our advice in our scoping response has been included and we agree with the conclusion of the draft ER that the strategy will have a significant, positive, cumulative impact.	Noted
Air Quality	Our advice on amending the SEA to assess air quality effects has been taken forward by CEC and its consultants. We agree with the conclusion in the draft ER that overall, a significant, positive, cumulative effect on air quality is expected from the Strategy.	Noted
Flood Risk	We have reviewed the draft ER in relation to the advice given from SEPA in the previous consultation (PERMS 5254, SH Ref: SEA01724, 10th June 2022). We consider that some of the recommendations we have made have now been incorporated in the updated SEA Environmental Report, whereas several others have not been captured	Noted – see response to detailed comments below

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	or omitted. It is for Jacobs and CEC to determine the risks and benefits associated with not including the advice provided by SEPA.	
	In relation to PERMS 5254, we raised under 'Adaptation', Section 2.5 that updates to SEPA pluvial flood maps are currently underway and the flood map outputs (including climate change impacts are anticipated to be available in the next 18 months. This project is ongoing and SEPA/JBA have provided updates to CEC regarding timescales for each milestone prior to delivery of the maps. We note the SEA has not identified these updated pluvial flood maps are future additions for understanding baseline flood risk	Noted. Reference to the updated pluvial flood maps will be included within the Post Adoption Statement monitoring approach to ensure that these are considered in future monitoring.
	Similarly, in relation to Section 2.6, we note there has been no reference to future updates on the next iteration of coastal flood hazard maps for South-East Scotland (including Edinburgh) which are due to be progressed in the earlier part of the next 6-year cycle.	Noted. Reference to the updated coastal flood maps will be included within the Post Adoption Statement monitoring approach to ensure that these are considered in future monitoring.
	We acknowledge that 'surface water management plans' will be considered and incorporated in the SEA in line with our advice	Noted
	We previously raised (Section 3.20, PERMS 5254) SEPA's recently published Climate Change Allowances (Version 2: https://www.sepa.org.uk/media/594168/climate-change-guidance.pdf) which provides updated rainfall and flow uplifts based on the Future Drainage Project and the CEH 2020 Study. Contrary to our advice we note this guidance source has not been referred to in the current SEA to reflect the latest developments in climate change science, particularly for application to the Forth River Basin Region which is most relevant to Edinburgh.	Noted. Reference to this guidance note will be included with the Post Adoption Statement with an 'Updates to the Environmental Report' section.
	Similarly, as requested in Section 3.21 (PERMS 5254), we note that no reference to the updated Dynamic Coast 2 dataset has been included in the current ER report contrary to our advice. Based on the draft National Planning Framework 4, we note that coastal erosion will also be an important consideration for existing and future development siting, so this is a further reason to ensure the SEA refers to all available datasets	Noted. Reference to the updated coastal flood maps will be included within the Post Adoption Statement monitoring approach to ensure that these are considered in future monitoring.
	We are pleased that the statement regarding flood risk avoidance pertaining to all flood sources, not just surface water risk, has been reflected in the latest iteration of the ER report.	Noted
	The ER report has not referenced the Edinburgh and Lothian Strategic Drainage Partnership (as requested in PERMS 5254, Section 3.23) which we consider to be a key partnership that could help to deliver some of the objectives from the 2030 Climate Strategy and linkages should be considered.	Noted. Reference to this guidance note will be included with the Post Adoption Statement with an 'Updates to the Environmental Report' section.

| The Water Vision/Strategic Water Management | As indicated at point 8 in Flood Risk, we would emphasise what we consider as the need for the Climate Strategy to align more explicitly with CEC's Water Vision and all work streams flowing from it including work on Green Blue Infrastructure. One means of doing that might be amendments to the section on Water on pages 9 and 10.

One means of doing that might be amendments to the section on Water on pages 9 and 10.

A minor positive effect on the water objective is expected from the climate resilient development Strategic Action Area.

A number of the Strategic Actions are aimed at developing a long-term approach to water management.

Through SEPA's and SW's engagement with CEC departments and interaction under the Edinburgh and Lothians Strategic Drainage Partnership, aligning with the Adaptation partnership and Infrastructure Investment Board, wider private public and finance and community partners we are working to deliver the City's Water Vision. In doing so, CEC is working to embed future fitting water resilience as part of place led design & retrofit in such a way that measures also contribute to social and economic capital.

It is recognised that weather extremes are likely to become much more frequent. Implementing interconnected Blue Green Infrastructure, at all scales, across the city will not only improve water management reduce the risk of flooding and support resilience in times of drought. It will also enhance the water quality, amenity value and accessibility of Edinburgh's water bodies.

Collaborating with green finance experts to support the resourcing and delivery of major city climate projects, beginning with the city Water Vision would have an indirect positive impact on the water objective, by improving water quality and reducing flood risk. These interactions can also be tied to business incentivisation schemes, bolstering private business interaction and learning.

An alignment of water resilience action to wider climate resilience and place led objectives will support the development of project pipelines with associated narrative, attractive to private investors. All of this interaction has potential to support new Natural Capital markets and a new innovative job market.

A neutral effect on the water objective is expected from energy generation and energy efficient buildings, emission transport, and investing in change Strategic Action Area.

There was no clear relationship or negligible relationship between the water objective and the other Strategic Action Areas. | Noted. Rather than amend the text within the Environmental Report we will include text within the Post Adoption Statement monitoring approach to highlight the important of the integration in the delivery of the Climate Strategy and CEC Water Vision to ensure holistic approach to development and enhancement of green blue infrastructure. |

NatureScot		
	We are content with the assessment, which has taken on board many of our comments made at SEA scoping stage, and which was also discussed at a recent meeting with the consultants and the consultation bodies. We note that strategic actions which have been assessed by SEAs of other plans and strategies have not been included within the main assessment of this SEA. However, the ER appears to be missing the appendices which would further clarify this sift. That aside, we have no specific comments to make on the assessment.	Noted. Appendices were provided on the CEC consultation hub at [2030 Climate Strategy - Draft Strategic Environmental Assessment - City of Edinburgh Council - Citizen Space](). The sift is clarified in Appendix D.
	It is also noted that due to the nature of the strategy, there will be no negative impacts and therefore no mitigation required to address such impacts. The assessment has therefore taken the opportunity to list some enhancement recommendations that could feedback into the strategy and its implementation plan (Table 5.1). We welcome these positive recommendations which help to focus the detail and practicalities of taking forward the strategy and environmental enhancements, for example, in how nature based solutions can be used to help infrastructure adapt, and detail of biodiversity enhancements, tree planting etc.	Noted
Historic Environment Scotland (HES)		
Environmental Report	We are content to agree with the findings of the Environment Assessment and have no detailed comments to offer.	Noted
Edinburgh World Heritage		
Maladaptation	The negative impacts of maladaptation on Cultural Heritage and Landscape and Townscape due to inappropriate climate change adaptation and mitigation interventions should be more specifically mentioned in the Environmental report. This could affect historic buildings, public realm/green spaces and the historic urban and natural setting across the city and, in particular, the Old and New Towns of Edinburgh World Heritage and Conservation Areas.	Noted. At this Strategic level impact on the historic environment was considered neutral as the SEA didn't have sufficient detail to assess a specific approach to adaptation or consider where proposals could be considered 'maladaptation'. Further assessment will be undertaken as adaptation/retrofit proposals are taken forward. Recommendations were included in the Environmental Report that seek to ensure that 'maladaptation is avoided' *Include commitment to ensure a collaborative*

		approach with World Heritage and Historic Environment Scotland when developing an approach to retrofit properties located in conservation areas or listed buildings. *Include general, high-level reference to cultural heritage resources in the city at risk of climate impacts, describing how they are vulnerable (e.g. parks and gardens, historic buildings, archaeological resources) and how they will be protected.*
City Views	Regarding Cultural Heritage and Landscape and Townscape: a) the Old and New Towns of Edinburgh World Heritage Site's skyline and setting are vulnerable to unsympathetic development – including cumulative (negative) impacts resulting from inappropriate incremental changes. The city's topography and visual characteristics (landmarks, townscape characteristics) create a uniquely visible landscape setting for the city. A majority of key views from the 'Skyline Study' cut across the World Heritage Site; their protection is essential to the protection of the historic environment. Key views should also be monitored and included in the SEA baseline environmental conditions..	Noted. Reference will be added to the Post Adoption Statement to ensure consideration of the Skyline Study in the monitoring of key views as part of the ongoing monitoring approach.
	b) it is important to consider, quantify and monitor traditional buildings - built before 1919 and made of traditional materials – whether they are listed or not as they contribute to the character of an area - in the Old and New Town of Edinburgh World Heritage Site, in Conservation Areas but also across the city.	At this strategic level a recommendation was included in the Environmental Report that stated *Include general, high-level reference to cultural heritage resources in the city at risk of climate impacts, describing how they are vulnerable (e.g. parks and gardens, historic buildings, archaeological resources) and how they will be protected.*
Consultation responses from the public related to the SEA Environmental Report		
Strategic Alternatives	Due to the climate emergency reasonable alternatives are not explored and are therefore not presented to people for comparison purposes.	The rationale for the approach to the consideration of alternatives was presented in section 3.7 of the Environmental Report

		and agreed with the Statutory Authorities.
Simplified Version of the Report	Request a simplified version as the Environmental Report is considered a very technical document	A Non-Technical Summary was provided as part of the Environmental Report. The forthcoming Post Adoption Statement will also provide a less technical summary of the purpose of the SEA and how the SEA influenced the Strategy.

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Appendix 3 - Enhancement Recommendations for the Climate Strategy Implementation Plan

Enhancement Recommendations for Implementation Plan	Relevant SEA Topic	CEC response
Net zero, climate resilient development and growth		
Develop an outline business case for a programme of building assessments, beginning with buildings in areas identified for future joint retrofit investment.	Climatic factors	Recommendation accepted. The Council and the Energy Efficiency and Public Buildings partnership has a robust programme of work to map building archetypes and technical solutions. In the Council this is being taken forward through the Green Growth Accelerator Programme and the Partnership board is looking for opportunities for future joint investment.
Clarify the members of the city's climate adaptation partnerships referred to in the outcome 'Renewing the focus on climate resilience and accelerating the adaptation of the city'.	All topics	Recommendation accepted. Membership of the Edinburgh Adapts partnership and will be added to the implementation plan. The council has worked with partners to refresh the Edinburgh Adapts partnership, appointing a new chair from Scottish Water who will ensure connectivity with wider flood risk activity and widened the membership of the partnership. Additional members of the partnership will be considered on an ongoing basis and as areas of work are identified Other adaptation partnerships include the Multi-Agency Risk Group established by the Lothian and Borders Local Resilience Partnership, and the Edinburgh and Lothians Strategic Drainage Partnership, comprising the Council, SEPA and Scottish Water.
Include actions that show ongoing collaboration between sectors and neighbouring councils to reduce GHG emissions.	Climatic Factors, Air Quality, Biodiversity, Water	Recommendation accepted. The Council collaborates with neighbouring Councils through the Edinburgh and South East City Region Deal and the regional growth framework with prioritisation being given to transport, energy and adaptation at a regional level. The Edinburgh and Lothians Strategic drainage partnership is another example of regional collaboration on water management.
Include commitment to ensure a collaborative approach with World Heritage and Historic Environment Scotland when developing an approach to retrofit properties located in conservation areas or listed buildings.	Cultural Heritage, Material Assets	Recommendation accepted. Collaborative working has and is being done in relation to adaptation as EWH and HES have been long term members of Edinburgh Adapts

Include actions that show ongoing collaboration with national and international organisations to share best practice on GHG emissions reduction, climate adaptation and nature-based solutions.	All topics	Recommendation accepted. The implementation plan includes the following actions to share best practice:
		    a. Nationally
		3.1 "Share learning from public sector partners approaches to improving energy efficiency in public sector new build operational estate with the new Energy Efficient Public Buildings Partnership"
		1.1 "Share learning from the Edinburgh CST programme to support capacity building across Scotland's cities and local authorities"
		    b. Internationally
		The Council will continue to report to CDP, sharing climate action progress transparently.

Include wider description of how the city's infrastructure will be resilient to specific climate impacts,	Climatic Factors	Recommendation accepted. This will be included in the Climate Ready Edinburgh Plan.

including specific reference to changes in temperature extremes, flooding, high winds and storminess.		
Include actions that describe how land management practices on council-owned land will be adapted to enable increased carbon sequestration and biodiversity enhancement (e.g. type of land cover, vegetation cutting regimes).	Biodiversity, Climatic Factors	Recommendation accepted. This will be included in the Climate Ready Edinburgh Plan.
Add annual milestone targets in relation to tree planting for the Million Tree City Initiative. In addition to target numbers, this should also consider, for example, referring to areas of the city where tree planting could be most effective for amenity value, pollutant removal, cooling and shading.	Population and Human Health, Biodiversity	Recommendation accepted. This will be covered by the action plan for the Million Tree City programme which has been drafted. It is under review by the Million Tree City board and to be shared with the forum. The current annual target (as reported to Committee in April 2022) is 25,000 trees planted per year. However, this target may likely change after the planned i-tree eco survey next year. This will have consideration of the impact of ash dieback and other diseases on tree losses over coming years.
Include general, high-level reference to cultural heritage resources in the city at risk of climate impacts, describing how they are vulnerable (e.g. parks and gardens, historic buildings, archaeological resources) and how they will be protected.	Cultural Heritage	Recommendation accepted. Page 10 of the strategy states "Increased flooding, coastal erosion and more severe weather will disrupt business, including the city's cultural events, and cause damage to homes and the city's public and commercial buildings, including Edinburgh's UNESCO World Heritage Site." The implementation plan includes the following action to protect heritage resources: 4.3 "Adapt Edinburgh's World Heritage Site to be resilient to the impacts of climate change" The Climate Change Risk and Vulnerability Assessment being undertaken by the Council and Atkins will describe in more details how heritage resources are vulnerable, and the Climate Ready Edinburgh plan will describe how these will be protected.
Add milestone targets in relation to reducing flood risk to the population. These should be informed by and linked to the Water Management Vision and Strategy, Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, and other relevant flood risk management plans. The targets should include reference to the specific locations of population most at risk and areas of deprivation.	Water	Recommendation accepted. Submission of bids for consultancy fees for Green Finance options studies to be completed by summer 2022.
Add milestone targets in relation to SUDS installation and the efficacy of new and existing SUDS for surface water management. Monitoring of their biodiversity and amenity value should also be considered.		Noted. This is linked to the flood studies being undertaken as SUDs is one part of the solution. Target setting is dependent on funding being secured.
Consider public education campaigns and demonstrator projects to show the benefits of SUDS techniques (e.g. green roofs, rainwater harvesting) for private homes.		Noted. The Edinburgh and Lothians Strategic drainage partnership has a Community Plan and part of that plan is public education but demonstrator projects are not possible without funding resources.
Include commitment to reduce water demand on the public sector estate and through working with		Noted.

the general public, private sector and Scottish Water.		
Include general reference to the use of Green blue infrastructure or nature-based solutions to be explored and used to help infrastructure adapt to climate change	Biodiversity, Water, Land use, Climatic Factors	Recommendation accepted. Green blue infrastructure is being used to help address climate change adaptation in the Green blue neighbourhood plan work for the three water sensitive catchments in the city. These three catchments have been identified by the Council and Scottish Water as the top priority for work.
Net zero emission transport		
Include actions for city partners to use their procurement and purchasing power to support reductions in emissions from freight and shipping.	Climatic Factors, Water, Air Quality	Recommendation accepted. The Council's Commercial and Procurement services can influence transport emissions at the planning stage (using the Scottish Government's Sustainable Procurement Tools); by making specific requirements in the contract specifications (e.g. reduced deliveries, vehicle type/age, bearing in mind we can't discriminate between providers coming from outwith the UK); by including carbon reduction measures in the award criteria; and by adding specific clauses in the contract conditions. Action 6.3 in the Implementation Plan includes specific actions to tackle supply chain emissions. As a member of the national Climate and Procurement Forum and the Edinburgh Climate Compact, the Council can influence key stakeholders to drive reductions in emissions from freight and shipping.
Supporting a more circular economy and reducing waste		
Develop an outline business case for new circular economy projects in Edinburgh, including appropriate output and outcome targets.	Material Assets	Noted. The Council is committed to collaboration with partners such as the Chamber of Commerce and Zero Waste Scotland on circular economy project subject to available resources.
Consider what milestone targets would be appropriate to help achieve the CEC target of all new investment and purchase decisions being net zero by 2030.	Material Assets	Recommendation accepted. CEC will work with the Just Economic Transition partnership to undertake a workshop with city procurement leads from different organisations to maximise best practice and consider milestones to get to 2030. The council is also already a member of the national Climate and Procurement Forum looking at these issues.
Add milestones to increase the number of businesses participating in the Circular Edinburgh programme across each of the implementation plan delivery phases.	Material Assets	Noted. The Council is committed to collaboration with partners such as the Chamber of Commerce and Zero Waste Scotland on circular economy project subject to available resources.
Add reference to the need to consider carbon emissions at construction, operational and maintenance project stages and consider life cycle analysis for materials and technologies in relation to public sector procurement.	Air Quality, Climatic Factors, Material Assets	Recommendation accepted. The implementation plan includes the following action : "1.2 Subject to support for legislative change, review local planning guidance to encourage net zero climate resilient development decisions (including higher density/mix of use sites), including using whole life carbon scenario assessments when replacing existing buildings. / Engage with developers to support the application of existing guidance and best practice for assessing whole of life costs and emissions impacts of planned developments" "3.4 Building on the construction methodology pilot, carry out further research into approaches to delivering whole-life net zero developments across primary, operational and embodied emissions" The Council's Sustainable Procurement Strategy includes the following action "Increasing whole-life

		costing approach to evaluation criteria and learn from others through best-practice forums"
General		
Ensure implementation plan actions and milestone are clearly attributed to the new city partnerships established to drive delivery of the Strategy priorities	All topics	The Council does not have the power authorities to set milestones for city partners, but we continue to collaborate through the IIPB and its partnerships infrastructure to drive delivery of the strategy priorities. The current Climate Strategy Implementation Plan goes as far as possible to attribute actions and milestones as negotiated with city partners.

Policy and Sustainability Committee

10.00am, Thursday, 17 November 2022

Climate Change Adaptation Update – Response to Motions by Councillors Macinnes and Parker

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1. Recommendations

That Committee

1.1 Notes the work being undertaken by the Council and partners on adapting Edinburgh to the impacts of climate change, including the appointment of a new Chair of Edinburgh Adapts and its widened membership.

1.2 Notes that a new Climate Ready Edinburgh adaptation plan is in development, informed by an updated climate change risk assessment commissioned by the Council. The plan will set out the short, medium and long term actions that need to be taken in the city.

1.3 Notes that the Climate Ready Edinburgh Plan 2023-2030 consultation draft and final risk assessment will be brought to Committee in early 2023. Notes that a business case is being developed for undertaking a city region climate change risk assessment under the Edinburgh and East of Scotland City Region Deal's Shared Prosperity Framework.

Richard Carr

Interim Executive Director of Corporate Services

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·EDINBVRGH·
THE CITY OF EDINBURGH COUNCIL

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Report

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Climate Change Adaptation Update – Response to Motions by Councillors Macinnes and Parker

2.   Executive Summary

2.1   Edinburgh's 2030 Climate Strategy placed a renewed focus on adaptation. This report outlines the work being done by the Council and its partners to adapt Edinburgh to the impacts of climate change A new Chair has been appointed to the Edinburgh Adapts partnership, membership has been widened and a new Climate Ready Edinburgh plan is in development. A consultation draft of the new plan and updated risk assessment will be brought to Committee in early 2023 with preparatory briefings being offered to elected members in advance of that

2.2   At regional level, a business case is in development on undertaking a regional climate change risk assessment under the Edinburgh and East of Scotland City Region Deal's Shared Prosperity Framework. This risk assessment will help identify cross-border and shared climate risks and impacts across the ESEC region.

2.3   This report has been written in response to motions by Cllr Macinnes (on 18 August 2022, see Motions and Amendments Item 9.2) and by Cllr Parker (on 25 August, Motions and Amendments Item 8.20).

3.   Background

3.1   The City of Edinburgh Council has a statutory duty under the terms of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 Public Bodies Climate Change Duties to adapt the city to the impacts of climate change. The effects of climate change are already being felt in Edinburgh. Adapting and enhancing resilience will also provide many other economic, social, and environmental benefits and opportunities for the city.

3.2   The City of Edinburgh Council declared a climate emergency in 2019, established an independent Climate Commission, and set a target for the city to be a Net Zero, climate resilient city by 2030. Edinburgh's *2030 Climate Strategy: Delivering a Net Zero, Climate Ready Edinburgh* sets out how the city will enable, support, and deliver action to achieve net zero, renew the focus on climate resilience and accelerate adaptation action across the city.

3.3   An initial climate change risk assessment was undertaken as part of the development of the Resilient Edinburgh Climate Change Adaptation Framework 2014-2020 which provided a foundation for adaptation action across the city. In

2016 this work was taken forward through the development of the *Edinburgh Adapts* initiative, and cross sector adaptation action plan. Much progress has been made to enhance resilience across the city through the Edinburgh Adapts partnership and Plan, but the need for further action remains, including actions to manage risks and realise opportunities which have emerged in recent times.

3.4   To build momentum and focus around adaptation activity the council has worked with partners to refresh the Edinburgh Adapts partnership, appointing a new chair from Scottish Water who will ensure connectivity with wider flood risk activity, widened the membership of the partnership and begun the development of the Climate Ready Edinburgh plan which is being informed by an updated climate change risk assessment commissioned by the Council.

4.   Main report

Council Adaptation Work

4.1   The Council's approach to adaptation spans a number of services and directorates

Risk and resilience

4.2   The Council's Resilience Management Programme ensures the Council complies with its statutory emergency planning and business continuity obligations The Council's resilience risk register (which includes those risks related to climate change) is reviewed on a quarterly basis, aligned with the Council's risk strategy. In addition, the Resilience service oversees and supports community resilience initiatives. Externally, the Resilience Service represents the Council on the Multi-Agency Risk Group established by the Lothian and Borders Local Resilience Partnership, which feeds into the risk assessment processes of the East of Scotland Regional Resilience Partnership. The range of risks addressed includes extreme weather related emergencies.

Planning and development

4.3   Edinburgh's Local Development Plan (LDP) aims to promote development in sustainable locations and enhance the city's green network by encouraging land management practices which capture, store and retain carbon, and prevent and manage flood risk. The Council's next local development plan, 'City Plan 2030', sets out new policies to support climate resilient place-based approaches to development and infrastructure, including utilising green and blue infrastructure to reduce flood risk, improve human health, water quality and enhance biodiversity. A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment was carried out as part of the development of City Plan 2030. The Edinburgh Design Guidance (updated 2020) includes guidance on green and blue infrastructure requirements in new developments.

Flooding and water management

4.4   The Council works in partnership with neighbouring local authorities, SEPA and Scottish Water on delivery of the Local Flood Risk Management Plan (LFRMP) for

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the Forth Estuary Catchment (published June 2016). An [interim report](#) (published 2019) details progress made in delivering the actions in the plan. A revised Local Flood Risk Management Plan is in development. Objectives Target Areas (OTA's) have been introduced to further identify and review specific areas at risk of flooding and flood studies have been undertaken to provide better knowledge and understanding of flood risk from watercourses throughout the city. In accordance with SEPA climate change guidance, the Council has raised the climate change allowance to 40% for peak river flow and 35% for peak rainfall intensity for all new planning applications to further future proof Edinburgh from flooding.

4.5   Delivery of a long term and sustainable approach to water management is being co-ordinated by the Edinburgh and Lothians Strategic Drainage Partnership, comprising the Council, SEPA and Scottish Water. A Water Management Vision has been produced to identify the risks and co-ordinate action to alleviate impacts from all sources of flooding in the city. Sustainable Rainwater Guidance and factsheets for Edinburgh were completed in autumn 2021. These provide consistent guidance for developments across the council and city for adapting to climate change with respect to water and with biodiversity benefits.

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

Blue Green networks, green space and biodiversity

4.7   A Green Blue Network for Edinburgh is being developed, aiming to integrate nature-based solutions throughout the city, in order to reduce urban heating, provide sustainable water management and create attractive environments to work and live. Feasibility studies and concept masterplans for priority areas of the network are being developed, subject to funding, incorporating the Council's 20 minute neighbourhood work.

4.8   Edinburgh's Thriving Green Spaces Strategy will shape a new vision for Edinburgh's parks and green spaces. Adaptation measures within the strategy include development of an Edinburgh Nature Network, support for Edinburgh's One Million Tree programme and development of a Natural Capital Account for Edinburgh that will put a financial value on the benefits we receive from green spaces and provide an evidence-based analysis of the economic and social benefits of investing in them. Edinburgh's Nature Network has been mapped and opportunity areas identified. These have been embedded into the Green Blue Network project. An action plan is being developed to implement the opportunities identified by the mapping.

4.9   Edinburgh's Local Biodiversity Action Plan includes a number of climate related risks and actions. Edinburgh Living Landscapes, led by the Council's Parks and Greenspace service in partnership with the Scottish Wildlife Trust, Royal Botanic

Garden Edinburgh, Edinburgh and Lothian Greenspace Trust and Green Surge aims to create resilient green networks to deliver a healthy, accessible and attractive environment.

Climate Ready Edinburgh: Climate Risk and Adaptation Assessment

4.10 The Council commissioned a climate change risk and adaptation assessment (CCRA) for Edinburgh, identifying and updating the key risks and impacts to the city from climate change and incorporating previous work done through the Resilient Edinburgh Climate Change Adaptation Framework and Edinburgh Adapts Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2016-2020.

4.11 The risk assessment incorporates key findings from the citywide Strategic Flood Risk Assessment undertaken as part of the development of City Plan 2030, mapping done as part of the development of Edinburgh's Green Blue network and flood risk datasets provided by SEPA and Scottish Water. A climate change risk assessment of Edinburgh's World Heritage Site has also been completed. Risks and impacts identified, and actions to alleviate them are being incorporated into the wider risk assessment for the city.

4.12 The risk assessment uses the latest climate projection data (UKCP18) under a high emissions scenario to identify how Edinburgh's climate is changing and the key risks to the city from these changes. Time frames for these projected changes in climate and their associated risks and impacts range from by 2050 to 2070 to the latter half of the 21st century, although the climate is already changing and some of these impacts are already being felt.

4.13 The key risks identified are from flooding, storms and coastal erosion, with new emerging risks from heatwaves, drought and sea level rise, as well as changes in habitat and species ranges and behaviour.

4.14 The risk assessment considered these risks by sector, looking at how our changing climate and the risks from this would impact on Edinburgh's built and nature environments, transport system and health sector. Climate risk mapping to spatially demonstrate exposure to these climate risks has been produced, showing key areas and hotspots of the city.

4.15 Officers are organising a cross party elected member briefing session to take place before the end of the year and the full risk analysis will be published alongside the draft adaptation plan when it comes to committee early in the new year to support and inform the consultation process.

4.16 In the meantime, elected members should note that key findings from the risk assessment include:

4.16.1 The location, building type and age of Edinburgh's developments affect their vulnerability to climate change. Flooding of ground floor and particularly basement properties a particular issue in the city.

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4.16.2 Areas with limited green and blue space most at risk from surface water and river flooding, and the urban heat effect. Development and increasing urban creep key drivers for increasing risk.

4.16.3 Flooding causes the greatest disruption to transport and travel in the city. Key rail and road routes have suffered past disruption from flooding. Parts of the tram network are at risk from surface water flooding.

4.16.4 There is a significant risk to Edinburgh's 27km coastline from flooding and coastal erosion especially during storm surges and high tides. Sea level rise will increase the risk from storm surges.

4.16.5 Over-heating is currently an under-appreciated risk in Edinburgh. Historic buildings, with thick walls and high ceilings are better equipped to deal with heat than more modern buildings with limited ventilation and no air conditioning. Temperature increases are likely to cause disruption to road, tram, and rail transport and pose a risk to elderly and vulnerable passengers in particular

4.16.6 Climate hazards will place increasing pressure on already sensitive habitats and species, especially those susceptible to other pressures

Climate Ready Edinburgh Plan

4.17 A new Climate Ready Edinburgh plan to 2030 is in development as the next phase of Edinburgh Adapts activity, informed by the outcomes of the citywide and Edinburgh's World Heritage risk assessments, coastal work undertaken in collaboration with the University of Glasgow and new actions being identified by the adaptation partnership and key stakeholders.

4.18 This includes moving from an incremental action to a transformational change approach, identifying the short, medium and long-term actions that need to be delivered to ensure Edinburgh adapts to the impacts of climate change.

4.19 A number of key actions have been identified to take forward through the Climate Ready plan. These will be further developed as the plan progresses. From this, a pipeline of priority investment proposals will be developed which respond to the key climate impacts identified in the risk assessment.

4.20 A Climate Ready Plan 2023-2030 consultation draft will be brought to Committee in early 2023. If approved, a citywide public consultation on the draft Plan will be launched to run for a 12-week period. The Plan will be reviewed taking into account feedback from the consultation. A final version of the Plan will be brought to Committee for approval by Spring 2023.

5.   Financial impact

5.1 In addition to resources already allocated for adaptation, potential sources of funding to take forward aspects of this work are being identified. This includes to

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implement projects identified through the Green Blue Network, Water Management Vision and related green and blue infrastructure projects.

6. Stakeholder/Community Impact

6.1 Consultation has taken place with a range of key stakeholders across the city to develop Edinburgh's new climate change risk assessment. This includes the following Council services: Planning, Flood Prevention, Parks, Thriving Green Spaces, Corporate Property and Resilience.

6.2 This report has been assessed in respect of the three elements of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 Public Bodies Duties. In summary, the proposals in this report will help the city mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change, improve social justice, economic wellbeing and environmental good stewardship.

6.3 Equality and rights are a key component of adapting Edinburgh to the impacts of climate change. The Climate Ready Edinburgh plan will have actions that are underpinned by principles including being inclusive, engaging and sustainable.

7. Background reading/external references

7.1 Motion by Cllr Macinnes on 18 August 2022, see Motions and Amendments Item 9.2

7.2 Motion by Cllr Parker on 25 August, see Motions and Amendments Item 8.20

7.3 2030 Climate Strategy: Delivering a Net Zero, Climate Ready Edinburgh

7.4 Edinburgh Adapts

7.5 City Plan 2030

7.6 Vision for Management of Water in Edinburgh

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Policy and Sustainability Committee

10.00am, Thursday, 17 November 2022

Endorsement of Plant-based treaty – Response to Motion by Councillor Burgess

Executive/routine
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1.   Recommendations

It is recommended that the Policy and Sustainability Committee:

1.1   Note the greenhouse gas emissions reductions associated with a shift to plant-based diets outlined within this report

1.2   Note the potential implications of the proposed plant-based treaty for City of Edinburgh Council

Richard Carr

Interim Executive Director of Corporate Services

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Report

Endorsement of Plant-based treaty – Response to Motion by Councillor Burgess

2. Executive Summary

2.1 This report outlines the potential implications for the City of Edinburgh Council of endorsing the call for a Plant-based treaty and integrating its principles and relevant actions, including for cities and education, into Council strategies and action plans.

2.2 This report is brought to Committee in response to a motion by Councillor Burgess on 17th March 2022, item 8.8.

3. Background

3.1 At Full Council on 17 March 2022, Councillor Burgess requested a report on the implications for the Council of endorsing the call for negotiation on the development of a Plant-Based Treaty by national governments as a companion to the UN Paris Climate Agreement and integrating the Treaty's principles and relevant actions, including for cities and education, into Council strategies and action plans.

3.2 The Treaty aims to halt the widespread degradation of critical ecosystems worldwide caused by animal agriculture, to promote a shift to more healthy, sustainable plant-based diets and to actively reverse damage done to planetary functions, ecosystem services and biodiversity. The Treaty has three core principles:

3.2.1 **Relinquish**: no land use change, ecosystem degradation or deforestation for conventional animal agriculture

3.2.2 **Redirect:** an active transition away from animal-based food systems to plant-based systems

3.2.3 **Restore:** actively restore key ecosystems, particularly restoring forests and rewilding landscapes

3.3 The Treaty has so far been endorsed by one city in the USA, one city in Argentina, and seven cities in India. It has more than 32,000 individual, 685 organisation and 502 business endorsers to date. A petition has gathered more than 15,000 signatures to ask Glasgow City Council to endorse the Plant Based Treaty.

3.4 The latest IPCC report (Climate Change 2022, Mitigation of Climate Change), published in April 2022, stated that food systems are associated with 42% of greenhouse gas emissions globally. The report acknowledges that there is robust

evidence that diets high in plant protein and low in meat and dairy make for lower greenhouse gas emissions, and that consequently, shifting consumption towards plant-based diets has a major mitigation potential. In their Sixth Carbon Budget report published in 2020, the UK Climate Change Committee (CCC) recommended a 20-50% reduction in all meat and dairy consumption by 2050 (depending on the different scenarios modelled). A summary of the findings of these reports in relation to agriculture and food production is detailed in Appendix I.

3.5   In 2018/19, emissions from land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) in Edinburgh were estimated at 15,300 tCO_{2e}[1]. Emissions from livestock generated in Edinburgh were estimated at 13,101 $tCO_{2e.}$ Overall, livestock and land use emissions represent about 1.2% of Edinburgh's territorial emissions (emissions generated within the city boundary). This small percentage is due to the fact that Edinburgh is an urban local authority and does not have much agricultural land. Most of the meat and other food products consumed within the city are imported.

3.6   Estimated consumption-based emissions[2] (generated out with the city boundary but related to consumption of goods, services, food etc. by Edinburgh residents) show food and diet account for 23% of the city's consumption-based footprint,12% of these emissions are from the consumption of meat and fish[3]. A shift to plant-based diets would therefore significantly reduce the city's consumption-based emissions.

3.7   Although the Council and city net zero targets and associated emissions reporting currently do not include all consumption-based emissions, both the Council Emissions Reduction Plan and city 2030 Climate Strategy, include commitments to take action to reduce consumption-based emissions. For example, through sustainable procurement and promoting more a more circular economy, including within the food sector. Moreover, changes to the Public Bodies Climate Change Duties due to be brought in later this year will require Councils to set targets for reducing 'indirect' emissions, where applicable.

4.   Main report

4.1   The main implications to the Council of endorsing the call for a Plant-Based Treaty are outlined in the sections below.

4.2   **Local governments to declare a climate emergency**

4.2.1   No implications. The Council declared a Climate Emergency in 2019, set an ambitious target for Edinburgh to become net-zero by 2030 and approved Edinburgh's 2030 Climate Strategy in November 2021.

4.3   **Relinquish: no land use change, ecosystem degradation or deforestation for conventional animal agriculture**

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[1] UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005-2019, BEIS
[2] Contrary to territorial emissions, consumption-based emissions include the emissions produced as a result of what Edinburgh residents use in their daily lives (goods, services, food etc.), even where these emissions take place outside of the city's territorial boundary. Edinburgh's consumption-based emissions are estimated using the Impact tool
[3] According to the methodology paper, this was calculated using the Living Costs and Food survey (LCF) "which contains detailed information on the consumer spending habits of a representative set of households from across Great Britain".

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4.3.1 City of Edinburgh Council is a largely urban area. If the Council were to sign up to the treaty, there are likely to be minimal implications at city level. However, it could have implications for the Council's work with regional partners, particularly within the context of joint work on food systems with Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Region Deal partners. For example, by impacting the Council's ability to support activity which increases land-use for animal agriculture.

4.3.2 **Stop the building or expansion of new animal farms and slaughterhouses**

4.3.3 This demand requires to ban the expansion of animal farming. This means no land use change, ecosystem degradation or deforestation for new conventional animal agriculture projects.

4.3.4 Given that Edinburgh is an urban local authority, conventional animal farming is already very limited. However, if the Council were to sign up to the call for a plant-based treaty, it would create an expectation that the Council will refuse permission for any new animal farm or slaughterhouse within the city.

4.4 <u>Redirect</u>**: an active transition away from animal-based food systems to plant-based systems**

4.4.1 **Make sustainable food a priority in Council strategies**

4.4.2 Promoting a shift to more plant-based diets aligns with the sustainable food priorities within the Council's [Food Growing Strategy](#) and with the high-level priorities within the 2030 Climate Strategy, and the Council's poverty alleviation and health ambitions. The Council has also committed to enhancing Edinburgh's local food supply plans by working with neighbouring authorities and regional partners across Edinburgh and South East Scotland to develop an approach and priorities for regional food supply.

4.4.3 However, the focus so far has been on strategic action on healthy eating, food growing and reducing food miles, with the role reducing consumption of meat and dairy can play in tackling climate change highlighted within the context of sensitivity to individual choice. If the Council were to sign up to the call for a plant-based treaty, it could create a need to be clearer about how the Council will pursue an active transition to plant-based food within relevant strategy implementation plans and activities.

4.4.4 This would include being clear about the role of individual choice, cultural and religious preference and what a transition away from meat and dairy consumption might mean for Edinburgh's local businesses and wider regional economy.

4.4.5 **Raise awareness about the climate and the environmental advantages and health benefits of plant-based food**

4.4.6 The 2030 Climate Strategy commits to raising awareness amongst citizens about the social, environmental and health benefits of healthy and sustainable food, including through engagement activities such as Edinburgh Talks Climate.

4.4.7 One of the main aims of Growing Locally, Edinburgh's Food Growing Strategy, is to promote and raise awareness of the benefits of local, sustainable, healthy food to

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the environment, communities and consumers. [Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan 2019-2021](#) has a number of actions in relation to the benefits to nature of food growing.

4.4.8 The Council is actively working to raise awareness among young people through outdoor learning activities in schools, including fruit and vegetable growing and by incorporating learning about food, ecosystems, rewilding, and biodiversity into the school curriculum.

4.4.9 If the Council were to sign up to the call for a plant-based treaty, this could create an expectation that those activities are more overtly focused on promoting plant-based diets and careful consideration would need to be given to communication and engagement in this area.

4.4.10 **Transition to plant-based meal plans in schools, government buildings and for public events**

4.4.11 Across all primary school sites, there is one meat free day per week, with secondary schools providing 100% meat-free main meals one day per week. This is delivered as part of the Council's commitment to create menus which promote a balanced diet. A vegetarian or vegan option is also available every day and red and processed meats have been reduced in line with the Scottish Government's legislation on school meals.

4.4.12 If the Council were to sign up to the call for a plant-based treaty, it could create an expectation that a clearer pathway for fully transitioning to plant-based meals is set out, for example beginning with meat free days in other Council buildings such as offices, and ensuring a plant-based alternative is always available for the other days of the week. There could be similar implications for events serviced by the council catering service.

4.4.13 **Place food security as a priority for the Council, with a focus on ending poverty and hunger and making nutritious food accessible for all**

4.4.14 The Council is working with EVOC to develop an approach to addressing food poverty, as part of the wider response to ending poverty in Edinburgh. The aim is for people to be able to afford and have access to good quality, nutritious food, within the context of the Council's strategic priorities around ending poverty. As such, there would be no implications in signing up to the treaty within this area.

4.5 **Restore: Actively restore key ecosystems, particularly restoring forests and rewilding landscapes**

4.5.1 This part of the Treaty calls for the restoration of key ecosystems and accelerate reforestation, sequestering carbon and helping to build climate resilience.

4.5.2 The Council is committed to protecting and enhancing Edinburgh's environment through the creation of a citywide green and blue network and Edinburgh's Nature Network, the planting of around 250,000 trees to become a One Million Tree City, the greening of active travel routes, the creation of wildflower meadows as part of Edinburgh's Living Landscape initiative and the protection and enhancement of the city's biodiversity and habitats as detailed in the [Biodiversity Action Plan 2019-2021](#).

4.5.3 Most of the specific actions detailed in the third demand of the treaty are already being considered or implemented by the Council. As such, there would be no further implications in terms of ecosystem restoration as a result of the Council becoming a signatory.

5.   Next Steps

5.1   Should Committee agree to endorse this call for a Treaty the Council should provide a named contact and email address on the following 'Endorse as a City' online form: https://plantbasedtreaty.org/city-endorse/

6.   Financial impact

6.1   There are no direct financial implications from endorsing the call for a Plant-Based Treaty. However, it is possible there may be some financial implications if further actions are implemented as a result of the Council becoming a signatory. Any resources required for delivery will need to be assessed in the context of the considerable financial pressures facing the Council and the priorities set out in the Business Plan.

7. Stakeholder/Community Impact

7.1   This report has been assessed in respect of the three elements of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 Public Bodies Duties. In summary, any action to reduce meat and dairy consumption in Edinburgh will help to mitigate and adapt the Council and city to climate change, improve social justice, economic wellbeing and environmental good stewardship.

8. Background reading/external references

8.1   Call for plant based treaty - **https://plantbasedtreaty.org/the-pbt/**

8.2   IPCC, 2022: Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change. Contribution of Working Group III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

9. Appendices

9.1   Appendix I - Carbon impact of food

9.2   Appendix II - Detailed demands of the treaty

Appendix I - Carbon impact of food

The latest IPCC report (Climate Change 2022, Mitigation of Climate Change), published in April 2022, stated that food systems account for 42% of greenhouse gas emissions globally. At a household carbon footprint level, the food sector dominates in all income groups, accounting for 28% on average – more than the energy footprint. The report acknowledges that there is robust evidence that diets high in plant protein and low in meat and dairy make for lower greenhouse gas emissions, and that consequently, shifting consumption towards plant-based diets has a major mitigation potential.

The below graph taken from the IPCC report ranks the carbon intensity of different food products, clearly showing that meat products have by far the largest carbon impact, with beef, lamb and crustaceans being the most carbon intensive products. Emissions from beef vary vastly from cows reared in factory farms versus those reared on mountain pastures. By comparison, the average carbon impact of 100g of tofu protein is about 20 times lower than 100g of protein from beef cattle.
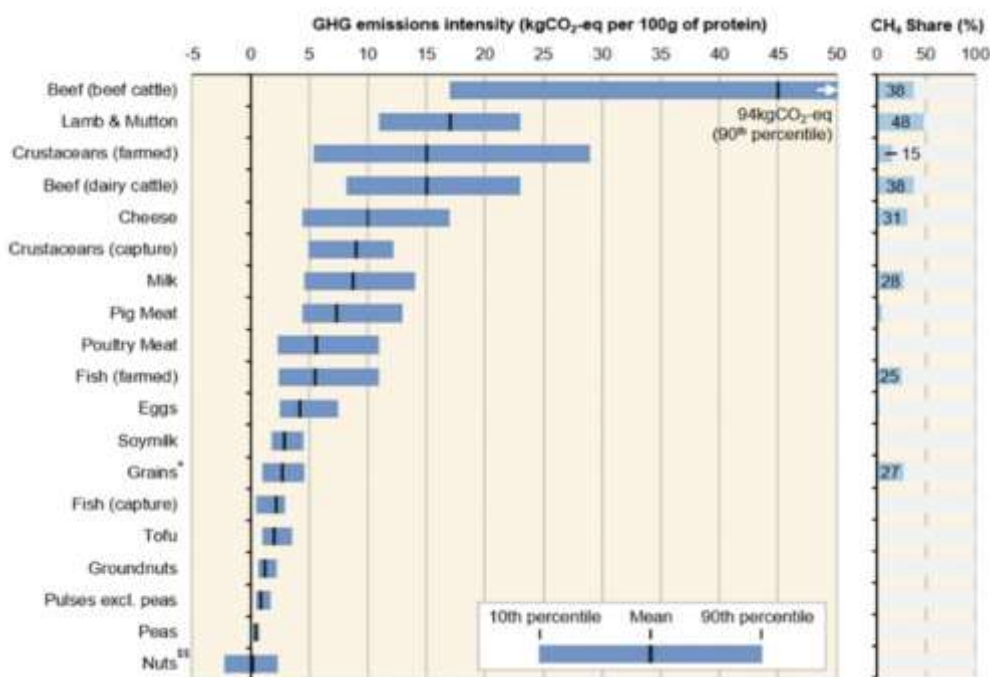

Figure 1: Ranges of GHG intensities [kgCO2-eq per 100 g of protein, 10th-90th percentile] in protein-rich foods, quantified via a meta-analysis of attributional Life Cycle Assessment studies using economic allocation. Source: IPCC AR6 WGIII – Climate Change 2022 – Mitigation of Climate Change, Figure 12.6

In their Sixth Carbon Budget report published in 2020, the UK Climate Change Committee (CCC) recommend a 20 to 50% reduction in all meat and dairy consumption by 2050 (depending on the scenarios).

Overall, the science is clear, meat and dairy consumption must reduce to achieve climate targets. Both the CCC and the IPCC highlight that there would be significant health co-benefits.

> "*Shifting meat consumption more in line with Government guidance would have significant health impacts. A 2013 report that the Committee commissioned from*

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Ricardo indicated that the health impacts of reducing red meat consumption by 50% amounted to an annual monetised benefit of 0.5% of GDP."[4]

"Benefits would also include reduced land occupation and nutrient losses to the surrounding environment, while at the same time providing health benefits and reducing mortality from diet-related non-communicable diseases."[5]

The latest IPCC report recognises the importance of communication. It states: "*As a key enabler, novel narratives created in a variety of ways e.g., by advertising, images, entertainment industry, help to break away from the established meanings, values and discourses and the status quo. Discourses that portray plant-based protein and as healthy and natural promote and stabilise particular diets. Case studies demonstrate that citizens support transformative changes if participatory processes enable a design that meets local interests and culture. Promising narratives specify that even as speed and capabilities differ humanity embarks on a joint journey towards wellbeing for all and a healthy planet.*"

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[4] The Sixth Carbon Budget, CCC, December 2020
[5] Climate change 2022, Mitigation of Climate Change, IPCC, 2022

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Appendix II - Detailed demands of the treaty – from
https://plantbasedtreaty.org/the-pbt/

Demand 1:	No building of new animal farms and slaughterhouses
Relinquish:	No expansion or intensification of existing farms
Stop the	No conversion of plant-based agriculture to animal agriculture
problem	No conversion of any land for animal feed production
increasing	No clearing of forests or other ecosystems for animal grazing, animal rearing or animal farming of any kind
	No new fish farms or expansion of existing aquaculture farms
	Protection of Indigenous peoples; their land, rights and knowledge
	Ban all live exports
	No new large-scale industrial fishing vessels
Demand 2:	Declare a climate emergency – join the 1,900+ local governments in 34 different countries that have already done so
Redirect:	Food security should be placed as a priority for all nations, with a focus on ending poverty and hunger and making nutritious food accessible for all
Eliminate	Acknowledge and support the pivotal role small farmers have in feeding the planet; support them to maintain (or restore) autonomy over their lands, water, seeds and other resources
the driving	
forces	Prioritize a switch to plant-based foods in Climate Action Plans
behind the	Update government food and dietary guidelines to promote wholefood, plant-based food
problem	Design public information campaigns to raise awareness about the climate and the environmental advantages and health benefits of plant-based food, nutrition and cooking
	Aim to reduce the public's consumption of animal-based food through education in schools
	Transition to plant-based meal plans in schools, hospitals, nursing homes, prisons and government institutions
	Mandate honest labelling of food products, including cancer warning labels on all processed meats which have been declared carcinogenic by the World Health Organization
	Introduce a meat tax (including fish) with proceeds funding restoration of land destroyed by animal agriculture
	Subsidize fruits and vegetables to make a wholefoods, plant-based diet more affordable and end food deserts that hurt low income communities
	Redirect government subsidies for animal agriculture, slaughterhouses and industrial fishing to environmentally-friendly production of plant-based food

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	End government subsidized advertising for the meat, dairy and egg industry
	Create green bonds to fund a transition to a plant-based economy
	Provide financial support and training for farmers, ranchers and fisher people to move away from animal production to diversified (ideally organic agroecological) plant-based systems
Demand 3 Restore: Actively healing the problem while building resilience and mitigating climate change	Reforestation projects to be rolled out in appropriate ecosystems using native tree species to restore habitats to a previously similar state
	Reforestation and restoration of the oceans is prioritised by designating additional areas of the oceans as zero fishing Marine Protected Areas (known as Highly Protected Marine Areas – HPMAs)
	All existing Marine Protected Areas should be declared strictly no fishing zones and converted to HPMAs
	Active programs rolled out to replant critical carbon absorbers in the oceans, such as seagrass beds
	Restore key degraded ecosystems which are essential for carbon sequestration cycles: mangroves, peat bogs, forests, some types of grassland
	Focus shift on nature-based solutions for climate change mitigation and adaptation
	Subsidies made available for farmers and landowners who practise good land stewardship and are actively restoring the land and the associated ecosystem services (such as carbon sequestration, biodiversity, flood defence, general climate change resilience)
	Subsidies made available for rewilding and reforestation projects
	Incentivised subsidies / grants for farmers to switch from animal agriculture to diversified plant production
	Cities: increase trees and wildflowers, increase green community projects, wildlife corridors, green rooftops, local growing schemes, work towards biodiversity increases
	Enhance food justice by providing access to healthy food for all, especially low-income communities of color
	Repurpose available land freed up from animal grazing for: rewilding, reforestation (if appropriate), nature reserves, hiking zones, community growing, allotments (if appropriate), agroecological food growing (where possible)
	Shift of some land ownership into community hands so the land can be repurposed for reforestation, green space and community food gardens and allotments

Policy and Sustainability Committee

10:00am, Thursday, 17 November 2022

Performance Update Report

Executive	**Executive**
Wards	
Council Commitments	

1. Recommendations

That members of the Policy and Sustainability Committee:

1.1 note the Performance Update Report in Appendix A.

1.2 approve the KPIs and targets for 2022/23 set out in Appendix B.

1.3 approve the amendments to the KPIs for 2022/23 set out in Appendix C.

Richard Carr

Interim Executive Director of Corporate Services

Contact: Edel McManus, Change & Delivery Manager

Strategic Change and Delivery Team, Corporate Services Directorate

E-mail: edel.mcmanus@edinburgh.gov.uk

Report

Performance Update Report

2. Executive Summary

2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide information so that Elected Members can scrutinise performance in a structured way. This follows the approach as set out in the Planning and Performance Framework report which Elected Members approved on 10 June 2021.

2.2 This is the first performance report focusing on the 2022/23 reporting year. The information included in the report is the latest available data and reflects the current position at the time of publication.

3. Background

3.1 The Council's Planning and Performance Framework was approved by the Policy and Sustainability Committee on the 10 June 2021. The framework set out a new approach to planning and performance and how the Council measures the delivery of the priorities and outcomes in the Council's Business Plan: Our Future Council, Our Future City.

3.2 Performance reports are submitted to the Policy and Sustainability Committee three times a year:

- two Performance Update Reports providing updates on progress during the year

- one Annual Performance Report which provides a summary of performance covering the whole reporting year.

3.3 As set out in the Planning and Performance Framework we have undertaken the annual review of the KPI's and targets to ensure that they remain relevant and reflect the deliverables in the Business Plan. Appendix B (Data Dictionary (revised KPIs including targets for 22/23)) of this report sets out a full list of all the indicators and the targets for 2022/23. Appendix C of the report provides an overview of any KPIs/milestones that have been added/removed or amended and the rationale for those changes.

3.4   Whilst the Business Plan (BP) is being refreshed, the Performance Update reports
        will continue to be aligned to the current Council's Business Plan: Our Future
        Council, Our Future City.

4.   Main report

Performance Update

4.1   The Performance Update report (Appendix A) provides an update on 37 out of 89
        Business Plan Key Performance indicators (KPIs). This report is focused on only
        the indicators with data available after 1 April 2022. The remainder of the indicators
        are not included as they do not have updates because, for example, they are
        annual indicators and so there is no new data since we published the Annual
        Performance report for 2021/22 (submitted to Policy & Sustainability in September
        2022).

4.2   The report is divided into 3 sections:

*   **High level overview (page1):** overview of the 37 measures with updates for
    2022 including their RAG status and direction of travel. There are 34 indicators
    and 3 milestones. The RAG status reflects our performance against the
    updated targets for 2022/23 (Appendix B)

*   **KPI Scorecard (page 2):** progress overview of the 37 measures that have
    been updated since the Annual Performance Report for 2021/22 which was
    reported to Policy & Sustainability Committee in September and where there is
    data currently available for 2022/23.

*   **Dashboard (pages 3 - 13):** more detail on the 37 measures including the
    relevant chart, RAG status, direction of travel indicator and narrative on
    performance.

4.3   Within the report, a RAG status, which compares performance against the target,
        has been assigned to the indicators:

*   Green – Performance is on or ahead of target

*   Amber – Performance is behind target by 5% or less

*   Red – Performance is behind target by more than 5%

*   Grey – this RAG is used for indicators that are for monitoring purposes only
    and consequently no target has been set for these.

*   Blue – this RAG is used for:

    o   new indicators where a baseline is required before a target can be set

    o   indicators with a year-end target so a RAG status is not appropriate
        currently.

4.4   The only exception to the above RAG rules are the two pupil low attendance indicators where the threshold between red and amber RAG status has been set at 1.5% by the service.

4.5   The three milestones included in the update are shown with Green RAG statuses as actions are in progress to deliver each milestone.

4.6   The direction of travel is based on a comparison between current and previous performance:

- Improving (greater than 2% improvement in performance)

- Maintaining (within 2% change in performance)

- Declining (greater than 2% decline in performance)

4.7   Appendix B is a data dictionary which provides descriptive information for all indicators to be used to monitor progress throughout 2022/23 (including the target and target rational for 2022/23).

4.8   Appendix C of this report provides a list of all amended/updated KPIs highlighting the changes between the suite of BP KPIs for 2021/22 and 2022/23.

Planning and Performance Framework – Implementation update

4.9   Currently work is underway to update the Councils Business Plan. Once completed we will update the Planning and Performance Framework measures/milestones to align to the plan.

5.   Next Steps

5.1   The Planning and Performance framework will be reviewed following the refreshed Business Plan approval including:
- a review of the BP KPIs and monitoring regime
- alignment of the Directorate and Divisional Service plans with the refreshed BP.

6.   Financial impact

6.1   The Planning and Performance Framework has been designed within the available capacity and resource of the Strategic Change and Delivery Team and supporting resource available from Directorate Management Teams. There are therefore no further financial implications at this stage.

7.   Stakeholder/Community Impact

7.1   The team continue to engage on the development of the PPF and data with key stakeholders including: Elected Members, The Community Planning Partnership (The Edinburgh Partnership), Corporate Leadership Team and Directorate Senior

Management Teams, as well as the Edinburgh Health and Social Care Partnership and other agencies.

8. Background reading/external references

8.1 Council Business Plan

8.2 Planning and Performance Framework

8.3 Annual Performance report 2021/22

9. Appendices

9.1 Appendix A - Performance Update Report
9.2 Appendix B – Data Dictionary (revised KPIs including targets for 22/23)
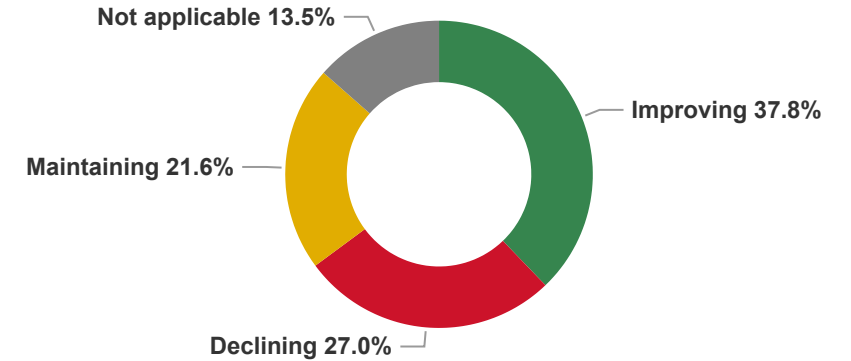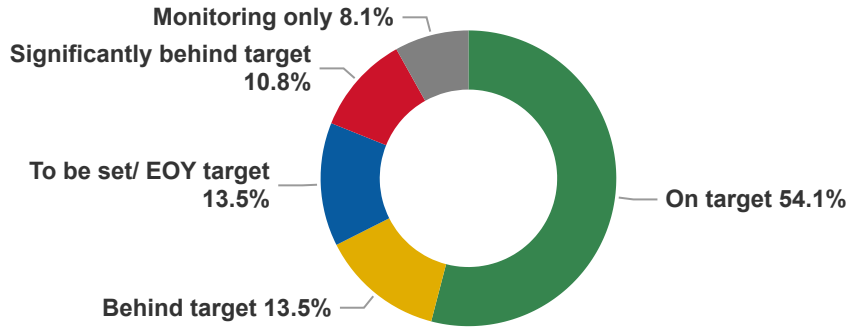9.3 Appendix C - Updates to Key Performance Indicators and Targets

5

Summary of updated indicators (including milestones)

Performance against target (RAG)

| 20 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 |

Monitoring only 8.1%
Significantly behind target 10.8%
To be set/ EOY target 13.5%
Behind target 13.5%
On target 54.1%

Current performance compared to previous (Direction of Travel)

| 14 | 8 | 10 | 5 |

Not applicable 13.5%
Improving 37.8%
Maintaining 21.6%
Declining 27.0%

Number of KPIs by RAG and Outcome

Click on a priority to see indicators updated since last publication

- Ending Poverty by 2030
- Becoming a sustainable and net zero city
- Wellbeing and Equalities

Outcome		
On track to end poverty in Edinburgh by 2030 by meeting the targets set by the Edinburgh Poverty Com…	1	1
More residents experience fair work and receive the living wage	1	
Intervene before the point of crisis to prevent homelessness	3	
Ongoing delivery of our 20,000 affordable homes programme	2	
Increased attainment for all and in particular for those most disadvantaged	2	2
Edinburgh's economy recovers from recession and supports businesses to thrive	1	1	1
Develop key strategic sites and projects to meet the needs of a diverse and growing city	1	
Improved safety and wellbeing for vulnerable citizens	2	1
Core services are maintained or improved	8	1
Make better use of the Council estate and resources to meet our strategic priorities	5	2	1	1

EDINBVRGH
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P1	4	1	3	4	3
P2	1	1			
P3	15	4	1	1	

Ending poverty by 2030 (P1)	Direction of travel		Target	Latest Figure	RAG
On track to end poverty in Edinburgh by 2030 by meeting the targets set by the Edinburgh Poverty Commission					
% children in families on income below poverty threshold	Improving	⬆	17.0%	17.2%	⚠
A new approach to Advice Service is agreed with partners	Not applicable		🚩	🚩	
More residents experience fair work and receive the living wage					
Nº: Living wage employer	Improving	⬆	603	568	▦
Intervene before the point of crisis to prevent homelessness					
Nº: Households assessed as homeless	Declining	⬇		233	⚪
Nº: Housing advice only presentations	Improving	⬆		104	⚪
% households in unsuitable temp accom	Declining	⬇		25.6%	⚪
Ongoing delivery of our 20,000 affordable homes programme					
Nº: Affordable homes approved	Declining	⬇	1,186	51	▦
Nº: Affordable homes completed	Declining	⬇	1,290	261	▦
Increased attainment for all and in particular for those most disadvantaged					
% teachers meeting Charter Standard	Not applicable		20.0%	20.0%	✅
% schools achieving Digitals Schools Award	Not applicable		5.0%	5.6%	✅
% primary pupils with low attendance	Improving	⬆	9.0%	12.2%	❌
% secondary pupils with low attendance	Improving	⬆	16.0%	18.5%	❌
Edinburgh's economy recovers from recession and supports businesses to thrive					
No: engagements via Business Gateway	Declining	⬇	3,728	1,255	▦
% EH procurement spend	Declining	⬇	50.0%	44.9%	❌
Progress the Economy Strategy Implementation Plan	Not applicable		🚩	🚩	

Becoming a sustainable and net zero city (P2)	Direction of travel		Target	Latest Figure	RAG
Develop key strategic sites and projects to meet the needs of a diverse and growing city					
Complete procurement for new Bio Quarter health innovation district	Not applicable		🚩	🚩	

Wellbeing and Equalities (P3)	Direction of travel		Target	Latest Figure	RAG
Make better use of the Council estate and resources to meet our strategic priorities					
% revenue spend with contracted suppliers	Maintaining	➡	93.0%	90.9%	⚠
% of Business Rates collected	Improving	⬆	31.0%	38.4%	✅
% of Council Tax collected	Declining	⬇	43.4%	46.6%	✅
% invoices paid (30days)	Maintaining	➡	95.0%	96.2%	✅
Approved budget savings	Improving	⬆	90.0%	92.0%	✅
% Sickness absence	Declining	⬇	4.0%	5.8%	⚠
% Revenue outturn	Maintaining	➡	100.0%	100.5%	✅
% Hub satisfaction	Declining	⬇	75.0%	66.5%	❌
% iPADs issued: P6-S6	Improving	⬆	100.0%	89.1%	▦
Core services are maintained or improved					
% street lighting (5 days)	Improving	⬆	50.0%	58.9%	✅
% street lighting repairs (24hrs)	Improving	⬆	75.0%	90.0%	✅
% emergency street lighting repairs (4 hrs)	Maintaining	➡	95.0%	97.1%	✅
% Cat 3 Road Defects (60 days)	Maintaining	➡	85.0%	98.0%	✅
% Cat 2 Road Defects (5 days)	Declining	⬇	85.0%	94.6%	✅
% emergency Cat 1 Road Defects (24 hrs)	Maintaining	➡	100.0%	100.0%	✅
% waste recycled	Maintaining	➡	45.0%	41.7%	⚠
Full Bin Requests (Communal)	Improving	⬆	1,770	1,637	✅
Missed Bin Requests (Domestic)	Improving	⬆	1,793	1,534	✅
Improved safety and wellbeing for vulnerable citizens					
Looked after children (per 1K population)	Improving	⬆	12.90	11.70	✅
% community justice orders successfully completed	Maintaining	➡	75.0%	73.8%	⚠
Nº: Children on Protection Register (per 1K population)	Improving	⬆	2.30	1.20	✅

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On track to end poverty in Edinburgh by 2030 by meeting the targets set by the Edinburgh Poverty Commission

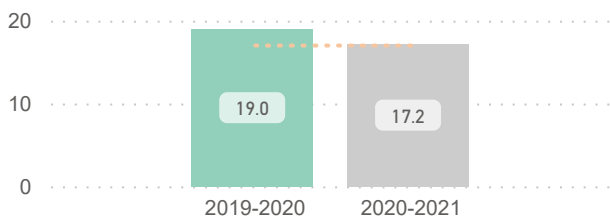## % children in families on income below poverty threshold

17.2%
Current value

19.0%
Previous value

17.0%
Target

Improving

Newly published poverty figures for 2020/21 show a decrease in number of children living in families on incomes below the poverty threshold. Research by Loughborough University, on behalf of the End Child Poverty coalition, shows that the headline rate of child poverty across the UK fell during 2020/21, primarily as a result of the temporary £20 a week uplift to universal credit brought in during the pandemic. Therefore, the full impact of the cost of living crisis on people in poverty is not reflected in the latest data shown. However, a separate report providing the annual detailed update on all actions being actioned in the End Poverty Delivery plan is submitted to this P&S Committee.

On track to end poverty in Edinburgh by 2030 by meeting the targets set by the Edinburgh Poverty Commission

A new approach to Advice Service is agreed with partners

Milestone deadline   TBC

Independent review of advice services across the Edinburgh Partnership has been completed. The Edinburgh Partnership is considering the findings and work has started on taking forward some of the recommendations whilst a full implementation plan is being developed.

Milestone 🏴

More residents experience fair work and receive the living wage
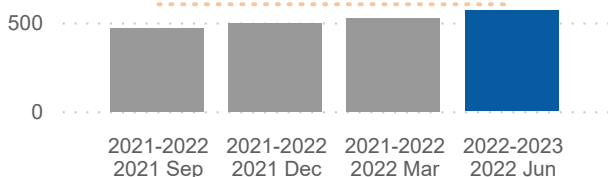
Nº: Living wage employer

568
Current value

526
Previous value

603
Target

Improving

The number of Living Wage employers in Edinburgh continues to gradually increase and is 568 at Jun 2022. This increase means we continue to achieve the target of increase by 100 per annum which was set as part of receiving living wage accreditation in November 2021.

Intervene before the point of crisis to prevent homelessness

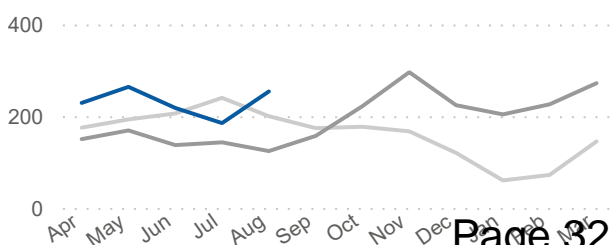## Nº: Households assessed as homeless

233
Current value

139
Previous value

Target

Declining

The number of households assessed as homeless has continued to show an increase, with a 67% increase for the average 12 month period Sep 21 to Aug 22 in comparison to Sep 20 to Aug 21. However this is still below the levels observed pre-covid.
* This is a demand led service and this indicator allows us to monitor changes over time therefore no target can be set and this indicator is for monitoring only.

Intervene before the point of crisis to prevent homelessness

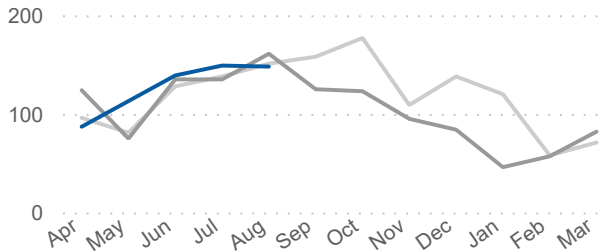## Nº: Housing advice only presentations

104
Current value

122
Previous value

Target

Improving

The number of housing advice only presentations is following a similar pattern in 2022/23 as observed in previous years, when there is an increase in presentations in late summer.
* This is a demand led service and this indicator allows us to monitor changes over time therefore no target can be set and this indicator is for monitoring on

Intervene before the point of crisis to prevent homelessness

% households in unsuitable temp accom

25.6%
Current value

24.4%
Previous value

Target

Declining
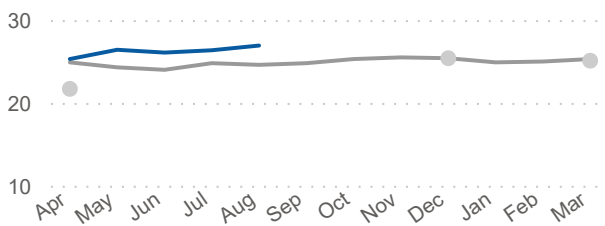
There has been a month on month increase in the % of households accommodated in unsuitable accommodation rising to a high of 26.9% in August 2022. We have continued to accommodate all households who require temporary accommodation, regardless of their eligibility status, including people who may have No Recourse to Public Funds as part of the ongoing Public Health requirements as a response to covid-19.

Ongoing delivery of our 20,000 affordable homes programme
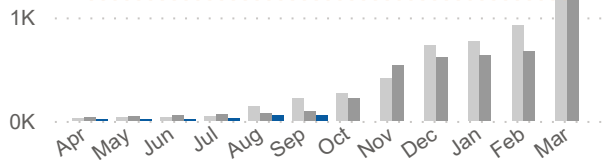
Nº: Affordable homes approved

51
Current value

93
Previous value

1,186
Target

Declining

Approvals are facing ongoing delays, as many development partners are delaying procuring new contracts due to cost inflation. Uncertainty in the wider market due to rises in interest rates and risks to rental income streams due to the wider cost of living crisis has resulted in RSLs not bringing forward projects previously earmarked for approval this financial year. Also the impact on mortgage products has resulted in limited uptake of low cost home ownership. It is unlikely that the approvals target will be met this financial year, the majority of projects are expected to slip into next financial year. The remaining expected approvals are from three large projects expected in the final quarter of the year.

Ongoing delivery of our 20,000 affordable homes programme
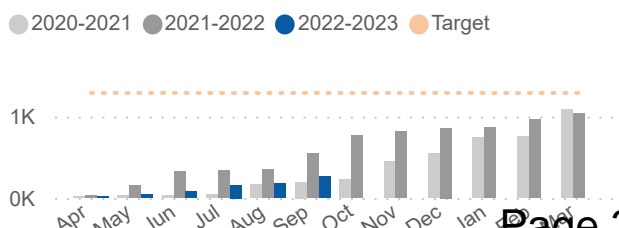
Nº: Affordable homes completed

261
Current value

547
Previous value

1,290
Target

● 2020-2021 ● 2021-2022 ● 2022-2023 ● Target

Declining

Projects that have been delayed over the last few years a result of the pandemic are reaching completion. Completions across the grant funded programme are progressing well, with the vast majority expected to take place before the end of the financial year. Whilst there have been delays in the non-grant funded programme(as set out above) overall the completion target is expected to be met this financial year.

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Increased attainment for all and in particular for those most disadvantaged

% teachers meeting Charter Standard

20.0%
Current value

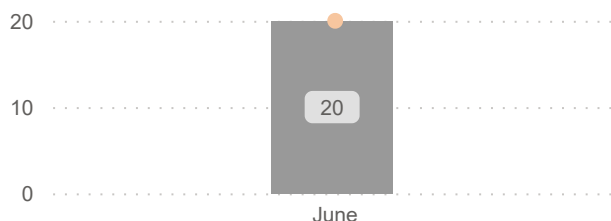**20.0%**
Target

Previous value

■ ■ ■

Not applicable

By the end of academic year 2021/22, we had met our target of 20% of teachers meeting the Teaching, Learning & Assessment Charter standard. This training continues in the new academic year (2022/23) and we making progress towards our new target of 40% for this year.

20 ......●......
10   [20]
0
June

Increased attainment for all and in particular for those most disadvantaged

% schools achieving Digitals Schools Award

5.6%
Current value

5.0%
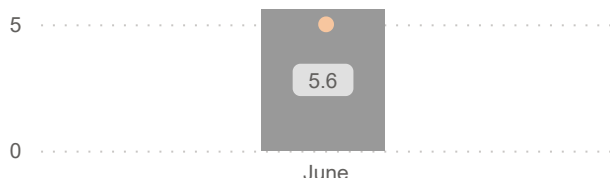Target

Previous value

■ ■ ■

Not applicable

By the end of academic year 2021/22, 5.6% of schools achieved Digitals School awards and so we were ahead of our target of 5%. Work on enabling other schools to achieve this award continues in the new academic year (2022/23) and we making progress towards our new target of 20% for this year.

5 ......●......
    [5.6]
0
June

Increased attainment for all and in particular for those most disadvantaged
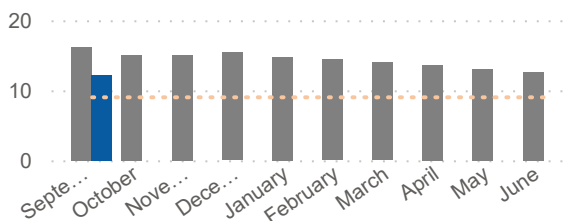
% primary pupils with low attendance

12.2%
Current value

16.2%
Previous value

9.0%
Target

↑
Improving

Primary pupils with low attendance is lower this year (12.2% at Sept 22) compared to the same time last year (16.2% at Sept 21) but still behind our target of 9% and remains an area of significant challenge for us. Our aim is to have every child at school every day and for them to thrive in school. We are working hard to put the right support around individual families to make this happen at a pace that makes this sustainable and achievable for all. This includes making encouraging schools to pool PEF to appoint Pupil Support Officers - a resource proven to improve attendance. Covid has impacted significantly on attendance in our schools so research based approaches are even more necessary. Our objective is to continue to focus on our recovery to not only get back to where we were pre-Covid but improve further.

20
10
0
Septe... October Nove... Dece... January February March April May June

---

Increased attainment for all and in particular for those most disadvantaged
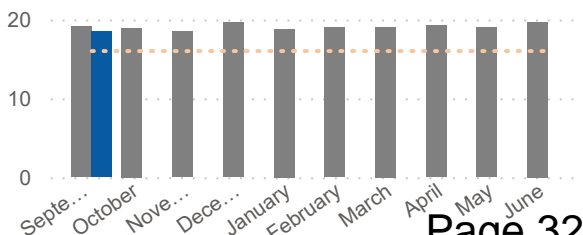
% secondary pupils with low attendance

18.5%
Current value

19.1%
Previous value

16.0%
Target

↑
Improving

Secondary pupils with low attendance is slightly lower this year (18.5% at Sept 22) compared to the same time last year (19.1% at Sept 21) but still behind our target of 16% and remains an area of challenge for us. Our aim is to have every young person at school every day and for their curriculum offer to be a major incentive for attendance. We are working hard to improve the secondary curriculum by developing appropriate pathways suitable for all learners. These include many more Foundation Apprenticeships delivered in partnership with Edinburgh College and employers.

20
10
0
Septe... October Nove... Dece... January February March April May June

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THE CITY OF EDINBURGH COUNCIL

Charts legend ● 2020-2021 ● 2021-2022 ● 2022-2023 ● Target

Edinburgh's economy recovers from recession and supports businesses to thrive

No: engagements via Business Gateway
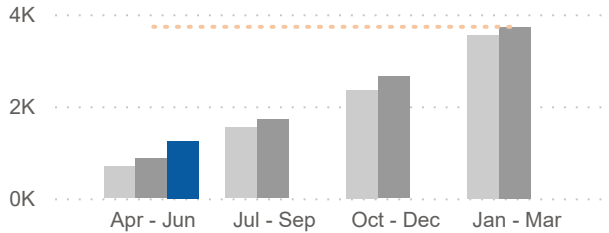
1,255
Current value

866
Previous value

3,728
Target

Declining

Over 1,000 business gateway engagements occurred between Apr - Jun 2022 which is higher than the number for the first quarter of the two previous years. Our advisors continue to offer one to one support as well as deliver specific programmes such as Digital Boost (support for expanding businesses' online presence) and Gateway to Investment (ensuring businesses are accessing investment and funding opportunities).

Edinburgh's economy recovers from recession and supports businesses to thrive
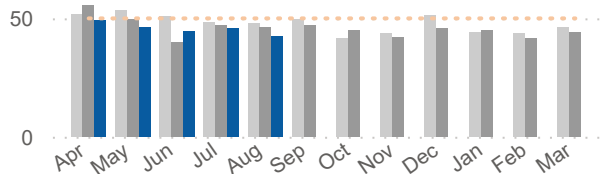
% EH procurement spend

44.9%
Current value

46.6%
Previous value

50.0%
Target

Declining

Actual spend within the EH postcode has shown a decreasing trend to date in 2022/23, continuing the trend from 2021/22. While this reduction is attributable to a number of factors, the percentage is influenced by high and increasing spend on construction work, where for larger projects, it is likely that only larger national contractors are able to deliver the outcome the Council is seeking.

Edinburgh's economy recovers from recession and supports businesses to thrive

Progress the Economy Strategy Implementation Plan

Milestone deadline	March 2023

Implementation plan being progressed with an update on progress to be reported to P&S Committee annually.

Milestone 🏴

Develop key strategic sites and projects to meet the needs of a diverse and growing city

Complete procurement for new Bio Quarter health innovation district

Milestone deadline	March 2023

The business case has been agreed and the Edinburgh BioQuarter has formally launched its public procurement process to appoint a private sector partner by late 2022

Milestone ⚑

Charts legend ● 2020-2021 ● 2021-2022 ● 2022-2023 ● Current target

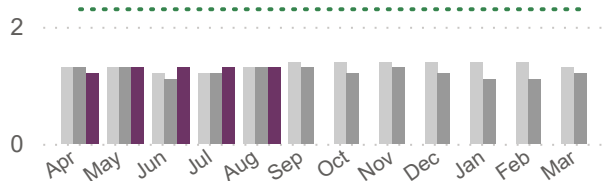*Improved safety and wellbeing for vulnerable citizens*

Nº: Children on Protection Register (per 1K population)

1.20
Current value

1.30
Previous value

2.30
Threshold

↑ Improving

The rate of child protection registrations per 1,000 population remains steady at around 1 and is below the national rate. We use the national rate as a threshold which allows us to monitor our level of Child Protection registrations against the national context. These levels of registration are monitored by the Child Protection Committee on a regular basis and we also undertake quality assurance activity to deliver additional scrutiny and provide assurance that the planning undertaken to protect Edinburgh's children is robust.
* Whilst there is no specific target, the national rate of 2.3 children on the Child Protection Register per 10,000 population is used as the threshold to provide context to the ongoing level.

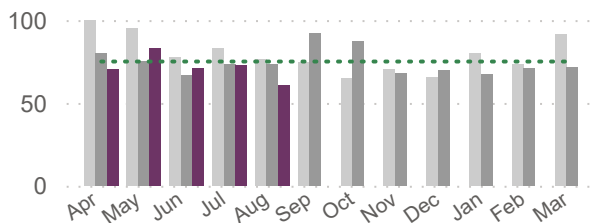*Improved safety and wellbeing for vulnerable citizens*

% community justice orders successfully completed

73.8%
Current value

74.0%
Previous value

75.0%
Target

→ Maintaining

Following the reset of the target in April 2022 to 75%, performance has been just below this since March 2022. This percentage of successfully completed Community Payback Orders has been impacted by the increased activities in the Courts, as breaches that have been submitted in previous months are being dealt with where the outcome of the order is revocation.
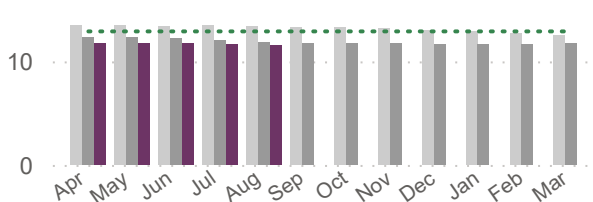
Improved safety and wellbeing for vulnerable citizens

Looked after children (per 1K population)

11.70
Current value

12.60
Previous value

12.90
Threshold

↑ Improving

The number of children requiring to be Looked After has declined steadily over the last two years and continues to be below the national rate and in line with the national policy direction.
* Whilst there is no specific target, the national rate of 12.9 looked after children per 1,000 population is used as the threshold to provide context to the ongoing level.

Core services are maintained or improved

Missed Bin Requests (Domestic)
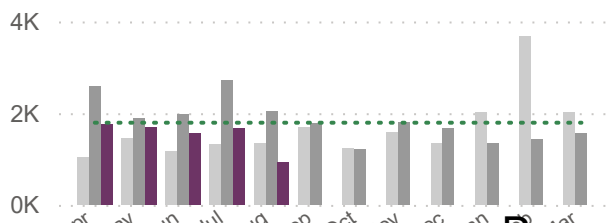
1,534
Current value

2,062
Previous value

1,793
Target

↑ Improving

The number of kerbside missed bin service requests shows a decrease, with a 12 month rolling average of 1,534 for the period Sep 21 to Aug 22 in comparison to 2,062 for Sep 20 to Aug 21. The low figure shown for August 2022 is due to the closure of the service request line during the recent strike.

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THE CITY OF EDINBURGH COUNCIL

Core services are maintained or improved

Full Bin Requests (Communal)

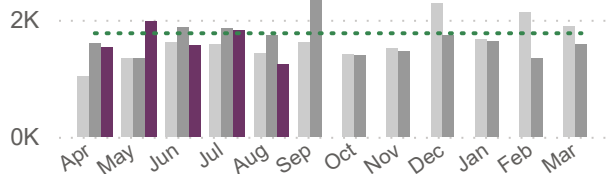| 1,637	1,742	1,770
Current value	Previous value	Target

↑ Improving

The number of communal bin full or missed bins service requests shows similar performance to last year, with a 12 month rolling average of 1678 for the period Sep 21 to Aug 22 in comparison to 1716 for Sep 20 to Aug 21. The low figure shown for August 2022 is due to the closure of the service request line during the recent strike.

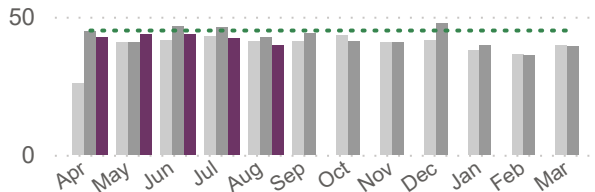
Core services are maintained or improved

% waste recycled

41.7%	41.8%	45.0%
Current value	Previous value	Target

→ Maintaining

Between Apr – Jul 22, performance has been just behind our target of 45%, with Aug 22 showing the lowest level this year. The August figure shows the impact of the strikes when we saw more waste going for Energy from Waste (Incineration at Millerhill) as a result of overflow leading to contamination of waste which had to be treated as general waste.

Core services are maintained or improved

% emergency Cat 1 Road Defects (24 hrs)

100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Current value	Previous value	Target
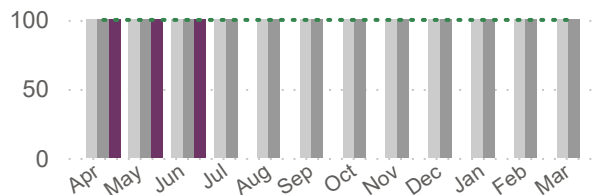
→ Maintaining

Performance has consistently been at 100% in the last 18 months and the number of Category 1 emergency defects detected on Edinburgh's roads is decreasing. There were no emergency repair requests in July or August.

Core services are maintained or improved

% Cat 2 Road Defects (5 days)

94.6%	97.3%	85.0%
Current value	Previous value	Target

↓ Declining

Performance has been consistently high for this indicator with only July 2022 dropping below these high levels. Performance reduced in July 2022 month due mainly to a complex repair that required more permanent work to be carried out on a number of individual defects which took longer to repair.

EDINBVRGH THE CITY OF EDINBURGH COUNCIL

Core services are maintained or improved

% Cat 3 Road Defects (60 days)

98.0% Current value

98.2% Previous value

85.0% Target

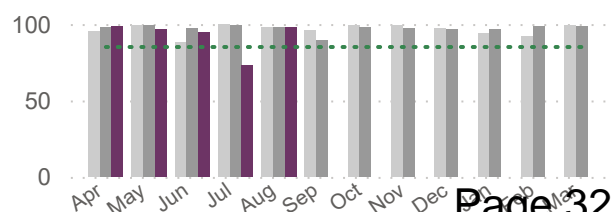Performance continues to be high with most Category 3 road defects repaired within 60 days.

Maintaining
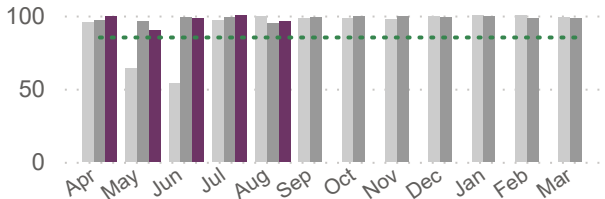
Core services are maintained or improved

% emergency street lighting repairs (4 hrs)

97.1% Current value

96.1% Previous value

95.0% Target

Performance continues to be high with Emergency street lighting repairs completed within 4 hours with performance remaining in the high 90s%.

Maintaining
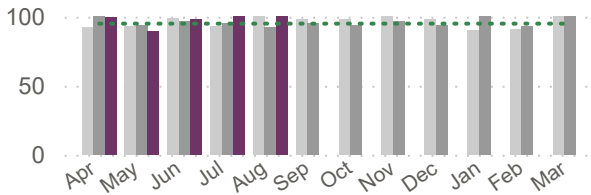
Core services are maintained or improved

% street lighting repairs (24hrs)

90.0% Current value

87.4% Previous value

75.0% Target

Performance continues to be high with street lighting repairs completed within 24 hours with performance consistently around 90% and ahead of our target.
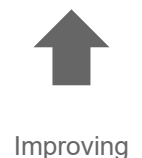
Improving
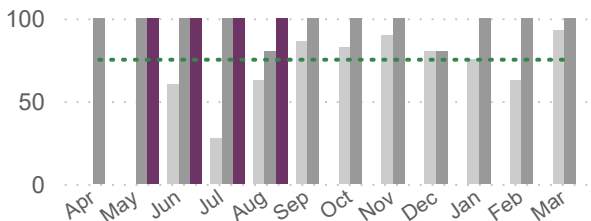
Core services are maintained or improved

% street lighting (5 days)

58.9% Current value

39.3% Previous value

50.0% Target

Performance for street lighting repairs completed within 5 days, with the rolling 12 month average at 58.9%, is ahead of target and is higher than the 12 month rolling average for last year, 39.3%.

Improving

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Charts legend ● 2020-2021 ● 2021-2022 ● 2022-2023 ● Current target

Make better use of the Council estate and resources to meet our strategic priorities

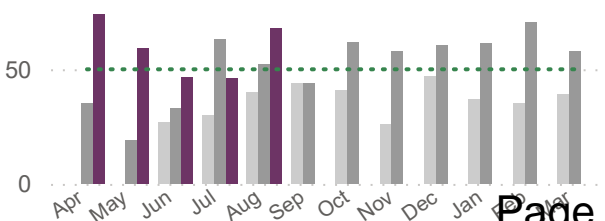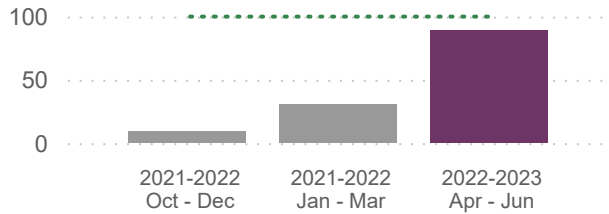## % iPADs issued: P6-S6

89.1%
Current value

30.7%
Previous value

100.0%
Target

↑ Improving

Progress with issuing ipads to pupils is on track with 89.1% (or 24,505 out of 27,500) distributed by the end of the 2021/22 academic year. The rollout continues now we are into the new academic year, 2022/23, and should be completed by December 2022.

Make better use of the Council estate and resources to meet our strategic priorities

% Hub satisfaction

66.5%
Current value

70.1%
Previous value

75.0%
Target

↓ Declining

Customer hub satisfaction has declined compared to last year and remains behind target. To some degree this performance has been impacted by the low volumes of phone surveys completed. As a result the service teams have begun onboarding other surveys platforms to gain a perception of customer satisfaction across the different methods of contact they use. Surveys issued through online forms have had a considerably higher uptake and are providing good insight to Contact Centre.
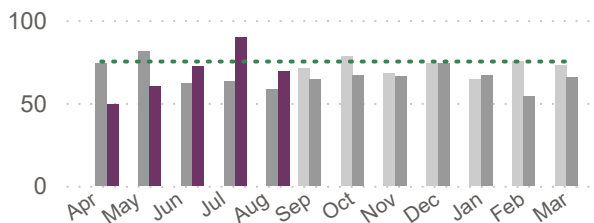
Make better use of the Council estate and resources to meet our strategic priorities

% Revenue outturn

100.5%
Current value

99.9%
Previous value

100.0%
Target

→ Maintaining

The month three-based forecast to be reported to the Finance and Resources Committee on 8 September shows an overall projected overspend of £5.6m, representing the net impact of the unfunded element of the employee pay award for 2022/23 and unmitigated pressures in service areas, particularly in Homelessness Services. Options to mitigate these pressures will be presented to the Committee's meeting in November.
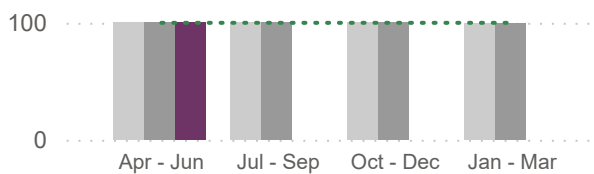
Make better use of the Council estate and resources to meet our strategic priorities

% Sickness absence

5.8%
Current value

4.6%
Previous value

4.0%
Target

↓ Declining

Sickness absence levels are increasing, with a rolling 12 month average of 5.8% for Sep 21 to Aug 22. Since the start of the pandemic, covid absences (of all types) have been monitored separately and were not included in sickness absence figures up until now. Covid 19 absences are in the process of being incorporated as a regular sickness absence and this is contributing to the rise in absence levels seen.

Charts legend ● 2020-2021 ● 2021-2022 ● 2022-2023 ● Current target
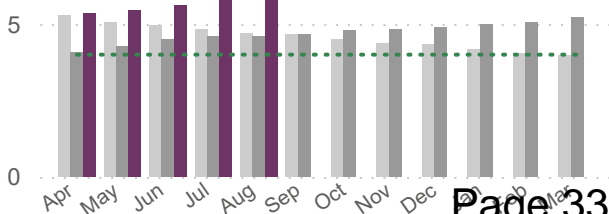
Make better use of the Council estate and resources to meet our strategic priorities

Approved budget savings

92.0%
Current value

89.0%
Previous value

90.0%
Target

↑ Improving

As at the end of Jun 2022, 92% of savings are assessed as green, with the majority of the remainder rated amber, with actions to facilitate their delivery being identified.
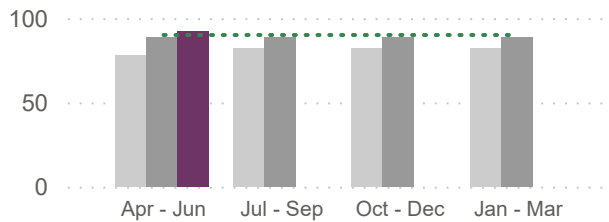
Make better use of the Council estate and resources to meet our strategic priorities

% invoices paid (30days)

96.2%
Current value

95.9%
Previous value

95.0%
Target

→ Maintaining

The percentage of invoices paid within 30 days continues to be very high and above our 95% target.
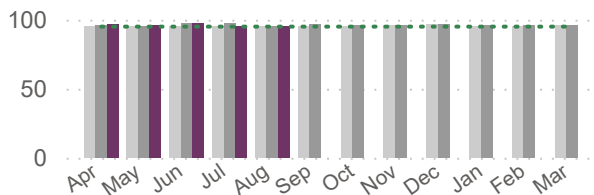
Make better use of the Council estate and resources to meet our strategic priorities

% of Council Tax collected

46.6%
Current value

52.1%
Previous value

43.4%
Target

↓ Declining

Council Tax collection reflects the inclusion of the Scottish Government "Cost of Living Payment" from Apr 22. While it is positive to see the actual collection figure continue to track ahead of our interim target, the impact of cost of living on people's ability to pay going forward may result in lower collection rates in the near future. For this indicator, we are tracking our performance against interim monthly targets that grow over the year to reach our year end target of 94.46% which allows us to see any changes to collection rates quicker. We continue to work with citizens with emerging arrears who would normally progress to the next stage of the debt recovery process. This action avoids fees and charges being added and allows realistic payment plans to be agreed to prevent accounts falling further into arrears. We also ensure that appropriate discounts/ exemptions are in place, whilst also signposting debt and welfare advice.
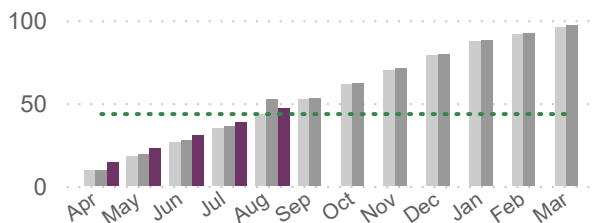
Make better use of the Council estate and resources to meet our strategic priorities

% of Business Rates collected

38.4%
Current value

26.5%
Previous value

31.0%
Target

↑ Improving

The change in legislation from 1/4/22 for business rates has had a positive effect on collection. Businesses previously were not reminded about non-payment of bills until Autumn each year and now follow the same path as Council Tax, which can be from the end of May. It is positive to see the collection of business rates figure tracking ahead of our interim target and higher than last year. However the impact of rising energy prices and other costs on businesses' ability to pay going forward may result in lower rates in the near future. For this indicator, we are tracking our performance against interim monthly targets that grow over the year to reach our year end target of 96% which allows us to see any changes to collection rates quicker.
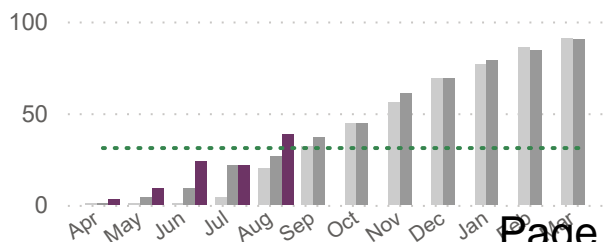
Make better use of the Council estate and resources to meet our strategic priorities

% revenue spend with contracted suppliers

90.9%
Current value

91.0%
Previous value

93.0%
Target

Maintaining
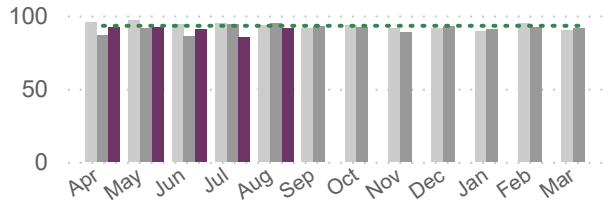
The cumulative target for the year to date was missed due to continuing higher relative levels of non-contracted spend within Health and Social Care. It is anticipated that the on-going Home-Based Care procurement will lead in due course to a significant shift in providers being brought into the 'contracted' category.

Data Dictionary for the City of Edinburgh Council Business Plan

Data Dictionary

This Data Dictionary is intended to provide a fuller understanding of the metrics, i.e. the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and Milestones, that are included in the Council's Business Plan, 'Our Future Council, our Future City'. It contains the following data items for each metric.

Data item	Description
Performance Indicator	The wording of the metric as presented in the Business Plan suite of metrics
Description	The detailed description of the metric
Source	Where the data or information used to derive the metric comes from. It may be a specific council system or service area or an external source. Multiple sources may be used in the creation of a metric. For milestones this will be '-'
Type	The type of value the metric is. Options are: Number; Percentage; Rate; Financial; Milestone.
Frequency	The frequency of availability for updates for the metric. Options are: Monthly, Quarterly, Annually, Biennially. For milestones this will be 'One-off'.
Target rationale	The rationale that the target is based on. Options are: No target possible at this stage – new metric; No target possible at this stage – new baseline to be set; Benchmarked with national or equivalent; Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity; Interim derived from longer term target; Budget dependent; For monitoring, no target to be set. For milestones this will be 'Milestone completed'

The metrics are presented in the order of the Outcomes set out in the plan and the Actions associated with these.

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Performance Indicator	Description	Source	Type	Frequency	22-23 Target / Threshold (* 21-22 Target for Academic year)	Target rationale
Percentage of people living on incomes below the poverty threshold	Estimated percentage of people living in relative poverty, i.e. households with the household income, after housing costs, less than 60% of the UK median income level	Scottish Government's Poverty and Income Inequality in Scotland dataset	Percentage	Annually	14%	Interim derived from longer term target (0% by 2030%)
Percentage of children living in families on incomes below the poverty threshold	Estimated percentage of children (aged 0 to 17 inclusive) living in relative poverty, i.e. households with the household income, after housing costs, less than 60% of the UK median income level	DWP/HMRC estimates of Children in low income families dataset	Percentage	Annually	17%	Interim derived from longer term target (0% by 2030%)
Percentage of people living in destitution	The percentage of people falling into very low income groups, or who are experiencing 'material deprivation' (below the more stringent 'severe poverty' threshold - 50% of median incomes)	Scottish Government's Poverty and Income Inequality in Scotland dataset	Percentage	Annually	4%	Interim derived from longer term target (0% by 2030%)
A new city wide approach to commissioned advice services is agreed with partners	New approach to commissioned advice services is created and agreed with Partners (Edinburgh Partnership members)	-	Milestone	One off	Milestone completed	Achievement is based on the stated milestone activity being delivered
Number of people supported with welfare rights queries by the Advice Shop	The number of households who contact the council's Advice Shop regarding their welfare rights and are provided with impartial information, advice, and advocacy to assist them maximise their income and secure their full entitlements.	Social Work system SWIFT	Number	Annually	5,400	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity
Scottish Welfare Fund payments	The total amount paid in Community Care Grants and Crisis Grants	Northgate - Local Welfare Provision report	Financial	Monthly	n/a	For monitoring, no target to be set

Data Dictionary for the City of Edinburgh Council Business Plan

Performance Indicator	Description	Source	Type	Frequency	22-23 Target / Threshold (* 21-22 Target for Academic year)	Target rationale
Discretionary Housing payments	The total amount paid in Discretionary Housing payments for applications from people with a variety of circumstances including: those seeking more affordable accommodation and requiring assistance with a deposit; rent in advance or removal costs; those affected by benefit changes; or have higher living costs because they are sick or disabled	Returns to the Scottish Government provided by the council's Income and Benefits team	Financial	Annually	n/a	For monitoring, no target to be set
New long term plan for delivery of a prevention based Council service model approved and in implementation	Plan for a new model of prevention services developed along with an implementation plan	-	Milestone	One off	Milestone completed	Achievement is based on the stated milestone activity being delivered
Positive Destinations for School Leavers	The percentage of students leaving secondary school whose initial destination (within three months of leaving school) is 'positive', i.e. includes work, training, or further study	Scottish Government Insight	Percentage	Annually	Tbc once new baseline is set	No target possible at this stage - new baseline to be set
Number of new council apprenticeships	The number of new apprenticeships employed by the Council.	Internal Records of Skills Development Scotland Funding	Number	Annually	60	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity
Percentage of suppliers committed to paying the living wage	The percentage of Council suppliers of regulated tendered contracts that are committed to paying real living wage in delivering Council services	Contracts Register held by the Procurement Service	Percentage	Annually	72%	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity

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Performance Indicator	Description	Source	Type	Frequency	22-23 Target / Threshold (* 21-22 Target for Academic year)	Target rationale
Living wage employer accreditation	The Council retains its accreditation as a living wage employer from the Living Wage Foundation	-	Milestone	One off	Ongoing accreditation	Achievement is based on retaining accreditation
Number of living wage employers	The number of living wage accredited employers known to the Living Wage Foundation	The Living Wage Foundation	Number	Quarterly	603	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity
Number of households assessed as homeless	The total number of homeless assessments completed in the period where the assessment outcome is homeless	Housing system Northgate	Number	Monthly	n/a	For monitoring, no target to be set
Number of Housing Advice Only presentations	The total number of presentations in the period who receive housing advice only and do not go on to make a homeless application	Housing system Northgate	Number	Monthly	n/a	For monitoring, no target to be set
Percentage of households in unsuitable temporary accommodation.	The percentage of households in temporary accommodation classed as unsuitable under the terms of the Unsuitable Accommodation Order	Northgate housing system & returns from the various accommodation providers	Percentage	Monthly	n/a	For monitoring, no target to be set
Number of affordable homes approved	The total number of homes given approval for construction in Edinburgh through all affordable home initiatives	Internal Affordable Housing Supply Programme Transfer of Management Development Funding records	Number	Monthly	1,186	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity

Data Dictionary for the City of Edinburgh Council Business Plan

Performance Indicator	Description	Source	Type	Frequency	22-23 Target / Threshold (* 21-22 Target for Academic year)	Target rationale
Number of affordable homes completed	The total number of homes with construction complete in Edinburgh through all affordable home initiatives	Internal Affordable Housing Supply Programme Transfer of Management Development Funding records	Number	Monthly	1,290	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity
Percentage of teachers who have met the Teaching, Learning & Assessment "Charter" standard	The percentage of teachers engaging with courses on the four aspects of the Teaching Charter	Edinburgh Learns Teaching and Learning Team - collation of course attendance	Percentage	Annually	40%	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity
Percentage of schools that have achieved the Digital Schools Award Scotland	The percentage of Primary and Secondary schools achieving the national award to promote, recognise and encourage a whole school approach to the use of digital technology	Edinburgh Learns Teaching and Learning Team - Quality Improvement Education Officer (Digital Learning)	Percentage	Annually	20%	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity
Percentage of Primary pupils achieving literacy	The percentage of Primary 1, 4 & 7 pupils achieving their expected Curriculum for Excellence level in literacy (achieved in all of Reading, Writing, Listening & Talking)	Pupil assessments within individual schools and collated centrally. Data extracted from SEEMiS Progress + Achievement module	Percentage	Annually	78.5%	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity

Data Dictionary for the City of Edinburgh Council Business Plan

Performance Indicator	Description	Source	Type	Frequency	22-23 Target / Threshold (* 21-22 Target for Academic year)	Target rationale
Percentage of Primary pupils from deprived areas achieving literacy	The percentage of Primary 1, 4 & 7 pupils, living in quintile 1 (20% most deprived) of the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD), achieving their expected Curriculum for Excellence level in literacy (achieved in all of Reading, Writing, Listening & Talking)	Pupil assessments within individual schools and collated centrally. Data extracted from SEEMiS Progress + Achievement module	Percentage	Annually	65.0%	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity
Percentage of Primary pupils who are Looked After achieving literacy	The percentage of Primary 1, 4 & 7 pupils, who were Looked After, achieving their expected Curriculum for Excellence level in literacy (achieved in all of Reading, Writing, Listening & Talking)	Pupil assessments within individual schools and collated centrally. Data extracted from SEEMiS Progress + Achievement module	Percentage	Annually	increase	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity^
Percentage of Primary pupils achieving numeracy	The percentage of Primary 1, 4 & 7 pupils achieving their expected Curriculum for Excellence level in numeracy	Pupil assessments within individual schools and collated centrally. Data extracted from SEEMiS Progress + Achievement module	Percentage	Annually	84.5%	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity
Percentage of Primary pupils from deprived areas achieving numeracy	The percentage of Primary 1, 4 & 7 pupils, living in quintile 1 (20% most deprived) of the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD), achieving their expected Curriculum for Excellence level in numeracy	Pupil assessments within individual schools and collated centrally. Data extracted from SEEMiS Progress + Achievement module	Percentage	Annually	74.0%	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity

^ due to the small population specific targets set for individual learners rather than at citywide level

Data Dictionary for the City of Edinburgh Council Business Plan

Performance Indicator	Description	Source	Type	Frequency	22-23 Target / Threshold (* 21-22 Target for Academic year)	Target rationale
Percentage of leavers with SCQF level 5 in literacy and numeracy	The percentage of all leavers in S4, S5, S6 who have achieved at least level 5 at SCQF (the Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework) or higher in literacy or numeracy	Scottish Government Insight	Percentage	Annually	73%*	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity
Percentage of leavers from deprived areas with SCQF level 5 in literacy and numeracy	The percentage of all leavers in S4, S5, S6, living in quintile 1 (20% most deprived) of the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD), who have achieved at least level 5 at SCQF (the Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework) or higher in literacy or numeracy	Scottish Government Insight	Percentage	Annually	52%*	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity
Percentage of all leavers achieving 1 or more awards at SCQF Level 6 or higher	The percentage of all leavers in S4, S5, S6 who have gained 1 or more award at level 6 SCQF (the Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework) or higher	Scottish Government Insight	Percentage	Annually	73%*	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity
Percentage of all leavers from deprived areas achieving 1 or more awards at SCQF Level 6 or higher	The percentage of all leavers in S4, S5, S6, living in quintile 1 (20% most deprived) of the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD), who have gained 1 or more awards at level 6 at SCQF (the Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework) or higher	Scottish Government Insight	Percentage	Annually	53%*	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity
Percentage of parents receiving funded Early Learning and Childcare through their preferred location	The percentage of parents who are allocated a place at the nursery or Early Years centre that was their first choice	Early Years team and Nursery application process	Percentage	Annually	95%	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity

Data Dictionary for the City of Edinburgh Council Business Plan

Performance Indicator	Description	Source	Type	Frequency	22-23 Target / Threshold (* 21-22 Target for Academic year)	Target rationale
Percentage of parents receiving funded Early Learning and Childcare through their preferred model of delivery	The percentage of parents who are allocated a place at the nursery or Early Years centre which meets their preferred selection of delivery, i.e. full-day / part-day, term-time only etc.	Early Years team and Nursery application process	Percentage	Annually	85%	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity
Capital spend on the Learning Estate new projects	Spending on new projects for the council's Learning Estate. New projects being those that provide additional accommodation, for example new schools aligned to city growth; rising rolls extensions or annexes; or is a full scale replacement/refurbishment project.	The Schools Estate team and Finance section	Financial	Annually	£25,000,000	Based on Council budget
Percentage of Primary pupils with low attendance	The percentage of P1 to P7 pupils in Primary schools whose year to date attendance is less than 85%	Daily attendance recorded by individual schools and collated via SEEMiS Warehouse	Percentage	Monthly	9%	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity
Percentage of Secondary students with low attendance	The percentage of S1 to S4 students in Secondary schools whose year to date attendance is less than 85%	Daily attendance recorded by individual schools and collated via SEEMiS Warehouse	Percentage	Monthly	16%	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity
Business births per 10,000 residents	Business births is a count of enterprises added to the Inter-Departmental Business Registration (IDBR) in terms of registration for VAT and PAYE	Business demography, UK - Office for National Statistics	Number	Annually	n/a	For monitoring, no target to be set
Progress the Economy Strategy Implementation Plan			Milestone	One off	Milestone completed	Achievement is based on the stated milestone activity being delivered

Data Dictionary for the City of Edinburgh Council Business Plan

Performance Indicator	Description	Source	Type	Frequency	22-23 Target / Threshold (* 21-22 Target for Academic year)	Target rationale
Employed residents as a percentage of all residents	Employed residents (full-time or part-time) as a percentage of all residents aged 16-64	NOMIS Labour Market Profile - Source: ONS annual population survey	Percentage	Annually	n/a	For monitoring, no target to be set
Total number of clients supported by employability and skills services	People who are registered and accessing support from council funded employability services	Employability Information System Caselink	Number	Annually	3,842	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity
Number of engagements through business gateway	The total number of engagements carried out with Edinburgh clients of the business gateway service through webinars and individual appointments	CRM / Internal customer dashboard	Number	Quarterly	3,728	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity
Percentage of Procurement Spend via SMEs	The percentage of procurement spend that is with SMEs (Small to Medium Enterprises)	Spikes Cavell annual report from Procurement Team	Percentage	Annually	52%	Benchmarked with national or equivalent
Percentage of Procurement spend in EH postcode	The percentage of procurement spend for all invoices created where the invoice address postcode is EH.	Procurement system Frontier	Percentage	Monthly	50%	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity
Investment in supporting the arts and cultural sector in the city	The combined funds allocated to arts and culture sector each year in the Council budget	Council Budget	Financial	Annually	£5,600,000	Based on the Council budget

Data Dictionary for the City of Edinburgh Council Business Plan

Performance Indicator	Description	Source	Type	Frequency	22-23 Target / Threshold (* 21-22 Target for Academic year)	Target rationale
City's emissions (in MtCO$_2$e)	Estimated Carbon Dioxide emissions within the City of Edinburgh (MtCO$_2$e - Million tons of CO$_2$ equivalent)	Internal calculation based on several datasets (Link to detailed methodology)	Number	Annually	25% reduction from 2018/19 figures	Interim derived from longer term target
Council's emissions (in ktCO$_2$e)	Estimated Carbon Dioxide emissions by the City of Edinburgh Council (tCO$_2$e - tons of CO$_2$ equivalent)	Internal calculation based on several datasets (Link to detailed methodology)	Number	Annually	189.6 (cumulative 3 year target – 2020/23)	Interim derived from longer term target
Installed Solar Photovoltaic capacity across the Council's operational estate (kWp)	Count of solar photovoltaic capacity installed across the Council's estate	Facilities management	Number	Annually	2,642	Interim derived from longer term target
Percentage of new builds in delivery to PassivHaus standard	Percentage of new builds where design/construction meets the PassivHaus standard	Facilities management	Percentage	Annually	n/a	For monitoring, no target to be set
Number of traffic related Air Quality Management Areas	A count of the number of designated Air Quality Management Arears in the city which require to be monitored for pollutants	air quality monitoring data	Number	Annually	5	Interim derived from longer term target
Percentage of Consultation Advisory Panel (CAP) approved consultations with 'you said, we did' published within three months of closing date	Proportion of formal consultations where a 'you said, we did' report published within three months of consultation closing	Consultation hub	Percentage	Annually	100%	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity

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Data Dictionary for the City of Edinburgh Council Business Plan

Performance Indicator	Description	Source	Type	Frequency	22-23 Target / Threshold (* 21-22 Target for Academic year)	Target rationale
Percentage of annual discretionary budget allocated through participatory budgeting	Proportion of discretionary budget that was allocated through participatory budgeting processes	Finance system	Percentage	Annually	1%	Benchmarked with national or equivalent
Percentage of respondents who believe that climate change is an immediate and urgent problem	Proportion of Edinburgh residents who responded that climate change was an immediate and urgent problem for the question on climate change in the Scottish Household Survey.	Scottish Household Survey	Percentage	Annually	65%	Benchmarked with national or equivalent
Formal adoption of City Plan	The City Plan (Local Development Plan) is formally adopted by the Scottish Government	-	Milestone	One off	Milestone completed	Achievement is based on the stated milestone activity being delivered
Outline business case for the West Edinburgh Active Travel and Public Transport infrastructure agreed	The outline business case for the West Edinburgh Active Travel and Public Transport infrastructure is formally agreed by the Transport and Environment Committee	-	Milestone	One off	Milestone completed	Achievement is based on the stated milestone activity being delivered
Complete procurement with prospective bidders for a private sector partner for the new Bio Quarter health innovation district	Completion of the procurement process for a private sector partner to further develop the new Bio Quarter health innovation District		Milestone	One off	Milestone completed	Achievement is based on the stated milestone activity being delivered
Completion of Tram line to Newhaven	Construction of the Tram line extension to Newhaven is completed	-	Milestone	One off	Milestone completed	Achievement is based on the stated milestone activity being delivered

Data Dictionary for the City of Edinburgh Council Business Plan

Performance Indicator	Description	Source	Type	Frequency	22-23 Target / Threshold (* 21-22 Target for Academic year)	Target rationale
Annual traffic kms by cars and taxis in the City of Edinburgh	The estimated no. of kms driven by cars and taxis on Edinburgh roads in a calendar year	Department for Transport traffic counters	Number	Annual	reduce	Interim derived from longer term target (30% reduction by 2030)
Number of multimodal interchanges	The number of multimodal interchanges, i.e. where people can switch between public transport services or from one mode of travel to another, in the city	Internal records held by Transport Services	Number	Annually	increase	Interim derived from longer term target
Tram passengers	The total number of Tram customer journeys taken	Edinburgh Trams Ltd	Number	Annually	increase	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity
Implementation of the Workplace Parking Levy	Proposals for the adoption of a Workplace Parking Levy in Edinburgh are agreed by the relevant committee	-	Milestone	One off	Milestone completed	Achievement is based on the stated milestone activity being delivered
Develop initial delivery plans to reimagine at least two town centres by the end of March 2023	Develop initial delivery plans to reimagine at least two town centres as part of the strategy to implement 20 Minute Neighbourhoods		Milestone	One off	Milestone completed	Achievement is based on the stated milestone activity being delivered
Children on the Child Protection Register as a rate per 1,000 population	The number of children aged 0 to 15 who are placed on the Child Protection Register expressed as a rate per 1,000 population of those aged 0 to 15 in Edinburgh (latest mid-year estimate)	Social Work system SWIFT	Rate	Monthly	Threshold 2.3	Benchmarked with national or equivalent

Data Dictionary for the City of Edinburgh Council Business Plan

Performance Indicator	Description	Source	Type	Frequency	22-23 Target / Threshold (* 21-22 Target for Academic year)	Target rationale
Adult protection investigations started per 100,000 adults in population	The number of adult protection investigations, known as IRDs (Inter-agency referral discussions), carried out per 100,000 population of those over 16 each year	Social Work system SWIFT and multi-agency eIRD (investigation) system	Rate	Annually	Threshold 118	Benchmarked with national or equivalent
Number of situations affected by domestic abuse where support was offered through new delivery model	The number of incidents of domestic abuse reported to the police and the local authority where, after screening by a multi-agency group, plans are made of how best to support and make contact with the victim and the perpetrator	Social Work system SWIFT	Number	Monthly	n/a	No target possible at this stage - new metric
Percentage of community justice orders successfully completed	The proportion of community justice orders with an end date in the month where the outcome was 'successfully completed'	Social Work system SWIFT	Percentage	Monthly	75%	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity
Looked After Children as a rate per 1,000 population	The number of children and young people aged 0 to 17 who are Looked After by the Local Authority expressed as a rate per 1,000 population of those aged 0 to 17 in Edinburgh (latest mid-year estimate)	Social Work system SWIFT	Rate	Monthly	Threshold 12.9	Benchmarked with national or equivalent
Domestic kerbside missed bin service requests	The number of service requests relating to the non-collection of domestic kerbside bins	Waste Customer Relationship Management system Confirm	Number	Monthly	21,518 for full year (1,793 per month)	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity

Data Dictionary for the City of Edinburgh Council Business Plan

Performance Indicator	Description	Source	Type	Frequency	22-23 Target / Threshold (* 21-22 Target for Academic year)	Target rationale
Communal domestic full bin service requests	The number of service requests relating to full domestic communal bins or banks	Waste Customer Relationship Management system Confirm	Number	Monthly	22,020 per full year (1,770 monthly target set for Jul-Sept)	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity
Percentage of domestic waste recycled	The percentage of domestic waste collected that is recycled	Waste and Cleansing service collation	Percentage	Monthly	45%	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity
Percentage of Emergency Cat 1 Road Defects made safe within 24 hours	The proportion of road defects, raised either by inspectors or the public, that are Category 1 - emergency (i.e. likely to cause harm to vehicles or individuals) that are made safe within 24 hours	Roads Customer Relationship Management system Confirm	Percentage	Monthly	100%	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity
Percentage of Cat 2 Priority Road Defects repaired within 5 working days	The proportion of road defects, raised either by inspectors or the public, that are Category 2 - higher priority (i.e. not likely to cause harm to vehicles or individuals but still deemed to be a priority) that are repaired within five working days	Roads Customer Relationship Management system Confirm	Percentage	Monthly	85%	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity
Percentage of Cat 3 Priority Road Defects repaired within 60 working days	The proportion of road defects, raised either by inspectors or the public, that are Category 3 - lower priority (i.e. not likely to cause harm to vehicles or individuals) that are repaired within sixty working days, i.e. approximately 3 months	Roads Customer Relationship Management system Confirm	Percentage	Monthly	85%	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity

Data Dictionary for the City of Edinburgh Council Business Plan

Performance Indicator	Description	Source	Type	Frequency	22-23 Target / Threshold (* 21-22 Target for Academic year)	Target rationale
Percentage of emergency street lighting repairs completed within 4 hours	The proportion of street lighting defects, raised either by inspectors or the public, categorised as Emergency (i.e. likely to cause harm to vehicles or individuals) that are repaired within four hours	Street Lighting Customer Relationship Management system Confirm	Percentage	Monthly	95%	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity
Percentage of street lighting urgent 24 hour repairs completed in time	The proportion of street lighting defects, raised either by inspectors or the public, categorised as Urgent (i.e. more than 5 consecutive dark lights, not likely to cause harm to vehicles or individuals but with aim to resolve as soon as practically possible) that are repaired within twenty-four hours	Street Lighting Customer Relationship Management system Confirm	Percentage	Monthly	75%	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity
Percentage of street lighting 5-day repairs completed in time	The proportion of street lighting defects, raised either by inspectors or the public, categorised as 5 day repair (e.g. single dark lamp) that are repaired within the five day timescale	Street Lighting Customer Relationship Management system Confirm	Percentage	Monthly	50%	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity
Roads annual capital and revenue investment	All capital and revenue investment in new roads and renewals to the road network in the city	The approved Council Budget	Financial	Annually	£22,160,000	Budget dependent
Number of parks with the Green Flag Award	The number of council owned parks which have been awarded green flag status by Keep Scotland Beautiful	Keep Scotland Beautiful	Number	Annually	36	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity

Performance Indicator	Description	Source	Type	Frequency	22-23 Target / Threshold (* 21-22 Target for Academic year)	Target rationale
Litter Monitoring System Score	Street cleanliness score from local environmental quality surveys undertaken by Keep Scotland Beautiful	Litter Monitoring System - Keep Scotland Beautiful	Number	Annually	93%	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity
Number of active library users	Edinburgh Library members that have used their card in the last year	Library management system	Number	Annually	85,303	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity
Library digital use – downloads and streaming	Number of downloads and streaming including ebooks, eaudio, magazines and newspapers	Library management system	Number	Annually	3,131,012	No target possible at this stage - new baseline to be set
Proportion of schools in good or satisfactory condition	The percentage of schools (Primary, Secondary and Special) where the physical condition is graded as good or satisfactory by the council property inspection team	Annual property team inspection of schools	Percentage	Annually	94.85%	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity
Percentage of P6 to S6 pupils with issued iPad	The percentage of P6 to S6 pupils that have been issued with an iPad by the council (includes pupils in primary, secondary and special schools).	iPad Project team	Percentage	Quarterly	100%	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity
Customer Hub satisfaction	The percentage of sampled respondents who have recently contacted the Council and were satisfied with the service received	Survey data held by Customer division in Resources	Percentage	Monthly	75%	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity

Data Dictionary for the City of Edinburgh Council Business Plan

Performance Indicator	Description	Source	Type	Frequency	22-23 Target / Threshold (* 21-22 Target for Academic year)	Target rationale
Council's projected Revenue outturn	The percentage of revenue spend compared to expected position at each point in time	Finance Division of Resources	Percentage	Quarterly	100%	Based on the Council budget
Sickness absence	Sickness absence percentage based on employee's hours worked over previous 12 months, currently excludes COVID related absence	Council HR system iTrent	Percentage	Monthly	4%	Benchmarked with national or equivalent
Council gender pay gap	The difference between the average gross hourly earnings of men and women expressed as a percentage of the average gross hourly earnings of men	ITrent	Percentage	Annually	3%	Benchmarked with national or equivalent
Progress against delivery of Council's current year's approved budget savings	The percentage of approved budget savings achieved compared to expected position at each point in time	Finance Division of Resources	Percentage	Quarterly	90%	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity
Percentage of invoices paid within 30 days	The percentage of invoices received by the council from suppliers that are paid within 30 days.	Income and Benefits Team sourced from Oracle invoicing system	Percentage	Monthly	95%	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity
Proportion of Council Tax collected	The percentage of Council Tax collected from Edinburgh residents	Returns to Scottish Government from Income and Benefits Team	Percentage	Monthly	94.46% full year (interim monthly targets set)	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity
Proportion of Business Rates collected	The percentage of Business Rates collected from Edinburgh businesses	Returns to Scottish Government from Income and Benefits Team	Percentage	Monthly	96% full year (interim monthly targets set)	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity

Percentage of revenue spend placed with contracted suppliers	The percentage of revenue spend for the supply of goods or services that is placed with a contracted supplier to the council	Procurement service contracts register	Percentage	Annually	93%	Previous performance and/or service improvement capacity

Appendix C – Amendments and Clarifications to KPIs and Milestones

New KPIs/Milestones

KPI/Milestone	Reason for addition
Annual traffic kms by cars and taxis in the City of Edinburgh	Transport & Environment Committee agreed this new KPI as part of City Mobility Plan monitoring in November 2021.
Complete procurement with prospective bidders for a private sector partner for the new Bio Quarter health innovation district	This is added as the next project milestone to expand the Bio Quarter health innovation district.
Develop initial delivery plans to reimagine at least two town centres by the end of March 2023	This is added as the next project milestone in developing 20 Minute Neighbourhoods in the City.
Progress the Economy Strategy Implementation Plan	This is added as the next project milestone in delivering the new Economy Strategy.

Removed KPIs/Milestones

KPI/Milestone	Reason for removal
Percentage of homes that meet EESSH 2	Remove whilst this is being reviewed by the Scottish Government. May be reintroduced at a later date once review is complete.
Number of community hubs in place	To be removed until further work is carried out by the 20 Minute Neighbourhood Team on how to monitor the roll-out of the concept.
Annual Council internal floor area agreed to undergo low energy retrofit works	Planning for this work continues but work will not start until 23/24. This indicator will remain at 0 until that time so not suitable as a performance indicator at this time – so removed.
Proportion of people travelling to work by active and sustainable means	Replaced with 'Number of kilometres driven by private cars on Edinburgh's roads' as per the City Mobility plan and as agreed by Transport and Environment Committee in November 2021.
Proportion of people travelling to work by foot and bike for journeys up to 2 miles	Replaced with 'Number of kilometres driven by private cars on Edinburgh's roads' as per the City Mobility plan and as agreed by Transport and Environment Committee in November 2021.
Proportion of trips to school by active and sustainable modes	Replaced with 'Number of kilometres driven by private cars on Edinburgh's roads' as per the City Mobility plan and as agreed by Transport and Environment Committee in November 2021.

Edinburgh Talks Climate engagement levels	This measure will fluctuate due to the level of budget allocated to engagement campaigns and so doesn't reflect performance against actual levels of engagement with residents. Therefore this indicator has been removed.
Conversion rate between Adult Protection Contacts and 'Duty to Enquire' carried out	To be removed as this is a measure of how well an activity is recorded on Swift rather than how well the process is being delivered. It does not give insight to adult support and protection activities in a way that is possible from other measures.
Edinburgh City achieves accreditation as a living wage city	This milestone has been achieved
Review of Economy strategy completed	This milestone has been achieved
Outline business case for the new Bio Quarter health innovation district agreed	This milestone has been achieved
20 Minute neighbourhood strategy finalised	This milestone has been achieved
South West Pilot action plan finalised	To be removed as a standalone milestone as this is now being progressed through creation of the Wester Hailes Master Plan.

Policy and Sustainability Committee

10:00am, Thursday, 17 November 2022

DRAFT Council Business Plan 2023-27

Executive/routine	Executive
Wards	All
Council Commitments	

1. Recommendations

1.1 It is recommended that Committee:

1.1.1 Notes the work undertaken by officers to prepare an updated Council Business Plan aligned to existing Council commitments and the shared political priorities agreed by Council in June 2022

1.1.2 Discusses and considers the draft Council Business Plan prepared by officers

1.1.3 Notes that the final draft Council Business Plan will be submitted for decision to the meeting of full Council in December 2022

Andrew Kerr

Chief Executive

Contact: Paula McLeay, Head of Policy and Insight, and Chris Adams, Strategy Manger

Policy and Insight Team, Corporate Services Directorate

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Report

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Draft Council Business Plan 2023-27

2. Executive Summary

2.1 This report provides an updated draft Council Business Plan for consideration and discussion by Committee. The draft has been developed as an evolution of the existing Council Business Plan, updated to incorporate new cross party strategic objectives agreed by Council, alongside officer assessment of approaches needed to meet budgetary and other pressures facing the Council.

2.2 An officer led process of engagement with all political groups was undertaken to inform further this officer draft for public cross party consideration and debate.

2.3 The report sets out three long term strategic priorities for the Council – create good places to live and work, end poverty in Edinburgh, and become a net zero city – alongside the specific outcomes, objectives, and key actions needed to deliver those priorities.

2.4 This Business Plan is designed to align to, guide, and inform resource allocation through the Council Budget process and Medium Term Financial Plan.

2.5 In doing so, it is recommended that any proposals or additions to this business plan identified by elected members should be made with a due consideration of their budget implications given the financial context of the Council. This should include consideration of officer capacity, wider resources, and any opportunity costs associated with new priorities.

2.6 It is proposed that progress against delivery of this business plan will be considered through an annual report to committee, following approval of an updated Council Planning and Performance Framework in February 2023.

3. Background

3.1 In February 2021, the City of Edinburgh Council approved a Council Business Plan for the three year period 2021/22 to 2023/24.

3.2 In June 2022, following a motion by Councillor Day, Council agreed to ask the Chief Executive to draft a refreshed Council Business Plan for consideration by elected members. This refreshed plan, the motion agreed, should provide a five year programme of strategic objectives for the Council, including:

3.2.1 "Prioritise investment in our people, in our services and in our communities to deliver a high standard of basic services and amenities. To do this, we need fair funding for Edinburgh and fair pay for our workers.

3.2.2 Build on the work of the cross-party Poverty Commission to address the deprivation that exist within our city.

3.2.3 Tackle the climate emergency by taking practical steps towards meeting Edinburgh's aim of being a net zero city by 2030.

3.2.4 Increase the number of homes for affordable rent, with a target to build 25,000 council owned homes over the next 10 years.

3.2.5 Put a framework in place to verify that Edinburgh's children are safe, supported and well educated.

3.2.6 Support the introduction of a Transient Visitor Levy (Tourist Tax).

3.2.7 Work with residents, civic society, and employers to rebuild Edinburgh's economy as we come out of the pandemic."

3.3 In parallel with the development of this plan, a report on the Council's Revenue Budget Framework for 2023/27 was considered by the Finance and Resources Committee on 10th November.

3.4 The report provided updates to financial planning assumptions for the Council resulting in increased overall estimated savings requirements before mitigations of £76.5m in 2023/24 and £158.6m over the period to 2026/27 respectively.

3.5 The report also gave an update on the development of a Medium Term Financial Plan and Change Programme needed to deliver a balanced Council budget.

4.   Main report

4.1 Appendix 1 to this report provides a draft of a refreshed Council Business Plan for discussion by Committee.

4.2 Development of this draft plan has been led by the Chief Executive, in collaboration with Executive Directors and senior officers.

4.3 This committee session provides an opportunity to publicly debate the officer draft presented, with the intention of developing a final draft to Full Council for decision. Officers will again offer to attend and respond to any group requests for information or briefing to support political consideration of the plan during this time.

4.4 The new draft represents an evolution of the existing Council Business Plan, updated to take account of:

4.4.1 Shared political priorities agreed at Council,

4.4.2 Priority areas for service improvement relating to the Council's statutory duties, and wider organisational culture reform

4.4.3 Budgetary, resource, and service demand pressures expected to face the Council over the next few years, including pressures arising from

implementation of planned Scottish Government legislation during this administration.

4.5 The new council business plan aims to be:

4.5.1 Outcome driven, with clearer prioritisation for the Council

4.5.2 Focused on the key Council activities which will have most impact on meeting our strategic priorities and supporting outcomes

4.5.3 Designed to prioritise delivery within long term Council strategies and commitments (on areas such as climate, poverty, city mobility, city planning and others)

4.5.4 Supported by a delivery plan highlighting specific actions to be taken forward within the first 2 years of the plan period – 2023/24 to 2024/25,

4.5.5 Deliverable within expected budgets, and which highlights clearly where delivery is dependent on external funding or other investments not yet agreed, and

4.5.6 Designed to support effective scrutiny through specific, measurable targets and milestones for each action

4.6 Following these principles, the draft plan sets out three strategic priorities that will be the focus for all Council teams over the next phase of the city's development and for the way the Council will reform its services. These three strategic priorities are to:

4.6.1 Create good places to live and work

4.6.2 End poverty in Edinburgh

4.6.3 Become a net zero city

4.7 To meet these three strategic priorities, the business plan also identifies the specific outcomes, objectives, and actions that Council services will deliver during 2023-27. A full detailed analysis of these actions, including timescales for delivery, is provided in Appendix 1 to the plan.

4.8 In doing so, the plan is explicitly aligned to the Council Budget and Medium Term Financial Plan. Indeed, it is proposed that the strategic priorities in this plan are used to guide and inform resource allocation, including implementing service reductions in areas of lower impact and strategic priority, and exploring options to deliver all services differently.

4.9 Officers are of the view that the actions currently included in the draft plan are deliverable within the expected revenue and capital budget of the council, unless they are highlighted. The Council will continue to meet its statutory duties from within current resources. Any proposals for how the Council discharges these duties more efficiently will be brought to committee for consideration.

4.10 Further to this, it is recommended that any proposals or additions to this business plan identified by elected members should be made with a due consideration of

their budget implications given the financial context of the Council. This should include consideration of officer capacity, wider resources, and any opportunity costs associated with new priorities.

4.11   Reflecting the overall pressure on resources and capacity, any further new initiatives proposed in the future, would need to be assessed for the specific impact they will have on the delivery of the outcomes detailed in the Business plan. If they are accepted by elected members as being both impactful and of greater relative importance than those actions/ initiatives already agreed in the plan, then the business plan deliverables would need to be reassessed and potentially rephased to accommodate the new workload and resourcing implications.

5.   Next Steps

5.1   This draft Council Business Plan is presented for debate and consideration by the Policy and Sustainability Committee.

5.2   Officers will be available to all political groups to answer questions and provide briefings to support consideration of this Council Business Plan.

5.3   Subject to approval and any required amendments, it is proposed that a further draft of the plan is referred for consideration and approval by full council in December 2022, with a view to ensuring that the priorities, outcomes, and objectives included in the plan can inform development of the Council Budget process.

5.4   It is acknowledged that the plan may require further changes dependent on the outcome of the Council Budget process and UK and Scottish Government grant settlements.

5.5   Progress towards delivery of this Business Plan will be reported to Council on an annual basis. Progress will be measured across three perspectives:

5.5.1   Progress towards long term overarching indicators aligned to three Council strategic priorities (end poverty in Edinburgh, become a net zero city by 2030, and create good places to living and work)

5.5.2   Delivery of medium term key performance indicators which measure progress against the ten outcomes needed to meet these priorities, and

5.5.3   Progress towards short term milestones needed to deliver objectives and actions described in this plan.

5.6   Performance monitoring of the Council Business Plan is intended to build on the current approach agreed with elected members. A separate report on an Updated Planning and Performance Framework which will include appropriate measures and targets, will be developed for Committee in February 2023 so that the full framework can be in place by the beginning of the new financial year. Appendix 2 provides an overview of the proposed approach to performance monitoring.

5.7   Any new initiatives proposed in the future, would need to be assessed for the specific impact they will have on the delivery of the outcomes detailed in the Business plan. If they are accepted by elected members as being both impactful

and of greater relative importance than those actions/ initiatives already agreed in the plan, then the business plan deliverables would need to be reassessed and potentially rephased to accommodate the new workload and resourcing implications.

6.   Financial impact

6.1   All actions included in this plan are deliverable within expected budgets, contingent on agreement during Council Budget processes. The plan highlights any actions which are dependent on external funding, or additional budget allocation decisions.

6.2   It is recommended that any proposals or additions to this business plan identified by elected members should be made with a due consideration of their budget implications given the financial context of the Council. This should include consideration of officer capacity, wider resources, and any opportunity costs associated with new priorities.

6.3   Reflecting the overall pressure on resources and capacity, any further new initiatives proposed in the future, would need to be assessed for the specific impact they will have on the delivery of the outcomes detailed in the Business plan. If they are accepted by elected members as being both impactful and of greater relative importance than those actions/ initiatives already agreed in the plan, then the business plan deliverables would need to be reassessed and potentially rephased to accommodate the new workload and resourcing implications.

7.   Stakeholder/Community Impact

7.1   The actions in this business plan are designed to support Council commitments to end poverty, deliver a net zero city, and create better places to live and work. The plan outlines commitments to work with partners and communities in the development of initiatives and actions needed to deliver this plan.

7.2   In prioritising the most impactful areas of Council activity in relation to poverty the plan is expected to have a positive impact on those with protected characteristics and delivery of the Council's Fairer Scotland duties.

7.3   In prioritising the most impactful areas of activity in relation to net zero commitments, the plan is expected to have a positive impact on delivering a reduction in council carbon emissions. As a result, however, it is likely that less progress could be made on wider commitments included in the 2030 Climate Strategy, though these are not currently quantifiable.

7.4   The performance framework proposed provides for a quantified assessment of these areas of impact.

8.   Background reading/external references

9.   Appendices

9.1   Appendix One – Performance Framework Overview

9.2   Appendix Two – Draft Council Business Plan2023-27

Delivering the Council Business Plan

A proposed approach to performance monitoring

	Measured by	Target Type	Purpose
3 Strategic Council Priorities	Overarching Impact **Indicators** – long Term (10 year plus)	Aim increase/decrease	Very small number of indicators to monitor progress towards overall delivery of Priorities & Outcomes
10 Outcomes	Outcome Impact – medium term (3 -5 Years) **KPIs**	3 -5 year Stretch Aim Annual KPI performance targets	**3-5 year stretch aim** – showing where we want to be in 3-5 years **Annual KPI target** tracking progress towards our stretch aim
Actions for delivery	Action Measure – Short term (2 Years) **Milestones**	Milestone completion within timescale	Tracking progress towards key milestones needed for delivery

DRAFT Council Business Plan 2023-2027

Contents

1. Introduction

The past two years have been a turbulent time for the people of Edinburgh and its institutions. From the Covid pandemic onwards, every family in our city has felt the effects of the economic, health and social challenges we have all had to face.

What Edinburgh needs now is a Council that can adapt quickly and securely while continuing to deliver the services our people need within the resources we have available.

As leader of the Council, I have never been prouder of the resilience and dedication demonstrated by colleagues right across our services as they have responded to the major challenges of our time.

We have led Scotland in our humanitarian response to the crisis caused by Russia's war in Ukraine, welcoming almost 10,000 people to safety and refuge through our Welcome Hub.

We have also supported people through the cost-of-living crisis with an £8m investment in additional support to help those families most in need during.

We have done this at the same time as continuing our city's recovery from the Covid pandemic, making sure our ongoing public health measures are focused on keeping people safe and protected and responding with the outstanding professionalism to the sad passing of Her Majesty The Queen.

During the COVID 19 Crisis we proved that by working together as a collective with our partners across the third sector, we can create a strong and positive culture in which we and our communities are empowered to shape the city we live and work in.

Over the next few years, we can be sure that the global outlook will remain volatile and that new international and local challenges will arise. We know that Council finances will come under increasing pressure, and that an ambitious nationwide programme of Scottish Government legislation will bring profound potential changes to the way we work.

Even as we respond to meet these challenges, our focus will be to work with the people of Edinburgh to deliver on our shared priorities.

We must keep our essential public services running at the standard people expect, deliver support for those who need it most, and protect the environment that sustains us all.

This Council Business Plan sets out three priorities:

- **We will concentrate our efforts on creating good places to live and work across Edinburgh,**
- **We will take the local actions needed to end poverty in this city,**
- **We will work to deliver a net zero city by 2030**

Within these priorities, our absolute commitment will always be to make sure that those in our care are safe, protected and supported to achieve their goals.

Over the next five years this Council will continue to promote fairness and reduce inequality, while supporting Edinburgh's economy to be thriving and resilient.

We will fulfil our commitment to providing our children and young people with every opportunity to succeed by investing in new, modern inclusive schools and early years facilities.

We will build affordable and sustainable homes in safe and social 20-minute neighbourhoods where streets are designed for people, essential services are easily accessible, and public transport and active travel are the best options for moving around.

We will improve the way we empower and engage with our local communities as well as maintaining Edinburgh's iconic cultural reputation across the globe.

With our funding falling in real terms, costs rising, and increasing demand for our services, we know that difficult choices have to be made as to how we prioritise our delivery and reform our organisation.

That is why we are also developing a new Medium-Term Financial Plan alongside this Business Plan, making sure that the commitments we make are affordable and deliverable.

These are ambitious goals, but they are grounded in the important task of getting the basics right for the people of Edinburgh. This Business Plan sets out what we will deliver over the next few years and how we will manage the ongoing and significant financial challenges we are facing.

It is also built from the knowledge that we can give ourselves the best chance of achieving these shared goals through close, cross-party cooperation in our day-to-day work.

We have shown that we can rise to major challenges, and I have no doubt that we will continue to do so. We can face the future with real confidence and, through our commitment to working with partners, citizens, and communities across Edinburgh, we can deliver a fairer, greener, and stronger city of which we can all be proud.

Cllr Cammy Day

Council Leader

Edinburgh in profile

As we enter 2023, Edinburgh is a city with huge strengths, but real and vital challenges.

A city of contradictions

We have one of the highest skilled, highest paid populations of any city in the UK, but even here 19% of children grow up in poverty, and inequalities in health are vivid – boys born in the poorest parts of the city can expect to live a life around 12 years shorter than those in the most affluent.

This year we have seen a cost of living crisis forcing even more families into impossible daily choices as they struggle to get by. This challenge is only likely to grow harder in the near future. The next two years expected to show the biggest drop in UK living standards since 1961.

A growing city

Edinburgh is the fastest growing city in Scotland, with more than 50,000 new residents expected over the next 20 years. This is a true sign of the city's success, but it does bring real pressure on city communities, and the city infrastructure on which we all rely.

Managing the growth of the city also means managing a just transition to net zero. To meet our climate targets, Edinburgh needs to move at least twice as fast as we did in the past decade on reducing emissions every year to 2030

An economic capital

Edinburgh is Scotland's economic capital and, outside London, the strongest major city economy in the UK. But business conditions throughout the UK will be challenging for the next few years, with the economy as whole expected to be in recession or growing slowly until 2026 at earliest.

Businesses across Edinburgh are already struggling with increased costs of trading – with inflation and interest rate increases hitting the cost of supplies, wages, energy, and borrowing. All these pressures are particularly challenging for sectors of the economy, like tourism and hospitality, which are still recovering from the impacts of the Covid pandemic.

2. Our future council

The Council needs to work differently if we are to deliver our priorities in a way that is financially sustainable.

We also need to change as an organisation to reflect the changes in working practice brought about by the pandemic.

The financial challenges we face are growing fast

The Council has big ambitions for Edinburgh, but every year we have less money available to deliver them with. In fact, over the next four years we think we need to reduce our running costs by over £160m per annum just to break even.

Almost three quarters of the money the Council uses to fund day to day services comes from Government grant funding that has been cut by 15% in real terms since 2015 and is expected to continue fall in value every year.

At the same time, the population of Edinburgh is growing and changing. That means more children in schools, more people with complex support needs, and more demand for our services in general.

And the cost providing those services is increasing too. Inflation means the cost of goods and services we need to purchase is rising. Increasing energy costs mean Council buildings, like schools, libraries, and offices, are more expensive to heat and light. The cost of wages for our staff is increasing too, and higher interest rates mean we need to pay more to fund the capital investments we have planned.

To help us live within our means, we will continue to make the case to the Scottish and UK Governments for our fair share of funding. We will also maximise the opportunities we have to raise more local income in ways that are fair and appropriate for Edinburgh – including introducing a Tourism Visitor Levy as quickly as legislation will allow.

Even with these commitments, however, we will need to reduce our costs, and make sure that all our resources are focused on delivering the things that matter most to the people of Edinburgh.

At the same time, we need to reflect that the world around us is changing. Citizens and employees delivering services are used to working in more agile ways and we need to change and modernise our systems and service models to better respond to that.

This all means that the future council will need to work from fewer, but better local buildings. And it means continuing to improve our digital infrastructure, improving access to online services where that is the best way to improve outcomes for people, and improving the security and resilience of our council wide management systems.

We will also need to be more empowering of others and more connected to our citizens lives and communities, working with partners to ensure there is no wrong

door for people to get support, where we tailor services around people who need help and where those in our care are safe and protected.

Covid 19 showed us what an empowered and trusted workforce can achieve, and we need to do more of this so that the whole organisation can create and deliver our future council.

This also requires a culture that is more inclusive, where people feel safe and able to raise concerns and potential risks knowing that they will be responded to fairly and effectively.

This Business Plan marks an exciting new opportunity for us show how we are responding positively to these opportunities and challenges.

Our Future Council will be:

- Clear about its priorities and focused on delivery
- More empowering of local communities, citizens, colleagues, and partners
- Determined there will be no 'wrong door' to find support
- Digitally enabled, inclusive, and accessible
- A smaller, leaner organisation with fewer, better buildings meeting service needs
- Financially sustainable, delivering a balanced budget
- Open and transparent in its decision making
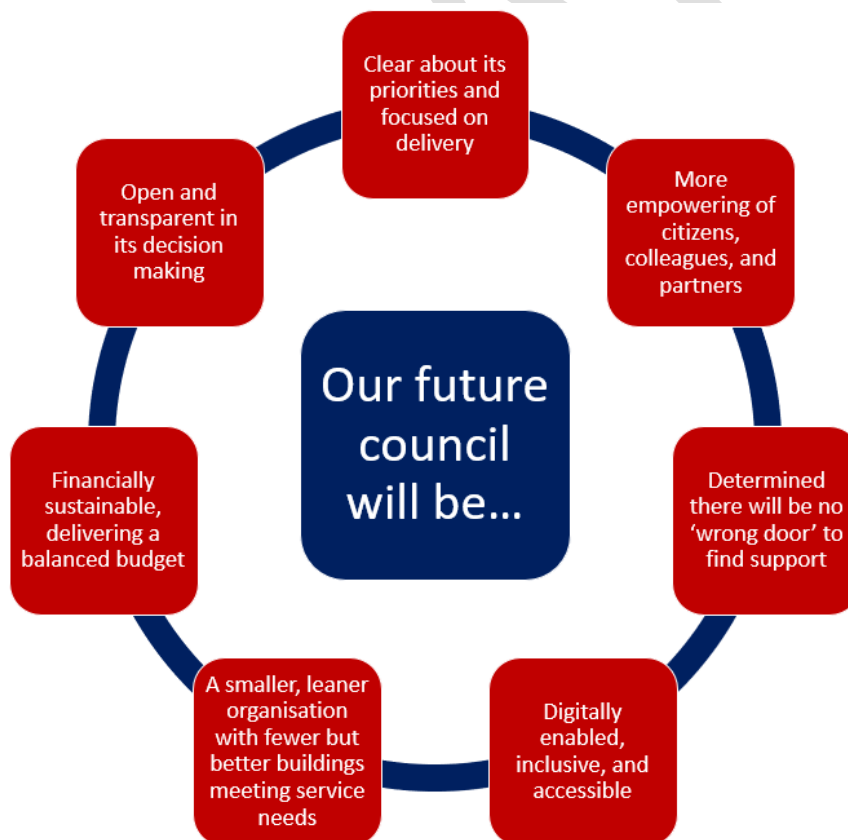
Changing the shape of local government in Scotland

Over the next five years the Scottish Government are expected to bring in 13 new Bills that will transform the way local government works in Scotland.

These include new legislative duties that will change the way we deliver services for people, with new human rights bills extending rights thresholds and entitlements.

They include new requirements and increased expectations for councils relating to local heat and energy planning, community wealth building, childcare, housing, transport, and a range of other services.

As these requirements are implemented, the Council will advocate for the interests of Edinburgh and use our influence to ensure they are appropriately funded by the Scottish Government and do not create additional pressures on our budget. The Council Business Plan will be updated to reflect these national policy decisions as needed.

Proposed new legislation also includes major reforms to the structure and make up local government, through plans for a new National Care Service, a new Local Democracy Bill, as well as potential reforms to education in Scotland.

The creation of a new National Care Service alone, for instance, could represent a restructuring, and centralisation away from local government, of services which account for up to 40% of the Council's budget and 22% of its workforce.

Taken together, these plans mean that the functions and the budgets of the Council will face a challenging transformation during the next five years, impacting directly on our structures, our workforce, and the people who depend on our services.

3.   How we work with partners

Shared outcomes and joint working

The ambitions we have for Edinburgh cannot be met by the Council, or any other organisation, working on its own. The ambitions set out in this plan will contribute directly to the overall **Edinburgh Partnership** vision for the city – a thriving, connected, inspired and fair city, where all forms of poverty and inequality are reduced.

Through the **Edinburgh Partnership** we are committed to working with our community planning partners – including community groups, public, private, and third sector organisations – across the city to deliver the outcomes and goals we all share, and which can only be achieved when we work together.

The **Edinburgh Partnership Community Plan 2018- 2028** describes the framework for that joint working where there is a focus on action to end poverty and three specific outcomes to which all partners are committed. We want to make sure that residents across all parts of Edinburgh have enough money to live on, access to work, training and learning opportunities, and a good place to live.

- **Enough money to live on**. All partners are committed to working together to deliver a more coordinated approach to income maximisation, support, and advice services. The plan aims to make sure all residents have access to income maximisation support where and when they need it and receive the same high-quality support wherever they are in the city.
- **Access to work, training and learning opportunities**. Partners are committed to working together to provide new and additional targeted support to help people into work, training, or learning. This includes planning of intensive integrated family support programmes, support for people on release from prison, support for care experienced young people, and improved support for people from the BAME community.
- **A good place to live**. The places people live and work, their connections with others and the extent to which they can influence the decisions that affect them, all have a significant impact on their quality of life and wellbeing. Towards this, all partners are committed to working together to create good places to live in Edinburgh and accessible and open places, with good links to health, childcare, and other services.

4. Listening to citizens and empowering communities

To meet the priorities set out in this plan, we need a real increase in the say people and communities have over services and how they are provided by the Council and other partners. This will build more empowered and resilient communities across the city, drive accountability within services and encourage democratic participation and engagement by citizens.

Over recent years we have taken significant steps as a Council to improve the way we consult and engage with citizens, and to ensure that consultations have a real impact on the way changes in this city are being delivered. During the past five years the Council held almost 300 public consultations, receiving more than 140,000 responses.

We have seen throughout the challenges of the past few years that communities and citizens can achieve great progress together. We will seek to increase the control local communities have over the design of services and local resources.

We recognise that our communities engage with many different public and wider service providers and so we will work through our community planning partnership to increase the visibility and impact of joined up decision making and service delivery.

Over the next few years, we know that human rights legislation will extend rights thresholds and entitlements in Scotland, and we are embracing the changes that those new rights will demand as we ensure Edinburgh is a city that is fair for all.

Working with our local partners - public, private and third sectors, we will…

a. work with our community planning partners (the Edinburgh Partnership) to deliver the 2050 City Vision, eliminating poverty from the city by 2030 and responding to the threat posed by Climate Change to meet our 2030 emissions target
b. work with the Edinburgh Partnership on a new operating model for Council services that is focused on preventing poverty, and is built around '20-minute neighbourhoods' in all parts of the city
c. work with other public bodies and the third sector to move away from a procured services model and into a relationship-based approach to commissioned services as advocated by the Edinburgh Poverty Commission.

Working to empower our communities and listen to citizens, we will…

d. recognise that many of our communities are developing their own local networks and using their assets and resources to improve the lives of their residents. The Council will seek to support these networks across our service areas through an enabling and transparent, rather than a contractual or transactional, approach. The Edinburgh Partnership community empowerment strategy should promote this overall approach across all partner agencies while noting there will be local differences across the city.

e. in tandem with the above, work with the community to evolve Neighbourhood Networks to ensure they provide communities with direct input to community planning at a local and strategic level in the city

f. maintain new relationships and groups built up in recent years and support communities with Community Asset Transfers and using Participatory Budgeting where resources allow

g. make sure that the diverse people and communities of Edinburgh, including those protected by current and future legislation, feel their voice is effectively heard and listened to in decision making processes and ensure that action for equalities is mainstreamed throughout Council decision making

h. continue to deliver a best practice consultation and engagement guide to support officers to deliver high quality consultation and report on how citizens' views have shaped the policies and services we deliver

i. continue to benchmark our progress with an annual Edinburgh Survey developed with the Edinburgh Partnership.

5. Our priorities for 2023 to 2027

This Business Plan sets out three priorities for the next phase of the city's development and for the way we will reform our services. We will use this plan to guide our budget and investment decisions, ensuring that spending is focused on those activities with the biggest impact.

Our three core priorities are to:

- **Create good places to live and work**
- **End poverty in Edinburgh**
- **Become a net zero city**

These three priorities are interlinked and interdependent. They will drive the 10 outcomes (set out below) our services will aim to deliver over the next five years. This plan stands as one part of a golden thread linking and guiding our operations.

It connects the major strategies and Council policies agreed in the past few years, through the shared goals and commitments of the **Edinburgh Partnership** and towards our long term ambitions for Edinburgh to be a fair, welcoming, pioneering, and thriving city, as expressed by the **2050 Edinburgh City Vision**.

Alongside these wider strategic objectives, there are a wide range of statutory duties that the Council is required to deliver. This statutory landscape includes significant duties relating to, for instance, education and caring for vulnerable citizens, but it extends well beyond these into almost every area of Council operations. Throughout the delivery of this business plan, we must continue to meet all our statutory duties, but the way these are met will continue to evolve in line with our financial framework and the budget and service challenges the Council faces. Any actions relating to the

discharge of statutory duties not covered in this plan will be considered and approved by relevant Council committees.

A delivery plan to meet our priorities

To meet our three core priorities, this business plan identifies the outcomes, objectives, and actions that Council services will deliver during 2023-27. A full detailed analysis of these actions, including timescales for delivery, is provided in Appendix 1.

Council Business Plan 2023-27

Three Strategic priorities
- Create good places to live and work
- End Poverty in Edinburgh
- Become a net zero city

10 Outcomes for delivery
- Core services for people in need of care and support are improved
- People can access fair work and the support they need to prevent and stay out of poverty
- Edinburgh is a cleaner, better maintained city that we can all be proud of
- People can access public services locally and digitally in ways that meet their needs and expectations and contribute to a greener net zero city
- People have decent, energy efficient, climate proofed homes they can afford to live in
- Attainment, achievement, and positive destinations are improved for all with a particular focus on those in poverty
- People use decarbonised public transport and active travel as the first choice way to get round the city
- Edinburgh is a climate adapted city, with biodiverse green spaces, and cheaper cleaner networks for energy use
- Edinburgh has a stronger, greener, fairer economy and remains a world leading cultural capital
- The Council has the capacity, skills, and resources to deliver its priorities efficiently, effectively and at lower cost

In summary, during 2023-27 the Council will ensure that:

1. **Core services for people in need of care and support are improved - we will:**
    a.   Act as good corporate parents so that children and young people feel safe, healthy, and nurtured
    b.   Support all services in Edinburgh to support children's needs and deliver on 'the Promise'
    c.   Work with partners to make sure that children and vulnerable adults are safe and protected through consistent city-wide approaches
    d.   Ensure children have the best start to life through expanding the uptake of early years care and support
    e.   Ensure that the care needs of vulnerable adults in Edinburgh are met consistently and safely

2. **People can access fair work and the support they need to prevent and stay out of poverty – we will:**
    a.   Reform Money and Welfare Advice services to prevent crisis escalation, increase the number of citizens fully accessing benefits entitlements, and reduce the number of families experiencing problem debt
    b.   Design and roll out a new whole-family support model across the city, embedded in community settings to support early intervention and prevent poverty.
    c.   Deliver the Edinburgh Guarantee and our employability programmes, supporting more citizens into sustainable, fair work, and helping to tackle in-work poverty

3. **Edinburgh is a cleaner, better maintained city that we can all be proud of – we will:**
    a.   Deliver improvement in waste collection, recycling and cleansing service performance.
    b.   Ensure our parks and green space are safe, well maintained, and accessible to all, and
    c.   Deliver long-term sustainable investment in the city's roads and pavements

4. **People can access public services locally and digitally in ways that meet their needs and expectations and contribute to a greener net zero city – we will:**
    a.   Improve access to and co-location of services by embedding the 20-minute neighbourhood approach in all council building and public realm projects
    b.   Review our library model to improve access to library and community services
    c.   Deliver Council led infrastructure investments, policies and strategies that enable Edinburgh's transition to a net zero city

5. **People have decent, energy efficient, climate proofed homes they can afford to live in – we will:**

    a. Increase supply of affordable housing in partnership with Registered Social Landlords and private developers.

    b. Deliver efficient regulation of short term lets to increase access to housing

    c. Deliver improvements to the council housing repairs service, increased tenant satisfaction, and improved operational efficiency.

    d. Continue to invest in ensuring that all Council owned homes will be brought up to climate-ready and modern standards

6. **Attainment, achievement, and positive destinations are improved for all with a particular focus on those in poverty – we will:**

    a. Deliver inclusive education that supports children to develop a love of learning and go on to positive destinations

    b. Deliver community based support that builds resilience

    c. Invest in actions we know work to improve equity and reduce the cost of the school day

    d. Develop a learning workforce that feel part of a team and are supported and challenged to continuously improve

    e. Ensure that investment in our learning estate is targeted to areas of deprivation and areas of new demand due to city growth

7. **People use decarbonised public transport and active travel as the first choice way to get round the city – we will:**

    a. Deliver agreed investment increases in active travel, street design and local mobility systems in alignment with City Mobility Plan commitments and related action plans.

    b. Work in partnership with local bus companies to agree plans for the decarbonisation of the bus infrastructure and improve Edinburgh's public transport offer in alignment with City Mobility Plan commitments and emerging Public Transport Action Plan

    c. Complete the Trams to Newhaven project and develop plans for further expansion of the network in alignment with City Mobility Plan commitments.

    d. Deliver the approved Low Emission Zone scheme

    e. Increase the number of publicly accessible Electric Vehicle chargers and continue to invest in the transition of the Council fleet

8. **Edinburgh is a climate adapted city, with biodiverse green spaces, and cheaper cleaner networks for energy use – we will:**

    a. Develop a new Adaptation plan to climate proof our infrastructure, communities, business and the natural and built environment

    b. Create new publicly accessible open space and biodiverse green space within the Granton development working towards a ground-breaking coastal park.

c.   Deliver final business cases for approval to begin construction of the first phase of climate ready regeneration in Granton, the BioQuarter and West Edinburgh

d.   Develop a city-wide heat and energy masterplan including plans to expand renewable energy generation in the city

9.   **Edinburgh's has a stronger, greener, fairer economy and remains a world leading cultural capital – we will:**

a.   Ensure regulatory and planning services respond efficiently to business needs and support economic recovery

b.   Provide targeted support to help new and growing businesses thrive in the city

c.   Deliver a world class cultural and visitor destination offer and enable all Edinburgh residents to access cultural experiences in their local area

d.   Ensure that Edinburgh is a welcoming and supportive city where creative and cultural practitioners can choose to develop their careers

e.   Maximise opportunities to raise local income to provide additional resources to our strategic priorities

10.   **We have the capacity, skills, and resources to deliver our priorities efficiently, effectively and at lower cost – we will:**

a.   Modernise and streamline the Council's core business processes to deliver better outcomes for citizens, and a more secure and efficient organisation

b.   Support and equip the Council workforce with the skills and enabling culture needed to deliver safely these Council Business Plan priorities and our wider statutory duties

c.   Ensure that the priorities committed to in this Business Plan are affordable and achievable within the resources we have available

6.   Our finances

We spend over £1 billion in revenue and around £400 million of capital each year. While we have a strong track record of balancing the budget, the funding and income we receive is increasingly insufficient to meet the rising cost and demand for services, such as homelessness and social care costs.

In the last decade this Council has removed almost £400m from its annual running costs. Over the next 4 years we will have to find a further £160 million in cost reductions to reflect our reducing Council Budget. Taken alongside rising service demands and the ongoing impact of the pandemic, this presents a serious and testing financial challenge.

The nature of this financial pressure is even greater than previous crises and complicated by the volatile economic and public finance context within which all organisations and businesses are now operating.

We can expect, for instance, the cost of living crisis to continue to increase the need for Council services, while high inflation adds to the cost of delivery of those services, through increased supply chain and workforce costs. At the same time, pressures on public finances across the UK are likely to increase pressure on core Council budgets, while higher interest rates impacts on the cost of Council borrowing and its ability to invest in capital projects.

We are required by law to set a balanced budget every year and doing so will mean making increasingly difficult choices, including consideration of service reductions, staffing reductions and asset reductions across the work of the Council.

To help us live within our means, we will continue to make the case to the Scottish and UK Governments for our fair share of funding. We will also maximise the opportunities we have to raise more local income in ways that are fair and appropriate for Edinburgh – including introducing a Tourism Visitor Levy as quickly as legislation will allow.

The Medium Term Financial Plan

Although we are required to set a balanced budget every year, we also want to ensure we have a longer term approach to our financial planning for the Council. As such, we are delivering a four-year **Medium Term Financial Plan** (MTFP) alongside this Business Plan which will ensure that our policy priorities, including the need for significant organisational reform, are deliverable and affordable. It will be delivered through a Change Programme across four principal themes of work:

Organisational Efficiency - Improving our use of technology will be a key enabler to drive organisational efficiency, while refresh of our core business systems is also critical to making sure we can meet our responsibilities in key services such as social care and our wider workforce. This workstream will ensure we use technology more effectively, moving more services on-line, simplifying and automating business

processes, embedding new, post-covid ways of working and delivering the Organisational Reform priorities set out in this Business Plan

Service Design and External Spend - This workstream will focus on improving contract management, seeking efficiencies across a range of spend categories and identifying different ways of designing and delivering Council services

Delivery Optimisation - Making services more accessible to residents, but delivered through fewer, better buildings is a key priority of this Business Plan. This workstream will seek to rationalise the Council's property holdings, alongside creating opportunities to ensure citizens can access a wider range of services from within high quality multi-purpose settings.

Prevention and Partnership Working - This workstream will focus on designing and rolling out new ways of working that help prevent and mitigate the harm and costs associated with poverty, homelessness, and family crisis through more efficient partnership working across Council services, other public bodies, and community organisations.

This work will help us take the difficult decisions necessary to make sure our resources are targeted on actions that have the highest impact for the residents of Edinburgh.

This Plan will also be supported by our ten-year sustainable capital budget strategy.. As with the revenue budget, the content and affordability of the capital programme will need to be reconsidered in light of significant expenditure pressures and the Council's priority outcomes.

Balance of controls and risk management

Through the continued support from our Governance and Internal Audit and Risk teams we will apply proportionate and balanced controls, effective risk management and assurance processes across the Council to support the management of our finances, delivery of services and the implementation of change. You can read more in our Annual Governance Statement and Internal Audit Annual Opinion.

Delivering Best Value

In November 2020, Audit Scotland published our most recent Best Value report. It concluded that over recent years many of our services have improved and our finances have been well-managed with ambitious strategies in place to improve the lives of local people and the economy. In some areas, the report felt that there was more we could do to fulfil our potential and further improve the lives of citizens.

In response to this audit, the Council agreed a programme of improvements to performance, and governance, delivery of which are embedded within this refreshed Council Business Plan.

Throughout the delivery of this plan, the Council will report to relevant committees on the implantation of best value improvements. And the Council will continue to collaborate with Audit Scotland and all its external inspection bodies to improve the

culture of the organisation, and the quality, condition, coverage, and transparency of our services.

7.   Our People

We know that successful organisations have a clear purpose and a strong, positive culture. We aspire to be a progressive organisation that works flexibly and seeks to always do the right thing for our colleagues and the residents we serve. Responding to Covid-19 was a lesson in how we can work differently, and, over the next few years, we want to continue to build on this to become a fairer and more inclusive place to work. There have been positives and challenges from the way we have had to work in recent years. We will listen to the voices of colleagues on these experiences, which will help us adapt our future working practices.

Removing organisational and cultural barriers will enable our colleagues to feel a greater sense of trust, empowerment, and ownership of their roles. We want to build a culture across all services that focuses on the importance of strong relationships between colleagues, residents, businesses, and communities – helping us to be more resilient against any future public health, environmental or economic shocks.

The changes we are making are set out in our People Strategy, and the underpinning Workforce Plan. These include more detail on:

- our organisational purpose, expected behaviours that we have of our colleagues, and the expectations they should have of the Council as their employer
- physical, financial, mental, and emotional wellbeing
- our approach to organisational change so everyone feels engaged and listened to
- our Diversity and Inclusion Strategy and Action Plan, which promotes a more positive culture where we can all be authentic and true to ourselves
- investment in the learning, development, and capability of our colleagues
- continuing to work with the Trade Unions to ensure our pay and benefits offering for colleagues is simpler, fairer, and more sustainable.

8.   Managing Performance

Progress towards delivery of this Business Plan will be reported to Council on an annual basis continuous improvement model. Progress will be measured across three perspectives:

- Progress towards long term overarching indicators aligned to the three strategic Council priorities outlined in this plan
- Delivery of medium term key performance indicators which measure progress against the ten outcomes needed to meet these priorities, and
- Progress towards short term milestones needed to deliver objectives and actions described in this plan.

We will align our existing Planning and Performance framework to this Council Business Plan, setting out how we manage performance across the Council. This framework provides a clear link between our business plan, key strategies, annual service plans and includes how we use benchmarking. The framework is underpinned by a cycle of 'plan, do, check and review and act' at all levels of service and will drive a culture of continuous improvement.

The business plan outcomes will be aligned to SMART performance indicators and milestones, allowing for open discussion and scrutiny of performance at organisational and service team levels, as well as with Elected Members, on a regular basis. These performance indicators and milestones are reviewed on an annual basis to ensure they remain the most appropriate for monitoring performance.

We will also publish performance reports on our website to make sure they are easy to access for residents.

Council Business Plan 2023-27

Three Strategic priorities

Create good places to live and work

End Poverty in Edinburgh

Become a net zero city

10 Outcomes for delivery

Core services for people in need of care and support are improved

People can access fair work and the support they need to prevent and stay out of poverty

Edinburgh is a cleaner, better maintained city that we can all be proud of

People can access public services locally and digitally in ways that meet their needs and expectations and contribute to a greener net zero city

People have decent, energy efficient, climate proofed homes they can afford to live in

Attainment, achievement, and positive destinations are improved for all with a particular focus on those in poverty

People use decarbonised public transport and active travel as the first choice way to get round the city

Edinburgh is a climate adapted city, with biodiverse green spaces, and cheaper cleaner networks for energy use

Edinburgh has a stronger, greener, fairer economy and remains a world leading cultural capital

The Council has the capacity, skills, and resources to deliver its priorities efficiently, effectively and at lower cost

	1.Core services for people in need of care and support are improved		
Objective	**Year 1/2 delivery actions**	**Budgetary implications**	**Initial Milestones for delivery**
1a: Act as good corporate parents so that children and young people feel safe, healthy, and nurtured	**Years 1 & 2**: Deliver the balance of care plan, including actions to: • Review and repurpose in house provision • Strengthen our edge of care service provision • Ensure staff training plans are developed and implemented including essential learning and de-escalation to improve quality and consistency of care • Develop/revise clear care plans for all children in our care	Subject to the management of significant current pressures, the plan will be delivered within the existing budget.	• In house provision reviewed and repurposed • Staff training plans are implemented
1b: Support all services in Edinburgh to support children's needs and deliver on the Promise	**Years 1 & 2**: Implement the Edinburgh's Promise 2021-24 plan, and drive the work of all services to ensure that Edinburgh's Children are loved, safe and respected: • Continue the delivery of work plans established through four working groups to identify and lead local actions for Edinburgh's Promise • Deliver intensive whole family support that prevents crisis and is fully integrated with poverty and homelessness prevention programmes	Subject to the management of significant current pressures, the plan will be delivered within the existing budget, supplemented by external funding in key areas.	• Progress across the 27 calls to action is 75% complete by Feb 2024

	• Support and integrate cross service actions outlined in this Council Business Plan which are key to keeping the Promise, including social care services which build resilience at an early stage, and delivering education which works for all children • Develop and agree plans to continue the transformation of services needed to keep Edinburgh's Promise through 2025-27		
1c: Work with partners to make sure that children and vulnerable adults are safe and protected through consistent city-wide approaches	**Years 1 & 2**: Implement and deliver our child social care improvement plan, so that more children are effectively supported at an earlier stage, and we see a reduction in children in care, including: • A reviewed approach to practice standards • A more robust quality assurance system • Strengthening of the Child Protection Committee through the appointment of an independent chair **Years 1 & 2:** Implement and deliver Adult Protection plan improvements post inspection, including actions to: • Year 1: Implement immediate steps to respond to inspection • Year 2: Embed adult protection plan improvements post inspection **Years 1 & 2:** Implement Equally Safe Edinburgh Committee plan improvements, including actions to: • Increase feelings of safety	The plan will be delivered within existing budgetary provision.	• Review of Child social care practice standards approach completed • Adult protection improvement plan to be developed and actions implemented (following inspection) • Actions set out in Equally Safe Edinburgh committee improvement plan implemented • Business case developed and agreed for the replacement of SWIFT

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	• Reduce instances of domestic violence • Improve women's safety in the city **Years 1 & 2:** Modernise and streamline core systems, data, and business processes needed to ensure vulnerable children and adults are safe and protected		
1d: Ensure children have the best start to life through expanding the uptake of early years care and support	**Years 1 & 2:** Continue delivery of the Early Years Expansion Plan, including actions to: • Expand the uptake of funded early years provision for 2 year olds, and • Ensure children not meeting their developmental milestones at the time of their 27-30 month child health review have access to support from ELC provision. • Implement and embed play teaching methods across Early Level learning	Actions will be delivered within the existing level of resources.	• All eligible 2 year olds offered early years provision • Best Start project providing support for all children not meeting their developmental milestones • Continuous Lifelong Professional Learning Programme in place for P1 teacher and early years practitioners in P1.
1e: Ensure that the care needs of vulnerable adults in Edinburgh are met consistently and safely	**Years 1 & 2**: Work with partners to implement improvement programmes in Edinburgh to: • Reduce the number of people with delayed discharge from hospital • Reduce the number of people waiting for social care assessments • Reduce the length of time people have to wait for a package of care	Roll-out of the plan will be completed within the existing budget.	• Implement Discharge without Delay tests of change in selected Medicine of the Elderly wards • Further roll out Discharge without Delay approaches to other specialist wards • Establish new Duty Team to support social care front door referrals • Ongoing rolling recruitment campaign to fill social worker vacancies

			• Implement Total Mobile scheduling tool
			• Implement new care at home contract
			• Develop implementation plan for redesign and improvement in internal home care service

2.People can access fair work and the support they need to prevent and stay out of poverty			
Objective	**Year 1/2 delivery actions**	**Budgetary implications**	**Initial milestones for delivery**
2a: Reform Money and Welfare Advice services to prevent crisis escalation, increase the number of citizens fully accessing benefits entitlements, and reduce the number of families experiencing problem debt	**Year 1**: Create a city wide advice line with partners to improve access to money and welfare advice **Year 1**: Implement a new model of council advice and support process tailored to the needs of individual citizens. **Year 1**: Establish a project team to design with partners a coordinated city wide commissioning framework for advice services **Year 2**: Implement a new city-wide commissioning framework for money and welfare advice services	Investment in additional advice and income maximisation-related staffing provided in 2021/22 and 2022/23 will be maintained as part of a wider re-alignment of city-wide resources to enhance focus on preventative services and demand management	• Citywide advice line in place • Co-ordinated citywide commissioning framework developed and implemented

	2.People can access fair work and the support they need to prevent and stay out of poverty		
Objective	**Year 1/2 delivery actions**	**Budgetary implications**	**Initial milestones for delivery**
2b: Design and roll out a new whole-family support model across the city, embedded in community settings to support early intervention and prevent poverty	**Year 1**: Design a single programme of family and community-based activity that builds on the end to end approach to advice and joins up: • Family support services • Poverty prevention and • Homelessness prevention **Year 2**: Implement a new whole family support model that is non-stigmatising and easy to access, built around trauma informed practice. **Years 1 & 2:** Complete current implementation plan for the Three Conversations programme in Adult Social Care, including roll-out to all assessment and care management teams, and agreeing plans to embed the model within further services and initiatives where it will have greatest impacts. **Years 1 & 2**: Further develop Edinburgh Wellbeing Pact through the implementation of the community mobilisation plan, including development of new models for community investment, aligned with 20 minute neighbourhood principles.	Existing internal and external funding will be consolidated to support the introduction of a new preventative model of service provision delivering savings through more effective demand management.	• 23 teams around the learning community asset mapped around need. • Procurement frameworks in place for all schools' third party spend. • Three Conversations programme implementation complete • Community mobilisation funded programmes implemented • New Public Social Partnership model of community investment developed

2.People can access fair work and the support they need to prevent and stay out of poverty			
Objective	**Year 1/2 delivery actions**	**Budgetary implications**	**Initial milestones for delivery**
2c: Deliver the Edinburgh Guarantee and our employability programmes, supporting more citizens into sustainable, fair work, and helping to tackle in-work poverty	**Years 1 & 2**: Promote the Edinburgh Guarantee brand and programme by • Engaging with business leaders and employers • Coordinating employability support and skills providers • Delivering employer recruitment incentives **Years 1 & 2:** In partnership with the Edinburgh Living Wage Action Group, promote fair work and living wage accreditation among Edinburgh businesses	The actions will be delivered within the existing level of budgetary provision.	• Revised partnership approach to Edinburgh Guarantee delivery implemented • Fair Work Charter implemented across Edinburgh Guarantee employer network

	3. Edinburgh is a cleaner, better maintained city that we can all be proud of		
Objective	**Year 1/2 delivery actions**	**Budgetary implications**	**Initial milestones for delivery**
3a: Deliver improvement in waste collection, recycling and cleansing service performance	**Year 1:** Continue with current service offer, focused on efficient working and improving performance, following substantial service disruption **Year 1:** Deliver a communications and engagement campaign to promote civic pride, helping to reduce waste, improve cleanliness, and maintain open spaces across the city. **Years 1 & 2:** Implement Communal Bin Review **Year 2:** Implement new service arrangements to improve service delivery within agreed budget.	As reported to the Transport and Environment Committee on 6 October 2022, a number of operational changes to improve cleansing service performance are being made within existing budgetary provision. Recurring additional annual revenue budget provision of up to £4.5m and capital provision of £0.5m would be required to support a programme of cleansing service improvements.	Draft milestones • Communication and engagement campaign delivered • Communal Bin review complete • New service arrangements in place

	3. Edinburgh is a cleaner, better maintained city that we can all be proud of		
Objective	**Year 1/2 delivery actions**	**Budgetary implications**	**Initial milestones for delivery**
3b: Ensure our parks and green space are safe, well maintained, and accessible to all	**Year 1:** Maintain delivery of core parks and green space service programmes **Year 2:** Agree and deliver a capital investment programme to ensure every relevant park has a plan for high quality café and facilities improving the quality and accessibility of places and seeking to generate income, where appropriate. **Year 2:** Maximise the opportunities for volunteer and community group participation in green space management and maintenance across all areas of the city	The actions are able to be delivered within existing revenue and capital budget provision.	• Capital investment programme agreed and delivered • Opportunities for volunteer and community groups participation in green spaces management and maintenance available.
3c: Deliver long-term sustainable investment in the city's roads and pavements	**Year 1:** Continue and maximise the impact of existing Council investment in road and pavements **Year 1:** Agree a costed options plan for long-term sustainable investment in city roads and pavements **Year 2:** Begin to deliver long term investment and improvement plan focusing first on the quality and accessibility of roads and pavements.	The Year 1 actions are able to be delivered within existing budgetary provision. Implementation of a longer-term investment plan would require the identification of additional recurring capital resources.	• Costed option plan agreed for long term sustainable investment in roads and pavements • Updated Transport Asset Management Plan report approved • Roads Capital Investment programme of schemes approved

	4.People can access public services locally and digitally in ways that meet their needs and expectations and contribute to a greener net zero city		
Objective	**Year 1/2 delivery actions**	**Budgetary implications**	**Initial milestones for delivery**
4a: Improve access to and co-location of services by embedding the 20-minute neighbourhood approach in all council building and public realm projects	**Year 1:** Progress delivery of current integrated services/colocation projects - The Macmillan Hub; The new Liberton High School; The new Maybury Primary School (with co-located GP surgery); and town centre projects **Year 2**: Deliver a revised corporate property and capital strategy that is focused on delivery of sustainable and resilient infrastructure best able to meet service needs	Current projects will be progressed within existing budgets. Over time, revenue savings are anticipated through consolidation of assets and reduced service management costs. Additional external funding may be required to support empowerment of communities.	• Construction commenced for the Macmillan hub project • Construction commenced for the New Liberton High school project • Construction commenced for the New Maybury Primary School project • Corporate Property Strategy published

	4.People can access public services locally and digitally in ways that meet their needs and expectations and contribute to a greener net zero city		
Objective	**Year 1/2 delivery actions**	**Budgetary implications**	**Initial milestones for delivery**
4b: Review our library model to improve access to library and community services	Year 1: Deliver library service provision in the new Ratho Hub and Macmillan Hub at Muirhouse Year 1: Identify and agree libraries where there are opportunities for change through relocation or reprovision of service, or through reutilisation of existing space Year 1: Review library staff structure and delivery model in line with the service plan Year 2: Implement opportunities for change, including co-location of service within community hubs where appropriate as agreed with the 20 minute neighbourhood team and as part of the Corporate Property Strategy.	The actions will be delivered within existing budgets, with the potential for efficiencies in staffing and building-related costs.	• Library service provision delivered in new Ratho Hub • Library service provision delivered in Macmillan hub • Review of library staff structure and library services delivery model completed

	4.People can access public services locally and digitally in ways that meet their needs and expectations and contribute to a greener net zero city		
Objective	**Year 1/2 delivery actions**	**Budgetary implications**	**Initial milestones for delivery**
4c: Deliver Council led infrastructure investments, policies and strategies that enable Edinburgh's transition to a net zero city	**Year 1:** Approve and publish a new City Development Plan 2030 **Year 1:** Deliver a green infrastructure investment plan for at least 2 local areas through Infrastructure Investment Programme Board **Year 1:** Develop and agree a costed plan to retrofit a reduced Council estate to become more energy efficient **Year 1 & 2 :** Develop, agree, and begin to implement a costed plan to retrofit operational properties in the Council estate where it aligns to the Corporate Property Strategy.	There is the potential for overall savings in revenue and capital investment through consolidation of existing assets, subject to the identification of sufficient funding to support the EnerPHit programme. The development of a Green investment plan strategic business case will require additional revenue funding.	• City Development Plan 2030 approved • Green infrastructure investment plan (for at least 2 areas) developed • Costed plan to retrofit Council estate is developed and implementation commenced

	5.People have decent, energy efficient, climate proofed homes they can afford to live in		
Objective	**Year 1/2 delivery actions**	**Budgetary implications**	**Initial milestones for delivery**
5a: Increase supply of affordable housing with an ambition to reach 25,000 new affordable homes.	**Years 1 & 2:** Update the Strategic Housing Investment Plan (SHIP) to: • Include number of affordable homes that could be approved and completed over the next five years • Agree ways of maximising delivery of affordable homes • Agree proposals to purchase land and homes for Council rent • Work with Scottish Government to increase grant funding to support delivery of new affordable homes • Develop costed proposals to increase the number of social rented homes owned by the Council.	The scale of investment is dependent upon borrowing capacity and resources from the UK and Scottish Governments. To increase the number of social rented Council homes, significant additional funding will be required.	• Delivery of Strategic Housing Investment Plan - annual update, setting out a potential 5-year development pipeline • Delivery of the annual Affordable Housing Supply Programme • Development of Council House Building pipeline
5b: Deliver efficient regulation of short term lets to increase access to housing	**Year 1:** Agree and implement planning guidance needed for an efficient and responsive short term lets regulation scheme in Edinburgh **Year 1:** Agree approach and resources needed for determining licence applications and enforcement of the short term lets licensing scheme, so that all applicable properties in Edinburgh have the required licenses in place April 2024	Delivery is dependent upon the approval of business cases for resources.	• Short term lets regulation scheme guidance developed • Licence application and enforcement process in place

	5.People have decent, energy efficient, climate proofed homes they can afford to live in		
Objective	**Year 1/2 delivery actions**	**Budgetary implications**	**Initial milestones for delivery**
	Years 1 & 2: Develop and implement business cases for resources required to ensure Short Term Let planning applications, licensing applications and enforcement actions are processed within target timescales		
5c: Deliver improvements to the council housing repairs service, increase tenant satisfaction, and improve operational efficiency	**Year 1:** Improve reporting arrangements to make it easier for tenants to report repairs and to capture better information at point of reporting. **Year 1:** Implement improvements in workflow management technology to drive productivity and service quality **Year 2:** Develop inhouse workforce to reduce external contractor spend on repairs. **Year 2:** Implement new tools to capture and analyse tenant feedback and satisfaction	The improvements will be delivered within existing budgets.	• Improved repair reporting arrangements in place • Staffing training completed
5d: Continue to invest in ensuring that all Council owned homes are brought up to climate-ready and modern standards	**Year 1:** Develop detailed design and identify an appropriate pilot within Edinburgh for a Whole House Retrofit programme. **Year 2**: Deliver the pilot and develop the programme for Whole House Retrofit of wider Council homes to meet statutory EESSH2 standards	Funding for the first two years' programmes will be built into the HRA capital programme. Further roll-out requires a mix of	• Design for Whole House Retrofit programme developed • Whole House Retrofit programme pilot delivered

	5.People have decent, energy efficient, climate proofed homes they can afford to live in		
Objective	**Year 1/2 delivery actions**	**Budgetary implications**	**Initial milestones for delivery**
		additional revenue, capital, and Scottish Government funding. Additional Scottish Government Funding for owners in mixed tenure blocks will also be needed.	

	6. Attainment, achievement and positive destinations are improved for all with a particular focus on those in poverty		
Objective	**Year 1/2 delivery actions**	**Budgetary implications**	**Initial milestones for delivery**
6a: Deliver inclusive education that supports children to develop a love of learning and go on to positive destinations	**Years 1 & 2:** Improve school curriculums, including actions to: • Implement flexible learning for children who have missed out on education in S3-S4 • Encourage and support more young people complete Foundation Apprenticeships • Deliver a pilot project to improve school attendance	Delivery will be supported by a range of existing funding sources.	• Flexible Learning Environment implemented • Numeracy & Mathematics interventions delivered • Attendance pilot project delivered in North West Edinburgh

6. Attainment, achievement and positive destinations are improved for all with a particular focus on those in poverty			
Objective	**Year 1/2 delivery actions**	**Budgetary implications**	**Initial milestones for delivery**
6b: Deliver community based support that builds resilience	**Years 1 & 2**: Develop a new approach to ensure children have access to the support they need, and that available funding is spent in the most effective way, including: • Delivery of a "Teams Around Learning" Community Pilot in North East Edinburgh,	Delivery will be supported by a combination of Pupil Equity (PEF) and Strategic Equity Funding (SEF).	• Teams Around the Learning Community model developed
6c: Invest in actions we know work to improve equity and reduce the cost of the school day	**Years 1 & 2**: Implement Edinburgh's Pupil Equity Framework, including actions to: • Minimise the cost of the school day and reduce pressure on family budgets • Ensure pupils have equal access to opportunities at school, regardless of their family income • Reduce poverty related stigma in schools, through delivery of poverty awareness training for all new recruits	Delivery will be supported by Strategic Equity Funded and other sources. Schools will make use of Pupil Equity Funding to eliminate curricular charges/maximise pupil participation in courses and programmes.	• All new Headteachers will have completed Leadership for Equity training • Edinburgh Pupil Equity Framework actions implemented

6. Attainment, achievement and positive destinations are improved for all with a particular focus on those in poverty			
Objective	**Year 1/2 delivery actions**	**Budgetary implications**	**Initial milestones for delivery**
6d: Develop a learning workforce that feel part of a team and are supported and challenged to continuously improve	**Years 1 & 2**: Improve skills of educators, support staff and Early Years Practitioners through implementation of the Teachers Charter and the Support Staff Framework	Development of the plan will be contained within existing resources.	• Teachers Charter and the Support Staff Framework implemented
6e: Invest through our capital programme to ensure that our learning estate targeted to areas of deprivation and areas of new demand due to city growth	**Years 1 & 2**: Develop and agree an approach to capital programme investment that will: • Ensure all learning estates are maintained to an expected standard, while supporting the city's net zero commitments • Ensure that investment in our learning estate is targeted to improving learning environments across the city with a focus on areas of deprivation and areas of new demand due to city growth	Development of the plan will be contained within existing resources.	• Delivery of capital programme investment - annual update

	7.People use decarbonised public transport and active travel as the first choice way to get round the city		
Objective	**Year 1/2 delivery actions**	**Budgetary implications**	**Initial milestones for delivery**
7a: Deliver agreed investment increases in active travel, street design and local mobility systems in alignment with City Mobility Plan commitments and related action plans.	**Years 1 & 2:** Continue to develop and deliver key programmes aligned to the City Mobility Plan, including: 1. The Active Travel Investment Programme 2. The Pedestrian Crossing Programme 3. The School Travel Plan review 4. The Major Junctions review 5. Our future streets (street-space allocation framework) including a focussed approach on the city centre network (CCT) 6. Action Plans for Active Travel, Road Safety, Public Transport, Air Quality and Biodiversity 7. A review and refresh of the City Centre Transformation Strategy 8. A plan for City Centre Operations including freight, coaches, taxis, and waste 9. Edinburgh's Green Blue Travel Network	**Actions 1, 2 and 5** can be delivered within available resources or grant funding. **Action 3 and 4** will require substantial additional funding to deliver outcomes of review. **Action 6** is funded through grant and existing budget, but funding is needed to deliver actions/projects from the action plans. The strategy work for **Actions 7 and 8** could be funded through external grant but capital funding will be required to deliver	• Prioritised list of junctions for improvement agreed • Our future streets (street-space allocation framework) completed • Action Plans for Active Travel, Road Safety, Public Transport, Air Quality and Biodiversity finalised and approved • Refreshed City Centre Transformation Strategy completed • Complete School Travel Plan Reviews for all school clusters in the city • City Centre Operations plan approved

	7.People use decarbonised public transport and active travel as the first choice way to get round the city		
Objective	**Year 1/2 delivery actions**	**Budgetary implications**	**Initial milestones for delivery**
		outcomes from the strategy.	
7b: Work in partnership with local bus companies to agree plans for the decarbonisation of the bus infrastructure and improvement of Edinburgh's public transport offer	**Years 1 & 2:** Work with bus companies to develop a business plan for the decarbonisation of their assets to upgrade current depots for alternative fuel use and to retrofit buses for alternative fuel **Years 1 & 2**: Improve Edinburgh's public transport offer in alignment with City Mobility Plan commitments and emerging Public Transport Action Plan	Additional capital funding is required to support delivery	• Decarbonisation plan developed • Public transport aligns to City Mobility Plan commitments
7c: Complete the Trams to Newhaven project and develop plans for further expansion of the network in alignment with City Mobility Plan commitments.	**Year 1:** Deliver the Trams to Newhaven project and Strategic Business Case for the North South Tramline by spring 2023 **Year 2:** Deliver outline business case for expansion of the network	Completion of the Trams to Newhaven Project is fully funded. Budgetary provision exists for the development of a business case but additional Scottish Government Strategic Transport Projects Review 2 funding	• Tap Tap Cap implemented for tram and bus • Completion of Trams to Newhaven. • Deliver strategic business case for tram network expansion

	7.People use decarbonised public transport and active travel as the first choice way to get round the city		
Objective	Year 1/2 delivery actions	Budgetary implications	Initial milestones for delivery
	needed for expansion of the network.		
7d: Delivering the approved Low Emission Zone scheme	Year 1: Delivering infrastructure needed to monitor and enforce the low emission zone, including: • Prioritising required network changes • Implement smart city traffic analytics Year 1: Deliver communications and stakeholder engagement campaigns in preparation for scheme implementation Year 2: Full implementation of the LEZ scheme	Provision for the capital works is included in the Council's Capital Investment Programme. Full implementation is dependent upon external funding for year 2 and local communications campaigns.	• Delivery of Low Emissions Zone scheme • Enforcement systems tested and in place
7e: Increase the number of publicly accessible Electric Vehicle chargers and continue to invest in the transition of the Council fleet	Year 1: Deliver 10 new on street locations for electric vehicle (EV) charging points in Edinburgh. Year 1: Develop plan for EV Infrastructure expansion in Edinburgh with site identification and long-term funding mechanisms agreed by Committee Year 1: Agree a costed council fleet replacement plan	Phase 1 roll-out of the EV chargers is fully funded; the business case for Phase 2 is dependent on identification of additional funding. Full electrification of the Council fleet is an	• Installation of EV chargers at 10 on-street locations and two park and ride sites within the city in 2023 • Plan for EV infrastructure expansion agreed • Electrification of Council car and van fleet completed

	7.People use decarbonised public transport and active travel as the first choice way to get round the city		
Objective	**Year 1/2 delivery actions**	**Budgetary implications**	**Initial milestones for delivery**
	Year 2: Deliver 100% electrification of Council car and van Fleet end of 2024	unfunded capital pressure.	

	8. Edinburgh is a climate adapted city, with biodiverse green spaces, and cheaper cleaner networks for energy use		
Objective	**Year 1/2 delivery actions**	**Budgetary implications**	**Initial milestones for delivery**
8a: Develop a new Adaptation plan to climate proof our infrastructure, communities, business and the natural and built environment	**Year 1**: Research, develop and agree a long-term 'Climate Ready' plan and investment strategy as the next stage of Edinburgh Adapts **Year 2**: Implement the 'Climate Ready' plan, including development a pipeline of priority investment proposals which respond to key climate risks **Year 1**: Develop and agree a Water Management Vision and Strategy for Edinburgh identifying the risks and co-ordinating actions to alleviate impacts from all sources of flooding in the city **Year 1**: Deliver nature-based solutions to the impacts of climate change through delivery of Edinburgh's	Development of the plans can be undertaken within existing resources, but delivery is dependent upon the identification of additional external capital funding	• Long term climate ready plan agreed • Further milestones will be defined following pipeline for Climate Ready Plan investments agreed • Water Management Vision and Strategy developed and agreed • Delivery of various nature-based programmes

	8. Edinburgh is a climate adapted city, with biodiverse green spaces, and cheaper cleaner networks for energy use		
Objective	Year 1/2 delivery actions	Budgetary implications	Initial milestones for delivery
	Green and Blue Network, Thriving Green Spaces Strategy, Biodiversity Action Plan, Nature Network, One Million Tree, and Living Landscapes programmes **Years 1 & 2**: Take forward the Green Blue Neighbourhoods including Craigleith and Inverleith, Morningside and Oxgangs area and Leith and aim to develop a realistic strategic network for the city through on-site work by 2024		
8b: Create new publicly accessible open space and biodiverse green space within the Granton development working towards a ground-breaking coastal park.	**Year 1:** New public square created outside refurbished Granton Station building. **Year 1:** Upgraded accessible open space being created outside refurbished 20 West Shore Road for pop up market. **Year 2:** New accessible green space delivered within the refurbished gasholder. **Years 1 & 2:** Develop Western Villages with: • Links to Forth quarter park through safe paths and biodiverse planting. • A new cycle path with sustainable water management with swails, tree planting, and	Granton Station square is fully funded through Town Centre Funding. 20 West Shore Road is fully funded through Scottish Government Regeneration Capital Grant Funding. The accessible green space within the refurbished gasholder does not yet have confirmed funding but	• Public square created in Granton • Accessible open space created by 20 West Shore Road • Accessible green space in Granton delivered • Cycle way and pathways delivered

	8. Edinburgh is a climate adapted city, with biodiverse green spaces, and cheaper cleaner networks for energy use		
Objective	**Year 1/2 delivery actions**	**Budgetary implications**	**Initial milestones for delivery**
	• Improvements to the interface with Forthquarter park and onwards to the coast.	a second stage bid has been submitted to the Scottish Government's Vacant and Derelict Land Investment Programme. Funding for the Western Villages active travel network awaits the outcome of a bid submission to Sustrans.	

8. Edinburgh is a climate adapted city, with biodiverse green spaces, and cheaper cleaner networks for energy use			
Objective	**Year 1/2 delivery actions**	**Budgetary implications**	**Initial milestones for delivery**
8c: Deliver final business cases for approval to begin construction of the first phase of climate ready regeneration in Granton, the BioQuarter and West Edinburgh	**Year 1:** Seek approval of the West Edinburgh Transport Infrastructure Programme Outline Business Case **Years 1 & 2:** Part Complete construction of climate ready and resilient developments in Granton including Western Villages, Silverlea, and plot D1 and progress plans for further pipeline developments **Year 1:** Deliver a final business case for approval to progress a first phase of regeneration in Granton **Years 1 & 2:** Complete BioQuarter procurement and ensure further delivery of the campus is underway led by the selected private sector partner	While provision has been made for the development of relevant business cases, there is a funding gap for construction delivery for Granton and the BioQuarter. House-building is funded through the HRA, but no funding has yet been identified for the wider regeneration of areas.	• Delivery of development at plot D1 • Final Business Case for delivery of Phase 1 of regeneration in Granton approved • West Edinburgh Transport infrastructure programme OBC approved • Delivery of development at Western Villages • Delivery of development at Silverlea - BioQuarter procurement completed
8d: Develop a city-wide heat and energy masterplan including plans to expand renewable energy generation in the city	**Year1:** Develop and agree a city-wide heat and energy masterplan, supported by Infrastructure Investment Programme Data and opportunities work **Year 1:** Deliver the next tranche of Solar expansion on the Council Estate	Development of all masterplans and business cases (with the exception of the South-East Edinburgh heat network where funding requires to be	• City-wide heat and energy masterplan agreed • Business case for Granton heat network developed • Business case for South-East Edinburgh heat network developed

	8. Edinburgh is a climate adapted city, with biodiverse green spaces, and cheaper cleaner networks for energy use		
Objective	**Year 1/2 delivery actions**	**Budgetary implications**	**Initial milestones for delivery**
	Year 1: Deliver a Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy (LHEES) which will establish plans and priorities for systematically improving the energy efficiency of buildings and decarbonising heat **Year 1:** Deliver a business case for a heat network in Granton alongside the wider phase 1 regeneration business case. **Year 1:** Deliver a business case for a heat network in South East Edinburgh **Year 2:** Subject to business plan approvals, commence commissioning of delivery plans for heat networks in Granton and South East Edinburgh	identified) can be achieved within current resources.	• Commissioning of delivery plans for heat networks completed

	9. Edinburgh has a stronger, fairer, greener economy and remains a world leading cultural capital		
Objective	**Year 1/2 delivery actions**	**Budgetary implications**	**Initial milestones for delivery**
9a: Ensure regulatory and planning services respond efficiently to business needs and support economic recovery	**Years 1 & 2:** Implement the Delivering Excellence project to improve efficiency of planning service. **Year 1:** Subject to appropriate approvals, recruit additional staff to better support more specialist and local teams.	The project can be delivered within existing resources, subject to restrictions on fee levels.	• Delivering Excellence project completed
9b: Provide targeted support to help new and growing businesses thrive in the city	**Year 1:** Maintain the delivery of the Edinburgh Business Gateway service providing access to the advice, support, and guidance needed by new and existing businesses across the city **Years 1 & 2**: Promote fair work practice and identify sustainable / green outcomes through our supplier development activities, procurement approach and commissioning supply chains **Year 2:** Prepare proposals and seek agreement to merge and create a single front gate or one-stop-shop for business support.	The actions can be delivered within existing budgetary provision.	• New National Business Gateway model rolled out and integrated • Supplier engagement activities delivered • Single front gate/one-stop-shop for business support agreed
9c: Deliver a world class cultural and visitor destination offer and enable all Edinburgh residents to access cultural	**Year 1 & 2**: Deliver the tourism 2030 strategy, ensuring tourism businesses can thrive and that the sector's impact is well managed and benefits local communities as well as the sustainable growth of the city's economy.	The actions will be delivered within the existing service revenue budget.	• Culture Strategy published and action plan agreed • 20 Minute Neighbourhood Strategy published • Operating model for delivery implemented

	9. Edinburgh has a stronger, fairer, greener economy and remains a world leading cultural capital		
experiences in their local area	**Year 1 &2**: Develop and agree a new Cultural Strategy, including actions to work with stakeholders and other funding organisations to: • Support cultural organisations in Edinburgh, including our world renowned festivals, to be more stable, resilient, and sustainable • Embed cultural provision throughout Council's 20-minute neighbourhood plans • Deliver a Museums and Gallery service that makes collections more accessible outwith the city centre • Develop and agree a Cultural Venues Sustainability Plan which supports the Council's sustainability/green ambitions **Year 2**: Agree an SLA with Edinburgh Leisure which sets specific targets for wellbeing outcomes		• Citywide Music Action Plan published and approved • Cultural Venues Sustainability Plan approved • Museums and Galleries Change Programme approved • Service Level Agreement with Edinburgh Leisure agreed
9d: Ensure that Edinburgh is a welcoming and supportive city where creative and cultural practitioners can choose to develop their careers	**Year 1**: Ensure Fair Work principles are proactively implemented in all organisations and projects which are funded by the Council and/or deliver services on behalf of the Council **Year 1**: Explore opportunities for the creative workforce to network and access training and to recognise the role of freelancers in cultural planning **Year 2**: Work with Further and Higher Education partners to identify and fill creative industry skills gaps	The actions can be delivered within existing service revenue budget.	• Funding agreements approved annually • Culture sector training guide published

	9. Edinburgh has a stronger, fairer, greener economy and remains a world leading cultural capital		
9e: Maximise opportunities to raise local income to provide additional resources to our strategic priorities	**Year 1:** Progress the Edinburgh TVL programme to invest in culture, sustainable tourism, and a well-managed and clean city: • Influencing the development of the TVL bill and supporting regulation • Engaging with key stakeholders and updating the Council position on a draft scheme • Developing a resourcing proposal and governance arrangements • Developing and agreeing a business case for ongoing implementation of the legislative power **Year 2:** Begin implementation of a TVL scheme dependent on appropriate legislation with a view to beginning to receive revenue from 2025 onwards. **Year 1**: Undertake pre-engagement with key stakeholders and sectors to inform council consideration of a potential Edinburgh Workplace Parking Levy as a means of supporting delivery of the City Mobility Plan **Year 1**: Develop a business case for consideration and decision on an Edinburgh Workplace Parking Levy. **Year 2:** Dependent on Council agreement, progress with implementation of a Workplace Parking Levy	Staffing required for development and implementation assumed to be recovered on a spend to save basis from funds generated by the levy.	• TVL Business case for TVL implementation developed and agreed • Deliver TVL programme • Delivery of Workplace Parking Levy (if agreed)

	9. Edinburgh has a stronger, fairer, greener economy and remains a world leading cultural capital		
	Years 1 & 2: Review and assess opportunities to raise local income and resources through charging and other polices		

	10. The Council has the capacity, skills, and resources to deliver its priorities efficiently, effectively and at lower cost		
Objective	**Year 1/2 delivery actions**	**Budgetary implications**	**Initial milestones for delivery**
10a: Modernise and streamline the Council's core business processes to deliver better outcomes for citizens, and a more secure and efficient organisation	**Years 1 & 2:** Continue delivery of and agree plans for future system improvements of core Council business processes, including: • Increasing the number of council services which can be accessed online, where it will improve outcomes for citizens, along making it easy and simple to contact the council and in tandem driving efficiency of delivery • Making system improvements needed to help reshape and improve how core council services are delivered, such as education, and care for vulnerable children and adults • Improving the security, resilience, and efficiency of cross council systems such as	**Year 1** actions are funded with the exception of the HR and Social Care replacement core systems. **Year 2** will require investment further investment based on draft business cases to support a Technology Investment Plan	• Total Mobile Workforce implemented across Edinburgh Health and Social Care Partnership • Finance & Debt Management upgrades completed • Business case for the replacement of SWIFT technologies and new HR system agreed • Technology road map and investment plan agreed

	10. The Council has the capacity, skills, and resources to deliver its priorities efficiently, effectively and at lower cost		
Objective	**Year 1/2 delivery actions**	**Budgetary implications**	**Initial milestones for delivery**
	workforce, finance, debt, fleet, and buildings management	Skilled resources along with a resource plan will be required to demonstrate how this plan will be delivered to agree dates and lead the organisation through change.	• Business cases for automation developed and agreed • New HR system implemented • Business cases for various systems developed and agreed covering building management systems; security monitoring of council assets; and council fleet maintenance
10b: Support and equip the Council workforce with the skills and enabling culture needed to deliver safely these Council Business Plan priorities and our wider statutory duties	**Years 1 & 2:** Support all staff to develop the appropriate skills to deliver their roles, including actions to: • Assess essential learning needed for roles across the Council, targeting learning support activity towards statutory responsibilities and Council Business Plan priorities • Agree and define the role of a leader and the leadership development required across the Council • Improve workforce change readiness and support with change	A Change Programme will need to be mobilised and funded and will need to include a People and Workforce component	• Revised policy and guidance completed • Transformed approach to Pay and Benefits developed • Continued delivery of Wellbeing strategy & underpinning plan • Behavioural framework developed and implemented • Increased reporting and specific actions focused on

	10. The Council has the capacity, skills, and resources to deliver its priorities efficiently, effectively and at lower cost		
Objective	**Year 1/2 delivery actions**	**Budgetary implications**	**Initial milestones for delivery**
	• Support the financial, physical, and emotional and mental wellbeing of our workforce **Years 1 & 2:** Develop and agree a new organisational behaviour framework for all Council employees, including actions to: • Implement and embed the framework through recruitment, induction, leadership and management, employee development, and performance management • Promote positive behaviours which foster a culture of empowerment and growth to drive change		our diversity and inclusion commitments delivered • Review of role specific learning completed • Revised Leadership framework implemented • Leadership development proposition agreed and in implementation
10c: Ensure that the priorities committed to in this Council Business Plan are affordable and achievable within the resources we have available	**Years 1 & 2:** Deliver the Medium Term Financial Plan and implement a change programme to drive organisational reform and support delivery of Business Plan priorities.	Resources will be required to establish and fund a Change Programme team. This will be one-off funding offset by the recurring savings and other benefits the programme will deliver	• Medium term financial plan agreed • Change programme to deliver the Medium term financial plan agreed • Phasing and priorities of years 1 and 2 of the change programme agreed

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Policy and Sustainability Committee

10.00am, Thursday, 17 November 2022

Covid-19: Service Resumption – Response to Motion by Councillor Lang

Executive/routine
Wards
Council Commitments

1. Recommendations

1.1 Committee members are asked to note the latest position with regard to resumption of Council services suspended or amended due to Covid-19.

Richard Carr

Interim Director of Corporate Services

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Report

Covid-19: Service Resumption – Response to Motion by Councillor Lang

2. Executive Summary

2.1   There are two areas within the Council where services have not resumed as normal following the Covid Pandemic. These are some cultural venues which remain closed and school foreign visits.

3. Background

3.1   At full Council on 25 August 2022, Councillor Lang submitted the following motion:

"Council:

1)   commends officers for their hard-work, dedication and professionalism in providing so many essential services during the COVID-19 pandemic, and recognises the unprecedented challenges which the health emergency and national restrictions brought to much of the Council's core work.

2)   notes that cases of coronavirus continue to be high and acknowledges the duty of care which the Council has to both protect its staff and to minimise the further spread of the virus.

3)   nevertheless recognises that all COVID rules and restrictions were lifted by the Scottish Government earlier this year and that the Council also has a responsibility to deliver services in a new business-as-usual environment.

4)   notes that some services continue to be unavailable, or are only being offered on a restricted basis, with COVID-19 being given as the reason.

5)   agrees that a report should be submitted to the Policy and Sustainability Committee within one cycle which

a) lists all the services which are either not being provided or only being provided on a significantly restricted basis as a result of COVID-19,

b) provides the reasoning and rationale for continuing these restrictions, and

c) gives an indicative timetable for these outstanding services returning to normal levels of delivery.

6)   Agrees to refer the motion to the Edinburgh Integration Joint Board for consideration on whether the Board wishes similar information on health and social care services."

4.   Main report

4.1   Many Council services were initially disrupted during the Covid Pandemic but very quickly adaptations were made so that the services could be delivered in a different way. Due to the restrictions caused by the pandemic, there was a need to suspend some services. These were kept under constant review and there was a comprehensive service resumption process that ensured that services were resumed at the appropriate time and taking into account the lessons learnt during the pandemic.

4.2   Services within Corporate Services have fully resumed.

4.3   Some of the Council's cultural venues (Nelson's Monument, Museum of Childhood, Queensferry Museum and the Scott Monument) were closed as at the outbreak of Covid-19 but have not yet reopened. This is mainly due to the need to carry out further maintenance on the buildings before they can be reopened.

4.4   In addition, there are two service activities which have recently been reintroduced (having been suspended at the outbreak of the pandemic). These are:

4.4.1   The advertisement of traffic regulation orders (which was suspended as per the Coronavirus legislation), which are now again being displayed in Council Offices and on street; and

4.4.2   The assisted collection service, where the uplift of bulky items for vulnerable citizens who are unable to arrange for the item to be placed on the pavement is carried out by Waste and Cleansing operatives.

4.5   In addition, there were two issues with automated responses for services in Place. For Traffic Orders, the automated response has now been removed. In Licensing, the automated response has now been updated to remove reference to staff working from home.

4.6   In Education and Children's Services, school foreign visits are currently not permitted. There were a small number of externally funded exceptions. They were fully assessed and approved due to their unique contexts. This has been reviewed by senior Education officers in October with an updated position expected in November

4.7   Services directed by the Integration Joint Board have not been included within the scope of this report.

5.   Next Steps

5.1   Councillors will be informed when the services outlined above have fully resumed.

6.   Financial impact

6.1   There are no financial impacts as a result of this report.

7.   Stakeholder/Community Impact

7.1   Discussions have taken place with all directorates on the services impacted.

8.   Background reading/external references

8.1   None.

9.   Appendices

9.1   None.

Policy and Sustainability Committee

10.00am, Thursday, 17 November 2022

Forth Green Freeport

Executive/routine	Routine
Wards	All
Council Commitments	

1. Recommendations

1.1 It is recommended that the Policy and Sustainability Committee notes that a Forth Green Freeport (FGFP) Bid has been submitted for consideration by the Scottish and UK Governments.

Paul Lawrence

Executive Director of Place

Contact: Elin Williamson, Head of Business Growth and Inclusion

E-mail: elin.williamson@edinburgh.gov.uk | Tel: 07513 484 817

Report

Forth Green Freeport

2. Executive Summary

2.1 This report provides an update on the Forth Green Freeport (FGFP) bid and sets out the possible implications of this for the City of Edinburgh Council.

3. Background

Green Freeports

3.1 A "Freeport" incentivises business to locate within a designated area with a defined boundary via a package of tax and other incentives while also building in retention of business rates for the relevant local authority to reinvest in infrastructure over a period of 25 years.

3.2 The "Green Freeport" model in Scotland adapts the UK Government's Freeport model to fit the distinct needs and interests of the Scottish economy. The Scottish model is intended to deliver a net-zero economy and a "Fair Work First" approach, while supporting innovation, trade and inclusive growth.

3.3 On 14 February 2022, the UK and Scottish Governments announced their intention to designate two Green Freeports in Scotland.

3.4 The Scottish Green Freeport prospectus was published on 25 March 2022. This stipulates that Green Freeports should contribute to four key policy objectives:

    3.4.1 Promoting regeneration and high-quality job creation (the lead policy objective);

    3.4.2 Promoting decarbonisation and a just transition to a net zero economy;

    3.4.3 Establishing hubs for global trade and investment; and

    3.4.4 Fostering an innovative environment.

3.5 A key distinction of the Green Freeport is that applicants are required to set out how they intend to contribute a just transition to net zero emissions by 2045, including how they can facilitate the decarbonisation of beneficiary organisations. Furthermore, the Fair Work First criteria is a pre-requisite for all Green Freeport employers, ensuring that jobs are fair and well paid.

3.6 The incentives to encourage investment associated with Green Freeports are summarised below:

3.6.1 Tax sites within which businesses will have access to a full suite of tax incentives (Enhanced Capital Allowances, Employer National Insurance Contributions, Structures and Buildings, Land and Buildings, Non-domestic rates relief). Any business investing within five years of the tax site being designated will be able to access these incentives. There should be a maximum of three tax sites within the outer boundary[1];

3.6.2 Customs sites within which businesses will have access to customs incentives (import duty suspension, tariff inversion, simplified customs procedures etc.). Again, this will be within five years of designation;

3.6.3 Businesses will have access to a "regulatory sandbox" with potential relaxation of specific regulations (e.g. around drone flights and automated vehicles);

3.6.4 Local authorities will be encouraged to adopt simple planning regimes and Masterplan Consent Areas (MCAs) aligned to National Planning Framework 4 ambitions; and

3.6.5 Local authorities will be able to retain any uplift on the value of business rates (above a baseline) generated within the tax site for a period of 25 years, and this money can be spent on anything within the outer boundary geography that could help achieve the four Green Freeport objectives as set out at 3.4.

Forth Green Freeport Bid

3.7 Immediately after the Green Freeport prospectus was published, Forth Ports, in partnership with Babcock, Ineos, Scarborough Muir and Edinburgh Airport, confirmed their aspiration to submit a bid for a FGFP. The City of Edinburgh Council, along with Falkirk and Fife Councils, was approached to partner with the private sector stakeholders to take forward the bid.

3.8 The Council approved the following an amended motion on 17 March 2022 relating to Freeports:

3.8.1 To note the UK Government's aim to establish "freeports" around the UK which would provide duty free import and export of goods, simplified customs procedures and varied economic regulations; further notes the recent announcement that the Scottish Government will cooperate with the UK Government on the establishment of "green freeports" in Scotland;

3.8.2 To note the Council had been involved in discussions on what "green free port" status would mean;

3.8.3 To note the importance of the Forth continuing to bring inclusive and sustainable economic opportunities to the Edinburgh and the potential for high quality job creation towards a just economic transition to net zero;

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[1] The "outer boundary" is the geography in which all tax and customs sites must be situated. All additional spending (e.g. seed funding, spending from retained business rates) should be spent within this boundary.

3.8.4 To note that information would have to be presented to Council to identify the merits of such a status and addressing any concerns before the Council support would be confirmed; and

3.8.5 To agree that Council would remain involved in discussions to better understand these matters and bring forward a report for Councillors to consider in future.

4. Main report

Forth Green Freeport Proposal

4.1 The FGFP outer boundary covers a 44.8 km wide 'economic corridor' (map shown in Appendix 1). Within the boundary, there are three Tax Sites: Grangemouth (Falkirk), Leith (Edinburgh) and Rosyth (Fife); and two Customs Sites: Burntisland (Fife) and Edinburgh Airport (Edinburgh).

4.2 In developing the FGFP bid, discussions between the partners specifically focussed on inclusive and sustainable economic opportunities and the potential for high quality job creation towards a just economic transition to net zero.

4.3 The FGFP bid (summary attached in Appendix 3) identifies a number of potential economic and other benefits from Green Freeport policy and investment. Selected key benefits are highlighted below:

4.3.1 The FGFP is expected to support over 50,000 new jobs in total, including more than 2,800 in Leith. These jobs will be high quality, well-paid, and sustainable and there will be a dedicated skills fund for local people to gain the skills to access them. Analysis of the direct jobs expected to be created as part of the FGFP shows that the wages provided for these jobs will be 7% higher than the median wage in Edinburgh;

4.3.2 Tax site incentives in Leith are expected to secure £850m of investment, including £785m in an offshore wind hub and marshalling site, as well as £35m in a Seafield small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) hub. These proposed developments have attracted strong investor interest and have the potential to support the emergence of Leith as a nationally significant cluster for renewable energy;

4.3.3 The FGFP will allow the Council to retain 100% of the uplift in non-domestic rates revenues (above an agreed base rate), to be invested in capital infrastructure projects. These projects would need to be agreed by Committee as well as the FGFP Governance Board and UK and Scottish Governments in due course, but it is envisaged that they would include investment in transport, town centres and public realm to the benefit of the neighbouring communities. Further work is required to assess the level of income that this could be expected to support; and

4.3.4 Communities adjacent to the Port areas (Grangemouth, Rosyth, Burntisland and North Edinburgh) will benefit from a ringfenced Place Based Investment Fund. Levels of deprivation indicate that these communities do not always

benefit in proportion to the wealth created in their locality and so the aim of the Place Based Investment Fund is to address this imbalance via targeted investments. Further work is required to assess the level of capitalisation of the Place Based Investment Fund that would be possible.

Bid Submission

4.4   As noted in paragraph 3.7, City of Edinburgh, Falkirk and Fife Councils were approached to ascertain whether they would support the FGFP bid.

4.5   The deadline for submission of the bid was 20 June 2022. This fell in between the Policy and Sustainability Committee at the start of June and the Council meeting on 30 June 2022. As a result, there was not an available Council or committee meeting to consider the finalised letter of support.

4.6   In line with the other Councils, the Council Leader was approached to write a letter of support and an urgent decision was taken, in consultation with the Council Leader, to support the bid but within the parameters of the existing policies of the Council. On that basis, the letter of support (attached in Appendix 2) emphasised that the City of Edinburgh Council's support was contingent on real evidence of Net Zero and Fair Work commitments.

4.7   Following the summer recess, a briefing session for Group Leaders was arranged for 16 August 2022 to discuss the proposal for the FGFP in more detail.

4.8   However, in hindsight, it is recognised that this decision should also have been taken with the Lord Provost (as well as the Council Leader) and that subsequently the decision should have been reported to the Council to take into account the terms of the March motion.

4.9   Unfortunately, and with apologies to Elected Members, this was not identified earlier and therefore the Council's letter of support for the bid is presented as part of this report.

5.   Next Steps

5.1   Councillors will be kept updated on the outcome of the FGFP and the proposed next steps. In the event that the bid is accepted:

5.1.1   Council officers will work with Falkirk Council and other FGFP partners to develop the OBC and the FBC, including formal governance arrangements for the Council's role in the FGFP governance structure. The outcome of the bid and any decisions required by the Council will be reported to Committee as early as possible;

5.1.2   Before it can receive formal Green Freeport designation and commence operations, an Outline Business Case (OBC) and Full Business Case (FBC) will need to be approved by the Scottish and UK Governments; and

5.1.3   Falkirk Council will act as the accountable body for the disbursement of development and seed funding within the constraints of the bid parameters

and will act as the lead local authority for the development of the OBC and FBC.

6. Financial impact

6.1 If successful:

6.1.1 The FGFP will enable access to additional funding sources, including the retention of surplus business rates generated within the Green Freeport Tax Sites. This funding can be utilised to support the wider development of the Green Freeport area;

6.1.2 The Council will continue to assess the potential funding streams to understand the proposed level of investment available to support the process;

6.1.3 The OBC will assess all monetary costs and benefits associated with FGFP, including capital and revenue requirements. This will include an assessment of the financial risks associated with the capital programme and a sensitivity analysis of the projections of retained business rates;

6.1.4 The retained rates from the new investment in the Leith Tax Site, once operational, will be at the disposal of the Council for use on future capital projects. These projects will follow the Council reporting and decision-making processes before being submitted for approval by the appropriate Government;

6.1.5 £1m development funding will be released imminently to facilitate the development of the OBC and FBC. As the accountable body, Falkirk Council would be responsible for the receipt and disbursement of funding, including the appointment of specialist consultants, and any sundry costs arising from the bid process as required. They will also be responsible for reporting to the Scottish and UK Governments on how it is spent; and

6.1.6 £25 million of seed funding will be released (again to Falkirk Council) for the development of the Tax Sites named within the bid. This will be ringfenced for capital projects that directly improve these sites and allow investment to happen. These projects defined as part of the OBC process.

7. Stakeholder/Community Impact

7.1 Industries targeted for investment in Scotland's Green Freeport policy have historically had relatively lower rates of representation of protected characteristics.

7.2 If successful:

7.2.1 FGFP will prioritise the inclusion of protected groups in contributing to, and benefiting from, the investments secured by Green Freeport levers. Without direct action, the direct jobs created by FGFP levers would likely create disproportionately more jobs for male employees (77%) and create disproportionately fewer jobs for young people (8%), ethnic minorities (2%) and disabled people (12%); and

7.2.2 Proactive efforts from FGFP to correct this imbalance will include:

    7.2.2.1 Age - Skills investment will be accessible to people of all working age groups. Young people will benefit from partners' commitments to schools' outreach, apprenticeships, scholarships, and bursaries. Older populations will benefit from in-work up-skilling investments in virtual reality (VR) and simulation technology;

    7.2.2.2 Disability - Disability-inclusive hiring practices, together with access to funding for skills bursaries will encourage open access to employment for people with disabilities; and

    7.2.2.3 Sex - Access to funding for skills bursaries will be prioritised for women through preferential scoring in applications.

7.2.3 The FGFP Governance Board will set quantitative 'Social Impact Key Performance Indicators', to track impacts against the nine protected characteristics. Adoption of a clear inclusive hiring policy for all businesses operating in FGFP will expand opportunities, enhance quality of work and reduce stigma in the communities around the Forth Estuary.

7.2.4 An important part of developing the OBC will be the assessment of additionality, i.e. the amount of new growth and economic benefit to address deprivation rather than any displaced growth.

7.2.5 Additionally, and critically, the OBC would require a full assessment of the extent to which Freeport policy and investment promotes regeneration and job creation, particularly in areas that need it most.

8. Background reading/external references

8.1 None.
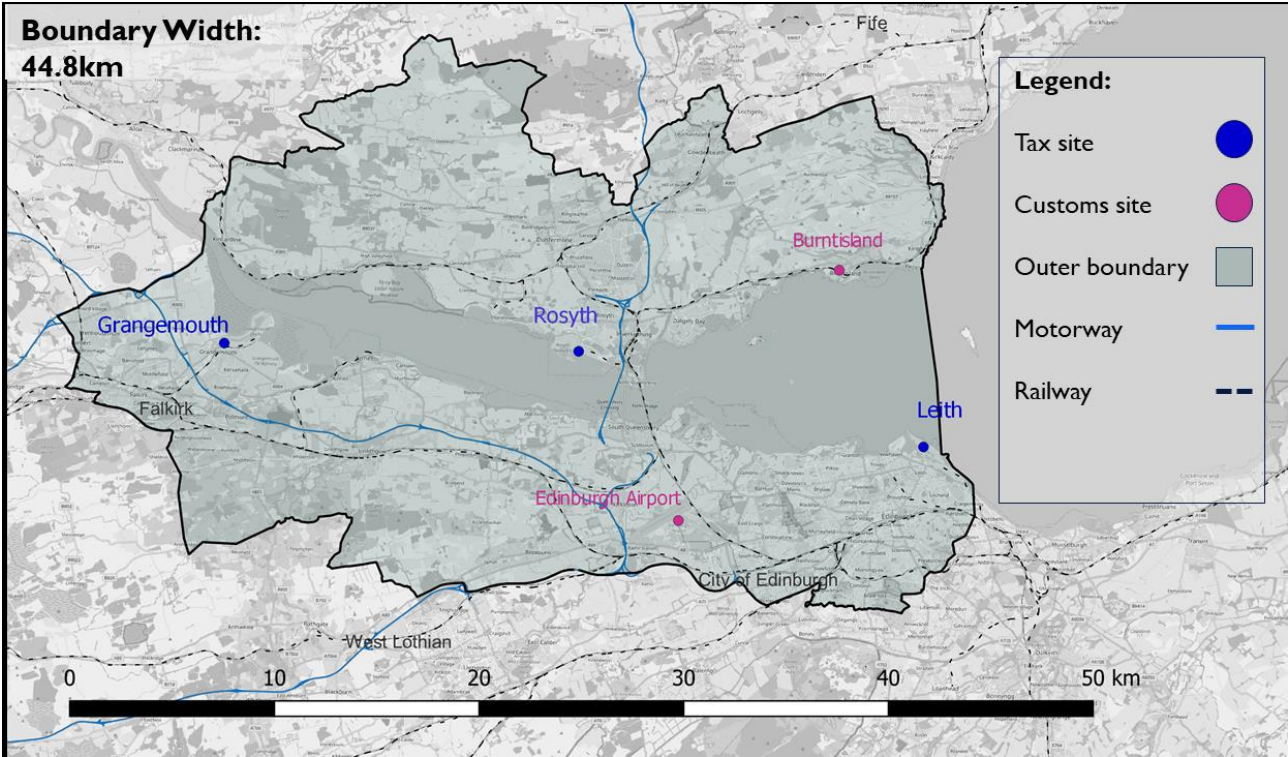
9. Appendices

9.1 Appendix 1: FGFP outer boundary plan

9.2 Appendix 2: City of Edinburgh Council Letter of Support

9.3 Appendix 3: The Vision for a Forth Green Freeport

Appendix 1: FGFP Outer Boundary

⋆EDINBVRGH⋆
THE CITY OF EDINBURGH COUNCIL

17/06/2022

CITY OF EDINBURGH COUNCIL (LEITH, EDINBURGH AIRPORT)

Dear Sir/Madam,

City of Edinburgh Council's support for the Forth Green Free Port (FGFP) and its ability to bring economic regeneration to local communities

I am writing to confirm the **support** of City of Edinburgh Council for the FGFP bid. A Green Freeport tax site in Leith, and a customs site in Edinburgh Airport will help us to deliver transformative change for local communities and also our ambitious target of achieving net zero by 2030. We have been a committed voice in the development of this bid and, should the bid be successful, will continue to play an active and supportive role in the governance and management of the FGFP.

The Council has been clear throughout that the FGFP bid must deliver real, transformational change to the communities along the Firth of Forth, particularly areas suffering from multiple deprivation. The bid will lead to **more, well-paid jobs with opportunities for career progression**, equipping our residents for the net zero economy of the future. We have also been clear that the bid must deliver opportunities for existing businesses rooted in the area, helping them to grow and diversify. I set out below why the bid addresses these challenges.

Industrial cluster development
The redevelopment of the Leith port site will help to create an innovative cluster in advanced manufacturing and support the development of a creative hub in North Edinburgh. This will not only create a diverse employment base to supplement our existing offerings in data and technology, but we also believe that the interaction of these clusters will help to create innovative solutions, such as using cutting-edge data analytics to improve the efficiency of advanced manufacturing processes and also provide **supply chain benefits for our local Small and Medium Sized Enterprises.**

Furthermore, the **innovation hubs** made possible by investment via the Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Region Deal will directly support the development of these clusters and ensure that the whole region benefits from them.

Innovation and skills

The Edinburgh Economy Strategy aims to deliver inclusive growth for all, with new skills at the heart of this approach. The strategy supports schools to develop skills-based curricula that improve pathways into work and learning and provide the skilled and competent workforce needed for Edinburgh's changing economy, working in collaboration with our partners across the city and wider region. The FGFP bid illustrates how private and public sector can collaborate to create jobs, which are accessible to and of direct benefit to residents in the surrounding communities, particularly those in greatest need. **We will ensure education providers (schools and Edinburgh College in particular) are directly involved in the opportunities the FGFP will bring.**

Community Benefits

We are pleased that Forth Ports was instrumental in working with the Leith Trust to establish the **Leith Fund** to support local community initiatives. In line with Council policy, we would want to see procurement approaches by companies involved in the FGFP supporting wider community benefits, and grow programmes like the Leith Fund to ensure the proceeds of this economic activity are re-invested in the local area.

Fair work

The City of Edinburgh Council are strong advocates for Fair Work and was one of the first cities in Scotland to become a Real Living Wage City. Our Economy Strategy targets doubling the number of Real Living Wage Accredited businesses in Edinburgh in the next 5 years and we continuously work with private and third sector on all aspects of Fair Work. This includes employee and trade union involvement (where relevant) in business decisions and we would want to see this strongly in place across all companies involved in the FGFP. We are pleased to see the FGFP bid's commitment to Fair work, and this is central to our support. **We are clear that all companies benefitting from the FGFP investment must fully adhere to Fair Work principles, meaning employees in jobs the programme creates will be paid the real living wage.**

Net zero

City of Edinburgh Council declared a Climate Emergency in 2019 and committed to work towards net zero emissions for both city and corporates. The City of Edinburgh Council Emissions Reduction Plan has now set a target for Edinburgh to be a net zero city by 2030. The FGFP bid will deliver a **world class renewables hub in Leith**, focused on the opportunities created by the fast-growing Offshore Wind sector. We also understand the urgent need for the wider de-carbonization of the Forth. The FGFP bid will be at the centre of delivering this industrial transformation, and is real evidence of public policy, followed by private sector led delivery.
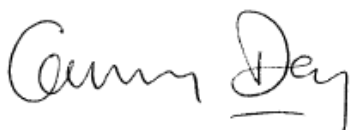
Planning

We are committed to working closely with Forth Ports and other partners to deliver an effective Planning process for FGFP investments, including proactive consideration of submitted applications and engagement on the optimum land use. All discussions so far indicate **strong alignment** with our Local Development Plan ambitions for redevelopment of Leith and North Edinburgh, including redevelopment of a major brownfield site at Seafield.

Lastly, it is important to put the bid in context. The North of the City of Edinburgh is among the most deprived parts of the city, and it is an area I am proud to represent.

With our own Trams to Newhaven project, opening up sites in the North; with our Granton Regeneration programme, a £1.3bn waterfront development, and with the FGFP proposal, I am determined to bring **lasting change to the area**, change which will benefit existing residents and businesses, and those who I have no doubt will come to the area over the coming years.

Yours sincerely,

Cllr Cammy Day,

Leader, The City of Edinburgh Council

The vision for a Forth Green Freeport

June 2022

FORTH
GREEN FREEPORT

An introduction to Green Freeports in Scotland and the policy objectives

Policy Objectives

- Promote regeneration and high-quality job creation – lead policy objective

- Promote decarbonisation and a just transition to a net zero economy

- Establish hubs for global trade and investment

- Foster an innovative environment

Timeline

Prospectus Published

Announcement of winning bids

| 25 March 2022 | 20 June 2022 | Summer 2022 | Spring 2023 |

Bid Submission Deadline

First Green Freeport operational

FORTH
GREEN FREEPORT

Scotland's Green Freeport package provides a generous suite of incentives to encourage investment and regeneration

| Policy	Offer to Green Freeport sites
Tax incentives at tax sites	• 100% **non-domestic rate relief** for 5 years. • 100% **Enhanced Capital Allowances** for the first year of qualifying expenditure. • Employers forego **NIC contributions** on salaries up to £25,000 for new hires in first three years. • 10% rate of **structures and buildings allowance** p.a. for 10 years on renovation or construction. • Land purchases on tax sites benefit **land and building transaction tax (LBTT) relief** (to be defined in Scottish Parliament legislation).
Customs freedoms at customs zones	• **Duty deferral** automatically granted within customs zone until goods leave site. • **Duty inversion** for goods entering customs zone with higher tariff than final product. • **Customs duty exemption** on imported goods processed in the Freeport and re-exported (subject to Free Trade Agreements). • The import **VAT** on goods entering the Freeport is suspended. • Authorisation to use **simplified import and export procedures.**
Investment and spending	• £25 million in **seed capital** to improve land preparation and infrastructure in outer boundary. • Freeport local authorities **retain 100% of uplift in non-domestic rates revenues for 25 years.** Local authorities can **borrow against future business rates revenue** to invest upfront in infrastructure and skills programmes.
Innovation and regulation	• **Regulatory sandboxes** that will relax specific regulations, e.g. drone flights, automated vehicles. • A **Green Freeport collaboration hub** gives a platform to create regional innovation hubs.
Planning support	• Local authorities encouraged to adopt simple planning regimes and **Masterplan Consent Areas (MCAs)** aligned to National Planning Framework 4 ambitions.

FORTH
GREEN FREEPORT

To achieve Scotland's 2045 net zero target, urgent action is needed to decarbonise the Firth of Forth

Companies in Grangemouth alone emit 33% of Scotland's industrial emissions. Across the Outer Boundary, the Firth of Forth accounts for over 40% of Scotland's industrial emissions.

Falkirk Council has the highest emissions per capita of any Scottish local authority, emitting 8% of Scotland's emissions with only 2.9% of the population.

Scotland cannot achieve net zero by 2045 without a credible plan for reducing the emissions intensity of the Firth of Forth.

We believe that the Forth Green Freeport can be the driving force of this plan.
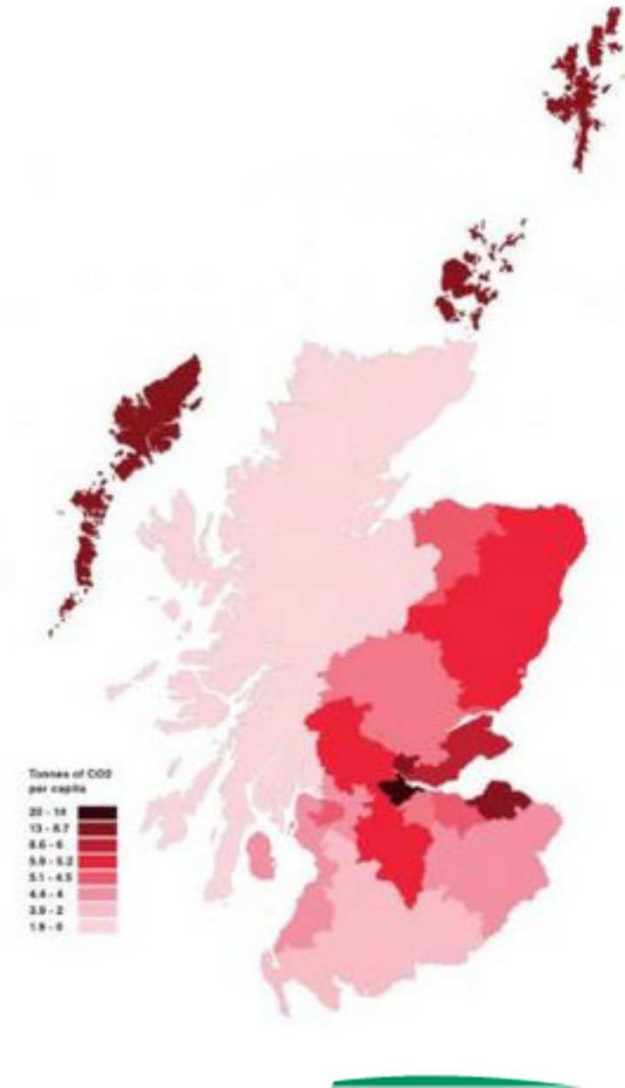
The Forth Green Freeport will create a green growth corridor across Central Scotland and beyond

Without an accelerated green pathway for the nation's industrial cluster, skills, people and carbon will drain from the system. Our bid provides underdeveloped land to **sustainably generate green business growth with export potential** through the nation's logistics centre, as Scotland competes with England and northern Europe for international investment.
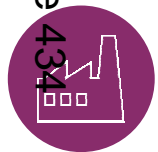
The Forth Green Freeport will act as a **catalyst for the re-industrialisation of Scotland**, attracting significant investment into key industrial infrastructure for the future economy, and growing an **innovation ecosystem for SMEs** across the Firth of Forth

A successful bid has the ambition to create **high quality, green jobs** in areas of local deprivation across the UK and support skill development for local communities
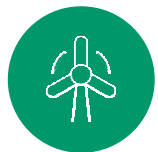
It will make a major contribution to Scotland's Net Zero carbon emissions target, support innovation in net zero technologies including **offshore wind, hydrogen**, and **sustainable aviation fuels,** and build Scotland an export base grounded in green growth

FORTH
GREEN FREEPORT

The proposed sites will develop innovative clusters to secure this just transition

Leith: Create the **nation's largest offshore renewable energy hub**. Delivering new manufacturing facilities, port infrastructure upgrades and green incubators to drive SME and start-up business growth.

Grangemouth: Build on strengths as **Scotland's largest port** and principal export hub and regenerate the petrochemical cluster for a net zero transition.

Rosyth: Support **innovative manufacturing and shipbuilding**, and strengthen the nation's agribulks hub by expanding and creating new trade routes to continental Europe.
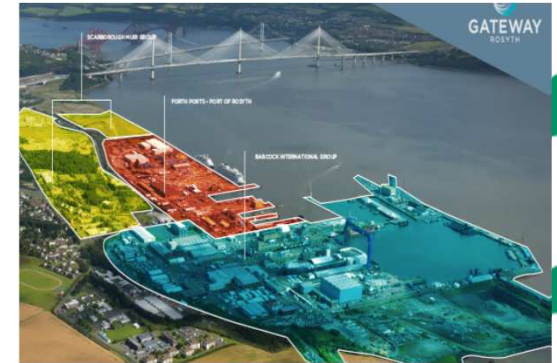
We expect these sites to deliver supply chain opportunities in diverse sectors key to Scotland's future growth

Offshore wind manufacture

Logistics and warehousing

Shipbuilding and repair

Renewable energy systems (including tidal and nuclear)

Blue hydrogen manufacture

Biofuels innovation

Hydrogen and carbon capture infrastructure

Creative industries

Research and development

Construction

FORTH GREEN FREEPORT
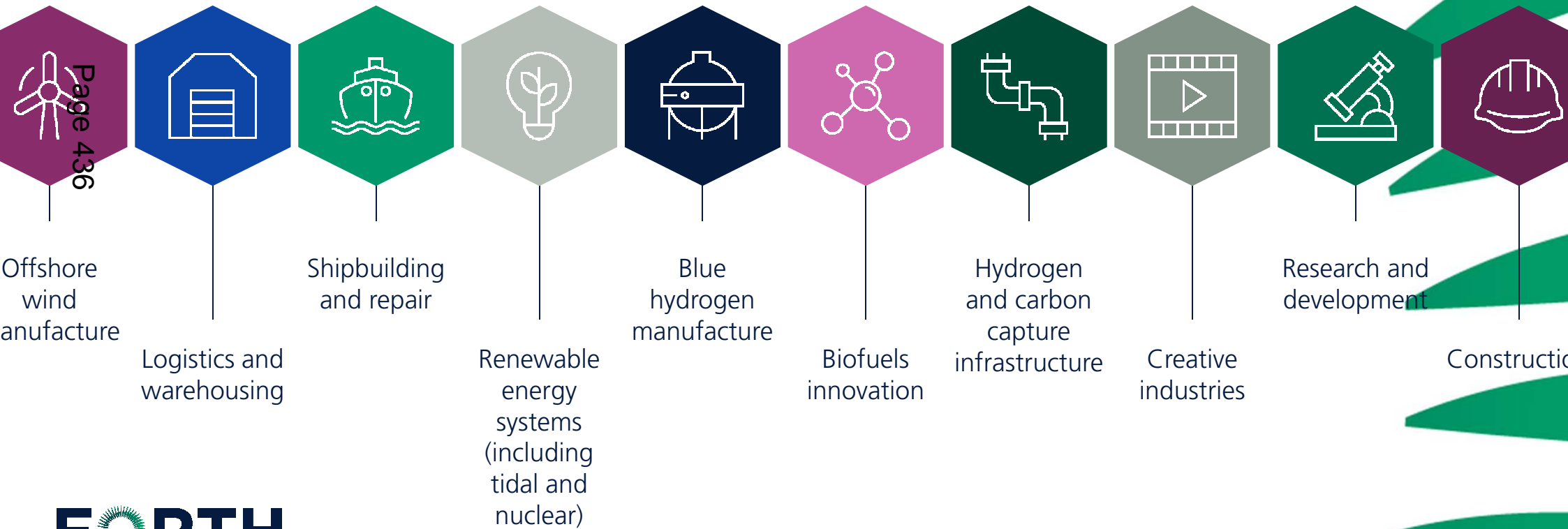
The Forth Green Freeport could be the fulcrum of a renewable energy corridor along the UK's East Coast

Potential UK Freeports and Green Freeports

Designated England Freeports

Cromarty
Aberdeen
Dundee
Forth
Derry/Londonderry
Glasgow
Cairnryan
Belfast
Tees Valley
Liverpool
Humber
Deeside
East Midlands Airport
Milford Haven
Felixstowe
Thames
Solent
Plymouth

acorn

FORTH GREEN FREEPORT

Net Zero Teesside

ZEROCARBON HUMBER

FORTH GREEN FREEPORT

Our planned tax and customs will deliver the economic benefits of the net zero transition across the region

The proposed tax sites at Grangemouth, Rosyth, and Leith will provide the space for strategic cluster development in key sectors needed for a just transition.

This will be supported by the trade benefits of customs sites at Edinburgh Airport and Burntisland, providing opportunities for inclusive growth to the North and South of the Forth Estuary, as well as East and West across the Central Scotland.

FORTH GREEN FREEPORT
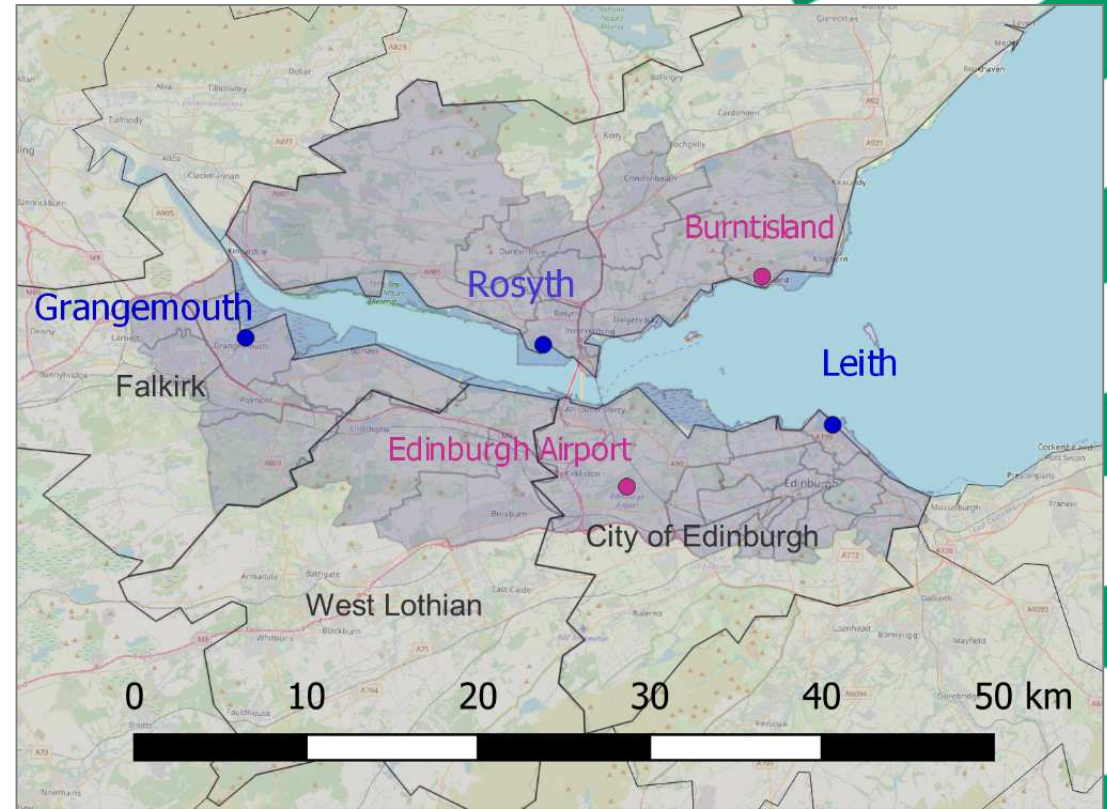
Our bid draws together a cohesive partnership between public and private sector partners across the Firth of Forth

Core private sector partners

FORTH PORTS

INEOS

babcock
trusted to deliver

Edinburgh Airport
Where Scotland meets the world

Scarborough Muir
Group Ltd

CalaChem

Public sector partners

Fife COUNCIL

Falkirk Council

EDINBVRGH
THE CITY OF EDINBURGH COUNCIL

CITY REGION DEAL
Edinburgh & South East Scotland

Innovation and skills partners

Skills Development Scotland

THE UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH

Fife College

University of Strathclyde Glasgow

UNIVERSITY of STIRLING

Edinburgh College

Forth Valley College
Making Learning Work

Other supportive partners

bp

EnBW

OCEANEERING

Fife
Chamber of Commerce

Edinburgh
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Inspiring Connections

FORTH VALLEY
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

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