

Policy and Sustainability Committee

10.00am, Tuesday 1 December 2020

Climate Emissions Analysis and 2030 City Sustainability Strategy Approach

Item number	
Executive/routine	
Wards	
Council Commitments	18

1. Recommendations

It is recommended that Policy and Sustainability Committee:

- 1.1 Note the information in this report which sets out for both the Council and the City: baseline carbon emissions, trajectories to meet the 2030 net zero target, and financial and economic impacts;
- 1.2 Note that in February 2021, Policy and Sustainability Committee will receive for approval, a draft of the 2030 City Sustainability Strategy which will focus on reducing city emissions to meet the 2030 net-zero target;
- 1.3 Note that Council approach to the carbon target will be addressed as a core part of the Business Plan and Budget in February 2021 and a draft Council implementation plan to address the Council's emissions will be published as part of the engagement process for the 2030 City Sustainability Strategy;
- 1.4 Agree City of Edinburgh Council renews its membership of UK100, and consideration will be given to joining future relevant pledges; and
- 1.5 Agree that the Council signs up to the City Climate Compact which is being developed by the Edinburgh Climate Commission to catalyse city partners' action on climate change.

Andrew Kerr

Chief Executive

Contact: Andrea Mackie, Senior Policy and Insight Officer, Strategy and Communications
E-mail: Andrea.Mackie@edinburgh.gov.uk

Climate Emissions Analysis and 2030 City Sustainability Strategy Approach

2. Executive summary

- 2.1 The Council has been progressing significant data analysis work through the sustainability programme. This work has enabled the presentation of a robust baseline of emissions for the Council and for the city. By applying potential trajectories for future emissions, we are able understand the likely levels of future emissions and quantify the scale of change required for both the Council and the City to meet the net zero 2030 target.
- 2.2 The Council has already taken a number of strategic and significant decisions to effectively mainstream the 2030 target into the Council's core business and budgets. It has also made good progress within a difficult context in implementing the commitments of the Short Window Improvement Plan presented to committee in [November 2020](#).
- 2.3 This report supports work to further target the actions of the Council in leading the development of the City Sustainability Strategy 2030 and actions to address its own emissions. Council activity on sustainability will be a core aspect of the next Council Business Plan. A detailed draft plan on Council emissions will also be published as part of the engagement process for the City Sustainability Strategy 2030, and will be brought to Committee in two report cycles.
- 2.4 In the meantime, the Edinburgh Climate Commission has developed a City Climate Compact which sets organisational commitments for Climate Champions to adopt as part of their leadership on climate action. The Commission has invited the Council to be the one of the first founding city leader to adopt the Compact attached in appendix 1. This report recommends that the Council signs up to the Compact. Evidence of the Council's action on the Compact will be published as part of a plan providing details on Council action to further address our own carbon emissions.
- 2.5 While the Council plays a leading role in the city and in areas of key strategic investment for the city, it cannot deliver the 2030 carbon target alone. The City Sustainability Strategy 2030 is being developed to identify key focus areas and a pathway to address emission in those areas for Edinburgh. The Council is establishing a City Sustainability Strategy Partners Forum that will play a key part in strategy co-development and delivery mechanisms for Edinburgh and the first

meeting of the group will take place in December 2020. The Council will publish a final strategy by October 2021 ahead of [COP26](#).

3. Background

- 3.1 Delivering the 2030 net zero carbon target requires system-wide change across the Council and the wider city. Recognising this, the Council has brought forward an internal and external-facing sustainability programme that includes citizen engagement, tests of change and innovation with Climate KIC, supporting the establishment of the Climate Commission and development of the Carbon Scenario Tool. Internally, the Council has focused on mainstreaming the carbon target into the major policies, strategies and investment plans, as well as delivering a short window improvement plan focusing on immediate areas of action.
- 3.2 Prior to lockdown in March 2020, the Council was due to hold a series of partner events to begin development of the City Sustainability Strategy. That work was necessarily delayed but this report lays out plans to restart that work and publish a strategy by November 2021.
- 3.3 This report focuses on the following:
 - 3.3.1 Providing analysis of the Council emission baseline and trajectory to 2030, potential financial implications, Council areas of focus and next steps.
 - 3.3.2 Citywide emissions and 2030 trajectory, potential financial implications, and next steps.
 - 3.3.3 The proposed approach to monitoring and reporting on carbon reduction progress for both council and citywide emissions.
 - 3.3.4 The 2030 City Sustainability Strategy development timeline and the key areas the strategy will focus on.

4. Main report

- 4.1 The Council is focussed on two areas of work on greenhouse gas emissions. One on the Council's emissions and another on the whole city's emissions. Under business as usual scenario projections, both the city and the Council show a slowing of emissions reductions. To achieve the net zero target, efforts must be accelerated.
- 4.2 Further work is planned to develop a future programme of interventions, expected emissions reductions, and cost implications for the City and the Council. In the interim, linear reduction trajectory to 2030 has been plotted for both the Council and city emissions.

- 4.3 The linear pathway provides an understanding of the pace at which change needs to happen, the scale of emissions reductions that will be required, and a high-level framework to review progress against. It also enables assessments to be made in light of uncertainty around the future benefits that technology and innovation may bring.
- 4.4 The Carbon Scenario Tool will be used to deepen the understanding of specific programmes' contribution to emissions reductions. As more data is collated, the Carbon Scenario Tool will be used to develop further and more sophisticated future projections and trajectories.

Council emissions

- 4.5 Council operational emissions are reducing year on year, but are forecast to plateau from 2022, as shown in figure 3.
- 4.6 Figure 1 below shows the Council's carbon footprint with figure 2 showing the emission sources included in the scope.

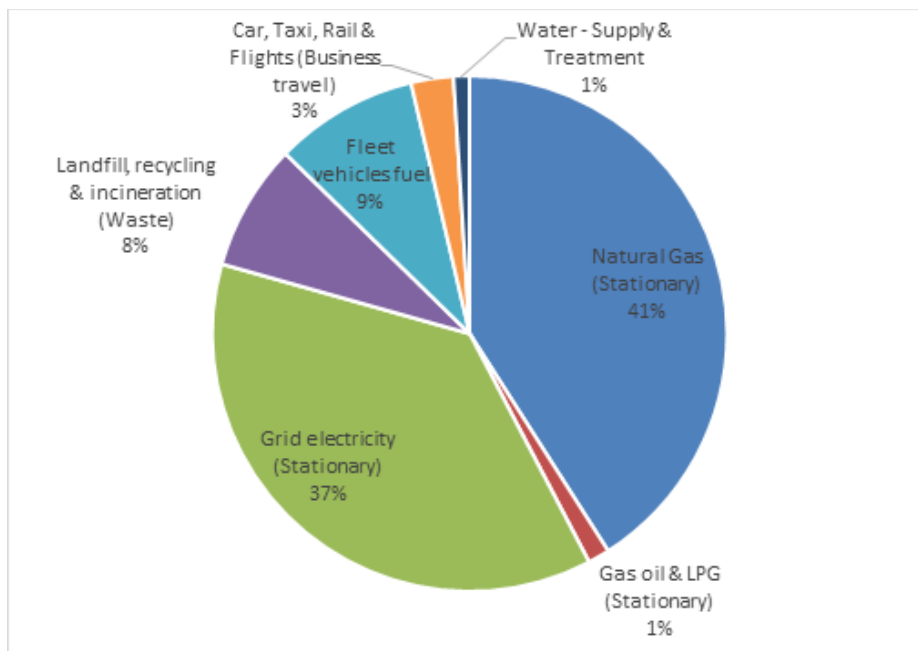


Figure 1: City of Edinburgh Council carbon footprint (2019/20)

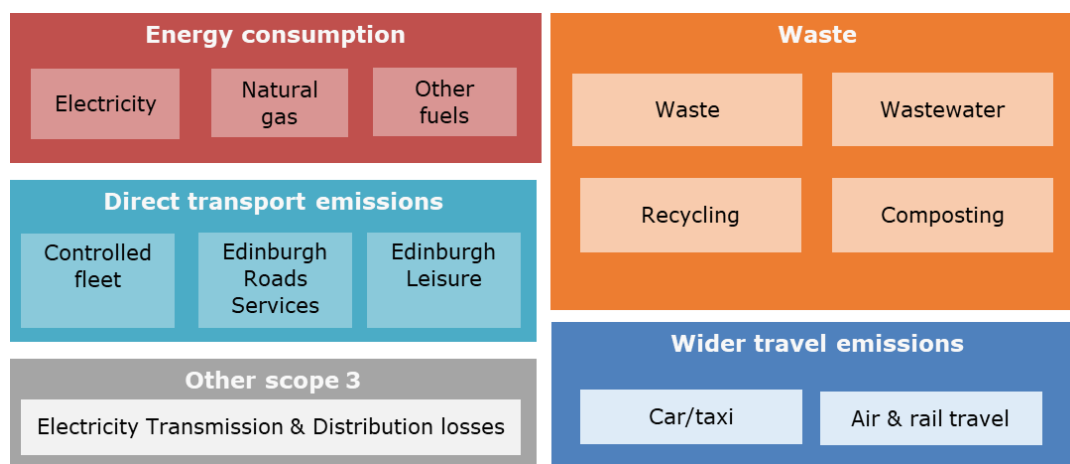


Figure 2: Council emissions scope outline

- 4.7 Figure 3 below shows an indication of the Council's emissions sources and the related costs by sector, based on a business as usual approach (assuming further grid decarbonisation, population increase, continued street lighting replacement programme, and continuation of historic trends). This is early stage work and will continue to be refined.
- 4.8 Figure 3 has a linear trajectory applied against the Council's emissions sources to indicate the scale of emissions reductions required to meet 2030. It should be noted that the linear pathway implies a simple path to zero, when the impact of interventions is likely to be more sporadic. By 2030 it is very likely some residual emissions will remain, with precise levels difficult to predict as they are based on unknown factors.¹

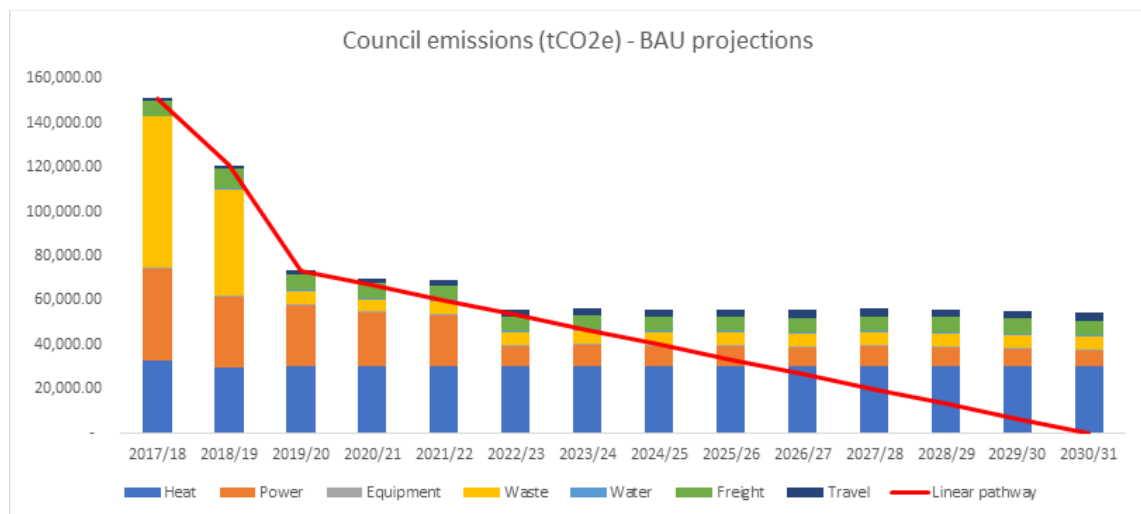


Figure 3 – Council emissions and linear trajectory to net zero 2030.

- 4.9 The Council's future emission sources will primarily be grid electricity, natural gas, and vehicle fleets. A sharp reduction in landfilled waste tonnages has been achieved following Millerhill waste processing facilities becoming fully operational in 2019/20, drastically reducing emissions from landfilled waste decomposition.

Economic and financial impacts - City

- 4.10 An assessment has been made of the future costs associated with Council's future emissions footprint, as shown in figure 4. It is expected that costs associated with energy use, waste management and travel would increase by a total of 57 percent between 2017/18 and 2030/31 in a business-as-usual scenario.

¹ Factors affecting the level of emissions include the long-term carbon intensity of the grid and the rate of future technology development and uptake. Residual emission sources are likely to be from some types of HGV and equipment for which there are currently no low carbon alternatives; wastewater processes, and residual grid electricity related emissions.

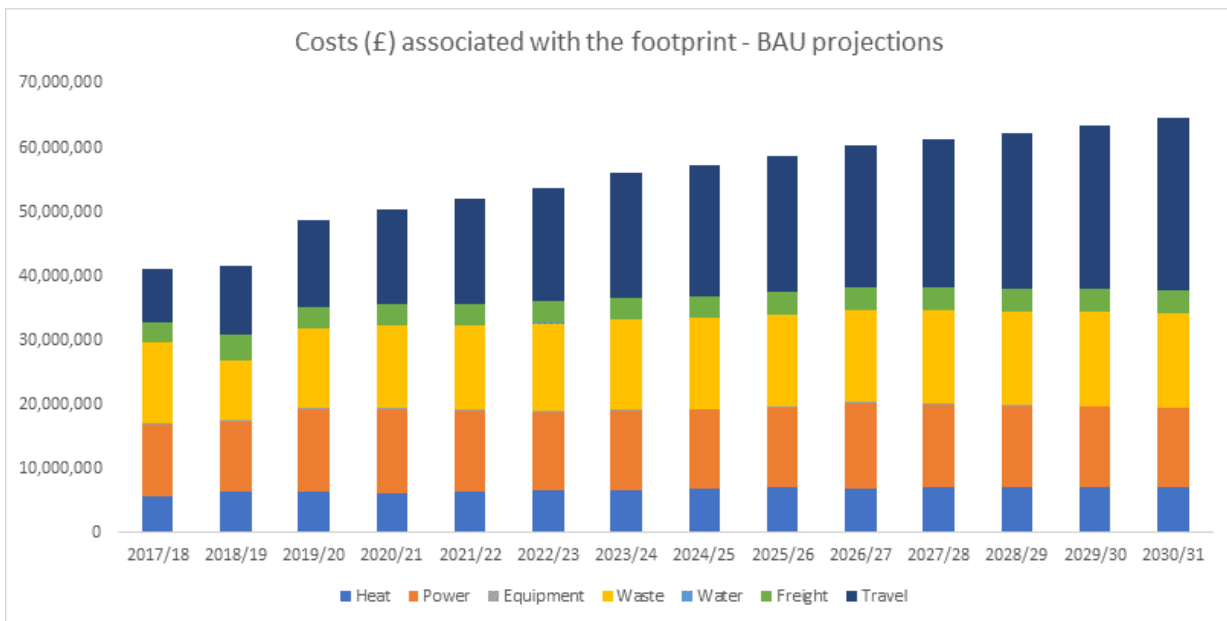


Figure 4 – cost associated with the Council’s emissions - business as usual scenario

4.11 Table 1 below provides a breakdown by key emissions sectors and the level of change required to meet a linear trajectory to 2030. The columns on the right identify the key impactful actions the Council is already taking which directly impact the Council’s footprint but also where they will have citywide benefits. Many actions will have benefits across multiple emission areas (and is why heat, power and equipment actions in particular are grouped).

Emission source	Estimated gap/shortfall between BAU and linear trajectory (tCO2e/ % reduction)		Headline Council actions (indicative costs provided where known)	Council actions with significant city emissions reduction
	2024	2030		
Heat, power and equipment (operational buildings)	8,000 20%	37,800 100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiplication in renewable energy generation to compensate for the increased demand from electric vehicles and heat pumps Significant reduction in the energy consumption of operational buildings through deep retrofits Feasibility study to retrofit council buildings (£100,000) Generating energy from Council-owned property (£100,000) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Development Plan Sustainable housing actions Delivering a new 10-year net-zero housing strategy (£2.5bn) Delivering a net-zero community at Granton (£1.6bn) Retrofitting 20,000 Council-owned homes from 2023 – 2030 to highest energy standard (£700m)
Waste	2,400 43%	5,800 100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paperless working; reducing single-use plastics Smart bin sensors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Millerhill -reducing proportion of waste to landfill Council improvements of recycling rates and promotion of reuse / circular economy to

				reduce total waste tonnages.
Freight (council vehicles)	2,900 44%	6500 100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanding on-street EV charging infrastructure (£2.3m) Electrifying the Council's car and light van fleet and decarbonising heavy vehicle fuel sources (£38m) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low emission Zones
Travel (council staff)	2,100 66%	3,600 100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incentives to promote sustainable staff travel choices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City Mobility Plan Extending tram network to Newhaven and delivering integrated public transport hubs (£200m)
Other action areas that do not directly attribute to sources	n/a	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivering Thriving Greenspaces and one million trees (£27m) Sustainable procurement strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration of Workplace Parking Levy Adaptation - citywide climate risk assessment City Centre Transformation

Table 1 - Council emission sources, estimated carbon reduction to meet linear 2030 trajectory, and Council actions underway.

Further work – Council emissions

- 4.12 Building on the Council's substantial programme of action as described in table 1, further implementation of net zero actions will draw on the newly established Carbon Scenario Tool and will allow the Council to develop a more comprehensive Council emissions reduction plan. Further proposals to reduce Council emissions will be brought forward through the next Business Plan and Budget in February 2021, and in a Council emissions plan to be published as part of the engagement process for the 2030 City Sustainability Strategy. The energy efficiency and retrofit of the Council estate is a key area for targeted intervention subject to the outcome of the commissioned feasibility study.
- 4.13 The Edinburgh Climate Commission has developed a City Climate Compact which sets organisational climate commitments for Climate Champions to adopt as part of their leadership on climate action. As a public demonstration of commitment and leadership, the Commission has invited the Council to adopt the draft Compact (text of draft compact attached in appendix 1) and become one of the first founding Climate Champions for Edinburgh.
- 4.14 The actions in the City Climate Compact broadly align with the Council's vision for addressing its own emissions. Some actions present a stretch from the Council's present focus, while still being deliverable within existing priorities and budgets. For example, actions related to carbon literacy training and procurement, which the Council will action through sustainability programme communication and engagement activity, and through implementation of the new sustainable procurement strategy. Some actions such as the deep retrofit of the Council estate,

are being considered through a commissioned feasibility study but will be the most challenging area to resource.

- 4.15 The Committee is recommended to agree to sign the Council to the draft Compact, but to note that the Commission intends to further refine the pledges on the basis of key organisation’s feedback. Any amendments to the final Compact will be shared with the Committee for consideration. Evidence of the Council’s action on the Compact will be published as part of its emissions reduction plan March 2021.

City emissions

- 4.16 Emissions across the city have fallen by 42 percent from 2000, as a result of increasingly decarbonised electricity supply, structural change in the economy, and the gradual adoption of more efficient buildings, vehicles, and businesses.
- 4.17 However, projections (including economic, population growth and improvements in energy and fuel efficiency) are that city emissions will only fall a further 9 percent (from 2000 levels) by 2030 and by 50 percent by 2050 (shown in figure 5 below).

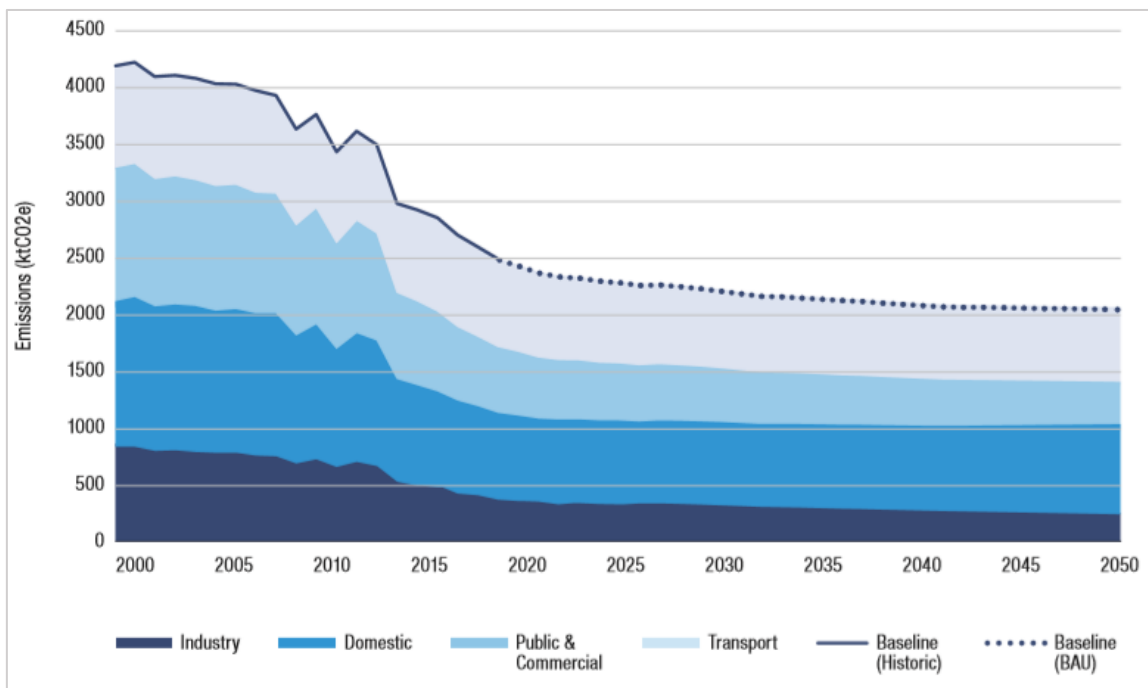


Figure 5: Edinburgh’s projected carbon emissions - 2000-2050. (PCAN Achieving Net Zero work)

- 4.18 Table 2 sets out the current rates of change, rate of change required to get to net zero by 2030 (based on a linear trajectory), and how much of an increase in reduction would be required.

City emissions – current and projected reductions (indicative) ²				
	Domestic/ housing	Transport	Industry	Public/ commercial buildings
Current rate of reduction <i>Average annual reduction achieved between 2000-2020 (ktCO₂e/year)</i>	26	7	24	31
Required rate of reduction to net zero 2030 (based on linear reduction) <i>Average annual reduction required to reach zero emissions between 2020-2030 (ktCO₂e/year)</i>	71	76	42	56
Required multiplication of annual carbon reduction rate <i>To move from current rate to meet net zero</i>	x3	x11	X2	X2

Table 2: City emissions – current and projected reductions (indicative)

- 4.19 In 2020, the city's emissions are predominantly made up of transport (31 percent), housing/domestic (29 percent), public and commercial buildings (23 percent), industry (17 percent).
- 4.20 For the city to meet net zero, the pace of change will need to have multiplied by at least 2 which means a reduction of ~200 ktCO₂e every year. This represents a significant challenge and examples of what 200kt CO₂e equates to are given in table 3 below.

Activity	Carbon reduction activity	Activity level required	Amount of expected saving (tCO ₂ e)
Reduction in freight km	5% reduction in HGV and LGV freight km travelled	26,000,000 km taken off the road	9,400
Reduction in personal car miles	12.5% reduction in petrol and diesel car km travelled	290,000,000 km taken off the road	49,000
Retrofitting of homes	Reduction of 25% in average household electricity and gas use	50,000 homes	39,000
Retrofitting of commercial/office space	Reduction of 20% in average electricity and gas use per m ²	10,000,000 m ²	91,000
Decarbonisation of the electricity grid	2% reduction in the average UK grid mix		10,000
		Total	198,000

Table 3 – Example interventions required each year

² Note that the figures presented in this table are indicative of the scale of change required, based on historic and current figures sourced from the PCAN net zero work.

- 4.21 The PCAN net-zero work has identified a wider range of potential measures in each sector, with domestic buildings insulation, transport modal shift, and electrical appliance upgrades having the largest emission reduction potential. Detail on these measures and emissions reduction is set out in appendix 3.
- 4.22 The level of change required from the transport sector is substantial, as this is where the smallest reductions have been achieved since 2000. Addressing emissions from the transport sector will require decarbonising infrastructure as well as substantial behaviour change in the way people and goods move around Edinburgh.

Economic and financial impacts - City

- 4.23 The PCAN achieving net zero work has developed an economic case that supports the change required to meet the 2030 target, based on allocating current spending differently. This work has identified a set of interventions that illustrate what it would take to meet the 2030 net zero target for the city (see appendix 3).
- 4.24 The economic case for the illustrative interventions includes spending that would always have been expected to occur in the city when assessing interventions that: produce net returns over their lifetime (Cost-Effective); pay for themselves over their lifetime (Cost-Neutral); or deliver financial returns over a longer period (Technically viable).
- 4.25 Table 4 below shows the investment required for each intervention group alongside the emissions reduction, cost savings, and job creation benefits. It should be noted that the investment required is not all new funding and could be met by spending existing resources differently.
- 4.26 The impact of climate change on the city's infrastructure and built environment has an increasing cost to the city and its citizens. Research has been commissioned as part of City Plan 2030 to understand the city adaptation 'hotspots' and to further look at the costs associated with the status quo. This work will support business case for investment in mitigating actions and will inform the development of the 2030 City Sustainability Strategy and its implementation plan.

	Investment	Benefits
Cost-Effective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> £4.01 billion over their lifetimes or £401m a year across all organisations and households in the city for the next decade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11,790 years of employment or 596 full-time jobs for the next 20 years Edinburgh's total energy bill by £553 million p.a. in 2030
Cost-Neutral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> £7.59 billion over their lifetimes Or £759m a year for the next decade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18,235 years of employment 911 full-time jobs for the next 20 years nearly two-thirds emissions reduction of 2030 levels
Technically viable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> £8.21 billion or £821m a year for the next decade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> saving hundreds of millions of pounds on an annual basis 65% reduction of the projected residual emissions at 2030

Table 4 – Intervention cost and benefits

Further work – city emissions

- 4.27 Current Council activity which offers citywide benefits has been identified in table 1 (in this report's section on Council emissions). Actions to address city emissions will largely be progressed through the 2030 City Sustainability Strategy, (detail set out later in this report).

Reporting on progress – Council and city

- 4.28 The Council will report progress on both the Council and City emissions annually, including assessment against the baseline and linear trajectory, as well as by sector. By working with the City Sustainability Strategy Partners Forum, the council will further refine understandings of historic and future projections, as well as further development of the Carbon Scenario Tool, and supporting data sets. This information will be reflected in regular monitoring and reporting, including through the Council's Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report.
- 4.29 Council is a member of the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy and has submitted data as required through the [Carbon Disclosure Project](#). In addition, The Council intends to renew its membership of UK100, a network of UK local government leaders who have pledged to achieve net zero council emissions by 2030. The Council will also consider signing up to future relevant pledges and reporting schemes that are in alignment with our approach to the 2030 target.
- 4.30 Trajectories to meet 2030 are shown to reach a zero emissions position, but it is possible some residual emissions will remain. Offsetting is seen as a last resort, but the Council will need to develop a position on it. A paper on offsetting will be brought to the sustainability and climate emergency APOG and a developed position included in the draft 2030 City Sustainability strategy

Sustainability strategy

- 4.31 The 2030 City Sustainability Strategy is about leading the actions for change across Edinburgh by identifying what actions the city needs to take to achieve carbon reduction by 2030 and provide a path to progress them.
- 4.32 As set out in earlier sections of this report the Council has developed a strong evidence base to support our understanding of the challenge. This understanding is also being shaped by what we've heard through the citizen engagement undertaken to date (see Annex 2 for a summary).
- 4.33 The Council will continue to work with the Climate Commission in developing the 2030 City Sustainability Strategy, and will seek the Commissions' input as an expert adviser, to challenge and support policy development.
- 4.34 In addition, the Council is formalising arrangements for a City Sustainability Strategy Partners Forum to bring together key public, private, infrastructure focussed, and wider organisations across Edinburgh who have a significant role to play in coordinating and collaborating on strategic city-wide actions to deliver the 2030 target. Its first meeting is planned the first week in January. The intention is for this forum to support progress on strategic actions achieving net zero across Edinburgh through the 2030 City Sustainability Strategy.

- 4.35 Appendix 4 – provides a timeline for the development of the strategy, with key milestone dates being:
- 4.35.1 February 2021 – draft strategy for consultation considered by committee
 - 4.35.2 Spring/summer 2021 – public consultation on strategy,
 - 4.35.3 Autumn 2021 – publication of strategy to align with the United Kingdom (Glasgow) hosting of the [United Nations Climate Change Conference 2021](#) (COP26) in November 2021.
- 4.36 The 2030 City Sustainability Strategy will:
- 4.36.1 be integrated with wider Council priorities, including ending poverty and supporting a green, resilient, and fair economy.
 - 4.36.2 expand on existing sustainability related work led by the Council that has a citywide impact including the City Plan 2030, City Mobility Plan, sustainable housing actions, Adaptation Plan, as well as the Council Business Plan and Budget, 2050 City Vision, and the Adaptation and Renewal Programme.
 - 4.36.3 extend the ambition of the programmes referenced above and engage partners in their delivery, to ensure the City continues to make progress on emissions. And;
 - 4.36.4 lay out an approach to the more difficult emissions areas that require collaborative action and innovation to meaningfully address.
- 4.37 Based on what we know from the work undertaken to understand emissions baselines, citizen engagement, and potential opportunities to address emissions across the city, the 2030 City Sustainability Strategy will focus on the following key aims:
- 4.37.1 Net zero development and growth – focussing on influencing planning and development decisions, ensuring development around existing infrastructure, support people to live sustainably through 20-minute neighbourhood models, and prioritising the provision of green and blue networks.
 - 4.37.2 Zero emission transport – enable people to travel with zero emissions through redesign and investment in carbon neutral transport infrastructure to underpin and enable green growth. Focussing on active travel, public transport networks, and providing EV infrastructure.
 - 4.37.3 City-wide decarbonised heat and energy – developing a strategic approach to how we manage energy and heat across the city that accounts for the varied challenges and opportunities across the city. Ensuring that our future heat and energy generation models share economic opportunity and benefits.
 - 4.37.4 Energy efficient public, private and domestic buildings – accelerating energy efficiency measures that offers economic and community benefits, generate confidence for investment from householders and business, communities to

generate demand, supporting local companies, achieving economies of scale, and ensuring high standards.

4.37.5 Low carbon wellbeing economy and new lead markets – developing a strategic approach to sustainable economic growth which creates new lead markets, green jobs and fair work, as part of a just transition to a low carbon wellbeing economy. Focusing on shortening supply chains, supporting local businesses and reducing waste to support a vibrant circular economy within the city and ensures a just transition to net zero.

4.37.6 A ‘climate ready’ city – ensure the city is prepared to manage the environmental impacts of climate change, reverse biodiversity loss and take a risk management based approach to ensure the city is resilient to the impacts of unavoidable climate change. Maximise wider benefits for the city by strengthening the links between wellbeing, access to greenspaces, and food and biodiversity.

4.38 An implementation plan that enables change through partnership and co-development across the city will be developed with the Strategy. To support this the strategy will need to set an approach to critical mechanisms to enable change including:

4.38.1 Governance arrangements that are fit for purpose in that they are flexible enough provide for the co-design and collaborative approach required to address city emissions, while maintaining a focus on decisive, accountable and transparent actions

4.38.2 Investment approaches that capture economic benefits for the city and its citizens

4.38.4 Delivery mechanisms (e.g. procurement, finance, investment, new financial models, UK and Scottish Government partnership, digital, data driven innovation) that balance providing certainty and confidence while supporting flexibility and innovation

4.38.5 More efficient use of resource consumption to reduce waste and support circular economies

4.39 The implementation area of the 2030 City Sustainability Strategy will also set out how priorities and actions are reviewed and adjusted over the life of the strategy, including setting key performance indicators, reporting, and managing links to other strategic priorities for the city.

5. Next Steps

5.1 The next Council Business Plan and Budget will incorporate actions to support reduction of the Council’s own emissions and will be reported to committee in February 2021. A specific Council emission reduction plan will be brought to Committee in two report cycles.

- 5.2 Building on the baseline development and assessment work, a report on progress towards the new 2030 city target will be brought to Committee in February 2021 and will align with the 2030 City Sustainability Strategy.
- 5.3 A consultation draft of the 2030 City Sustainability Strategy will be brought to committee in February 2021. The strategy will be developed with input from the City Sustainability Strategy Partners Forum and the Council will continue to develop this partnership to support the delivery of Edinburgh's net-zero 2030 target.
- 5.4 Council's emissions will continue to be reported annually through Public Bodies Climate Change Duties statutory report, with the next deadline being November 2021.

6. Financial impact

- 6.1 There are no direct financial impacts arising from this paper. However, 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 (to name just a few).
- 6.2 Economic and financial impacts related to Council and city emissions have been set out in the main body of this report.

7. Stakeholder/Community Impact

- 7.1 Appendix 2 – provides a summary of the themes and feedback received through the Edinburgh Talks Climate citizen engagement programme. This work is being incorporated into the strategy will be aligned with future public engagement, including public consultation on the 2030 City Sustainability Strategy.
- 7.2 The 2030 City Sustainability Strategy and the Council's action to reduce emissions is being undertaken with support from the Edinburgh Climate Commission and will draw on member and their networks to provide technical knowledge and expertise. The Climate Commission is leading the City Climate Compact – which this report seeks Committee agreement that the Council sign up to. The text of the City Climate Compact is provided in appendix 1.

8. Background reading/external reading

- 8.1 [United Nations Climate Change Conference UK 2021](#)
- 8.2 [City of Edinburgh Council submission, Carbon Disclosure Project, November 2020](#)
- 8.3 [Short Window Improvement Plan Progress Update, Policy and Sustainability Committee, November 2020](#)

- 8.4 [Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report 2019/20, Policy and Sustainability Committee, November 2020](#)
- 8.5 [Council response to Edinburgh Climate Commission and Sustainability Programme Update, Policy and Sustainability Committee, July 2020](#)
- 8.6 [Forward, Faster, Together: Recommendations for a Green Economic Recovery in Edinburgh, Edinburgh Climate Commission, July 2020](#)
- 8.7 [Achieving Net-Zero in the City of Edinburgh, Policy and Sustainability Committee, October 2019](#)
- 8.8 [Update on Short Window Improvement Plan, Policy and Sustainability Committee, October 2019](#)

9. Appendices

- 9.1 Appendix 1 - City Climate Compact
- 9.2 Appendix 2 - Summary of themes and feedback from engagement to date
- 9.3 Appendix 3 –Potential city measures to meet net zero (from PCAN Net Zero work)
- 9.4 Appendix 4 – 2030 City Sustainability Strategy development timeline and milestones

Appendix 1 - City Climate Compact

**Draft November 2020: Subject to review
by founding City Climate Champions**

The Edinburgh Climate Compact

“Forward, faster, together”

Promoting and celebrating ambitious Edinburgh business action to achieve net zero

Introduction

As Scotland enters the twelve-month countdown to hosting COP26, Edinburgh has a unique opportunity to show the world the power of collaboration and the difference we as a City can make to address the climate emergency.

The City’s key businesses and employers can and must show leadership in delivering real progress on the net zero future of Edinburgh.

The Edinburgh Climate Compact is a commitment by the leading businesses and employers in Scotland’s Capital to take action within their own organisation and sectors to contribute to a green recovery and radically reduce the city’s carbon emissions.

The Compact is for those organisations who are committed to being leaders in the race to net zero and who are dedicated to moving *forward, faster, together*.

The Edinburgh Climate Commission will convene, catalyse and challenge organisations that commit to the Edinburgh Climate Compact, recognising and celebrating not just what those organisations are doing now, but what they *will* do in the journey to net zero and a green recovery.

The Edinburgh Climate Compact represents a step on the path to a new normal of sustainable business practice in a thriving green city.

As representatives of key businesses and employers in Edinburgh, we, the founding “City Climate Champions” of the Edinburgh Climate Compact hereby undertake to:

Effect significant and demonstrable change in our business practices resulting in an accelerated reduction in climate emissions that contribute to Edinburgh’s net zero target. In doing this we will:

1.1 Operations

- Share within a month of signature what action we are currently taking to address climate change and our current emissions.
- Take demonstrable actions to contribute to the reduction of carbon emissions (by COP26 in November 2021 and beyond).
- Publish online (by November 2021 latest) our plan to cut carbon emissions within our organisation with identified [annual/biannual/other] target dates for progress.

- Include in this plan a commitment to engage across the whole value chain to drive emissions reductions
- Set out how we will embed assessment of climate impact into all organisational and investment decisions

1.2 Influence and Leadership

- Communicate our approach to tackling climate change and promote the importance of greater efforts to tackle climate change
- Share learning with members of the Edinburgh Climate Compact and other city organisations looking to accelerate action on climate change
- Roll out climate literacy for staff, including the management team as a minimum
- Promote, support and enable employee choices and behaviours to contribute positively to a net zero future.
- Maximise the impact of procurement across the value chain to accelerate emissions reductions with particular focus on capital investment decision making

Where applicable to our organisation we will also:

1.3 Transport

- Integrate the sustainable travel hierarchy into our organisation's operations, future business planning and lock out a return to the levels of business travel prior to 2020.
- Prioritise sustainable and active travel choices by our workforces, limiting the need to travel for work wherever possible
- Invest in a switch to zero emission company owned vehicles

1.4 Buildings

- Commit to a clear programme of deep retrofit of the organisational estate
- Switch all energy use to sustainable energy sources
- Explore the potential of the organisational estate to generate renewable and sustainable energy and contribute to increased greenspace, biodiversity and sequestration

Appendix 2 - Summary of themes and feedback from engagement to date

theme	Engagement area	You said
Corporate responsibility	Edinburgh Talks Climate, public survey	Businesses have a responsibility to reduce their own carbon footprint and make it easier for individuals to make environmentally-friendly choices
	Edinburgh Talks Climate, public survey	Public sector organisations have a responsibility to reduce their own carbon footprint and make it easier for individuals to make environmentally-friendly choices
	Tennent survey	
Policy and procurement	Edinburgh Talks Climate, website Youth Summit	Greener building procurement: Only zero-carbon housing developments should be given planning permission. All housing contractors should have their green credentials assessed as part of the procurement process.
	Edinburgh Talks Climate, website Youth Summit	Greener food procurement: Prioritise healthier, greener food choices in all council premises and encourage and support local sustainable food shops. For example: All council's caterers should use zero waste and encourage reusable tubs
	Youth summit	Greener procurement (general): Only contract companies who recycle and have sustainable/ low carbon commitments. Encourage zero waste shops in the city.
Evidencing work	Edinburgh Talks Climate, website	Evidencing policy: Environmental policies should be based on fact or science
Funding	Youth summit	Greater local funding: Have funding to upgrade council housing and funding for local services to become zero-carbon
Housing		Affordable housing: Limit tourism in city centre to allow more affordable housing

Transport	Edinburgh Talks Climate public survey	Discourage private car use: We need radical measures to discourage private car use in the city centre, with a total ban in many areas. Examples could include: Introducing a congestion charge to city centre or introducing a Workplace Parking Levey.
	Edinburgh Talks Climate website	
	Youth Summit	
	Edinburgh Talks Climate, public survey	Invest in affordable public transport: More affordable or even free public transport in the city. Income generated from the introduction of a Workplace Parking Levey could be used to subsidise public transport for colleagues.
	Edinburgh Talks Climate, website	Cycling access: Ban parking on cycle lanes with fine and have more cycle parking available outside shops.
	Youth Summit	
		A larger, more coherent sustainable travel network across the city: Improve and link walking and cycling routes, improve and extend public transport networks in and out of the city including the trams
	Youth summit	Electric Vehicles: invest in EV charging ports.
Recycling and waste	Edinburgh Talks Climate, website	Improve recycling: Have more recycling bins in public spaces and schools. Encourage offices and schools to have composting bins as well as waste bins.
	Youth Summit	
	Edinburgh Talks Climate, website	Reuse and Recycle: Encourage reusable bags, use recycled paper, create more public water fountains to reduce single-use plastic water bottles.
	Youth Summit	
Greenspaces	Edinburgh Talks Climate, website	Create more greenspace in the city: Establish more community gardens, nature reserves and greener spaces in and around offices. Encourage green roofs, plant more trees and create more green spaces protected from development.
	Youth Summit	

Appendix 3 –Potential city measures to meet net zero



Transport

Measure	Annual deployment
High Quality Protected Cycling Highways Built	5 km
Additional Electric buses procured and in service'	103
Increase in public transport ridership	7 million trips
Additional Evs replacing conventional private cars	7861



Public & Commercial buildings

Measure	Annual rate of installation by 2030 (m2)
High Efficiency Boiler Upgrades	118,483
Air Source Heat Pumps	177,504
Air Tightness & Fabric improvements	87,913
Daylight Sensing Systems	352,845
Heating Controls & Timers	164,220
LED Lighting Upgrades	149,166
Movement Sensing (PIR)	610,192
T5 Lighting (Conversions)	251,016
T5 Lighting (New Installations)	115,937



Domestic homes

Measure	Annual rate of installation by 2030 (homes)
Upgraded Cold/Wet Appliances	8,745
Cavity wall Insulation	7,391
Draughtproofing & Fabric	1,324
Floor Insulation	10,996
Gas Boiler Installation	8,039
Heat Pumps	12,380
Loft Insulation	4,067
Low Energy Lighting	15,663
Solar PV	15,860
Tank Thermostats & Glazing Upgrades	2,738
Heating Controls &	3,147
	5,090

Source : A Net Zero Carbon Roadmap for Edinburgh – PCAN report

Appendix 4 –2030 City Sustainability Strategy development timeline and milestones

