

Policy and Sustainability Committee

10:00am, Tuesday, 5 October 2021

2030 Climate Strategy

Executive/routine Wards Council Commitments	Executive All
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1. Recommendations

- 1.1 It is recommended that the Committee:
- 1.1.1 Notes the summary of consultation hub and engagement insights in appendix 1;
 - 1.1.2 Notes that further detailed feedback – particularly in relation to implementation actions and commitments - was received from a number of key partners towards the end of the consultation and agrees that appropriate time is taken to reflect on, and take account of, these contributions within the final strategy documents;
 - 1.1.3 Agree the high-level priorities for the Draft Strategy as outlined in the report and the priority council actions identified in paragraph 4.16 to; support community capacity building and citizen engagement, private owner occupier retrofit, community energy generation and business transition;
 - 1.1.4 Agree a budget allocation of £50,000 as seed funding for the Edinburgh CAN B 'Business for Good' support programme and network and £50,000 for the development of a Community Climate Forum to support community and citizen climate engagement and activity;
 - 1.1.5 Agree the approach to governance outlined in the report; and note that this will be recommended to the Edinburgh Partnership Board at their next meeting; and
 - 1.1.6 Notes that the draft Climate Strategy will take account of the outcomes reached during COP26 and will be published after consideration by the Policy and Sustainability Committee on 30 November 2021.

Paul Lawrence

Executive Director of Place

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2030 Climate Strategy

2. Executive Summary

- 2.1 This report summarises the latest wave of the strategy development process and, includes the views of around 920 residents and other stakeholders who took part in the Council's online survey, submitted a letter, or participated in one of the virtual focus groups held over the summer on the draft Climate Strategy.
- 2.2 The Strategy consultation closed on 12 September and significant numbers of responses were received right up to the closing date. While the appendix provides a summary of the consultation hub and focus group feedback, it has not been possible to analyse the detailed partner responses received by letter in time for committee. This work is underway.
- 2.3 Across the consultation and engagement process there has been overwhelming support for the Strategy's aims and vision. The Strategy's actions were also broadly welcomed, indicating support for not just what the Strategy aims to do, but also how it proposes to take action.
- 2.4 Respondents appreciated the depth and breadth of the Strategy as reflective of the complex and systemic nature of the climate challenge. However, there was a general desire to see more prioritisation alongside that breadth; reflecting city data and evidence.
- 2.5 City partners responses have been detailed and positive, with all partners committing to actively collaborate in key areas and many committing both resources and in-kind activity as part of the implementation plan. However, the depth of the responses received meant that a detailed analysis was not possible in time for committee and could not be meaningfully taken on board in the strategy documents.
- 2.6 As such, this report:
 - 2.6.1 provides an opportunity for committee to reflect on the consultation survey and focus group findings;
 - 2.6.2 focuses on agreeing the areas of relative high level priority within the Strategy;
 - 2.6.3 identifies some of the key actions aimed at progressing these issues and;
and
 - 2.6.4 proposes new and significant strategic actions for the Council to adopt.

- 2.7 In addition, it is clear that there will be outcomes from COP26 that it will be desirable to take account of within the Strategy. For example, there may be some policy shifts around the place and accounting of Scope 3 ¹emissions that will need to be considered.
- 2.8 As such, and to allow this to happen, this paper proposes that the final strategy and implementation plan is considered by Committee on 30 November.
- 2.9 This approach ensures that momentum on addressing the climate emergency can be maintained through the partnership and collaboration already underway and the further commitments made in this report while the documents and the detail of the Strategy implementation plan is refined to take account of COP26 outcomes and the detailed partner feedback we have received.
- 2.10 It should be noted that this means the Policy and Sustainability Committee on the 30 November will consider the Draft Climate Strategy; the Council Emissions Reduction Plan and its implementation plan and the annual public performance information (PBCCD for the Council; 2030 target for the City).

3. Background

- 3.1 While consultation on the Draft Climate Strategy took place over the summer of 2021, the Council has been engaging on climate-related issues with residents and other stakeholders for a number of years.
- 3.2 The Edinburgh Talks Climate Report summarised the views of more than 2,000 residents of all ages and backgrounds who were directly involved in the Edinburgh Talks Climate Survey, our online Dialogue and communications campaign, a series of focus groups, and the city's first Youth Summit on Climate Change.
- 3.3 Those views informed the creation of a Draft Climate Strategy, in addition to ongoing partnership working with the Edinburgh Climate Commission and the Council's strategic partners.
- 3.4 This report summarises the latest wave of consultation responses and engagement feedback on the Draft Climate Strategy.

4. Main report

Overview of consultation findings

- 4.1 Appendix 1 provides an analysis of responses made to the consultation hub and engagement focus groups.
- 4.2 Throughout the consultation and engagement process, the vision, principles and actions for the Strategy were strongly supported.

¹ Scope three emissions are emissions that occur out with the city boundary, as a result of activities such as purchasing which take place within the city.

- 4.3 There was tension around the scope of the Strategy, with some believing it was too ambitious, that radical change by the 2030 deadline could not be achieved, and others believing the Strategy did not go far enough or fast enough to reflect the climate emergency. At the same time, respondents noted that the covid pandemic had revealed how quickly and effectively all partners could act on emergency issues.
- 4.4 Confidence in the Strategy will be further enhanced by demonstrating links to national programmes, international commitments, support from partners, detailed plans when these are available, and the through the rapid and successful execution of pilot projects.
- 4.5 Overall, participants felt that the Council had received permission to act and needed to move any conversation from “whether we should act” to “how we act together”.
- 4.6 Each city partner took the opportunity to provide detail on how they were contributing to addressing climate action as an organisation and also how they would be contributing to and supporting the progress of the city Strategy. Further detailed analysis of the substantial responses made by city partners could not be undertaken in time for this report but is underway.
- 4.7 As a result of partner contributions throughout the summer consultation process, key areas of the Strategy will be significantly strengthened including shared data (especially public health data) collation to underpin decision making; academic support to the city partnerships; public procurement activity; adaptation; biodiversity; circular economy, skills and education provision; the role of food growing and food security and support for business transition and community climate action and citizen engagement.

Prioritisation

- 4.8 The Draft Climate Strategy has 52 Actions across seven thematic chapters which are currently being unpacked into a detailed implementation plan. Some of these actions will also be reviewed in light of consultation and there are likely to be several new commitments made.
- 4.9 While this breadth and depth of document has been welcomed as necessary to address the whole system challenge of climate change, respondents noted that there is also a need to ensure the Strategy and city partner action is sufficiently focused on the most impactful actions contributing to the net zero target.
- 4.10 In response, this paper clarifies seven strategic priorities from within the wider Draft Climate Strategy which have been and will continue to be at the forefront of partner collaboration and action.

Strategy priorities and key new commitments

- 4.11 These priority actions are based on three things;
- 4.11.1 what the evidence tells us;
 - 4.11.2 ongoing engagement with and feedback from partners; and
 - 4.11.3 analysis of the most impactful strategic interventions within these areas.

- 4.12 The evidence² tells us that there are two top sources of emissions in the city; emissions from heat and energy in homes and buildings, and emissions from transport. As such, these are relative priorities within the plan.
- 4.13 Evidence also tells us that climate impact on the city damages the economy; damages people's lives and costs the city money. As such adaptation and mitigation is a priority area for action within Edinburgh.
- 4.14 Engagement with citizens, businesses and the Climate Commission has highlighted that a green recovery from Covid will be essential for securing a sustainable and fair future for the city.
- 4.15 Finally, two systemic issues underpin and enable action to address climate change; capacity within and support from citizens and communities and; strong investible business case proposals that are multifaceted and focus on improving local communities as part of a place-based approach to meeting citizens' needs.
- 4.16 Reviewing this evidence and feedback, the strategy will give high priority to the following seven areas of work. For brevity, the wider strategies and plans included in the Strategy such as the City Plan, and the City Mobility Plan are not repeated here with the list instead focusing on specific impactful actions and new actions for approval by committee, where the council has a lead or key role to play:

Priority 1 - Unlocking and accelerating energy efficiency in homes and buildings by:

- 4.16.1 Convening a new energy efficient public building partnership to outline a collective programme of investment in public buildings but also to identify joint place-based business cases with shared resources.
- 4.16.2 The Council committing to convene with the Scottish Futures Trust, a meeting of key financial investment and delivery organisations with a view to develop a new mechanism and business case by Summer 2022 to provide an end to end affordable solution for the retrofit of privately-owned homes.

Priority 2 - Enabling the development of a citywide programme of heat and energy generation and distribution infrastructure by:

- 4.16.3 Bringing together the key public land-owning organisations; utility companies and expert organisations to form a strategic partnership tasked with developing a city heat and energy masterplan and consequent pipeline of proposals with the BioQuarter and the South East Edinburgh being an exemplar.
- 4.16.4 Working with Energy for Edinburgh to bring forward business case proposals for community energy generation schemes; supported by a dedicated Council resource. *(It should be noted that to progress this work into delivery will require commitment of Council funds as part of the future budget process, or additional resource from other sources).*

² Achieving Net zero in the city of Edinburgh' PCAN/ECCI

Priority 3- Accelerating the decarbonisation of public transport by:

- 4.16.5 Working in partnership with Lothian Buses to develop a costed plan to decarbonise their bus fleet by 2023, following the delivery of two strategic large vehicle pilots (EV and Hydrogen).
- 4.16.6 Developing a plan to maximise opportunities for shared public service charging hubs at strategic points in the city.

Priority 4 - Renewing the focus on climate resilience and accelerating adaptation of the city by:

- 4.16.7 Developing a costed climate change risk assessment for the city and a new city adaptation plan by 2022/23.
- 4.16.8 Renewing the city adaptation partnerships to develop a pipeline of joint priority investment proposals for adapting the city and working with City Region Deal partners to develop regional approaches to adaptation. Regional Partners are working with Adaptation Scotland to scope a potential business case looking at a climate risk assessment, including funding and identifying delivery options.

Priority 5 - Supporting citizen empowerment, behaviour change and community activism by

- 4.16.9 Supporting the development of an Edinburgh Community Climate Forum sponsored by the Council and delivered independently by EVOC and Our Future Edinburgh³. The Committee is asked to agree a budget allocation of £50,000 as seed funding for this network and support infrastructure.
- 4.16.10 Launching a series of public awareness raising and information campaigns and the delivery of targeted toolkits aimed at citizens and community groups following publication of the strategy.

Priority 6 - Supporting Business Transition and the green economy by:

- 4.16.11 Establishing a business led Economic Just Transition Forum to convene the city's business community to provide leadership on the economic just transition to a net zero city.
- 4.16.12 Supporting the launch of a new Business for Good programme through Edinburgh CAN B⁴ to provide practical support and training for businesses across the city to transition to net zero. The Committee is asked to agree a budget allocation of £50k as seed funding for this network and support infrastructure.

³ [Our Future Edinburgh](#) is an alliance of communities and groups based in the Edinburgh and Lothians. Established in 2021, it brings people together to collaborate on securing a just and equitable climate and nature transition.

⁴ Edinburgh CAN B was launched in January 2021 as one of seven international cities affiliated to the global Cities CAN B (CCB) movement - <http://www.citiescanb.org>. The group is backed by Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce, Napier University, Scotland CAN B and a growing membership of 22 people, including representatives from business, public and third sector organisations. Members aim to engage citizens, businesses, and anchor institutions in Edinburgh in delivering actions in line with local and global efforts towards achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals."

4.16.13 By collaborating with regional partners to develop and deliver the action and implementation plans for the [Regional Prosperity Framework](#) which aims to provide the basis for economic recovery post-pandemic and provide future direction for major projects and investment that support inclusive growth and transition to a net zero economy over the next 20 years.

Priority 7 - Collaborating to develop a citywide programme/pipeline of green investment proposals to address the above

4.16.14 By developing the city governance to establish key partnership above to report into a new Climate Strategy Investment Programme Board responsible for developing a green investment programme for the city.

Ongoing Draft Climate Strategy Development

- 4.17 In the ongoing work to develop the final strategy documents, and to reflect what is being heard from the consultation and engagement process, the following issues will also be addressed; public health and academic data development and use; enhancing Edinburgh's natural assets including biodiversity; working with education and empowering young people; development of the skills pipeline; scope 3 emissions and public procurement; circular economy in both business and infrastructure; collaboration with national and regional partners to drive change.
- 4.18 The final draft of the 2030 Climate Strategy will be supported by an implementation plan detailing deliverables, milestones, timescales, resources, and approach to measuring outcomes and impact. This will be brought to Committee alongside the final draft of the strategy on 30 November 2021.
- 4.19 Appendix 2 is an excerpt of the Draft Climate Strategy Plan that elected members will receive in November. It provides detailed milestones for the delivery of the actions outlined in this report and a summary of the partners involved in delivery. It also provides a summary of the budgets so far committed and it identifies funding opportunities which will be explored to further support delivery. Further cost based information will be sought and provided following business case development and/or clarification from partners in respect of their own budgets and any associated cost analysis.

Governance

- 4.20 The 2030 Climate Strategy is for the whole City and although the Council needs to take a leading role, the purpose of the strategy is to facilitate and unlock collaboration and collective action at speed and scale to deliver a net zero city.
- 4.21 Delivering on the Strategy will require a collective decision-making space. Council officers have been challenged on this particular point by elected members and the Edinburgh Climate Commission. Prospective private partners also seek reassurance that the city will have a mechanism for efficient joint decision making.
- 4.22 With this in mind, the objectives of a new approach to city governance are to deliver:

- 4.22.1 A greater focus on city-wide climate delivery leadership;
- 4.22.2 A body to monitor and drive priority partnership work;
- 4.22.3 A focus on partners' strategic investment, infrastructure and funding opportunities; and
- 4.22.4 The co-ordination, alignment and consolidation of priority investment workstreams within the Strategy to create a Green Investment Plan.

- 4.23 The proposal utilises the existing governance structures established within the Edinburgh Partnership to provide general collective oversight of the Climate Strategy delivery and appropriate workstreams. In addition, it is proposed to create a new Climate Strategy Infrastructure Investment Programme Board which will be supported by five priority thematic partnerships and will report annually to the Edinburgh Partnership Board.
- 4.24 EVOC, working with Our Future Edinburgh and The Edinburgh Association of Community Councils will establish a Community Climate Forum to provide a point of interaction and information for *and with* communities on all aspects of climate action; building capacity and networks of community activity.

Edinburgh Partnership Board

- 4.25 All aspects of the Climate Strategy related to the delivery of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) such as 20 minute neighbourhoods, investing in local green space, community empowerment and mapping the skills for future generations will be taken forward through the work of the LOIP delivery group and directly overseen by the Edinburgh Partnership Board which is chaired by the Leader of the Council. This reflects the recent expansion of theme three 'a good place to live' to include public health and climate objectives.

Climate Strategy Infrastructure Investment Programme Board

- 4.26 Building on the experience of the City Region Deal, there is a desire to create a new and additional space where senior budget holders and operational leads can show collective leadership and joint action on Climate Change by delivering a place based investment strategy targeting the priority infrastructure needs of the city.
- 4.27 It is envisaged that partners will be more likely to buy into and work with a newly created group with clear objectives and a defined focus.
- 4.28 The Programme Board would:
- 4.28.1 provide city wide leadership in creating a green, clean and sustainable future for the City;
 - 4.28.2 be a city-wide body where investment and infrastructure proposals could be considered, aligned and agreed resulting in a Green Investment Plan;
 - 4.28.3 provide a space for collective decision making to ensure that investment needs and delivery opportunities were aligned;
 - 4.28.4 ensure economies of scale and opportunities of scale and place-making are being achieved; and

4.28.5 oversee and drive delivery of the Thematic Partnerships.

- 4.29 The Programme Board would be accountable to the Edinburgh Partnership Board.
- 4.30 The Programme Board's membership would need to be at a significant senior level with the decision-making authority to commit their organisation (subject to their own organisational governance) to the investment proposals considered. For the Council this would be the Executive Director of Place although the Scheme of Delegation would be unchanged as would the need for committee approval where appropriate.
- 4.33 Full membership will need further consideration but initial core members of the Programme Board would be:
- 4.30.1 City of Edinburgh Council;
 - 4.30.2 NHS Lothian;
 - 4.30.3 Edinburgh University;
 - 4.30.4 Scottish Power Energy Network;
 - 4.30.5 Scottish Gas; and
 - 4.30.6 Scottish Water.

Thematic Partnerships

- 4.34 The Climate Strategy Infrastructure Investment Programme Board would sit above five new/enhanced thematic partnerships where officers - empowered by their organisations - would work together, sharing knowledge, identifying opportunities for collaboration and proposing strategic investment and place-based projects to the programme board thereby creating a green investment pipeline of projects for the city.
- 4.35 These workstreams (listed below) require a partnership approach and a new independent governance structure has an increased chance of greater joint ownership, collaboration and co-production than the inclusion of partners in Council structures.
- 4.35.1 Adaptation;
 - 4.35.2 City Heat and Energy Partnership;
 - 4.35.3 Place Based Opportunities Board (expanded to include energy efficient public buildings);
 - 4.35.4 Transport Infrastructure; and
 - 4.35.5 Economic Just Transition.
- 4.36 This governance model does not seek to be inclusive of all the partnerships and activity being progressed in order to deliver a net zero city which will continue to drive wider climate action in the city.
- 4.37 The thematic partnerships above have been identified as priority areas of activity which need promotion and renewing (Adaptation; Place/Buildings) or where a gap

exists in city capacity and collaboration for issues that have a significant impact on our emissions footprint; (transitioning the economy, transport and heat and energy).

- 4.38 It is envisioned that the membership of the thematic partnerships would be wider than the Programme Board and would include members across the city partners contributing to the implementation plans.
- 4.39 The chair of each of the thematic partnerships would come from one of the key city partners (discussions are already underway) and they would report their proposals to the Programme Board for approval. Council officers supporting and engaging in these groups would work within policy direction set by Council committees and would bring any relevant decisions back to the Council to consider.
- 4.40 If committee is content with this outline of the overall approach to governance then officers will take forward more detailed proposals to the Edinburgh Partnership for approval and implementation.

5. Next Steps

- 5.1 In tandem with the development of a final draft of the 2030 Climate Strategy, officers are developing a supporting implementation plan detailing deliverables, milestones, timescales, resources, and approach to measuring outcomes and impact. This will be brought to Committee alongside the final draft of the strategy on 30 November 2021.

6. Financial impact

- 6.1 There are a number of immediate financial implications from this report and in particular, the additional priority action commitments members are being asked to agree. All budget implications for 2020/21 can be contained within the allocations made to support the Climate Strategy and Sustainability within this year's budget process.
- 6.2 Within this context committee members are asked to agree that:
 - 6.2.1 £50,000 is allocated as seed funding for the Edinburgh CAN B 'Business for Good' support programme and network
 - 6.2.2 £50,000 for the development of a Community Climate Forum to support community and citizen climate engagement and activity.
- 6.3 In keeping with their intended use, resources within these budget lines will also be allocated to provide a dedicated Community Energy Project Manager to scope business case proposals for community energy generation schemes (£60,000); to provide coordination and secretariat support for new partnerships (£60,000) and; to commission citizen and community group toolkits and communication (£10,000).

7. Stakeholder/Community Impact

- 7.1 An interim Integrated Impact Assessment is also being carried out, and it is envisioned further IIAs will be commissioned as appropriate as key strategic actions are taken forward.
- 7.2 Strategic Environmental Assessment processes have been initiated, with screening currently being carried out. It is not possible to say whether a full SEA will be required until screening processes have been completed and determinations received from the relevant Consultation Authorities (SEPA, HES and SNH). The strategy will remain as a final draft until SEA processes have been concluded, with any final revisions being brought to Committee for consideration in due course and as soon as practicable.

8. Background reading/external references

- 8.1 [Sustainability Approach, Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee, May 2019](#)
- 8.2 [Achieving Net-Zero in the City of Edinburgh, Policy and Sustainability Committee, October 2019](#)
- 8.3 [Council response to Edinburgh Climate Commission and Sustainability Programme Update, Policy and Sustainability Committee, July 2020](#)
- 8.4 [City Target Monitoring Approach, Policy and Sustainability Committee, April 2021](#)

9. Appendices

- 9.1 Appendix 1 – Climate Strategy Consultation Responses.
- 9.2 Appendix 2 - Excerpt from the Draft Climate Strategy Implementation Plan.

2030 Climate Strategy

Consultation Findings Report

Executive summary

Overall

- The vision, principles and actions for the strategy were broadly supported
- Leading partners from all sectors want to work with the Council to further develop the local approach to combating climate change
- There was tension around the scope of the strategy, with some believing it was too ambitious, that radical change by the 2030 deadline could not be achieved, and others believing the strategy did not go far enough or fast enough to reflect the climate emergency
- Confidence in the strategy will be further enhanced by demonstrating links to national programmes, international commitments, support from partners, detailed plans when these are available, and the through the rapid and successful execution of pilot projects
- There was concern that Edinburgh had been slow to act, despite the urging of many participants over a number of years. The covid pandemic had revealed how quickly and effectively all partners could act on emergency issues

Travel

- There was support for continued expansion of active travel networks, but concern that Edinburgh's geography would always limit uptake
- There was support for a wide range of improved public transport options in town, at city boundary transport exchanges, and into the wider city region
- The current electric vehicle charging network was felt to be insufficient to encourage rapid transition

Housing and Neighbourhoods

- There was support for a 20-minute neighbourhood approach in principle, but concerns about what this meant for the future of the city centre
- There was a view that Edinburgh's housing is too expensive, needs to be made more sustainable, and needs to have better preparation for extreme weather

Carbon Offsetting

- Carbon offsetting as a concept was controversial; participants felt it was a system open to accounting manipulations and could dis-incentivise acting on harder to reduce emissions

Incentives, Disincentives and Motivation

- There was low trust in others to behave responsibly. Participants wanted the Council to employ persuasion *and* penalties
- There was a strong belief that residents would be unwilling to give up private cars, and concern that transition to fully electric vehicles was prohibitively expensive for the majority
- There were concerns that lower income households would be unable to access grants and other benefits to enable transition behaviours, while they would be the worst affected by penalty charges associated with driving behaviour change
- Cost of making changes was felt to be the main reason stopping individual change. It was felt that more support and grant funding would be essential to help residents make transitions and improve their homes

Engagement

- There was enthusiasm for more direct democratic approaches to involve residents in decision-making, since this was seen as a potential way to cut through contentious issues
- However, participants felt that the Council had received permission to act and needed to move any conversation from “whether we should act” to “how we act together”

Background

While consultation on the strategy took place over the summer of 2021, the Council has been engaging on climate-related issues with residents and other stakeholders for a number of years.

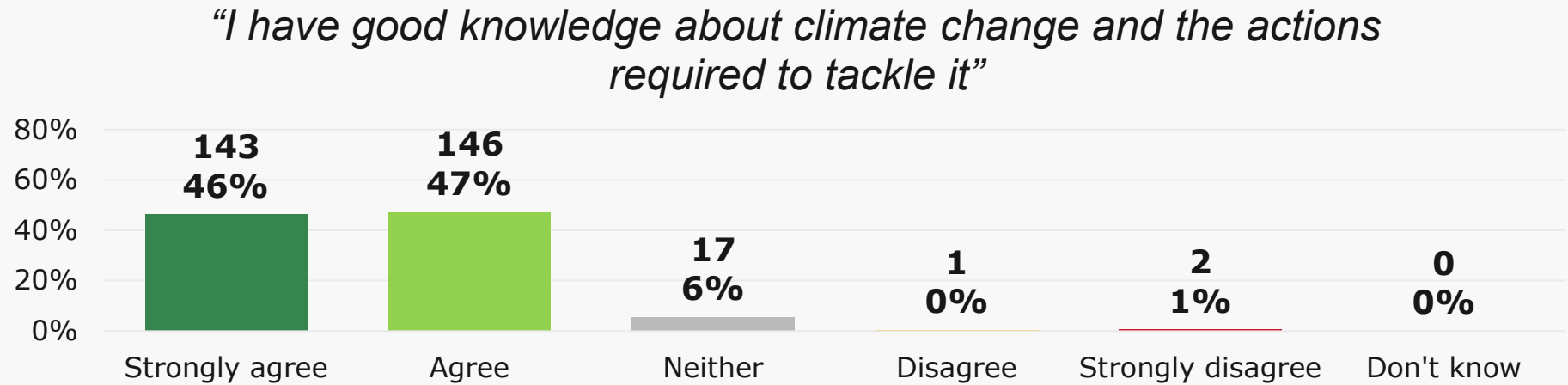
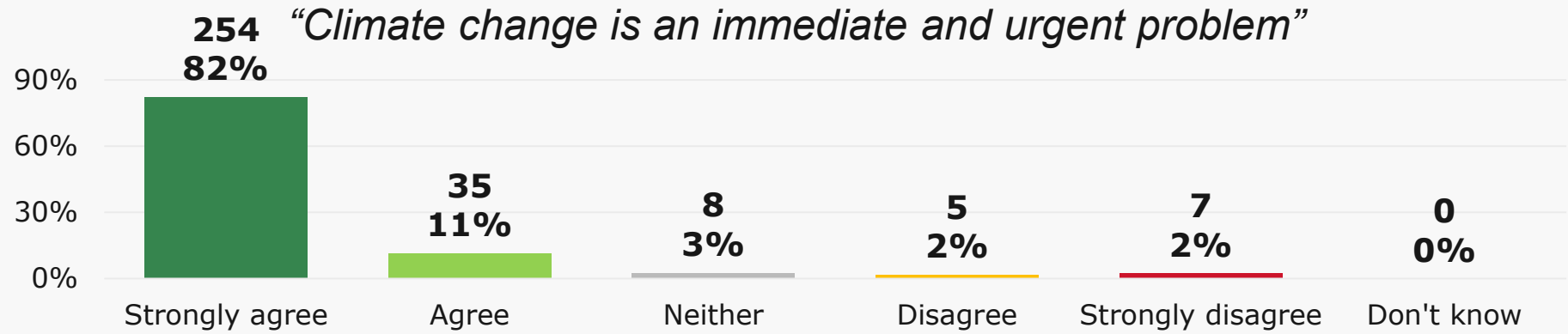
The Edinburgh Talks Climate Report summarised the views of more than 2,000 residents of all ages and backgrounds who were directly involved in the Edinburgh Talks Climate Survey, our online Dialogue and communications campaign, a series of focus groups, and the city's first Youth Summit on Climate Change.

Those views informed the creation of a draft strategy, in addition to ongoing partnership working with the Edinburgh Climate Commission and the Council's strategic partners.

This report summarises the latest wave of the strategic development process, and includes the views of around 920 residents and other stakeholders who took part in the Council's online survey (309), submitted a letter (15), or participated in one of the virtual conversations to discuss the draft strategy (~600).

Perception of climate change

- 93% of participants in the online consultation on the strategy believed that **climate change is an immediate and urgent problem**
- 93% of participants in the online consultation believed they **understood how to tackle climate change**
- These figures suggest this phase of consultation has reached an engaged and informed minority of Edinburgh who are knowledgeable about climate change
- While individuals expressed scepticism about climate change, these views were not shared by the majority of participants, or by representatives of stakeholder organisations, strategic partners and industry



Barriers to climate action

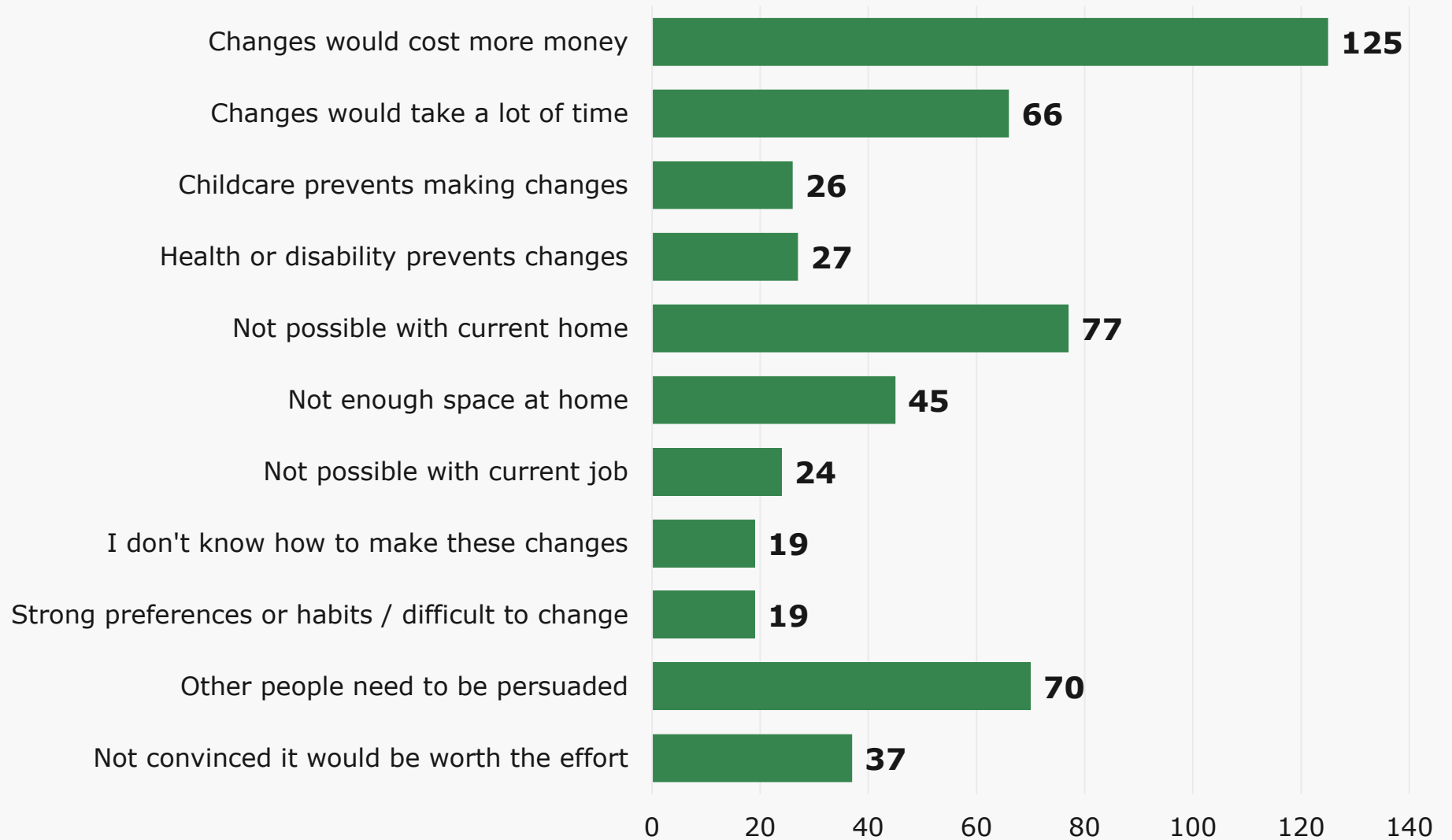
As part of this consultation and in various engagement actions previously, the Council has tried to understand the barriers to action that residents perceive. The main issues were:

- **Cost of making changes** is the most common issue, including difficulty affording large one-off purchases such as new transport and domestic heating systems, as well as ongoing costs of moving to more sustainable, but more expensive, regular behaviours
- **Current home or job make changes impossible** – e.g. conservation restrictions, and home or work not on EV charging or active travel route
- **Inconvenience and the need to persuade others** that change is a good idea

Previous surveys identified that many Edinburgh residents do not consider sustainability in their decisions and do not know how to make more sustainable choices.

While some participants stated they had exhausted their individual ability to become more sustainable, and that the Council needed to communicate what more was required, and support the implementation of these changes

“What barriers if any, would prevent or limit you from making these changes?” *(Tick all that apply, answers do not sum)*



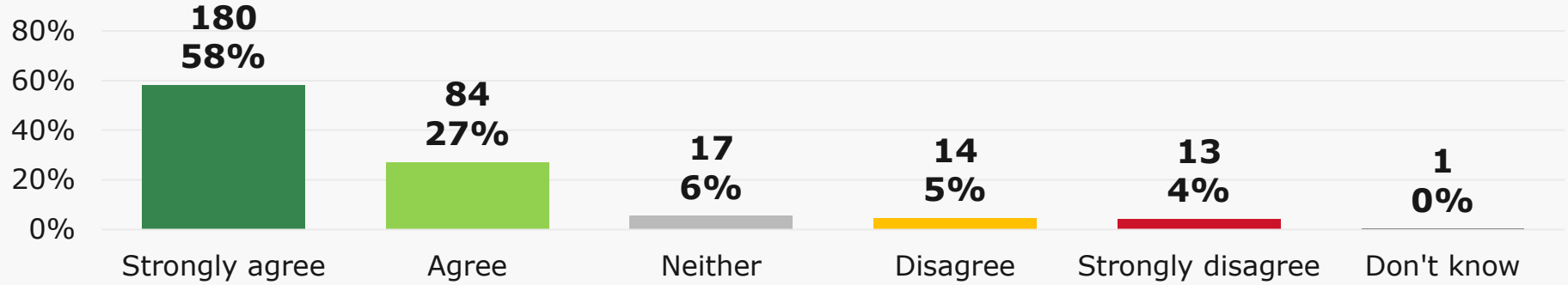
General support for the strategy

Stakeholders generally supported the strategy. In particular:

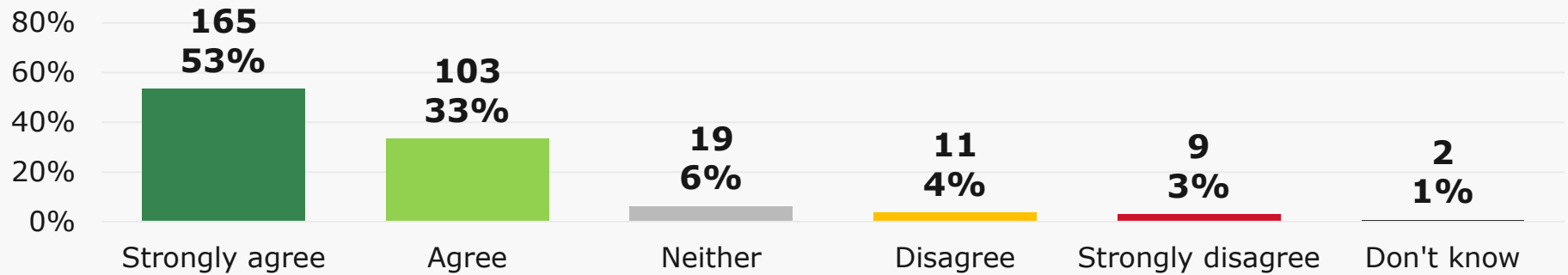
- They agreed that the vision was correct, that the strategy was aiming to achieve the right things, and was going about them in the right way; and
- The recent measures taken to combat the spread of covid-19 were proof that society could be mobilised quickly and effectively to target a threat. Stakeholders urged the Council to pursue the net zero agenda with the same urgency

“...we need to change and change fast or [we] will suffer the consequences of the climate emergency. This looks like just the start and hopefully it can gather momentum...”

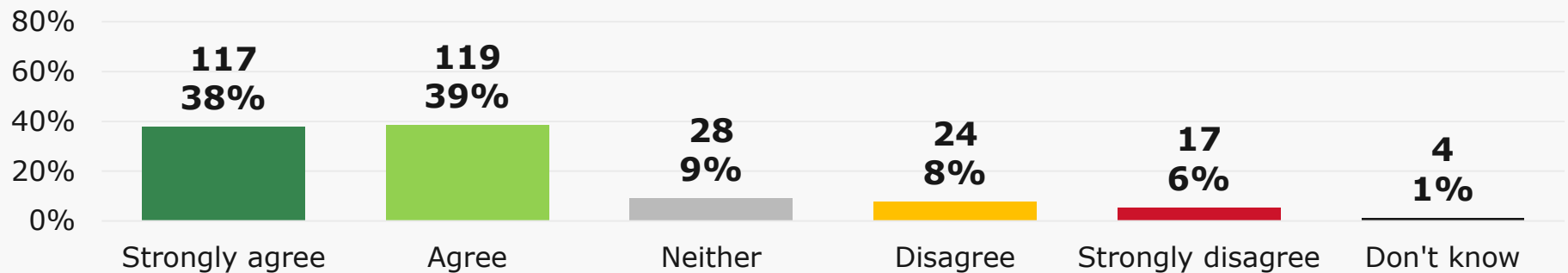
"To what extent do you agree or disagree with... the vision?"



"To what extent do you agree or disagree with... the principles?"



"To what extent do you agree or disagree with... the actions?"



General criticism of the strategy

The general criticism of the strategy fell into nine main areas:

- **Scepticism** about whether meaningful change can be achieved by the 2030 target under any circumstances. It was not clear to all participants why Edinburgh should have an accelerated timeline for being net zero in comparison to the national target of 2045;
- Concern about the **ability of the Council to manage large-scale projects**, especially politically contentious issues and infrastructure projects;
- Belief that **support and buy-in from Scottish Government was necessary** to ensure Edinburgh met its carbon target. Local actions would have greater stakeholder support if they were also obviously supported by strategic private sector partners such as energy companies;
- There was a desire to see a **delivery timetable** with information about how plans would be paid for;

- There was a desire for **the Council to be fair and tough with its own operations**, alongside concerns that high profile activities would “get a pass” on reducing their carbon impact;
- In relation to all previous points, there was concern that the plan tried to do too much and **risked splitting focus**;
- By contrast, the strategy was also criticised for **not being sufficiently ambitious** – with many suggestions covered in later parts of this report. There was little appreciation amongst participants of the speed of government decision-making processes and the time required to create, fund and implement effective solutions;
- The consultation documents were likewise criticised for including **too much information** in general – which would put off many participants, especially young people – **and not including enough information** on specific issues; and
- It was felt that the strategy should have included a **greater focus on biodiversity and green space**, which were seen as substantially within the control of local partners and residents.

Feedback from the Edinburgh Climate Commission

The Edinburgh Climate Commission is an independent group established by the Council and Edinburgh Climate Change Institute to provide expert and authoritative advice to support the city's transition to net zero emissions by 2030. In this role, the views of the Commission are especially important to the development of the Council's net zero strategy.

In summary, the Commission said:

“...the Commission welcomes the recognition and acknowledgement of the Council's important leadership role in addressing City emissions. The strategy targets the right areas of action and sets the right foundations for future action.”

- The final strategy needs to resonate more strongly as a **response to an emergency** and the Council should commit that any future investment activity should only be undertaken following a carbon impact assessment;
- **Continued engagement is essential.** Citizens must be at the heart of ongoing discussions and decision-making, while organisations must be involved and be able to understand how they can direct their efforts for maximum impact;

- Change must be **supported and led by elected members** to create the sense of urgency needed to deliver the desired outcomes within the time available;
- The Council's strategy appropriately **recognises the multiple co-benefits**, to individuals and organisations, of working to achieve net zero;
- The Commission was **supportive of Nature Climate Bonds and Community Investment Bonds**, but noted these alone would be insufficient, and advocated for the Council to work with the Scottish National Investment Bank and consider the reintroduction of Municipal Bonds to meet public investment need;
- The Council should **introduce a "net zero test"** for Council decisions, demonstrating how the fast-track decision-making processes used to respond to Covid can be applied to the climate emergency; and
- More work was necessary to **link the outcomes of the strategy to the actions proposed** and to identify contributions from specific partners.

Transport

Issues raised by participants in relation to transport were substantially similar to those included in the creation of Edinburgh's City Mobility Plan in 2018.

While action is ongoing to deliver on the plan, the feedback reflects some frustration with a perceived lack of urgency in delivery, and ongoing doubts that private car use can be substantially discouraged in Edinburgh.

These concerns were due to:

- **Relative affluence** – many residents will be able to afford any penalties; and
- **Geographic issues** – the city geography is seen as too difficult, too hilly, for active travel, especially for older people.

Encouraging Active Travel / Discouraging Car Use

- Continue to encourage active travel
- Improve transport networks to make cyclists safer and provide more cycle storage

“I wish we had an infrastructure of segregated cycle lanes connecting all parts of the city. Currently only already experienced cyclists dare to cycle in Edinburgh”

- Public transport will remain essential for many and should be prioritised to reduce private car use
- Introduce measures such as low emission zone and low traffic neighbourhoods
- Concern that penalties would disproportionately impact poorer households with fewer choices and a need to ensure a just transition for these households especially

“There are no suggestions that will support low income families to reduce car usage - by putting in additional charges those are the people that will mostly be penalised. People on higher incomes will continue to not care about using a car as they will be able to purchase an electric one”

Local and Regional Public Transport

- Enhance regional connectivity of public transport, including more park and ride at the city boundary
- Enhance options for public transport that go around the city centre rather than through
- In some areas off the network of Lothian Buses services, private car travel could be a cheaper option than public transport

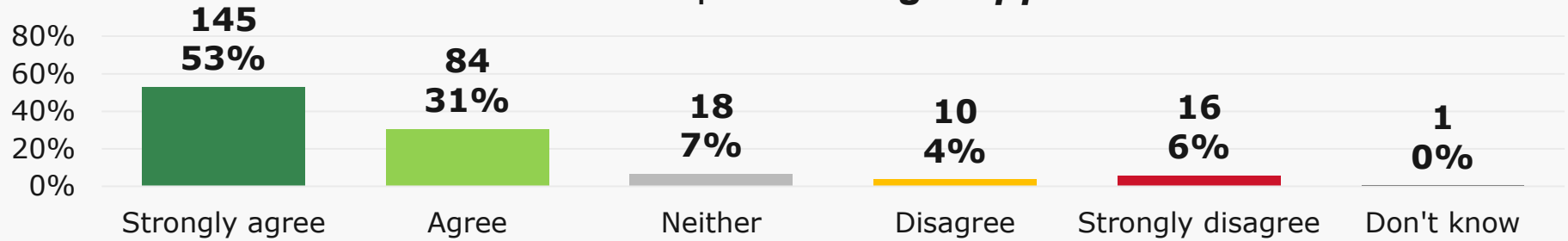
"Currently cheaper to drive as to get a bus it would cost £7 as would need to get two buses... To take train it would be around £10, as my place of work not near train station I would have to take bus part of the way... Need something like TFL's Oyster Card so train and bus/tram completely integrated."

- Improve the car sharing infrastructure to make it more convenient for residents
- "...most residents of Edinburgh don't have a car at present. Reduction of vehicles on the streets should be widely supported through expanded car sharing schemes. These are more accessible to everyone and are a better use of public space."*

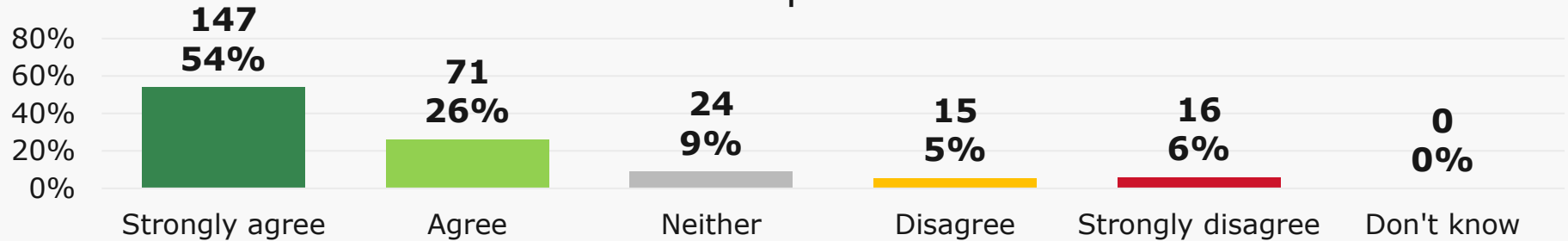
Tourism

- It was suggested that tourism should have received more attention in the strategy, given its importance to the city and country, and its carbon impact
- Participants questioned Edinburgh Airport's role in a net zero future, but noted that Scotland's economy relied heavily on international tourism

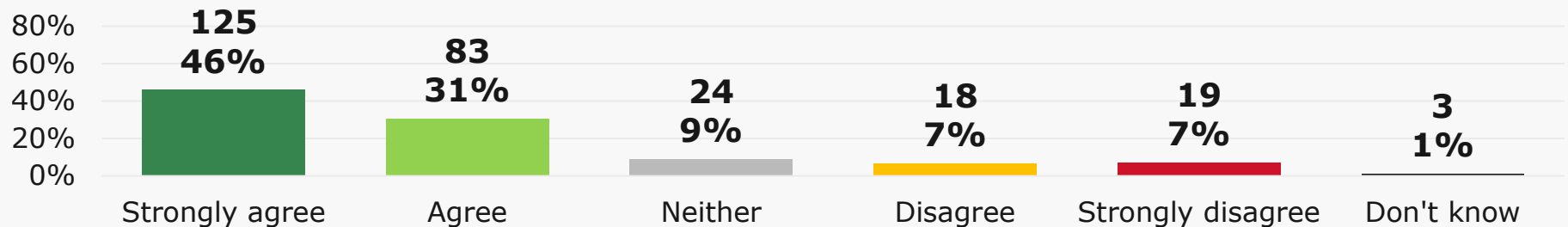
*"To what extent do you agree or disagree with the ... Net Zero Emissions Transport **strategic approach**?"*



*"To what extent do you agree or disagree with the ... Net Zero Emissions Transport **outcomes**?"*



*"To what extent do you agree or disagree with the ... Net Zero Emissions Transport **next steps**?"*



EV / Hydrogen / Hybrid

- Participants felt that a reduction in the number of cars in Edinburgh was essential
- Electric vehicles (EV) were felt to be relatively expensive, and participants highlighted potential benefits of transitioning to hybrid vehicles in the medium term
- The EV charging network in Edinburgh was viewed as insufficient to encourage widespread use at present, and it was suggested Edinburgh also needed to consider hydrogen fuel availability

“Too much emphasis on electric vehicles. Their life-cycle carbon footprint, particularly the batteries, is not as good as people think. Need to include provision for hydrogen vehicles.”

- As many alternatives to internal combustion were new, participants were concerned about the costs of backing the wrong technology

Housing, adaptations and heritage

Housing Supply and Location

- Housing in Edinburgh was felt to be relatively expensive. This forced many people who would prefer to live in Edinburgh to move elsewhere while still commuting in to the city regularly
- Those communities outside of Edinburgh, and in outlying areas of the city, were lower density neighbourhoods, less walkable, and with access to fewer public transport options

“The Council has permitted vast housing estates to be built in southern Edinburgh with little in the way of community facilities...”

“CEC needs to engage with the surrounding Councils to address the continual building of car-centric housing estates for commuters.”

Conservation Areas and Planning

- Edinburgh's housing includes many properties in conservation areas. Because of this, participants perceived some adaptations as restricted by planning controls and to be slower and more expensive than they would be outside of conservation areas
- It was asserted that planning and building standards processes in Edinburgh were slow and that the Council would struggle to deliver large numbers of adaptations in the timeframe of the strategy
- While participants valued Edinburgh's heritage and historic built environment, more guidance for residents was felt to be necessary, and there was a belief that some relaxation of planning rules for adaptations to existing buildings would be essential
- Some respondents highlight that, while the city appeared prepared to indefinitely preserve some older buildings, more modern structures like the St James Centre were demolished rather than refitted, with seemingly no consideration for carbon impact
- Participants noted that there were buildings being completed now which would not meet future sustainability standards

Microgeneration

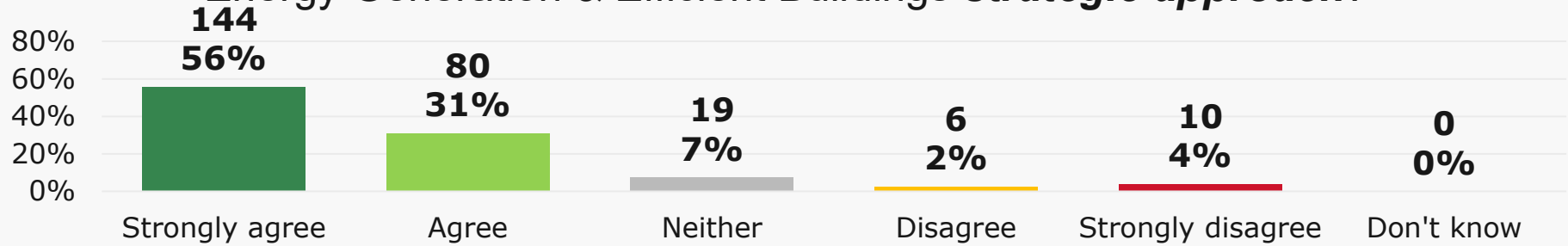
- Microgeneration of energy and moving to all-electric heating were actions seen as being too technically burdensome and unaffordable for most residents
- It was felt that the microgeneration sector could not currently deliver at scale, or rapidly increase its capacity
- Grants and support for individual households and government support for supply chains were felt to be necessary to enable significant uptake
- It was highlighted that local authorities have no easy way of understanding the network compatibility for their decarbonisation plans – and this would require partnership with energy industry bodies

Resilient Buildings

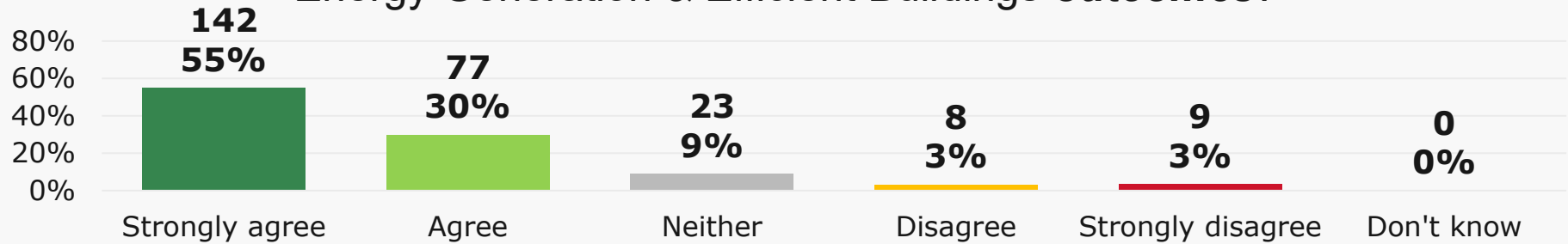
- It was felt that the strategy should focus more on climate resilience with regard to housing. Participants highlighted that Edinburgh's housing stock would need to endure more extreme weather events regardless of its energy efficiency. This included reducing the amount of non-permeable ground around buildings to prevent and minimise future flooding.

“The vision is strong for building towards net zero, but unless mitigation and adaptation are interlinked, there will be conflicts or lost opportunities. Including ‘climate resilience’ into some of the measures would strengthen this...”

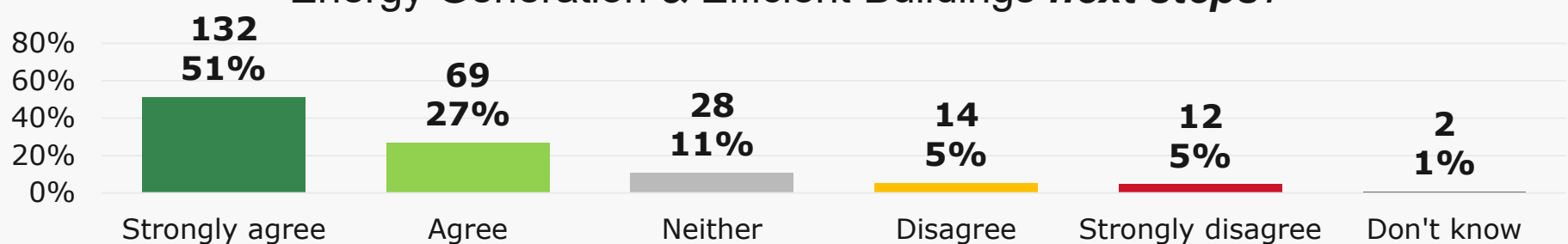
*"To what extent do you agree or disagree with the ... Net Zero Energy Generation & Efficient Buildings **strategic approach**?"*



*"To what extent do you agree or disagree with the ... Net Zero Energy Generation & Efficient Buildings **outcomes**?"*



*"To what extent do you agree or disagree with the ... Net Zero Energy Generation & Efficient Buildings **next steps**?"*



20-minute neighbourhoods

- Participants were supportive of 20-minute neighbourhoods
- More clarity was needed over exactly what a 20-minute neighbourhood should include within walking distance, and there would continue to be a need for good public transport to reach other, non-local services and facilities

“There should be explicit mention of sports and leisure facilities within the 20 min neighbourhoods. There seems to be inadequate definition of public open spaces and green areas.”

- It was observed that assumption about density of population in the Local Development Plan could be under-realised at the construction phase, and this might undermine the viability of services in these areas
- It was also felt that the city centre could be negatively impacted by a transition away from a central shopping, work and leisure area. There were concerns about the potential for a negative impact on the city’s economy and worry about many retail premises being left vacant.

Carbon offsetting and a carbon fund

- It was suggested that offsetting could lead to organisations avoiding making any changes, and this opened the process to accusations of greenwashing
- As carbon measurement was felt to be often inexact, carbon offsetting was felt to carry risks of frequent double-counting and creating perverse incentives

“The target of ‘net’ zero is in itself disingenuous as it does not actually create an impetus to reduce ALL emissions but rather to find ways to offset them... offsetting is ineffective and should be avoided.”

- The level at which any offsetting could occur was also controversial, with no consensus amongst participants

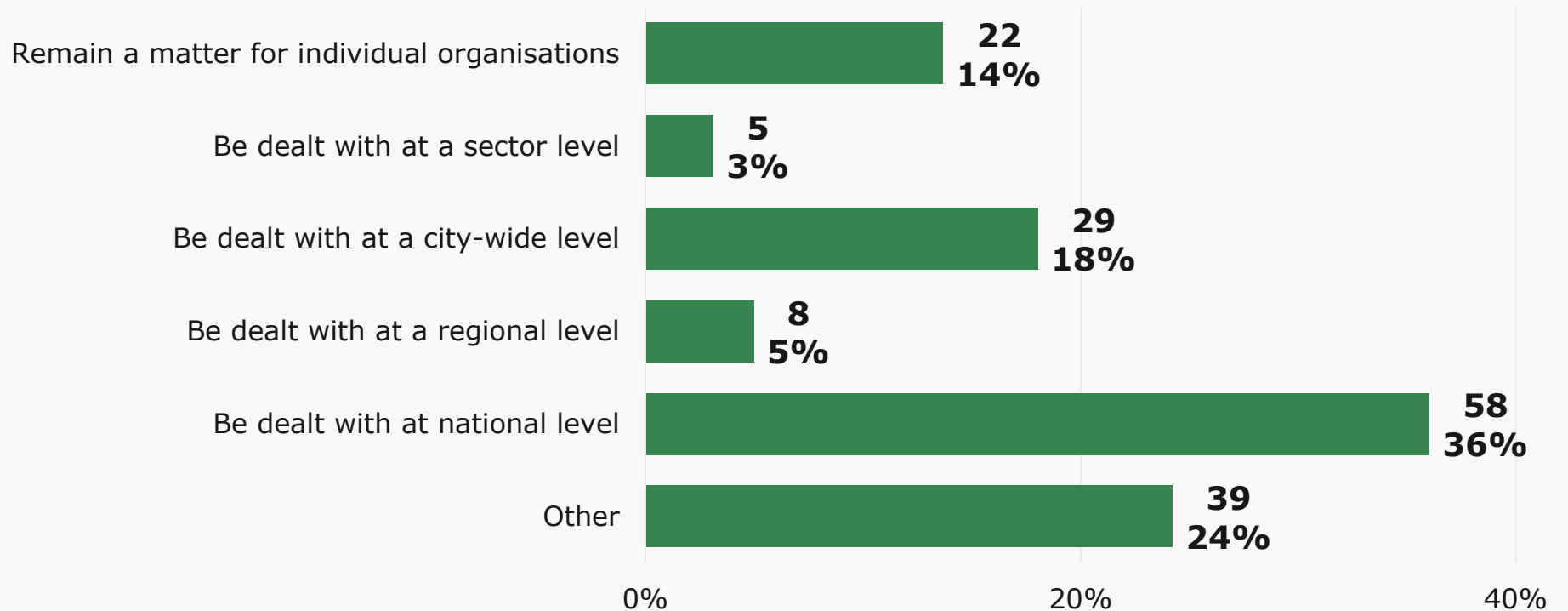
“...any offsetting needs to be short-term and kept at an individual organisational level through the provision of transparent, credible data, rather than ‘outsourced’ to city level”

- Participants would like to see plans for how a carbon fund might be used before the **any**-carbon fund was created

(All Participants) "Do you / your business / your organisation currently offset some or all of your emissions?"



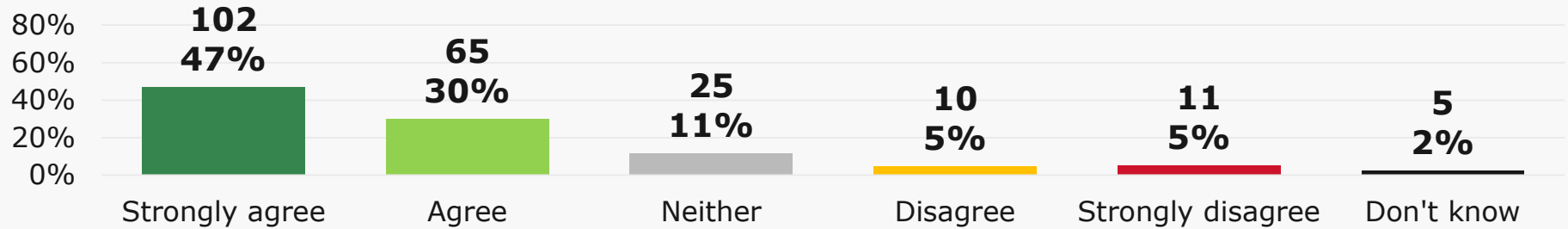
"Where should offsetting be dealt with?"



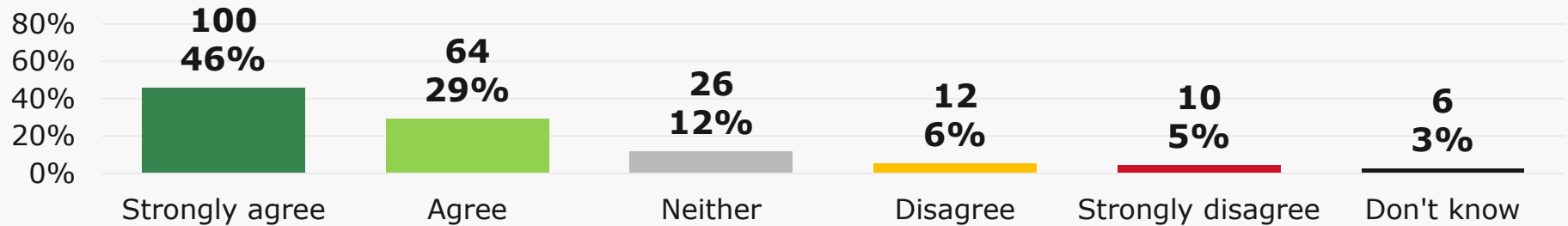
Investing in the change

- There were concerns that the impact of the global pandemic would make public sector budgets strained and that aligning these would be difficult
- It was felt that decisions on national funding streams were made at a national level, so there would be limited opportunity to influence or control locally
- Use of nature and city bonds were supported in principle, and a range of financing options was seen as essential, though participants were concerned that financial benefits should be shared fairly by Edinburgh residents
- Participants were concerned that lessons should be learned from successes in other countries, and from previous UK public and private finance partnerships which were seen as costly mistakes
- Participants called for public sector pension funds to divest from fossil fuels, but also noted that sustainable investment opportunities in Edinburgh would still need to be profitable to attract investment

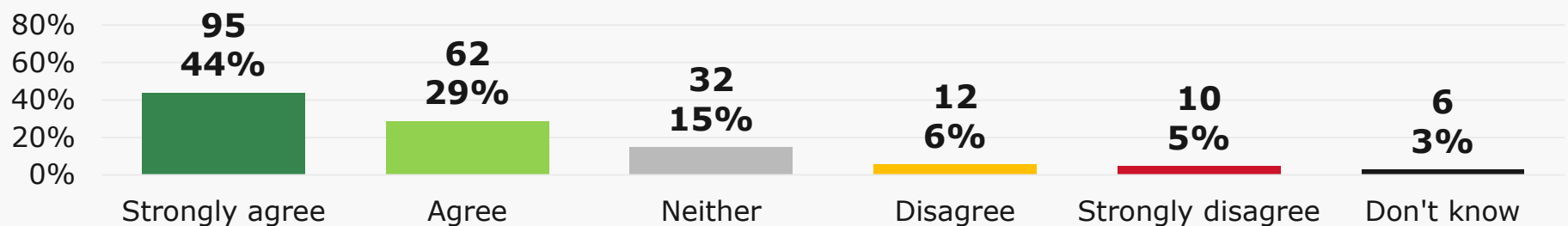
*"To what extent do you agree or disagree with the ... Investing in Change **strategic approach**?"*



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*"To what extent do you agree or disagree with the ... Investing in Change **next steps**?"*

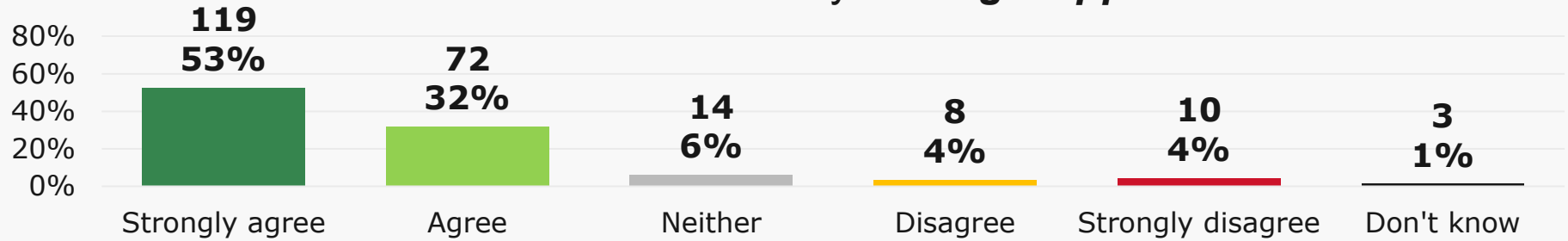


Business and skills in a net zero economy

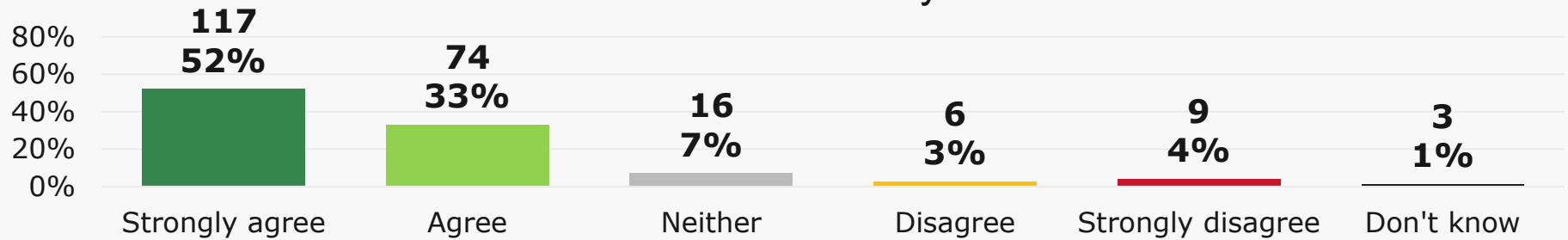
- It was felt that businesses needed more information on how they could support and invest in future programmes, and how they would be impacted by changes
‘We would expect to see more about how business will be engaged to play its part – what schemes, beyond the Compact, that would allow businesses of all sizes to play their part’
- While there were concerns that a move to net zero could place additional burdens on small businesses, this shift was also felt to offer many opportunities
- The need for rapid action to combat climate change was stressed by business, especially where there could be a long lag between policy and implementation (such as construction)
- There was support for a larger circular economy in Edinburgh, but still uncertainty about what this would mean for many sectors

- Participants felt that skills training around retrofitting current buildings should be a priority, and generally agreed that skills development through apprenticeships and education providers was essential
- It was suggested that the requirements of the strategy should be mapped to particular skills, to help identify what skills were needed at what level and by when. Some of this work was believed to already have been completed for individual sectors
- It was felt that business also had a role to play in engagement on change issues, and that businesses would be key communicators in explaining to consumers to why change was necessary and how they could benefit from change

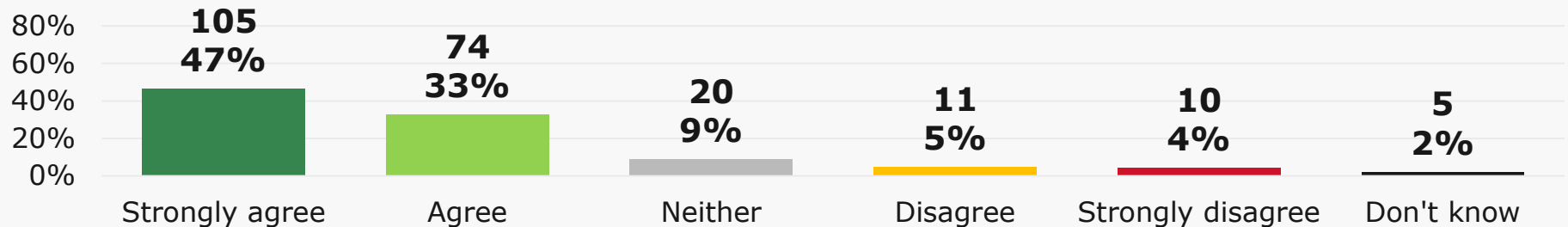
*"To what extent do you agree or disagree with the ... Business and Skills in a Net Zero Economy **strategic approach**?"*



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Consumption and choice

Consumerism

- Participants expressed the view that consumerism presents an ongoing challenge to sustainability, with society valuing new items, and much of what is bought is cheap and disposable
- Challenging consumerism was felt to be extremely difficult

Personal Responsibility vs Enforcement

- Participants doubted others would behave responsibly and felt there were limits to what could be achieved with programmes that only promoted and encouraged sustainable behaviours
- There was felt to be a clear need for enforcement action, but recognition that this ~~was~~ **would be** a challenge to freedoms which people had enjoyed all their lives
- There was scepticism that individual change could be delivered on a large scale and the impact of personal change could be small relative to network changes

Education and Advocacy

- Participants believed that while the language of climate change was well-recognised, most people did not make everyday decisions using information about the sustainability of their options
- Awareness of current activity in Edinburgh in relation to sustainability was felt to be low, at city and neighbourhood level. Finding out what was happening in a neighbourhood was reported as being difficult for new residents
- Raising awareness of activity was felt to be important to help drive further engagement and action by residents and businesses
- There was a desire for more information about factors within individual control – including food miles and the energy efficiency rating of homes.

Enabling Sustainable Choice

- It was felt that the Council could play a role in helping to deliver infrastructure that would allow individuals to make choices based on their own circumstances – such as energy networks and transport infrastructure
- There was concerns that attempts to limit individual choices through charges and penalties risked disproportionate impacts which people would consider unfair

Engaging and empowering citizens

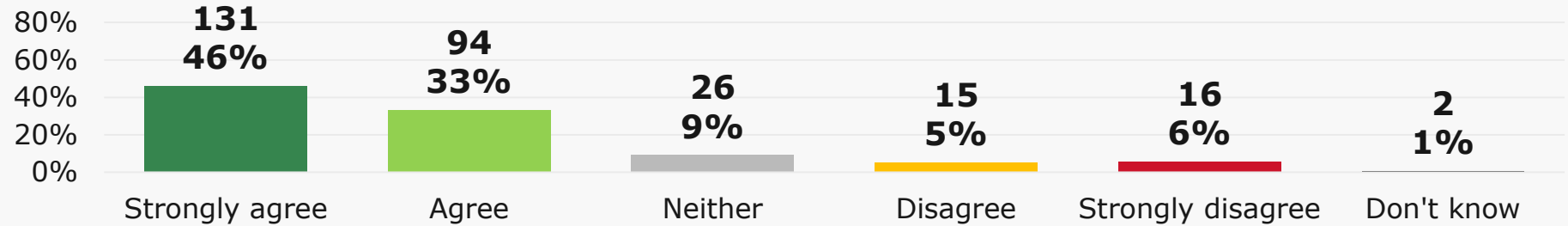
Participants had a range of suggestions for how citizens could be engaged:

- **Holding city-wide referenda** on very important decisions;
- Presenting options and giving control to local communities through a **participatory budgeting approach**;
- **Creating citizen assemblies** to look at problems or problem areas and select an appropriate solution;
- Providing **more hands-on, personal experience of change projects** to make communities more aware and informed about the nature and reasons for change.

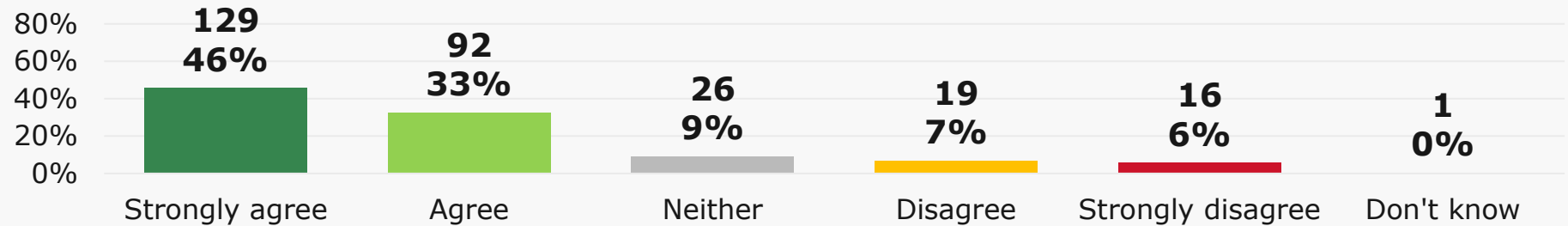
There was a recognition that young people had played an important role in progressing the climate change conversation and their involvement going forward was important.

Education, engagement through schools, and engagement in communities were all felt to be important components of working with young people, but participants also felt delays between strategic engagement and visible action would make sustained engagement with this group especially challenging.

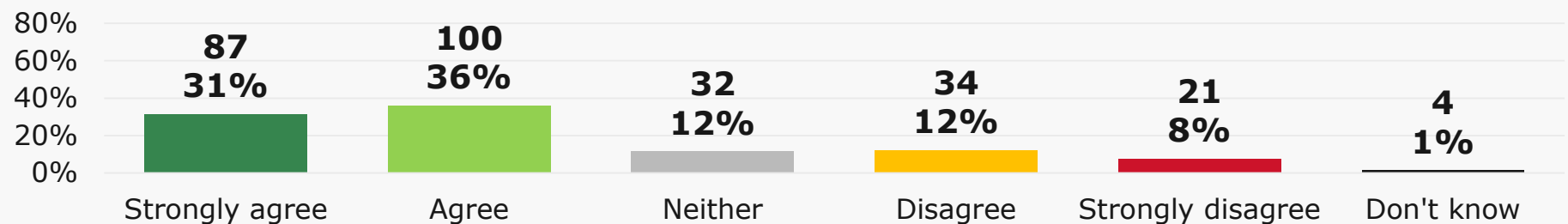
*"To what extent do you agree or disagree with the ... Engaging and Empowering Citizens **strategic approach**?"*



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*"To what extent do you agree or disagree with the ... Engaging and Empowering Citizens **next steps**?"*



Opportunities

The consultation process identified a range of opportunities which it was felt the Council could take forward with this strategy:

- **Greenspace and biodiversity** was felt to **be** an area where the Council and its partners have almost total control, where large numbers of residents would support action;
- A **city-wide heat and energy masterplan** would provide stakeholders with motivation to influence delivery, and enable diverse organisations to better understand their potential for collaboration;
- **Better communication and more data sharing** between partners, including networking, sharing experience, the development of shared measures of success, and improving understanding of funding sources and requirements;
- Identify options for the development of **shared Council and partner EV infrastructure**, with potential for this to be accessible to the public;

- Identify options for a **joint public sector estate retrofit**. Recognising that public sector buildings may require upgrades or weatherproofing, be suitable for microgeneration, or be suitable for disposal or repurposing in line with approaches like the 20-minute neighbourhood model; and
- Identify **options for private sector actions**, including double-glazed windows that are acceptable in conservation areas, fire-proofing materials for historic buildings, and an expansion of re-useable containers in supermarkets.

Annex A – Excerpt from draft implementation plan (in development) – Priority strategic actions.

Priority 1 – Unlocking and accelerating energy efficiency in homes and buildings								
Key strategy outcome		Key indicator(s) and data source				Baseline		
Heat and energy generation and distribution is clean and renewable, and buildings are energy efficient and resilient to climate change.		Total electricity consumption generated from renewable and waste related sources (GWh/year). Source: BEIS				40 GWh/year (2018)		
		Estimated percentage of Edinburgh domestic properties meeting EPC C or above energy efficiency rating. Source: Energy Saving Trust Local Homes Portal, Home Analytics				51% (2020) (data tbc with EST)		
		Total non-domestic buildings CO2e emissions. Source: City of Edinburgh Council net zero emissions inventory				853,792 tCO2e (2018/19)		
Priority	Deliverable	Milestones	By Dec 22	22/23- 24/25	25/26- 27/28	28/29- 30-31	Delivery partners (lead partner indicated in bold) and Council contact	Resources Confirmed resources (funding source) Potential funding source Additional info
1.1.1	Establish an Energy Efficient Public Buildings Partnership (EEPBP) to collaborate on retrofit, align investment plans and encourage confidence in, and planning for, the business and skills supply chain needed to deliver. <i>N.B. Actions to be led by the EEPBP will be reviewed by the partnership once established</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish the Energy Efficient Public Buildings Partnership and develop its program to agree scope, investment and resource requirements. 	X				The City of Edinburgh Council; NHS, University of Edinburgh, Heriot Watt University, Napier University, Scottish Fire, SP Energy Networks, private sector partners and other key partners tbc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> £1.1m (CEC 21/22) to support feasibility studies Public sector partners' planned estates retrofit investment Scottish Govt Green Public Sector Estate Scheme £95m to 2025/2026 SG Low Carbon Infrastructure Transition Programme (LCITP) successor fund Further investment requirements and sources to be scoped by EEPB Partnership
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and map opportunities for collaborating on joint place-based retrofit pilots 		X				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bring forward a shared investment plan for retrofitting the city's major public sector estate 		X				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Align grid infrastructure investment to buildings' future energy demand 		X				

N.B. All indicators and data sources are draft and subject to review and amendment. Potential funding sources in blue are indicative and require partner eligibility/bid processes to be established.

Annex A – Excerpt from draft implementation plan (in development) – Priority strategic actions.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme of joint major public sector estate buildings retrofit works in place 			X	X		
1.1.2	Develop models that support businesses, owner-occupiers and private landlords to invest in energy retrofits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bring financing and energy delivery partners together to develop a mechanism for unlocking and enabling domestic and small business energy retrofit at pace and scale 	X				The City of Edinburgh Council/Scottish Futures Trust Private sector investors/finance partners, Changeworks, Edinburgh World Heritage, Historic Environment Scotland, utilities and energy delivery partners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loans and cash back for eligible households (SG Home Energy Scotland) £1.8bn to decarbonise 1 million homes by 2030 (SG PfG) £400m for large scale heat decarbonisation projects across Scotland (SG PfG) Further public / private investment to be scoped within scheme development
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop an outline business case for an energy retrofit scheme to support owner occupiers, private landlords and small businesses where risk and reward are shared, and economies of scale secured 	X					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scheme delivery subject to funding 		X	X	X		

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Annex A – Excerpt from draft implementation plan (in development) – Priority strategic actions.

Priority 2 – Enabling the development of a citywide programme of heat and energy generation and distribution infrastructure								
Key strategy outcome			Key indicator(s) and data source				Baseline	
Heat and energy generation and distribution is clean and renewable, and buildings are energy efficient and resilient to climate change.			As above				As above	
Priority	Deliverable	Milestones	By Dec 22	22/23- 24/25	25/26- 27/28	28/29- 30-31	Delivery partners (lead partner indicated in bold) and Council contact	Resources Confirmed resources (funding source) Potential funding source Additional info
1.1.3.	<p>Convene a City Heat and Energy Partnership</p> <p><i>N.B. All deliverables and milestones for actions to be led by the City Heat and Energy Partnership will be reviewed by the partnership once established</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership in place with agreed scope, work programme and resourcing to coordinate investments and support the delivery of flagship actions for the city 	X				<p>SP Energy Networks The City of Edinburgh Council, NHS, Edinburgh universities, Scottish Water, Scottish Gas Network, Edinburgh and South East City Region Deal (ESECRD), and other partners tbc</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> £30K (CEC Corporate Sustainability Programme) – Partnership Support Officer £0.07m (CEC Corporate Sustainability Programme) – Consultancy support £35K (SG) Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy development support In-kind staff time or other partner resources to be established through early stages of partner collaboration
1.1.3	<p>Develop a city-wide heat and energy masterplan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2023 Heat and Energy Masterplan in place with agreed work programme and resources to enable the partnership to deliver place-based energy infrastructure projects, inc through development of an Energy Investment Strategy 		X	X	X	<p>City Heat and Energy Partnership</p>	Resources as above

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Annex A – Excerpt from draft implementation plan (in development) – Priority strategic actions.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement and implementation of delivery mechanisms to support heat and energy partnership work program 		X				
1.1.3	Develop a long-term City Partner shared investment strategy to deliver the city-wide heat and energy masterplan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a long-term shared investment strategy including delivery mechanism(s) in alignment with heat and energy masterplan and partnership priorities. 		X			City Heat and Energy Partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SG LCITP £50m SG Heat Network Early Adopter Challenge (HNEAC) £400m (SG PfG) - large scale heat decarbonisation projects SG Green Investment Portfolio to bring £3bn of investment proposals (inc. renewable energy) to market by 2022
	Collaborate with regional partners to decarbonise the region's energy infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a regional energy masterplan to provide a strategic framework for engaging anchor institutions, consumers, and producers in strategic action to decarbonise the energy infrastructure 		X			ESECRD partners (member local authorities; region HE/FE consortium; private and third sector); SP Energy Networks; Scottish Gas Network; further partners tbc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resources to support masterplan development will be overseen by consortia partners
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a project brief scoping a potential regional approach to smart energy systems, including establishing a shared regional data asset to support local and regional energy plans 	X			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource requirement to be scoped as part of project brief development 		

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Annex A – Excerpt from draft implementation plan (in development) – Priority strategic actions.

Priority 3 – Accelerating the decarbonisation of public transport								
Key strategy outcome		Key indicator(s) and data source				Baseline		
The city has a well-connected sustainable transport and active travel network		% of residents in areas with low levels of public transport. Source: City Mobility Plan				31% (2019)		
		Total transport emissions in the City (tCO2e). Source: CEC net zero emissions inventory				654,084 tCO2e (2018/2019)		
		% of trips to school by active and sustainable travel modes. Source: City Mobility Plan				55% (2019)		
Priority	Deliverable	Milestones	By Dec 22	22/23- 24/25	25/26- 27/28	28/29- 30-31	Delivery partners (lead partner indicated in bold) and Council contact	Resources Confirmed resources (funding source) Potential funding source Additional info
1.1.4	Work with the Bus Decarbonisation Taskforce and private sector partners to develop a plan to decarbonise the city's bus fleet.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pilot and trail of alternative fuel sources for buses (including electric and hydrogen) Review outcomes of trials and, by 2023, develop a costed plan for the decarbonisation of Lothian Buses' fleet 	x	x			Lothian Buses /City of Edinburgh Council (tbc) The Scottish Government, SP Energy Networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EV pilot costs are met by Lothian Buses Hydrogen pilot application underway £50m (2021) for operators to bid to through the Scottish Zero Emission Bus Challenge Fund (ScotZEB). Future year funding anticipated. £287m investment through to 2025-26 from The Future Transport Fund (SG PfG)
1.1.5	Identify opportunities to align to investment in EV infrastructure for public service and blue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scoping to identify existing infrastructure, and future operational needs across the public sector, alongside how public access could be included. 	x				City of Edinburgh Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned partner investment in EV infrastructure as part of individual fleet transition strategies

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Annex A – Excerpt from draft implementation plan (in development) – Priority strategic actions.

	<p>light fleet at strategic locations across the city, which also delivers ‘down-time’ availability for citizens and businesses where possible.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop joint delivery plan to meet future needs, including financial plans for investment in and management of infrastructure. 		x			<p>NHS, Fire, Police, Edinburgh universities, SP Energy Networks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned grid investment Cost and funding models to be established through scoping and delivery plan
1.1.5	<p>Develop electricity grid infrastructure and capacity to respond to increased demand from growth in EV use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scope the potential future net zero compliance pathways for the transition to electric vehicles, using industry forecasts and the Committee on Climate Change Sixth Carbon budget scenarios 	X				<p>SP Energy Networks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP Energy Networks grid investment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake an economic analysis of the energy grid infrastructure investment required to support the forecast transition pathway for electric vehicles 	x						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulate a plan and investment strategy for developing the Scottish Power distribution network to support the forecast transition to electric vehicles 		x					

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Annex A – Excerpt from draft implementation plan (in development) – Priority strategic actions.

Priority 4 – Renewing the focus on climate resilience and accelerating adaptation of the city								
Key strategy outcome		Key indicator(s) and data source					Baseline	
People can access the support they need in the places they live and work and local neighbourhoods are resilient to the impacts of climate change		Percentage of people very or fairly satisfied with the quality of public services delivered (local health services, local schools and public transport) by year. Source: Scottish Household Survey					68% (2018)	
		Number of properties exposed to sewer and surface water flooding across 3 priority areas in the city. Source: Scottish Water/SEPA (tbc)					tbc	
Priority	Deliverable	Milestones	By Dec 22	22/23- 24/25	25/26- 27/28	28/29- 30-31	Delivery partners (lead partner indicated in bold) and Council contact	Resources Confirmed resources (funding source) Potential funding source Additional info
	1.1.6	Undertake a city-wide climate change risk assessment and cost analysis. (CWCCRA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citywide climate change risk and economic impact assessment (CWCCRA) complete Council planning, flooding, green infrastructure and nature-based solutions climate risk and adaptation impact assessment completed 	x				<p>Edinburgh Adapts Steering Group/City of Edinburgh Council</p> <p>Edinburgh Climate Change Institute, Edinburgh Biodiversity Partnership, Edinburgh Living Landscape Partnership; private sector developers, ESECRD partners, construction industry partners tbc</p>
1.1.7	The City of Edinburgh Council will convene city and region partners to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renew city adaptation partnerships and ensure clear linkages to governance of city strategic action on climate change 	x				As above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> £6m p.a. to 2026 (SG PfG) Climate Justice Fund – climate

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Annex A – Excerpt from draft implementation plan (in development) – Priority strategic actions.

	<p>collaborate on a long-term 'Climate Ready Edinburgh' plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a pipeline of joint priority investment proposals which respond to the key climate change impact risks identified within the CWCCRA Develop a new city adaptation plan and investment strategy by 2022/23 		x				<p>resilience for vulnerable communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resourcing to be addressed through adaptation plan investment strategy
1.1.8	<p>Develop a regional approach to climate change risk assessment and adaptation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a business case for a regional climate change impact risk assessment, focusing on the Forth estuary and ESECRD local authority areas Carry out a regional climate change impact risk assessment, subject to resources and agreement with partners Align city and regional responses to climate change impacts to maximise opportunities for place-based whole-system approaches to adaptation and resilience. Scope a portfolio of regional climate adaptation projects and investment opportunities to reduce the avoidable costs of climate impact on infrastructure (tbc with partners) 	x				<p>ESECRD partners; Adaptation Scotland; wider partners tbc through business case development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential public / private investment to be scoped as part of business case development

Annex A – Excerpt from draft implementation plan (in development) – Priority strategic actions.

Priority 5 – Supporting citizen empowerment, behaviour change and community activism								
Key strategy outcome			Key indicator(s) and data source				Baseline	
Citizens are empowered, engaged and acting to influence the public and private sector to go further on tackling climate change			Percentage of citizens who feel they have a say on local services and issues. Source: Scottish Household Survey				36% (2018)	
Priority	Deliverable	Milestones	By Dec 22	22/23- 24/25	25/26- 27/28	28/29- 30-31	Delivery partners (lead partner indicated in bold) and Council contact Resources Confirmed resources (funding source) Potential funding source Additional info	
1.1.9	Maintain an ongoing open dialogue with citizens about the transformation that needs to happen in the city and how we can collaborate to take decisions and deliver change together.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a Community Climate Forum, to be launched during COP26, to raise knowledge of climate action, share information, improve the community networking opportunities, build capacity and provide a mechanism for deliberation and co-production of policy and strategic action on climate change. 	x				EVOC; Our Future Edinburgh Edinburgh Association of Community Councils; Neighbourhood Networks; Edinburgh CANB; youth organisations and wider voluntary and community groups and organisations tbc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> £50Ktbc (CEC 20/21 sustainability programme) Community Climate Forum
1.1.10	Deliver awareness-raising campaigns.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop shared climate change messages with city partners to deliver clear and consistent information on climate change issues to citizens 	x				The City of Edinburgh Council; Edinburgh Community Climate Forum; Edinburgh Partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> £0.15m (CEC 21/22 sustainability programme) awareness raising campaigns
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-design targeted awareness raising campaigns with Edinburgh Community Climate Forum, focusing on emissions areas where citizens can have the greatest impact 	x					

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Annex A – Excerpt from draft implementation plan (in development) – Priority strategic actions.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver climate awareness raising through communications on major Council-led change programmes, for example Low Emissions Zones 	x	x	x	x	The City of Edinburgh Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A to be delivered within existing resources
	Support citizens to make informed choices that help to tackle climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a community climate toolkit to provide resources for community groups to take action on climate change within their neighbourhoods and communities. 	x				The City of Edinburgh Council; Edinburgh Community Climate Forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> £10K (CEC 21/22 sustainability programme) – toolkits £37K (CEC 21/22 sustainability programme) – carbon footprinting
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a citizen climate toolkit to support informed choice and provide guidance for citizens in key areas such as home energy retrofit, accessing funding, and consumer choice 	x					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborate with community groups to test the use of carbon footprinting tools for driving local climate action, promoted through a virtual challenge to reduce your emissions 	x	x	x	x		
1.1.11	Develop a city-wide programme of community energy generation investment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scope opportunities to develop community energy generation projects, focusing areas most at risk of fuel poverty Bring forward a programme of investment opportunities for consideration by city partners 	X				City of Edinburgh Council; Energy for Edinburgh; Edinburgh Solar Co-op; SP Energy Networks; Community Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> £60K (CEC 21/22 sustainability programme) – Community Energy project manager SG District Heating Loan Fund (feasibility studies up to £20,000) SG HNEAC (£50m for Scotland)

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Annex A – Excerpt from draft implementation plan (in development) – Priority strategic actions.

Priority 6 – Supporting business transition and the green economy									
Key strategy outcome					Key indicator(s) and data source				Baseline
Edinburgh’s economy recovers from recession and key sectors are sustainable and resilient to future crises, such as those related to climate change					Number of Registered Businesses by Local Authority Area : 1) Energy (including Renewables) 2) Sustainable Tourism (Tourism related Industries) 3) Creative Industries (including Digital) Source: Scottish Government				1) 305 2) 1975 3) 3420 (2020)
Priority	Deliverable	Milestones	By Dec 22	22/23- 24/25	25/26- 27/28	28/29- 30-31	Delivery partners (lead partner indicated in bold) and Council contact	Resources	
								Confirmed resources (funding source)	Potential funding source Additional info
1.1.12 1.1.13	Support the city’s economic transition to net zero	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a business-led Economic Just Transition Forum to convene the city’s business community to provide leadership on the just economic transition to a net zero city 	x				tbc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A to be delivered within existing resources 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and deliver implementation plans for the Regional Prosperity Framework’s major regional opportunities to drive investment that supports inclusive growth and transition to a net zero economy 	x	x			ESECRD partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation Plan development and resourcing being overseen by the ESECRD Director’s Group and Elected Member Oversight Committee. External investment to be secured as part of plan delivery 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launch a new Business for Good programme to provide practical support and training for city businesses to transition to net zero 	x				Edinburgh CANB; Chamber of Commerce; Napier University; City of Edinburgh Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> £50K (21/22 CEC Sustainability Programme) 	

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Annex A – Excerpt from draft implementation plan (in development) – Priority strategic actions.

Priority 7 – Collaborating to develop a citywide programme / pipeline of green investment proposals							
Key strategy outcome			Key indicator(s) and data source				Baseline
Edinburgh is a centre for global capital investment, supporting the net zero infrastructure projects needed to transition the city			• Renewable electricity installed capacity. Source: BEIS				16.5 MW (2019)
			• No. and value of new net zero infrastructure development projects attracting external capital investment. Source: indicator in development				tbc (new indicator)
Priority	Deliverable	Milestones	By Dec 22	22/23- 24/25	25/26- 27/28	28/29- 30-31	Delivery partners (lead partner indicated in bold) and Council contact Resources Confirmed resources (funding source) Potential funding source Additional info
1.1.14	Increase capacity and resources to develop feasibility studies and business cases that enable the development of a pipeline of investible projects.	• Establish the Climate Strategy Investment Board	x				Climate Strategy Investment Board City of Edinburgh Council; NHS Lothian; University of Edinburgh; SP Energy Networks; Scottish Gas; Scottish Water; Scottish Futures Trust; other city partners tbc • Joint CEC/SG project team • £30K (21/22 CEC sustainability programme) – Co-ordination capacity • Further support capacity/resources to be established through early stages of partner collaboration • Business cases (where required) will be developed as part of project development to feed into pipeline.
		• Collaborate with Scottish Government and City partners to identify resources to establish a joint project team to take action area forward	x				
		• Undertake scoping to establish range of potential projects across the city that could be included in pipeline		x			
		• Engagement with finance sectors/investors to better understand outcomes/financial delivers that make projects attractive to investment		x	x	x	

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Annex B – Organisational consultation responses by sector

We received 314 written consultation responses in total, including from the organisations listed below. Total engagements, including via facilitated workshops and on-line consultation sessions, bringing the total to around 920 (with some overlap anticipated but not possible to easily quantify)

Private Sector Organisations	Public sector organisations	Community Group or organisation	Third and voluntary sector
Anderson Bell Christie Architects	Edinburgh College	Pakistan Association, Edinburgh & East of Scotland	Scottish Flood Forum
Install Oil	The Scottish Parliament	Astley Ainslie Community Trust	Edinburgh Leisure
Canalpath Creative Ltd	Construction Industry Training Board	Murrayfield Community Council	Edinburgh Access Panel
Zero Emission Scotland Ltd	Edinburgh Centre for Climate Innovation	Edible Edinburgh	Keep Scotland Beautiful (KSB)
JB AND CO	University of Edinburgh	Transition Edinburgh	Changeworks
Julian Siann	Nature Scotland	Cockburn Association	Networking Key Services Ltd
Richard Atkins Chartered Architect	Scottish Enterprise	Grassmarket Residents Association	Living Streets Edinburgh
SP Energy Networks	NHS Lothian	Balerno Community Council	Historic environment Scotland
Edmundson Electrical Ltd	Scottish Environment Protection Agency	Corstorphine Community Council	Spokes
Edinburgh Airport		Car Free Holyrood Park	Earth in Common
Royal Bank of Scotland			Cycling Scotland
T/A Scott Coppola			Sustrans Scotland
			2050 Climate Group
Other			Sustainability Partnerships
Port of Leith Housing Association			Paths for All
Edinburgh Climate Commission			Zero Waste Scotland
			Living Rent