Policy and Sustainability Committee

10.00am, Tuesday, 26 November 2019

Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report 2018/19

Executive/routine
Wards
Council Commitments

1. Recommendations

1.1 That the Committee

1.1.1 Considers and approves the City of Edinburgh Council Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report 2018/19, for submission to Scottish Government on 30 November 2019.

1.1.2 Notes that as part of the Council's new approach to sustainability agreed on 14 May 2019, an ambitious new target for the city and Council to be carbon neutral by 2030 was set. This new target will be reflected in future reporting on the Council's public bodies duties from 2019/2020 year onwards.

Andrew Kerr

Chief Executive

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Report

Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report 2018/19

2. Executive Summary

2.1 This report seeks Committee's approval of the Council's statutory report for 2018/19 on compliance with the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 Public Bodies Climate Change Duties (PBCCD), for submission to the Scottish Government on 30 November 2019.

2.2 The Act requires the Council to report against its emissions reduction target. The Council's target during this reporting period (2018/19) was to achieve a 42% reduction in emissions by 2020/21, from a 2005/06 baseline. Carbon emissions since 2005/06 have reduced by 37%. To achieve the previously agreed target of a 42% reduction by 2020/21, a further 5% reduction in emissions would be required by 2020/21.

2.3 From 2019/2020 onwards the Council's PBCCD submission will report on progress towards meeting the ambitious new target of becoming carbon neutral by 2030, agreed by Committee in May 2019. The detail of how this will be approached will be determined following completion of work with Edinburgh and Leeds Universities to project emissions reductions and included within the development of the 2030 Sustainability Strategy.
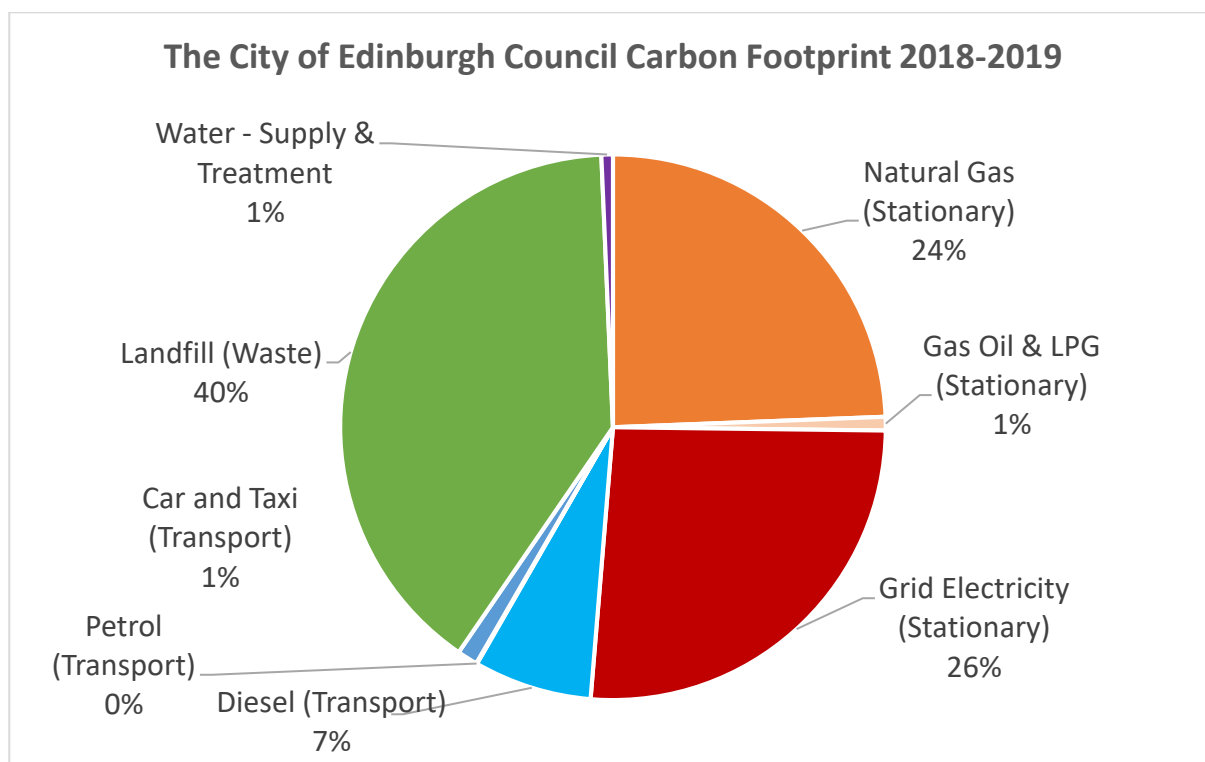
3. Background

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 responsible for climate change

3.2.7   Part 7: Reporting on Wider Influence

3.3   The first six parts apply to the Council's own carbon emissions reduction, climate change adaptation and sustainable procurement activities. Part seven is not a statutory requirement and therefore is not reported on.

3.4   Integrated Joint Boards (IJBs) are now required to complete a climate change report under the Climate Change (Duties of Public Bodies: Reporting Requirements) (Scotland) Order 2015. This is the second year that the IJB will report. The IJB 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.

4.   Main report

4.1   Parts one and two of the report detail the Council's organisational profile and climate change governance and management arrangements. Progress made in 2018/19 following the Council's review of its sustainability activities has been detailed, as well as what measures are planned in the year ahead.

4.2   Part three of the report covers the Council and Edinburgh Leisure's own carbon emissions. The overall reduction in these combined carbon emissions since 2005/06 is 37%. This represents a significant reduction in our emissions since last year. The Council and Edinburgh Leisure's carbon emissions were 120,882 tonnes in 2018/19, an 20% decrease on the 151,305 tonnes emitted in 2017/18.

4.3   Stationary emissions (as outlined in the below graph) make up 51% of the Council's carbon emissions footprint. Emissions from landfill waste make up 40%, transport 8% and water supply and treatment make up 1%.

The City of Edinburgh Council Carbon Footprint 2018-2019

- Water - Supply & Treatment 1%
- Natural Gas (Stationary) 24%
- Landfill (Waste) 40%
- Gas Oil & LPG (Stationary) 1%
- Car and Taxi (Transport) 1%
- Petrol (Transport) 0%
- Diesel (Transport) 7%
- Grid Electricity (Stationary) 26%

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

4.4.1 The combined carbon footprint associated with gas and electricity consumption has decreased by 17% since 2017/18. This figure includes Edinburgh Leisure run properties. Consumption of electricity has decreased by 5% since last year.

4.4.2 Factors contributing to this decrease include the roll-out of the LED street lighting programme across the city reducing electricity consumption from 27,176,046 kWh in 2017/18 to 26,703,129 kWh in 2018/19 and leading to a reduction in emissions from 10,447 tCO2e in 2017/18 to 8,203 tCO2e in 2018/19.

4.4.3 This is the second year of the Edinburgh Community Solar Cooperative solar panels being operational on Council and Edinburgh Leisure buildings and energy generation through combined heat and power (CHP). The amount of renewable energy generated during the year was 1.3 million kWh, an 9% increase on last year.

4.4.4 The greening of the grid has also contributed to this reduction in electricity emissions and this should continue to do so going forward as more renewable energy is generated from wind, wave and solar.

4.4.5 The closure of Meadowbank Sports Stadium in January 2018 has also led to reductions in grid electricity and natural gas consumption.

4.4.6 There has been a 29% reduction in the tonnage of municipal waste sent to landfill following the diverting of 40,067 tonnes of our waste to Millerhill recycling and processing plant.

4.4.7 The Council's transport footprint has increased by 33% from last year; however this is within the context of transport accounting for just 7% of the Council's overall emissions.

4.4.8 The carbon footprint associated with water is 574 tonnes, which is about 1% of the Council's total carbon footprint.

4.5 The overall reduction in carbon emissions since the baseline year of 2005/06 is 37%. This would have meant a 5% reduction was required to meet the Council's previously set target of a 42% reduction in emissions by 2020/21. The Council has set a new target of net zero emissions by 2030 and future reporting will be set against this new target. A new emissions baseline for doing this is being developed,

4.6 Questions 3e to 3j of Appendix 1 relate to carbon reduction projects. The projects described in this section have been provided by Property and Facilities Management and Edinburgh Leisure. Active energy management of the Council's operational estate is a key focus across Property and Facilities Management. There are several large-scale projects underway, across new constructions and existing buildings, to improve sustainability, energy efficiency and reduce associated energy spend.

4.7 Part 4 of the PBCCD Report covers the Council's climate change adaptation activity. The return shows that climate change adaptation is embedded in a range of Council operations and services and citywide work is progressing well, with the approval of the Edinburgh Adapts Climate Change Action Plan (2016 – 2020) in August 2016 and the second report on progress submitted to Committee in October 2018. A city-wide steering group is now well established to drive this work forward.

4.8 Part 5 of the PBCCD Report covers the Council's sustainable procurement activity. The Council's Commercial and Procurement Services Division continues to evidence that sustainability is firmly embedded in procurement policies and contract activity. The submission last year was highlighted as good practice to be shared with other organisations. Current specification work indicates that sustainability activity within this service continues to strengthen year on year.

5. Financial impact

5.1 There are no financial impacts arising from this report.

6. Stakeholder/Community Impact

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

6.2 This report has been assessed in respect of the three elements of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 Public Bodies Duties. In summary, the proposals in this report will help improve social justice, economic wellbeing and environmental good stewardship.

6.3 Equality and rights are a key component of the Council's Fairtrade Policy which is underpinned by principles including being inclusive, engaging and sustainable.

7. Background reading/external references

7.1 Public Bodies Climate Change Report 2017/18

7.2 Public Bodies Climate Change Report 2016/17

8. Appendices

Appendix I – Public Bodies Climate Change Report 2018-19 to the Scottish Government

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Required

Recommended Reporting: Reporting on Wider Influence

PART 1: PROFILE OF REPORTING BODY

1(a) Name of reporting body

City of Edinburgh Council

1(b) Type of body

Local Government

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

14611

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	518500	NRS for 18/19 reporting https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-estimates/mid-year-population-estimates/mid-2018

1(e) Overall budget of the body

Specify approximate £/annum for the report year.

Budget	Budget Comments
968000000	This is net of fees and charges for services provided.

1(f) Report year

Report Year	Report Year Comments
Financial (April to March)	

1(g) Context

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

The Council has a property portfolio comprising of approximately 600 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 PPP/DBFM school buildings). As a local authority, the City of Edinburgh Council is responsible for providing a range of public services, including education, social care, roads and transport, economic development, housing and planning, environmental protection, waste management, cultural and leisure services. As a public body, Integration Joint Boards (IJB) are required to prepare reports on compliance with climate change duties. Discussions are ongoing between the City of Edinburgh Council, the Edinburgh IJB and NHS Lothian to ensure double accounting of emissions has not occurred.

PART 2: GOVERNANCE, MANAGEMENT AND STRATEGY

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

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

Following the findings of an independent audit of council activity on climate change and sustainability undertaken by the Edinburgh Centre for Carbon Innovation, the Council agreed new governance arrangements for sustainability going forward and set an new ambitious target of achieving a carbon neutral city by 2030, doing this through the development of a new programme plan and Sustainability Strategy for 2020-2030.

Sustainability and climate emergency action will be championed within the Council and across the city through a significant programme of corporately led activity. A new Policy and Sustainability Committee (which will replace the existing Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee) will provide the political leadership for this.

A Sustainability All Party Oversight Group (APOG) and Sustainability Programme Board have been established to co-ordinate actions across the Council, drive programme implementation, provide officer and elected member leadership and oversight and support the development of the 2030 Sustainability Strategy. The APOG comprises the Convener and Vice Convener of the Policy and Sustainability Committee, the Council's Sustainability Champion and an elected member form each of the other political groups.

The APOG remit is to::

- champion the prioritisation of sustainability action within the Council and city;
- support and drive a coordinated approach throughout the Council to embed sustainability outcomes in the delivery of Council services;
- play a key role in providing additional scrutiny and oversight of the implementation of the Programme Plan;
- provide a vehicle for the development of the 2030 Sustainability Strategy and 2050 City Vision
- provide a means to facilitate and engage with partners and the community

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.

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)
At an operational level the Strategy and Communications Team in the Chief Executive's Division lead on the corporate response to Government on carbon mitigation, climate change adaptation and sustainability initiatives including development of strategies and action plans. The Director for Place leads on wider services relating to housing, energy and water management, waste services, transport, planning, and parks. The Director of Resources is responsible for procurement, asset management and ICT. The Council adopted the findings of the independent audit of council activity on climate change and sustainability undertaken by the Edinburgh Centre for Carbon Innovation. A new governance framework has been established that will provide political oversight and strategic decision making in respect of sustainability. A Sustainability Programme Board has been established that aims to co-ordinate actions across the Council, drive programme implementation, provide officer oversight of actions arising out of the Sustainability Programme and the Short Window Improvement Plan. The Programme Board will lead the development of a 2030 Sustainability Strategy on behalf of the organisation with accountability for progress to the Policy and Sustainability Committee. Behavioural change activity is coordinated by the Insight and Communications teams within Strategy and Communications division and activity in this area will grow over coming years..

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

Vision: Edinburgh in 2020 will be a low carbon, resource efficient city, delivering a resilient local economy and vibrant flourishing communities in a rich natural setting. Objectives for 2020. Edinburgh will: • reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 42% by 2020 • adapt to the unavoidable impacts of climate change in partnership with key stakeholders and local communities • maintain a good quality of life for all its citizens while consuming minimum resources • be a leading knowledge, demonstration and development centre for sustainable development • have a new trademark – the "Sustainable City" – attracting visitors, industry and investors • have created significant new employment opportunities in low carbon and green technologies • have preserved and enhanced its biodiversity, landscape and coastal environments	Sustainable Edinburgh 2020 strategic framework
One of the 5 strategic aims is "a resilient city" and the two relevant outcomes are: - our built and natural environment is protected and enhanced - Edinburgh is a low carbon, connected city with transport and infrastructure that is fit for the future	Programme for the Capital: The City of Edinburgh Council Business Plan 2017-22

2(d) Does the body have a climate change plan or strategy?
If yes, provide the name of any such document and details of where a copy of the document may be obtained or accessed.
Sustainable Energy Action Plan 2015-2020 http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk//download/downloads/id/6756/sustainable_energy_action_plan_easy_read.pdf [Second] Carbon Management Plan 2015/16-2020/21; adopted September 2015; http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/directory_record/683821/carbon_management_plan_20152016_-_20202021 Resilient Edinburgh Climate Change Adaptation Framework 2015-2020; adopted October 2014; http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/1256/resilient_edinburgh 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	
	Edinburgh Adapts Our Vision 2016-2050	2016 - 2020	
	Edinburgh Adapts Climate Change Action Plan 2016-2020	2016 - 2020	
Business travel			
Staff Travel	Active Travel Action Plan	2016 - 2020	As an employer, we have: a bike to work scheme; established an allowance for cycling on Council business; produced a policy on the use of bikes by employees including the use of pool bikes; invested over £60k in active travel facilities such as showers, lockers and cycle parking in Council buildings; and supported a number of cycle initiatives including bike breakfasts. We will encourage our partners to undertake similar measures and work to increase uptake of the CFE awards among local businesses. Cycle Friendly Schools and the STARS programme: This is a national award scheme run by Cycling Scotland that recognises the wide range of work schools do to promote and encourage cycling and to make their schools cycle friendly. Schools are encouraged to apply when they become part of the I-bike scheme and we now have over 40 schools subscribed.
Energy efficiency	Energy Management Policy for Operational Buildings	2013 - 2020	Revised Energy Management Policy which brings the policy in line with ISO50001 (2018). The policy is applicable to all the Council's operational buildings and activities.

Fleet transport	Electric Vehicle Action Plan	Approved Dec 2017	Sets out the Council's approach to the development of Electric Vehicles
Information and communication technology			
Renewable energy			
Sustainable/renewable heat	Sustainable Energy Action Plan	2015 - 2020	
Waste management	Waste and Recycling Strategy Waste Prevention Strategy Resource Use Policy	2010 - 2025 Adopted 2005 Adopted 2000	
Water and sewerage	Water Management Policy	Adopted 2006	
Land Use	Asset Management and Property Strategy	Published 2015	
Other (state topic area covered in comments)	Local Development Plan Edinburgh Design Guidance Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan 2019-2021	Published 2016	The section on caring for the environment has a section on flood prevention. The Design Guidance supports the Local Development Plan. It was reviewed in 2018. This is the fifth edition of the Plan. It includes actions on carbon sequestration and adaptation.

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

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

Consolidate the Council's activity on sustainability and climate change through a three-phase programme and monitoring framework, along with dedicated internal governance arrangements. This includes implementation of a short window improvement plan for actions that the Council can take immediately to improve the organisation's approach to sustainability, focusing on areas that can be largely progressed within current resources, or with the development of business cases, where additional resources may be required.

Develop a Council-led communication and engagement plan, and a number of high profile events to encourage wider partnership and citizen engagement and participation in sustainability.

Use the findings of a 'mini-Stern' review for Edinburgh, due to be published in December as an evidence-based route-map for achieving the Council's Carbon neutral target.

Begin development of a 2030 Sustainability Strategy and 2050 ambitions in line with the developing Edinburgh City Vision.

Continue to implement Edinburgh Adapts, the citywide climate change adaptation action plan, co-produced to implement the Resilient Edinburgh framework. Begin development of the next phase of Edinburgh Adapts through the development of a new adaptation action plan for 2021-2026.

Link: https://democracy.edinburgh.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=135&MId=5254&Ver=4

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

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

No. Note though the independent audit of council activity on climate change and sustainability by the Edinburgh Centre for Carbon Innovation at the University of Edinburgh.

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.
Internal governance arrangements have been established through the establishment of a Sustainability and Climate Emergency All Party Oversight Group (APOG) and a Sustainability Officer Board. A three-phase programme and monitoring framework is being developed on sustainability. Edinburgh Adapts Action Plan was approved in 2016. A city wide steering group is taking forward the actions.

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**	**Scope1**	**Scope2**	**Scope3**	**Total**	**Units**	**Comments**
Baseline carbon footprint	2005/06				192911	tCO2e	This baseline was chosen following Carbon Trust Standard accreditation.
Year 1 carbon footprint	2006/07				0	tCO2e	
Year 2 carbon footprint	2007/08				0	tCO2e	
Year 3 carbon footprint	2008/09				0	tCO2e	
Year 4 carbon footprint	2009/10				0	tCO2e	
Year 5 carbon footprint	2010/11				171568	tCO2e	
Year 6 carbon footprint	2011/12				163744	tCO2e	
Year 7 carbon footprint	2012/13				165454	tCO2e	
Year 8 carbon footprint	2013/14	35794	56859	40077	132730	tCO2e	First year of using the RES Carbon Footprinting Tool and Project (CFPR)Tool
Year 9 carbon footprint	2014/15	40624	64158	39283	144065	tCO2e	Used the CFPR tool
Year 10 carbon footprint	2015/16	40285	50973	58611	149869	tCO2e	Used the CFPR tool
Year 11 carbon footprint	2016/17	39405	44587	55413	139405	tCO2e	Used the CFPR tool
Year 12 carbon footprint	2017/18	40067	38054	73221	151342	tCO2e	Used the CFPR tool
Year 13 carbon footprint	2018/19	38971	29094	52816	120881	tCO2e	Used the CFPR tool

3b Breakdown of emission sources								
Total	Comments – reason for difference between Q3a & 3b.	Emission source	Scope	Consumption data	Units	Emission factor	Units	Emissions (tCO2e)	Comments
120,881.48		Grid Electricity (generation)	Scope 2	102780508.3	kWh	0.28307	kg CO2e/kWh	29094.08	Council buildings including Edinburgh Leisure
		Grid Electricity (transmission & distribution losses)	Scope 3	102780508.3	kWh	0.02413	kg CO2e/kWh	2480.09	Council buildings including Edinburgh Leisure
		Natural Gas	Scope 1	160253440.6	kWh	0.18396	kg CO2e/kWh	29480.22	Council buildings including Edinburgh Leisure
		Gas Oil	Scope 1	2628126.93	kWh	0.27652	kg CO2e/kWh	726.73	Council buildings including Edinburgh Leisure
		LPG	Scope 1	1141162	kWh	0.21448	kg CO2e/kWh	244.8	Council buildings including Edinburgh Leisure
		Diesel (average biofuel blend)	Scope 1	3219688	litres	2.62694	kg CO2e/litre	8457.9	This is Council Fleet vehicles and Edinburgh Leisure vehicles
		Petrol (average biofuel blend)	Scope 1	27927	litres	2.20307	kg CO2e/litre	61.5	This is Council Fleet vehicles

Average Car - Unknown Fuel	Scope 3	4207786	km	0.18064	kg CO2e/km	760.1	This reflects travel by staff using their own vehicles
Refuse Municipal to Landfill	Scope 3	81922	tonnes	586.5313	kg CO2e/tonne	48049.8	All Council collected waste & sent to landfill – includes household waste & waste from council buildings
Taxi (black cab)	Scope 3	1567933	passenger km	0.2142	kg CO2e/passenger km	335.9	These are not Council owned vehicles
Taxi (regular)	Scope 3	2384962	passenger km	0.15344	kg CO2e/passenger km	365.95	These are not Council owned vehicles
Water - Supply	Scope 3	836395	m3	0.344	kg CO2e/m3	287.7	Council buildings including Edinburgh Leisure
Water - Treatment	Scope 3	758064.5	m3	0.708	kg CO2e/m3	536.7	Council buildings including Edinburgh Leisure

3c Generation, consumption and export of renewable energy

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

Technology	Renewable Electricity		Renewable Heat		Comments
	Total consumed by the organisation (kWh)	Total exported (kWh)	Total consumed by the organisation (kWh)	Total exported (kWh)	
Solar PV	1,012,704	286,347	0	0	kWh reflects energy generated onsite, used onsite and exported to the grid
Solar thermal			63,963	0	kWh reflects energy generated onsite and subsequently used onsite

3d Targets

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

Name of Target	Type of Target	Target	Units	Boundary/scope of Target	Progress against target	Year used as baseline	Baseline figure	Units of baseline	Target completion year	Comments
Corporate	percentage	42	tCO2e reduction	Other (please specify in comments)	37	2005/06	192911	tCO2e	2020/21	Original baseline not calculated using RES carbon foot printing tool. Scope of target: buildings, travel, infrastructure and waste

3e Estimated total annual carbon savings from all projects implemented by the body in the report year			
Total	**Emissions Source**	**Total estimated annual carbon savings (tCO2e)**	**Comments**
319.51	Electricity	170.04	Revised Council Energy Management Policy bringing the policy in line with ISO50001 (2018). Policy aims to minimise, manage and promote responsible energy use. Continued focus on investment and management of Council's Building Energy Management Systems. Work to improve the condition of Council buildings including boiler controls upgrades and replacements, and lighting, window and roof replacements. Work is also underway to increase the Council's renewable generation, including new CHP and PV. Refurbishment of systems and lighting also decreasing use of electricity. Edinburgh Leisure first full year with Solar Co-operative panels and their CHP has been operational a full year.
	Natural gas	149.47	BEMS replacement and boiler upgrades.
	Other heating fuels		
	Waste		The Millerhill anaerobic digestion facility reprocesses Council food waste and generates energy. The thermal treatment facility for residual waste is now online and will substantially reduce the Council's waste going to landfill going forward. Redesign of tenement recycling arrangements will increase recycling capacity over residual waste. An audit of Council bin provision has been completed and plans for new layouts of communal bin arrangements and route collections on a ward to ward basis are currently being progressed.

Water and sewerage		
Business Travel		
Fleet transport		Measures to accelerate the transition to electric vehicles within the Council's fleet are being considered as well as ways to reduce and rationalise Council vehicle use in the future. The Council has increased its electric fleet vehicles from 25 to 42 in 2018/19.
Other (specify in comments)		A number of PV renewables projects will reduce Council energy use.

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
71 PJ: Lighting upgrade – Canopy lights	SEEP project - funded through SALIX and Scottish Government Grant	2019/20	Estimated	55,854		3.4	Grid Electricity (kWh)	42	16,434		Edinburgh Bus Station

66 PJ: Lighting Upgrade – Front of Hall Lights	RE:FIT project – funded through SALIX	2019/20	Estimated	70,508		8.4	Grid Electricity (kWh)	21	8,392		Usher Hall
67 PJ: Lighting Upgrade - Auditorium	RE:FIT project funded through SALIX	2019/20		54,526		7.4	Grid Electricity (kWh)	19	7,337		Usher Hall
75 PJ: BEMS Upgrade	SALIX	2019/20		16,433		6.5	Natural Gas (kWh)	19	2,516		Waverley Court
72 PJ: BEMS Upgrade	SEEP Project – funded through BEMS upgrade programme, and Scottish Government Grant	2019/20		45,312		20.8	Natural Gas (kWh)	17	2,177		Edinburgh Bus Station
69 PJ: Lighting Upgrade – Front of House Lights	SEEP project - funded through SALIX and Scottish Government Grant	2019/20		116,069		17.2	Grid Electricity (kWh)	17	6,740		Assembly Rooms
107 PJ: BEMS Upgrade	BEMS Upgrade Programme	2019/20		43,200		21	Natural Gas (kWh)	16	2,056		Mortonhall Crematorium

82 PJ: BEMS Upgrade	BEMS Upgrade Programme	2019/20		28,200		24.8	Natural Gas (kWh)	9	1,137		Central Library
77 PJ: Automatic Pool Cover	SALIX	2019/20		3,961		3.6	Natural Gas (KWh)	8	1,106		Portobello High School
103 PJ: BEMS Upgrade	BEMS Upgrade Programme	2019/20		43,200		42	Natural Gas (kWh)	8	1,028		Jewel House Old People's Home

3g Estimated decrease or increase in the body's emissions attributed to factors (not reported elsewhere in this form) in the report year
If the emissions increased or decreased due to any such factor in the report year, provide an estimate of the amount and direction.

Total	Emissions source	Total estimated annual emissions (tCO2e)	Increase or decrease in emissions	Comments
0.00	Estate changes		Decrease	The closure of Meadowbank Sports Stadium in January 2018.
	Service provision			
	Staff numbers		Decrease	Staff numbers have reduced between 2017/18 and 2018/19 reporting (14,683 in 2017/18 to 14,611 in 2018/19)
	Other (specify in comments)		Decrease	The roll-out of the Council's LED street lighting programme across the city

3h Anticipated annual carbon savings from all projects implemented by the body in the year ahead			
Total	Source	Saving	Comments
0.00	Electricity		A spend-to-save proposal will be developed to expand and accelerate installation of solar PV on appropriate Council-owned buildings. A targeted energy efficient retrofit of Council operational buildings will be undertaken. Edinburgh Leisure will undertake a swimming centre refurbishment, pump upgrade and promote their Green Champion Energy Saving campaign at two of their swimming centres. The Council will adopt the Passivhaus Certified Standard as the preferred option for all new build entering feasibility/business case stage across the Council's operational estate (schools/care homes etc).
	Natural gas		Edinburgh Leisure will undertake a refurbishment of Leith Victoria Swim Centre, BMS replacement at two leisure centres and a boiler upgrade. Figures are not available.
	Other heating fuels		Propane boiler upgrade. No figures available.
	Waste		A Paperless Strategy Working Group is supporting services to accelerate the shift to paperless working. Where paper has to be used, the Council is using recycled (with the exception of libraries as customers are paying for this service). The Council will promote paperless working/recycled paper amongst all relevant staff. Opportunities will be identified to remove single use plastic within Council operations, taking a phased approach to catering and food waste.
	Water and sewerage		
	Business Travel		The Council's City Centre Transformation programme and City Mobility Plan aim to encourage a shift to more sustainable travel modes including delivering cycling infrastructure and public transport improvements. Additional promotional activities will be undertaken to raise staff awareness of the benefits of switching to more sustainable transport forms and of the support available to do so. Relevant travel policies will be strengthened to ensure staff minimise the use of air travel, particularly for domestic travel. An EV Action Plan for increasing the provision of EV charging infrastructure as well as e-mobility operations has been approved. The first phase will provide 66 on-street charging points through 14 hubs across the city.

| Fleet transport | | The Council has increased its electric fleet vehicles from 25 to 42 in 2018/19. A further 29 are due to be commissioned in October 2019. This will take the Council's total electric fleet to 71. A review of the Council's fleet is being undertaken which aims to deliver 100% electric car fleet by 2020 and a 100% electric vehicle van fleet by 2022/23. |
| Other (specify in comments) | | The Council will establish a working group to further the understanding of the benefits and practical implications of green infrastructure development and retrofit. The Council will retain and extend vegetation along active travel routes in areas where this would not impede movement, in order to enhance biodiversity and carbon sequestration capacity. |

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

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

Total	Emissions source	Total estimated annual emissions (tCO2e)	Increase or decrease in emissions	Comments
0.00	Estate changes			
	Service provision			
	Staff numbers			15,293 in 2016-17 reducing by 4% to 14,611 for 2018-19
	Other (specify in comments)			

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

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

Total	Comments
	The organisation has not quantified this therefore ongoing project specific detail is not available for the years since the 2005/06 baseline year.

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.

Following the findings of an independent audit of council activity on climate change and sustainability undertaken by the Edinburgh Centre for Carbon Innovation, the Council agreed new governance arrangements for sustainability going forward and in February 2019 set an new ambitious target of achieving a carbon neutral city by 2030, doing this through the development of a new programme plan and Sustainability Strategy for 2020-2030.

Sustainability and climate emergency action will be championed within the Council and across the city through a significant programme of corporately led activity. A new Policy and Sustainability Committee (which will replace the existing Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee) will provide the political leadership for this.

A 'mini-Stern' review for Edinburgh has been commissioned and is due to report its findings in September/beginning of October 2019. This will be the basis for the development of a route-map for achieving a carbon neutral city by 2030.

PART 4: ADAPTATION

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

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

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

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

The Edinburgh Adapts Action Plan 2016-2020 was approved by Council Committee in August 2016, endorsed by the Edinburgh Sustainable Development Partnership in September 2016 and launched in December 2016. The high-level climate risks identified in the Resilient Edinburgh Framework are being addressed through implementation of the Action Plan.
Weblink: http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/1256/edinburgh_adapts.

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

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

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

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

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

The Edinburgh Local Development Plan (LDP) has specific measures dealing with climate change adaptation. It aims to promote development in sustainable locations and enhance the city's green network by encouraging land management practices which capture, store and retain carbon, and prevent and manage flood risk. This includes managing surface water drainage, treatment and flood risk through sustainable urban drainage, providing amenity and biodiversity benefits. Climate change adaptation considerations are embedded into strategies for green and blue networks as well as into wider land use planning decisions through forest and woodland strategies, Local Development Plan and supplementary planning guidance.

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

The Council is a signatory to the Central Scotland Green Network and is working in partnership with neighbouring authorities and other stakeholders to support a range of projects. Edinburgh's Local Biodiversity Action Plan for 2016-18 included a number of climate related risks and actions. Work to promote green and blue infrastructure in planning guidance and monitor indicator species are examples of the types of actions underway to address climate related risks. The Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan 2019-2021 continues to include climate change as a key issue in biodiversity loss. As an example, climate change pressures are specifically mentioned in relation to the Built Environment e.g. SUDs.

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

4(c) What action has the body taken to adapt to climate change?
Include details of work to increase awareness of the need to adapt to climate change and build the capacity of staff and stakeholders to assess risk and implement action.

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

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

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

The Council has started to prepare the next local development plan for Edinburgh 'City Plan 2030'. The consultation 'Choices for City Plan 2030' will identify and set out ways to address changes required to support climate change adaptation, including improvements and changes required to planning policies and supplementary guidance.

The Council works in partnership with neighbouring local authorities, SEPA and Scottish Water and has prepared a Local Flood Risk Management Plan (LFRMP) for the Forth Estuary Catchment which will outline strategies and identify areas vulnerable to flooding from all sources and potential mitigation measures and actions. This plan was published in June 2016 and can be found at http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20045/flooding. To review the progress made in delivering actions of the flood risk management plan an interim report was developed and published in June 2019 this can be found at: http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20006/emergencies_safety_and_crime/1433/flood_risk_management_plan .

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.

As part of the Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan 2016-2018, partners were asked to include actions to adapt to climate change within site management plans, conservation plans and species action plans as appropriate. This not only raised awareness but also involved risk assessment, adaptation measures and any carbon capture. This work is carried forward into the Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan 2019-2021.

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

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

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

Support a healthy and diverse natural environment with capacity to adapt.	N2	Natural Environment	N2-2	The Local Development Plan aims to enhance the city's green network by encouraging land management practices which capture, store and retain carbon and prevents and manages flood risk. Furthermore, through various policies, the LDP aims to protect, promote and enhance the wildlife, recreational landscape and access value of the green network. The Council has updated the Edinburgh Design Guidance, which contribute to promoting green infrastructure in planning. The Council is delivering the Local Development Plan Action Programme (2019 version) which sets out a number of green infrastructure actions which can help mitigate the impact of climate change. Projects which are underway in 2018/19 include: - South East Wedge Parkland – upgrade to park, part of wider green network and SUDs and planting. - Niddrie Burn - greenspace re-alignment and restoration 1800 linear meters of burn, landscaping, habitat creation, footpath along burn edge and bridge construction. In 2019 the Council has 90 floral meadows across the city, 21 perennial and 69 annual. There are additional meadows in the pipeline for next season as part of a Biodiversity Challenge Fund award. Additional awards (not just for meadows) are looking to improve up to 3 areas within the city. A total of 105 hectares of greenspace incorporate Living Landscape features (the	The Edinburgh Design Guidance planning policy has been updated and includes guidance on green and blue infrastructure requirements in new developments. Climate change adaptation information has been promoted through internal training workshops. As well as improving the visual and biodiversity amenity of these sites, these changes, specifically the less frequently cut relaxed grass areas, will slow rainwater run-off and help lock-up carbon in soils, reducing CO2 release. It will also mean a reduction in operational fuel consumption and associated pollutants.

				Council manages 858 hectares of Standard Amenity Grass (SAThG)) which equates to 13% of our amenity grasslands). 2048 trees were planted in 2018/19, with 500,000 flowering bulbs planted in naturalised grass areas (50,000 specifically identified for Edinburgh Living Landscapes).	
			N2-7	The Council has continued to manage INNS (invasive non-native species) where they occur on their land. The Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan 2016-18 section on invasive species addresses habitat and genetic resilience and being 'plant smart' in terms of biosecurity and plant choice and source. This has been taken forward in the 2019-21 Plan. Invasive species can be native or non-native, although attention has focussed on non-native. The Council continues to work on management of INNS on its land.	The Council will continue to work with partners such as the Water of Leith Conservation Trust to manage INNS along the Water of Leith and seek to work at a catchment scale level through the RBMP area partnerships. The Council's Natural Heritage Service continues to work with volunteers and Friends groups to carry out practical work on eradication of INNS.
			N2-11	The Local Development Plan identifies Local Nature Reserves and Local Nature Conservation Sites to protect biodiversity at the local level. The plan includes policies relating to a range of biodiversity designations. LDP and Council guidance also recognise the value and potential of biodiversity outwith designated areas and sets out key principles for enhancing habitat and ecosystems.	

| | | | N2-20 | The Flood Risk Management Strategy and Plan for the Forth Estuary have now been published which will aid in understanding the risks associated with coastal flooding.

City of Edinburgh Council officers continue to have input into the Forth Estuary Forum where such issues are discussed, and action plans developed.

The Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan 2019-2021 will ensure that appropriate emphasis is placed on the Firth of Forth Special Protection Area when dealing with conservation projects. The EBAP also incorporates the action to identify opportunities to ensure that biodiversity data is collected in advance of regional marine planning. | |
| Understand the effects of climate change and their impacts on buildings and infrastructure networks. | B1 | Buildings and infrastructure networks | B1-13 | The Forth Estuary Flood Risk Management Strategy and the Forth Estuary Local Flood Risk Management Plan was published in June 2016. To review the progress made in delivering actions of the flood risk management plan an interim report was developed and published in June 2019.

The Council has published an "Assessment, inspection, clearance and repairs schedule" which can be found at http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20045/flooding | The Assessment, inspection, clearance and repairs schedule will be revised annually (April) |

			B1-19	The Council is working in partnership with Scottish Water, East and Midlothian Councils to evaluate flood risk and consultants were commissioned to undertake an integrated catchment study. The sewer integrated catchment study is now complete for Edinburgh, results to be analysed. The Council has published an "Assessment, inspection, clearance and repairs schedule" which can be found at http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20045/flooding	Guidance states: An integrated approach to the drainage of surface water arising from impermeable surfaces such as roofs and roads that takes account of all aspects of the drainage systems and produces long-term and sustainable actions that will ensure they are resilient to the changing climate. The Assessment, inspection, clearance and repairs schedule will be revised annually (April).
Increase the resilience of buildings and infrastructure networks to sustain and enhance the benefits and services provided.	B3	Buildings and infrastructure networks	B3-2	A flood map published by the Scottish Environment Protection Agency shows some areas on Edinburgh's waterfront potentially at medium to high risk of coastal flooding, taking into account climate change. The Local Development Plan does not prevent development in such locations but will require all proposals to consider and address any potential risk of flooding through flood risk assessments and surface water management plans. The LDP also states that flood risk from water flowing over land during heavy rainfall should be avoided by the use of SUDs. All development requires a Surface Water Management plan. This includes an assessment of risk from overland flow which is addressed by the use of SUDs and attenuation on site up to the 1:200 plus 20% climate change allowance. Certain	Advice on sustainable flood risk management is ongoing through planning applications. Advice on SUDs is still progressing subject to arrangements for the signing of Section 7 agreements. Advice on sustainable flood risk management concerning fluvial, coastal and pluvial (overland) is ongoing through all planning applications. The long term maintenance of the SUDS schemes (up to the 1:30 level) is currently under discussion with Scottish Water and subject to

				developments are required to be protected to 1:1000. The Edinburgh Design Guidance gives advice and clear information in order to guide applicants towards a design process that fully incorporates sustainable flood risk management and SUDS from the outset.	arrangements for the signing of the Section 7 agreements.
			B3-3	The Council published its first Open Space Strategy in 2010, informed by an Open Space Audit (2009) and accompanied by 12 Neighbourhood Open Space Action Plans. This has been updated with Open Space 2021 – a revised open space strategy for Edinburgh. The 2021 Strategy takes a coordinated approach to protecting and developing the city's network of open space, helping to deliver Edinburgh's contribution to the development of the Central Scotland Green Network. The Strategy is aligned with the Local Development Plan and co-ordinates with related strategies, including those for parks and gardens, allotments, play, sport facilities, active travel, climate change adaptation and biodiversity.	
			B3-6	The Council was awarded £3.4m in HEEPS:ABS funding in 2018/19 to deliver free insulation to private homes across the city. The programme has targeted mixed tenure of areas with high levels of fuel poverty, containing suitable homes for solid wall insulation, and in areas in the bottom 25% of the Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD). The programme includes projects at South Queensferry, West Pilton,	

			Leith, Oxgangs, Ratho and Gorgie along with two wider Hard to Treat Cavity projects. Nearly 875 homes will be warner and easier to heat as a result of new insulation as a result of the 2018/19 HEEPS:ABS programme. The Council was awarded an additional £3.6m of HEEPS:ABS funding for 2019/20, which will help a further 1200 homes across the city.	
		B3-7	69% of Council homes currently meet the EESSH standard. Projects are on site which will take this to 76% by the end of the financial year with further projects in the pipeline to take this to 85% by December 2020. The council will continue to invest in more advanced measures to increase compliance with a view to achieving 98% compliance by 2022. An investment of £40 million will be required to achieve this. The EESSH 2 standard, which will come into effect in 2032, will require significantly more complex solutions. The Council will make plans to address this over the coming 12 months.	
		B3-8	The Council complies with the Scottish Housing Quality Standard (SHQS). We have abeyances which are mainly the result of a lack of door entry systems in mixed tenure blocks. Two projects are currently on site aimed at addressing this issue by installing new door entry systems.	

| Increase the awareness of the impacts of climate change to enable people to adapt to future extreme weather events. | S2 | Society | S2-5 | The Edinburgh Community Resilience Pilot Project was completed in June 2017. The community resilience groups that were established in two Community Council areas as part of this project continue to operate and enhance their resilience.

A second phase of the above project has been scoped, with the aim of extending community resilience to include and align: local communities, local businesses and Responder organisations. If project funding is successful, it is anticipated this project will commence in spring 2020.

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 Edinburgh Community Resilience Week, held in April 2018, is an annual event for the city's resilience community to raise awareness of key issues and risks. In 2018, the conference event during the week included Ioan Fazey from the Centre for Environmental Change and Human Resilience (Dundee University), speaking on Climate Change and Resilience. In addition, there was a further event, the Brunel International Lecture led by Eelco H Dykstra – From Risk to Resilience: Practice Made Perfect, How to Empower Local Communities by Benchmarking Resilience. | |

4(e) What arrangements does the body have in place to review current and future climate risks?

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

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

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

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

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

The Niddrie Burn study to ascertain the effects of potential flooding has been initiated.

Building on previous flood risk studies and the Integrated catchment studies, the Flood Prevention Team will compile Surface Water Management Plans in due course to assess current and future flooding risks for the city.

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

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

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

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

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

Biodiversity actions will be monitored through the Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan. The new EBAP 2019-2021 is 'live' and annual reports for 2017 and 2018 are available at www.edinburgh.gov.uk/biodiversity.

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

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

1. Work in partnership through the Edinburgh Adapts Steering Group and wider partnership to continue to implement the Edinburgh Adapts Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan 2016-2020 and a Vision for a Climate Ready Edinburgh.

2. Work with partners to continue to raise awareness of the risks to Edinburgh's coast from climate change and investigate ways to adapt to these.

3. Work with the Edinburgh Biodiversity Partnership to deliver the climate change adaptation actions in both the Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan 2019-21 and the Edinburgh Adapts Action Plan.

4. The Edinburgh Community Resilience Pilot Project was completed in June 2017. A second phase of the project has been scoped with the aim of extending community resilience to include local communities, local businesses and Responder organisations. Funding is being sought and if successful, it is anticipated the project will commence in spring 2020.

5. Work with colleagues to embed adaptation into City Plan 2030, the Council's next Local Development Plan and carry out a targeted climate change risk assessment of the Council's operational buildings as part of the Council's new sustainability programme.

4(h) Supporting information and best practice
Provide any other relevant supporting information and any examples of best practice by the body in relation to adaptation.

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

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

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

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

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

PART 5: PROCUREMENT

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

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

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

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

he 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.

To give an example as to how these translate into procurement actions the Construction team operate WRAP targets for all Construction works. The targets and objectives set out in our contract identify:

- Implementation of Site Waste Management Plans that not only meet any minimum regulatory requirements, but exceed these requirements by setting project-specific targets for waste reduction and recovery and measuring performance
- Requirement to only purchase FSC approved timber

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

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

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

1. WARP IT

The procurement team initiated the Council joining Warp It (Waste Action Reuse Portal) an asset redistribution website which works in a similar way to Gumtree or Freecycle but for organisations rather than individuals. Warp It lets us give or loan assets to others, bringing unused items into use and liberating space.

WARP IT has allowed the Council, primarily schools, and charities to reuse and redistribute redundant items, which would otherwise be disposed of as landfill. As well as redistribution there is a container of tables and chairs and other resources being donated to a charity which is building schools in North Ghana.

To date (July 2018):

- 3670 items have been claimed by schools totalling £398,384 (new cost) an increase in items of 182%.
- 2777 items have been claimed by charities, £192,794(new cost) an increase in items of 22%.
- 358,021 KG/ 358 tonnes CO2 saved is equal to CO2 produced in the manufacturing and delivery of new items (measured by the WARP IT system), increase of 71%
- 103,340KG/103 tonnes of waste diverted from recycling and landfill (measured by the WARP IT system) increase of 87%

This website is being used to manage the implementation of a new primary school and 4 primary school extensions throughout 2018.

2. Building Energy Management Systems Contract

Procurement Services supported Property and Facilities Management to establish a Building Energy Management System (BEMS) Upgrade Framework. The successful implementation and operation of a Building Energy Management System is essential to the management of building performance and energy efficiency. The Council has an extensive portfolio of BEMS including in all corporate offices, care homes,

high schools and the majority of primary schools and a significant portion of the Council's energy use is controlled through its BEMS infrastructure.

Currently many systems are ageing and not functioning correctly with some systems now obsolete, making it difficult to maintain operational performance and source replacement components. Upgrading the Council BEMS will improve the opportunity to deliver sustainability benefits through appropriate energy management across the Council estate, including reduced consumption and associated carbon reduction. Provision was made within the quality section of the upgrade framework to encourage contractors to considered improved energy performance.

5(c) Supporting information and best practice

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

Procurement Systems – Vendor module – Oracle

The buyers' pool process from start to finish is all done electronically, and we encourage new suppliers to provide an email address and to return forms by email rather than printing them off and posting them. With over 8000 active suppliers this process encourages the use of electronic submissions in a continued effort to reduce carbon emissions.

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

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

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

Maintenance and Repair Vs Landfill

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

PART 6: VALIDATION AND DECLARATION

6(a) Internal validation process

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

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

6(b) Peer validation process

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

Senior business analyst review of data. Report considered by 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 CRC reporting.

6(d) No validation process

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

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

RECOMMENDED – WIDER INFLUENCE

Q1 Historic Emissions (Local Authorities only)
Please indicate emission amounts and unit of measurement (e.g. tCO2e) and years. Please provide information on the following components using data from the links provided below. Please use (1) as the default unless targets and actions relate to (2). (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	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Units	Comments
Total Emissions	3262.92	2952.83	3071.95	2783.56	2961.45	2860.07	2410.14	2301.56	0	0	0	ktCO2	
Industry and Commercial	1414.49	1245.84	1309.66	1171.41	1270.17	1214.91	930.82	846.12	0	0	0	ktCO2	
Domestic	1167.93	1039.39	1105.93	972.58	1063.10	1024.32	854.10	820.77	0	0	0	ktCO2	
Transport total	680.50	667.59	656.37	639.58	628.19	620.83	625.22	634.67	0	0	0	ktCO2	
Per Capita	7.12	6.37	6.54	5.82	6.14	5.87	4.89	4.61	0	0	0	tCO2	
Waste												tCO2e	
LULUCF Net Emissions												ktCO2	
Other (specify in 'Comments')													

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Table 1b - Full													
Sector	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**Units**	**Comments**
Total Emissions	3442.42	3141.19	3247.40	2958.42	3122.93	3030.57	2587.96	2508.77	2418.15	2305.66		ktCO2	
Industry and Commercial	1420.35	1257.01	1321.07	1184.06	1278.35	1226.64	938.68	873.09	802.62	750.18		ktCO2	
Domestic	1159.83	1038.93	1102.04	972.19	1058.58	1024.08	863.91	832.39	791.91	748.66		ktCO2	
Transport total	840.74	825.01	805.31	784.62	768.56	764.39	771.20	790.28	811.87	796.46		ktCO2	
Per Capita	7.5	6.8	6.9	6.2	6.5	6.2	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.5		tCO2	
Waste												tCO2e	
LULUCF Net Emissions	21.49	20.24	18.99	17.54	17.44	15.47	14.16	13.00	11.74	10.35		ktCO2	
Other (specify in 'Comments')													

Q2a – Targets									
Please detail your wider influence targets									
Sector	**Description**	**Type of Target (units)**	**Baseline value**	**Start year**	**Target saving**	**Target / End Year**	**Saving in latest year measured**	**Latest Year Measured**	**Comments**

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

Q3) Policies and Actions to Reduce Emissions														
Sector	Start year for policy / action imple - mentation	Year that the policy / action will be fully imple - mente d	Annual CO2 saving once fully imple - mente d (tCO2)	Latest Year measur ed	Saving in latest year measur ed (tCO2)	Statu s	Metric / indicator s for monitori ng progress	Delive ry Role	During project / policy design and implementati on, has ISM or an equivalent behaviour change tool been used?	Please give further details of this behavio ur change activity	Value of Investme nt (£)	Ongoin g Costs (£/ year)	Primary Funding Source for Implementati on of Policy / Action	Commen ts

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

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

OTHER NOTABLE
REPORTABLE ACTIVITY

Q5) Please detail key actions relating to Food and Drink, Biodiversity, Water, Procurement and Resource Use in the table below.				
Key Action Type	Key Action Description	Organisation's Project Role	Impacts	Comments

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