

# Policy and Sustainability Committee

10.00am, Tuesday, 30 November 2021

## Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report 2020/21

Executive/routine Wards Council Commitments	Executive All <a href="#">18</a>
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### 1. Recommendations

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- 1.1 It is recommended that Policy and Sustainability Committee:
  - 1.1.1 Considers and approves the City of Edinburgh Council Public Bodies Climate Change Duties (PBCCD) Report 2020/21, for submission to the Scottish Government on 30 November 2021;
  - 1.1.2 Notes that Council emissions have reduced by 66% from a 2005/2006 baseline and that there has been a 11% decrease in emissions since last year;
  - 1.1.3 Notes that emissions reductions have been largely achieved through a reduction in electricity consumption - mainly due to lighting or other energy efficiency upgrades, property closures during the pandemic, and grid decarbonisation; and
  - 1.1.4 Notes that the Council's strategic approach to reducing its corporate emissions is set out in the [Council's Emissions Reduction Plan](#) (CERP) and is presented separately to the Policy and Sustainability Committee on the 30 November 2021 agenda.

**Paul Lawrence**

Executive Director of Place

Contact: Fiona Macleod, Senior Policy and Insight Officer

E-mail: [fiona.macleod@edinburgh.gov.uk](mailto:fiona.macleod@edinburgh.gov.uk) | Tel: 0131 469 3513

# Report

## Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report 2020/21

### 2. Executive Summary

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- 2.1 This report seeks Committee's approval of the Council's statutory report for 2020/21 on compliance with the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 Public Bodies Climate Change Duties (PBCCD), for submission to the Scottish Government on 30 November 2021.
- 2.2 The Act requires the Council to report against its emissions reduction target. In 2011 the Council set a target of achieving a 42% reduction in its operational corporate emissions by 2020/21 from a 2005/2006 baseline, in line with Scottish national targets. Greenhouse gas emissions since 2005/06 have reduced by 66%. This means that the Council has now achieved and surpassed the 42% target.
- 2.3 It should be noted that the 2020/21 target was met a year early and exceeded, with a 62% reduction being achieved in 2019/20. This was prior to the outbreak of Covid-19 and so is not attributable to the energy usage changes which have since resulted from the pandemic.
- 2.4 The target of achieving a 42% reduction from a 2005/06 baseline, has now been replaced by the more ambitious net zero by 2030 target.
- 2.5 Council emissions have decreased by 11% since last financial year. The main reason for the decrease is due to the reduction in electricity consumption (mainly due to property closures during the pandemic) and grid decarbonisation.
- 2.6 The Covid-19 pandemic has had a profound impact on all Council's emissions sources, and this will be detailed throughout the report.

### 3. Background

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- 3.1 The City of Edinburgh Council is a 'Major Player' under the terms of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 and has a legislative duty to submit an annual report on what it is doing to meet the statutory PBCCD. This report must be submitted to Scottish Government by 30 November each year and will cover the most recently completed financial year.
- 3.2 The Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report has seven sections.
  - 3.2.1 Part 1: Organisational Profile;
  - 3.2.2 Part 2: Governance, Management and Strategy in relation to climate change;

- 3.2.3 Part 3: Corporate Emissions, Targets and Projects;
  - 3.2.4 Part 4: Adaptation to the impacts of climate change;
  - 3.2.5 Part 5: Procurement actions and achievements regarding climate change;
  - 3.2.6 Part 6: Data Validation and sign-off Declaration by a senior person responsible for climate change; and
  - 3.2.7 Part 7: Reporting on Wider Influence.
- 3.3 The first six parts apply to the Council's own carbon emissions reduction, climate change adaptation and sustainable procurement activities. Part seven is not a statutory requirement and was reported on for the first-time last year.
- 3.4 City-wide emissions are monitored and reported through the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) on a voluntary basis. A progress report outlining progress against the city-wide net zero target is also separately presented to Committee on this agenda.
- 3.5 Integrated Joint Boards (IJBs) are required to complete a climate change report under the Climate Change (Duties of Public Bodies: Reporting Requirements) (Scotland) Order 2015. This is the sixth year that the IJB will report. In practice, the IJB simply reports that carbon emissions are generated and reported as part of the Council and National Health Service (NHS) activity, through which the Health and Social Care Partnership delivers its services.
- 3.6 In April 2021, Edinburgh IJB (EIJB) developed a [Climate Charter](#) which recognises the work of the Edinburgh Climate Commission and outlines the EIJB's commitments, pledges of support and changes to business practices which will help Edinburgh reach its net zero carbon target by 2030.

## 4. Main report

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### Organisational profile and governance

- 4.1 Parts one and two of the report detail the Council's organisational profile and climate change governance and management arrangements. It describes the political decision-making structures, including the role of the Policy and Sustainability Committee and Climate Emergency and Sustainability All Party Oversight Group (APOG), along with relevant high-level strategic and operational structures across the Council. Progress made in the 2020/21 financial year has been detailed, as well as detailing measures that are planned in the year ahead.

### Council emissions

- 4.2 Part three of the report covers the Council and Edinburgh Leisure's emissions. The overall reduction in these combined emissions since 2005/06 is 66%. This represents significant progress, surpassing the Council's previous target of achieving a 42% reduction in emissions by 2020/21.
- 4.3 The Council's emissions scope has been slightly improved in 2020/21 thanks to further monitoring improvements. The main changes are the inclusion of Edinburgh

Leisure's waste and business travel data, as well as PPP1 schools, as more data has become available. The Council's carbon budget has been re-calculated to account for this expansion of the baseline.

- 4.4 For the first time this year, it has been possible to retrieve electricity generation data from the waste collected by the Council. This is detailed in paragraph 4.9.6.
- 4.5 There has been a 11% reduction in Council and Edinburgh Leisure carbon emissions since last year. In 2019/20, total emissions amounted to 73,503 tonnes of CO<sub>2e</sub>, dropping to 65,647 tCO<sub>2e</sub> in 2020/21.
- 4.6 The main reason for the decrease in emissions is due to the reduction in electricity consumption (mainly due to property closures during the pandemic) and grid decarbonisation.
- 4.7 Emissions from buildings make up 66% of the Council's carbon emissions footprint. This is consistent with the previous year. Emissions from landfill waste, recycling and waste to energy recovery make up 9%, fleet 10% and water supply and treatment less than 1%. Business travel represented 3% of the total in 2019/20, but its share in the total decreased to 1% in 2020/21 due to a drop in emissions, as explained in paragraph 4.8.8. Other energy consumption covers street lighting, stair lighting, alarms, park and ride, trams, through to traffic signals.

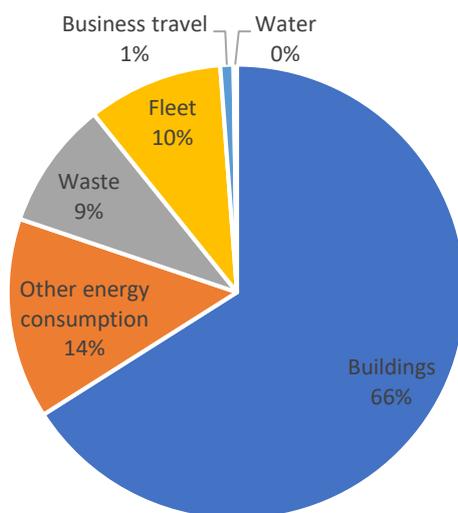


Figure 1: Breakdown of City of Edinburgh Council's emission sources in 2020/21

- 4.8 Key points relating to this year's footprint include:
  - 4.8.1 Electricity consumption decreased by 14% since 2019/20, despite the new inclusion of PPP1 buildings. Without this addition in the scope, electricity consumption would have decreased by as much as 19%, mainly due to buildings closures during lockdowns. In parallel, the greening of the grid has resulted in the emission factor for electricity reducing by 9% between 19/20 and 20/21. As a result of both the grid decarbonisation and the reduced consumption, the carbon footprint associated with electricity has decreased by 22%. Latest emission factors published by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) already indicate the same decrease for

the coming year, and it is likely that this pattern will continue in future years as the grid continues to decarbonise.

- 4.8.2 Total gas consumption has increased by 1% due to the addition of PPP1 buildings in the footprint. Without this addition in the scope, gas consumption would have decreased by 7%. Both electricity and gas figures include Edinburgh Leisure run properties. Note that once operational, Meadowbank Sports Centre will also be included in the total carbon footprint of the Council and will represent additional emissions.
- 4.8.3 Reductions in street lighting electricity consumption as a result of the LED upgrade programme accounted for about one third of the overall reduction to electricity use. Further reductions are mainly attributable to property closures.
- 4.8.4 This is the fifth year of Edinburgh Community Solar Cooperative (ECSC) solar panels being operational on Council and Edinburgh Leisure buildings. The amount of renewable energy generated during the year was 1.4 million kWh, the same as last year. ECSC have launched Phase 2 of their project with solar panels being installed on an additional six Council and Edinburgh Leisure buildings with Council officers exploring how this can be increased further.
- 4.8.5 Total household waste tonnages collected by the Council have only increased by 2.3% in 2020/21. This is to be expected considering that during the pandemic lockdowns people were spending more of their time at home and therefore generating more waste in a household setting. The increase in online shopping and deliveries also contributes towards the amount of waste collected. There has been a reduction in tonnages collected from Council buildings and litter bins across the city during the pandemic. Overall, waste emissions increased by 1.8% compared to last year. It is worth noting that emissions are still well below 2019/20 levels due to Millerhill recycling and processing facility becoming fully operational last year. Commercial and industrial waste tonnages are not collected by the Council and thus not included in the Council's carbon footprint, but they are expected to drop in 2020/21 due to the closure of businesses during lockdowns.
- 4.8.6 Anaerobic digestion of food waste collected by the Council has generated 4,169 MWh of electricity in 2020/21<sup>1</sup>. 74,370 MWh of electricity were exported to the grid through the incineration of the residual waste collected by the Council in the Millerhill Energy from Waste plant. The overall electricity generated from the Council's food waste and residual waste is enough to cover the annual electricity needs of more than 25,300 average UK households.

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<sup>1</sup> About 7 % internal use – the rest is exported to the grid

- 4.8.7 As a direct result of the national lockdowns, the Council's business travel footprint has dropped by 69%, including a sharp reduction in emissions from grey fleet<sup>2</sup> (- 58%); taxis (- 75%); and rail and flights (- 98%).
- 4.8.8 On the one hand, the first lockdown (April-July 2020) has led to a drop in diesel and gas oil consumption with most trucks delivering essential service only (8% decrease in annual diesel and gas oil consumption). On the other hand, physical distancing requirements led to an increased use of hire cars (mainly petrol cars) as staff can no longer share vehicles meaning additional vehicles are required. Overall, Council's fleet emissions have decreased by 6% compared to the previous year, but this is likely to rise in the next reporting year due to the lifting of restrictions. It is anticipated future reductions will come from the continued replacement of vehicles with alternatively powered alternatives.
- 4.8.9 The carbon footprint associated with water is 157 tonnes of CO<sub>2e</sub>, which is less than 1% of the Council's total carbon footprint. There has been a 35% reduction in water consumption compared to the previous year, mainly due to the closure of buildings during the pandemic. Furthermore, there has been a decrease in the emission factor associated with water supply and treatment. SSN took the decision on request from Scottish organisations to reflect the emission factor produced by Scottish Water rather than the UK-wide water industry.
- 4.9 Questions 3e to 3j of Appendix 1 relate to carbon reduction projects. The projects described in this section have been provided by Property, Facilities Management and Edinburgh Leisure. Active energy management of the Council's operational estate is a key focus across Property and Facilities Management services. The Council's emissions reduction plan includes key areas such as the commitment for Council new builds to achieve Passivhaus standards, an aim to roll out a Passivhaus Enerphit-informed approach focussing on reduction of thermal demand through improving building fabric for existing buildings, and a commitment to increase the installed solar PV capacity by 4 MW by 2030.

### **Climate Change Adaptation and Procurement Sections**

- 4.10 Part 4 of the PBCCD Report covers the Council's climate change adaptation activity. A climate risk and cost analysis assessment for Edinburgh is underway. The outcomes from this will be used to develop a long-term Climate Ready Edinburgh plan as the next phase of Edinburgh Adapts and will include actions that will support Council adaptation activity.
- 4.11 The return reports a large increase in adaptation activity across the Council, with climate risk and adaptation being embedded across a range of Council services, policies and plans. This includes embedding of adaptation into planning policy and processes, development and implementation of green infrastructure and nature-based solutions to climate-related impacts, the establishment of Edinburgh

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<sup>2</sup> Despite the inclusion this year of Edinburgh Leisure grey fleet data. Without this inclusion, there would have been a 59 % decrease.

Drainage Partnership to identify and reduce flood risk and manage water in the city, integration of climate change risks and adaptation responses into Edinburgh's Biodiversity Action Plan, work to identify risks and protect Edinburgh's World Heritage Site, historic buildings and our coastal communities, and integration of adaptation into Council and citywide resilience planning processes. A citywide Edinburgh Adapts Steering Group works to mainstream climate change adaptation across the city.

- 4.12 Part 5 of the PBCCD Report covers the Council's sustainable procurement activity. The Council's Commercial and Procurement Services Division continues to ensure that sustainability is firmly embedded in procurement policies and contract activity. A new five-year Sustainable Procurement Strategy was launched in March 2020. The Strategy was informed by the Council's strategic commitments, and also by the developing local and national policy framework that now gives greater recognition to the important role that public procurement has in helping the Council deliver its key outcomes such as the target to become net zero by 2030. The first annual report on the Strategy was published in August 2021. Procurement activity is contributing to the Council's compliance with climate change duties in relation to construction, housing, public and active transport, and waste activities.

## **5. Financial impact**

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- 5.1 There are no financial impacts arising from this report.

## **6. Stakeholder/Community Impact**

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- 6.1 Consultation has taken place with Commercial and Procurement Services, Planning, Flood Prevention, Corporate Property, Waste Services, Environment, Resilience and Edinburgh Leisure in compiling this report.
- 6.2 This report has been assessed in respect of the three elements of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 Public Bodies Duties. In summary, the proposals in this report will help improve social justice, economic wellbeing and environmental good stewardship.
- 6.3 Equality and rights are a key component of the Council's CCPBD report to Scottish Government and are underpinned by principles including being inclusive, engaging and sustainable.

## **7. Background reading/external references**

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- 7.1 [Public Bodies Climate Change Report 2019/20.](#)
- 7.2 [Public Bodies Climate Change Report 2018/19.](#)
- 7.3 [Public Bodies Climate Change Report 2017/18.](#)

## **8. Appendices**

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- 8.1 Appendix 1 – Public Bodies Climate Change Report 2020-21 to the Scottish Government

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PART 1: PROFILE OF REPORTING BODY

PART 2: GOVERNANCE, MANAGEMENT AND STRATEGY

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PART 4: ADAPTATION

PART 5: PROCUREMENT

PART 6: VALIDATION AND DECLARATION

Recommended Reporting: Reporting on Wider Influence

RECOMMENDED – WIDER INFLUENCE

OTHER NOTABLE REPORTABLE ACTIVITY

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## **PART 1: PROFILE OF REPORTING BODY**

<b>1(a) Name of reporting body</b>
City of Edinburgh Council

<b>1(b) Type of body</b>
Local Government

<b>1(c) Highest number of full-time equivalent staff in the body during the report year</b>
14,946

<b>1(d) Metrics used by the body</b>			
Specify the metrics that the body uses to assess its performance in relation to climate change and sustainability.			
<b>Metric</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Population size served	population	527,620	NRS for 20/21 reporting <a href="https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-estimates/mid-year-population-estimates/mid-2020">https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-estimates/mid-year-population-estimates/mid-2020</a>

<b>1(e) Overall budget of the body</b>	
Specify approximate £/annum for the report year.	
<b>Budget</b>	<b>Budget Comments</b>
£1,106,000,000	This is net of fees and charges for services provided.

<b>1(f) Report year</b>	
<b>Report Year</b>	<b>Report Year Comments</b>
2020/21 Financial (April to March)	

<b>1(g) Context</b>
Provide a summary of the body's nature and functions that are relevant to climate change reporting.
The Council has a property portfolio comprising 604 operational buildings (this excludes investment buildings i.e. those owned by the Council and operated as shops, pubs etc as these premises are not used for the discharge of public duties but includes 35 PPP/DBFM school buildings). As a local authority, the City of Edinburgh Council is responsible for providing a range of public services, including education, social care, roads and transport, economic development, housing and planning, environmental protection, waste management, cultural and leisure services. As a public body, Integration Joint Boards (IJB) are required to prepare reports on compliance with climate change duties. Systems are in place to ensure double counting has not occurred. Capital assets and staff remain with the Council and NHS Lothian, as do the accountability and responsibility for climate emissions data reporting. The EIJB is responsible for the future direction of and overseeing the operational delivery of integrated health and social care services and as such has responsibility for consideration of climate change for new projects, planning and policies. This is considered through the regular reporting procedures at the regular meetings of the EIJB and its Futures sub-group.

## **PART 2: GOVERNANCE, MANAGEMENT AND STRATEGY**

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

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

The Council set a new ambitious target of becoming net zero by 2030 and approved a draft 2030 Climate Strategy in June 2021. Sustainability and climate emergency action are being championed within the Council and across the city through a significant programme of corporately led activity.

The Council's Policy and Sustainability Committee provides political oversight and scrutiny of progress towards the Council and city targets. A Sustainability and Climate Emergency All Party Oversight Group (APOG), comprising the Convener and Vice Convener of the Policy and Sustainability Committee, the Council's Sustainability Champion and an elected member from each of the other political groups, provides a mechanism for Elected Members to engage with the sustainability programme. A Sustainability Programme Board co-ordinates actions across the Council, drives programme implementation, provides officer and elected member leadership and oversight and supports the development of the new 2030 Climate Strategy. The APOG.

The Sustainability Programme Board is chaired by the Council's Chief Executive and includes the Executive Director of Place as Senior Responsible Officer for Sustainability and Heads of Service for the Council's key service areas, including planning, transport, parks and greenspace, property and facilities management, housing, procurement, finance and corporate function.

The Council's response to and recovery from the coronavirus outbreak is being undertaken through an adaptation and renewal programme, aiming to ensure the Council's recovery is a fair and green recovery, with sustainability, poverty alleviation and well-being as its core objectives. An All-Party Oversight Group (APOG) provides political scrutiny and oversight of the Programme.

The Council published a new Business Plan in February with sustainability as one of its three core priorities.

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<b>2(b) How is climate change action managed and embedded by the body?</b>
<p>Provide a summary of how decision-making in relation to climate change action by the body is managed and how responsibility is allocated to the body's senior staff, departmental heads etc. If any such decision-making sits outside the body's own governance arrangements (in relation to, for example, land use, adaptation, transport, business travel, waste, information and communication technology, procurement or behaviour change), identify how this is managed and how responsibility is allocated outside the body (JPEG, PNG, PDF, DOC)</p>
<p>The Policy and Insight Team in the Corporate Services Directorate lead on the corporate response on carbon mitigation, climate change adaptation and sustainability initiatives, including the development of strategies, action plans and engagement activities. The Director for Place is the Council's Senior Responsible Officer for Sustainability and leads at strategic level on Council services relating to housing, energy and water management, waste services, transport, planning, and parks. Sustainability is being embedded across the city through major programmes such as the Council's City Mobility Plan, City Centre Transformation Programme and the development of the Council's new local development plan, City Plan 2030. The Director of Corporate Services is responsible for procurement, asset management and ICT.</p> <p>A Sustainability Programme Board co-ordinates actions across the Council, drives programme implementation and provides officer oversight of actions arising out of the Sustainability Programme. The Programme Board oversees the Council's Emissions Reduction Plan (CERP) and led the development of the new citywide 2030 Climate Strategy on behalf of the Council , with scrutiny of progress being the responsibility of the Council's Policy and Sustainability Committee.</p> <p>Behavioural change and citizen engagement activity is coordinated by the Policy and Insight and Communications sections in the Council's Corporate Services directorate.</p> <p>The Council is co-sponsor of the Edinburgh Climate Commission, which brings together key organisations and actors from across the city, from the private, public and third sectors. The Commission aims to act as an enabler, working to accelerate action and impact on climate change in the city, and provide independent, expert and authoritative advice.</p>

<b>2(c) Does the body have specific climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives in its corporate plan or similar document?</b>	
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Doc Name</b>
<p>The Edinburgh 2050 City Vision sets out a long term vision for the future of Edinburgh and has been developed following the broadest citizen engagement ever undertaken by the Council. The City Vision values – fair (inclusive, affordable, connected), thriving (green, clean, sustainable), welcoming (happy, healthy, safe) and pioneering (culture, data, business) – reflect a positive ambition based on citizens' aspirations for the city. The City Vision consultation found that what residents consider most important is for Edinburgh to be clean, green, sustainable and litter-free.</p>	<p><a href="#">2050 Edinburgh City Vision</a></p>

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<p>People want to live in a city where they know the air is clean and that there are plenty of green spaces for them to enjoy.</p> <p>Committing to carbon neutrality is one way in which organisations can embed the 2050 Edinburgh City Vision principles into their work and play their part in making Edinburgh the place our citizens want it to be in 2050. The Council is working with wider city partners to create a coalition of communities across city stakeholders committed to delivering on the city vision principles and supporting one another in embedding these within their own strategies and values. The 2050 City Vision has informed the development of the 2030 Climate Strategy for the city.</p>	
<p>Council Commitments related to a better environment and transport systems that work for all:</p> <p>17. Guarantee 10% of the transport budget on improving cycling in the city</p> <p>18. Improve Edinburgh’s air quality and reduce carbon emissions. Explore the implementation of low emission zones</p> <p>19. Keep the city moving by reducing congestion, improving public transport to rural west Edinburgh and managing roadworks to avoid unnecessary disruption to the public</p> <p>25. Increase recycling to 60% from 46% during the lifetime of the administration</p>	<p><a href="#">City of Edinburgh Commitments</a></p>
<p>The draft 2030 Climate Strategy: Delivering a Net Zero, Climate Ready Edinburgh sets a vision for creating a city where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People live in neighbourhoods with easy access to greenspaces and local services reducing the need to travel.</li> <li>• Homes are well-insulated, energy efficient and heated and powered by low-cost, renewable energy.</li> <li>• More people work from home or in local hubs more of the time.</li> <li>• The city has a network of safe and attractive active travel routes, and an integrated world-class sustainable public transport system, which is affordable for everyone.</li> <li>• Car use is significantly reduced with a network of car clubs and electric vehicle charging hubs available to support those who do.</li> <li>• The city centre will have been re-imagined as a place for people walking, cycling and wheeling, with excellent public transport accessibility and with the needs of the most vulnerable fully catered for.</li> <li>• Edinburgh is a hub for net zero innovation, with a new breed of sustainable local businesses creating local jobs and skills development opportunities.</li> <li>• Our city is cleaner, healthier and greener, with natural habitats helping to protect the city from flooding and other climate change impacts.</li> </ul> <p>The draft strategy lays out how, as a city, we will enable, support and deliver action to meet our net zero ambition. It’s aimed predominantly at partners within the city who have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a duty to transition to net zero.</li> <li>• a significant city emissions footprint.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Draft 2030 Climate Strategy: Delivering a Net Zero, Climate Ready Edinburgh</a></p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the power and budgets to make impactful change.</li> </ul> <p>The strategy also speaks to citizens, communities and the wider business community who collectively could have the greatest impact of all.</p>	
<p>Covering the period 2021-2024, the Business Plan focuses on the three core priorities of becoming a sustainable and net zero city, ending poverty by 2030, and ensuring well-being and equalities are enhanced for all through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delivery of a 2030 Climate Strategy and implementation plan which sets out targeted actions to achieve net zero emissions and adapt the city to the impacts of climate change.</li> <li>Delivery of a City Heat and Energy Masterplan laying out a strategic citywide approach to heat and energy production, distribution and efficiency that can inform and support local net zero energy plans;</li> <li>Development of a Council Emissions Reduction Plan that focuses on our own organisational emissions and reflects our commitment as a signatory of the City Climate Compact;</li> <li>Development of a costed plan to retrofit the Council estate to become energy efficient and switch to zero-emission vehicles across our commercial fleet</li> <li>Delivery of modern, energy efficient and low carbon Council housing;</li> <li>Using our new Carbon Scenario Tool, reduce emissions of all our new major infrastructure investments over the next ten years to net zero</li> <li>Service Level Agreements for our arms-length external organisations (ALEO) that reflects our commitment to fair work and sustainability, incorporates the net zero target and asks that ALEOs develop plans to reduce their emissions to net zero by 2030;</li> <li>Building of sustainability into our governance structures by delivering carbon literacy training to all staff and to support elected members' decision-making and scrutiny;</li> <li>Delivery of an updated climate change risk and economic assessment for the city and new adaptation plan, as the next phase of Edinburgh Adapts.</li> <li>Delivery of a Water Management Strategy for the city to deal with climate risks from all sources of flooding.</li> <li>Protection of our coast starting with the development of a climate ready coastal park in north of the city.</li> <li>Protection and enhancement of our green spaces and biodiversity through delivery of the Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan 2019-21, Edinburgh Nature Network, One Million Trees City initiative and the development of a green and blue network for the city.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Council Business Plan: Our Future Council Our Future City</a></p>

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2(d) Does the body have a climate change plan or strategy?
If yes, provide the name of any such document and details of where a copy of the document may be obtained or accessed.
<p>Draft 2030 Climate Strategy: Delivering a Net Zero, Climate Ready Edinburgh  <a href="https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/29617/edinburgh-2030-climate-strategy">https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/29617/edinburgh-2030-climate-strategy</a></p> <p>Draft Council Emissions Reduction Plan  <a href="https://democracy.edinburgh.gov.uk/documents/s33244/Item%207.7%20-%20Councils%20Emissions%20Reduction%20Plan.pdf">https://democracy.edinburgh.gov.uk/documents/s33244/Item%207.7%20-%20Councils%20Emissions%20Reduction%20Plan.pdf</a></p> <p>Resilient Edinburgh Climate Change Adaptation Framework 2015-2020; adopted October 2014;  <a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/1256/resilient_edinburgh">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/1256/resilient_edinburgh</a></p> <p>Edinburgh Adapts Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan 2016-2020; adopted August 2016  <a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/8506/edinburgh_adapts_climate_change_action_plan_2016-2020">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/8506/edinburgh_adapts_climate_change_action_plan_2016-2020</a></p> <p>Edinburgh Adapts Our Vision 2016-2050  <a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/8507/edinburgh_adapts_our_vision_2016-2050">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/8507/edinburgh_adapts_our_vision_2016-2050</a></p>

2(e) Does the body have any plans or strategies covering the following areas that include climate change?			
Topic Area	Name of Document and Link	Time Period Covered	Comments
Adaptation	<a href="#">Resilient Edinburgh Climate Change Adaptation Framework</a>	2014 - 2020	High level strategic actions are being identified through the Council's draft 2030 Climate Strategy. A climate change risk and economic impact assessment for the city is being undertaken. These and partner inputs will inform the development of the next Edinburgh Adapts Action Plan for 2021-2030. The 2020 plans remain 'live' in the interim, with ongoing actions and actions delayed due to Covid continuing. These will be included in the new 2021-30 plan as appropriate.
	<a href="#">Edinburgh Adapts Our Vision 2016-2050</a>	2016 - 2020	
	<a href="#">Edinburgh Adapts Climate Change Action Plan 2016-2020</a>	2016 - 2020	
Business travel	Business Travel and Accommodation Guidance	Published August 2018	The Council's Business Travel and Accommodation Guidance recognises that there is a need to travel to carry out Council business but states that travel outside the UK should on principle only be taken in exceptional circumstances. Carbon impact is currently considered as part of the overall cost benefit assessment. Within this process, the Council must be clear; that

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			<p>the business travel is necessary; the type of transport used is the most efficient; and an attempt has been made to minimise the environmental impact. The guidance further states that the Council will always seek to make sustainable transport choices by prioritising low emission modes of transport.</p> <p>This mean that in addition to an assessment of cost and journey times, C02 emissions are quantified and considered when choosing the type of transport.</p>
Staff Travel	<a href="#">Active Travel Action Plan</a>	<p>2016 – 2020</p> <p>Development of a new staff travel plan for 2021 onwards has been delayed due to the impact of Covid on recruitment, but is now underway</p>	<p>£18m has been allocated from the Sustainable Capital Budget Strategy (SCBS) 2021-2031 as part of the Council's 10% cycling commitment and there is significant investment in road safety, active travel and public transport. This funding will be further augmented by the Cycling, Walking and Safer Street funding received from the Scottish Government and other external funding sources.</p> <p>The Council was awarded £450k revenue grant funding for 2020/21 towards the Smarter Choices, Smarter Places (SCSP) programme. This is delivering activities which promote active and sustainable transport in place of the private car, particularly for short, local journeys. This funding assures progress can be made on the Active Travel Action Plan.</p> <p>Phase 2 of the EV Action Plan for increasing the provision of EV charging infrastructure as well as e-mobility operations in the city is being scoped and will see explore the potential for mixed models of finance to support further charging capacity at strategic locations across the city by 2023. £12.6 million has been allocated to replace more than 200 vehicles with lower emission ones. Tram extension to Newhaven including £2.4m to support local business.</p> <p>As an employer the Council has: a bike to work scheme, with the cap recently raised to enable purchase of e-bikes under the scheme; an allowance for cycling on Council business; a policy on the use of bikes by employees including pool bikes; invested over</p>

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			<p>£60k in active travel facilities such as showers, lockers and cycle parking in Council buildings; and supported a number of cycle initiatives including bike breakfasts. The Council encourages partners to undertake similar measures and work to increase uptake of the CFE awards among local businesses.</p> <p>Cycle Friendly Schools and the STARS programme: This is a national award scheme run by Cycling Scotland that recognises the wide range of work schools do to promote and encourage cycling and to make their schools cycle friendly. Schools are encouraged to apply when they become part of the I-bike scheme and over 40 schools subscribed.</p>
Energy efficiency	<a href="#">Energy Management Policy for Operational Buildings</a>	2013 onwards. Reviewed in 2020.	<p>The Council was awarded certification to the energy management standard ISO50001 in November 2019. This provides a framework through which objectives are set and performance reviewed including the improvement of energy efficiency. The policy is applicable to all the Council's operational buildings and activities and outlines three core aims. These are: a) minimising energy use with focus given to building better, improving the Council's estate and generating renewable power on site, b) managing energy usage through monitoring, investigation and control, and c) promoting energy management including informing partners of energy use and promoting activities and best practice.</p> <p>Passivhaus standard is the default standard on all new builds across the operational estate. For existing buildings, the Council will roll out a Passivhaus Enerphit-informed approach focussing on reduction of thermal demand through improving building fabric. Interventions will prioritise reducing energy consumption by targeting issues such as insulation, air leakage, ventilation and glazing (a fabric first approach) in addition to the traditional objectives such as improving condition. To optimise the level of intervention and approach, buildings will be analysed on an individual basis.</p>

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Fleet transport	<a href="#">Electric Vehicle Action Plan</a> <a href="#">Fleet Renewal Programme</a>	Approved Dec 2017	<p>Sets out the Council's approach to the development of Electric Vehicles. The Council's target is to electrify 100% of its internal fleet.</p> <p>The Council's Fleet Renewal Programme aims to replace the current aged fleet to ensure that the Council has a fleet that is fit for purpose, contributes towards carbon reductions and improved air quality, has the level of reliability and flexibility required and is more cost efficient without comprising health and safety.</p>
Information and communication technology	<a href="#">Digital and Smart City Strategy</a>	2020-2023	<p>Sets out the Council's approach to the provision of services for a modern, efficient local authority operating in the digital age and enabling Edinburgh to become a Smart City. The Strategy supports the aims of the Council's Vision and Business Plan in delivering a sustainable future and reducing resource use.</p>
Renewable energy	<a href="#">Draft Council Emissions Reduction Plan (CERP)</a>	2021 - 2030	<p>The Council's draft CERP focuses on the Council's key corporate emissions sources (energy in buildings, waste, fleet and travel) and has set a target of expanding the Council's solar PV capacity by 4MW. This involves the installation of solar PV on all appropriate new build Council properties and on existing buildings as part of suitable roof replacement works.</p>
Sustainable/renewable heat	<a href="#">Draft Council Emissions Reduction Plan (CERP)</a>	2021 - 2030	<p>The CERP commits to ensuring all Council new builds use alternatives to gas boilers for heat and are built to the highest standards aiming to achieve Net Zero Carbon Public Sector Buildings Standard. Assessing the options for delivering low carbon heat will be central to the future strategy for Council buildings, involving either local plant and/or connection to heat networks. Low carbon heat will be adopted as the default option for new builds and for replacement works. The feasibility of localised heat networks for operational buildings will be examined where they offer the potential to deliver efficiencies on individual plant replacement.</p>
Waste management	<a href="#">Waste and Recycling Strategy</a>	2010 - 2025	<p>The Strategy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promote waste reduction and reuse</li> <li>• change behaviour and attitudes in Edinburgh</li> <li>• reduce the amount of waste being sent to landfill</li> </ul>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>complement the Scottish Government's waste plan work in partnership with the community sector and other organisations</li> </ul>
Water and sewerage	<a href="#">Vision for Water Management in the City of Edinburgh</a>	Adopted November 2020	<p>A new partnership to enhance water management across Edinburgh and the Lothians was launched in 2018. Scottish Water, Scottish Government, SEPA and local authorities across the region have joined forces to plan for future growth and changes in climate that impact on how the area's waste water and surface water is processed.</p> <p>The Vision sets out how the Council will develop a long-term and sustainable approach to water management across the city, identifying the risks and co-ordinating actions to alleviate impacts from all sources of flooding.</p>
Land Use	<a href="#">Local Development Plan</a>  <a href="#">Edinburgh Design Guidance (EDG)</a>  <a href="#">City Plan 2030</a>	<p>LDP published 2016</p> <p>EDG reviewed 2020</p> <p>City Plan 2030 Main Issues report published Jan 2020. Proposed plan published September 2021. Final plan due to be adopted in 2023,</p>	<p>The LDP has specific measures dealing with climate change, aiming to promote development in sustainable locations and enhance the city's green network by encouraging land management practices which capture, store and retain carbon, and prevent and manage flood risk.</p> <p>The Design Guidance supports the Local Development Plan. It was reviewed in 2020.</p> <p>The Council is preparing the next local development plan for Edinburgh 'City Plan 2030'. The consultation on the Plan identified and set out ways to address changes required to support climate change mitigation and adaptation, including improvements and changes required to planning policies and supplementary guidance. A Proposed Plan version has been approved and a formal period of representations will be undertaken.</p>

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		subject to Scottish Government approval	
Other (state topic area covered in comments)	<a href="#">Edinburgh City Centre Transformation Strategy</a>	Approved September 2019	Place-based strategy to improve the public realm and transform Edinburgh's city centre into a pedestrian and cycling friendly zone, well connected by public transport and reduced car traffic.
Other (state topic area covered in comments)	<a href="#">City Mobility Plan 2021 - 2030</a>	2021-2030	Ten year mobility and transport strategy that aims to decarbonise Edinburgh's transport system by 2030 through transforming the way people, goods and services travel around the city. An implementation plan sets out the key actions to achieve the 2030 target.
Other (state topic area covered in comments)	<a href="#">Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan 2019-2021</a>	2019-2021	This is the fifth edition of the plan. It includes actions on carbon sequestration and adaptation.
Other (state topic area covered in comments)	<a href="#">20-Minute Neighbourhood Strategy: Living Well Locally</a>	Approved June 2021	A strategy has been developed to find ways for Edinburgh residents to meet their daily needs within 20 minutes of their homes by walking, using public transport, wheeling or cycling. This is a new approach for the Capital and the aim is to deliver more sustainable places, improve public services, and build on what is already a powerful sense of local community across Edinburgh.
Other (state topic area covered in comments)	<a href="#">Growing Locally, Edinburgh's first food growing strategy</a>	2021-26	Growing Locally is Edinburgh's first food growing strategy. It has three main aims <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To grow more food in Edinburgh</li> <li>2. Encourage people to buy and eat more locally grown food</li> <li>3. Improve awareness of and engagement in sustainable food across the city</li> </ul>

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

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

1. Finalise and begin delivery of the new Climate 2030 Strategy: Delivering a Net Zero, Climate Ready Edinburgh to achieve Edinburgh's target of being a net zero city and adapted to the impacts of climate change by 2030. This includes working with the Edinburgh Climate Commission and city stakeholders to achieve a net zero and climate resilient Edinburgh by 2030.
2. Deliver the next phase of Edinburgh Adapts, working in partnership to develop a Climate Ready Edinburgh plan that addresses the climate change risks and economic impacts identified through undertaking of an updated citywide climate change risk assessment and incorporating the high-level strategic adaptation priorities set out in Edinburgh's 2030 Climate Strategy.
3. Implement the Council's Emission Reduction Plan which sets out the Council's strategic approach to reducing its corporate emissions and estimates the impact of carbon reduction projects (both planned and potential) on the Council's current and future carbon footprint.
4. Continue working towards achieving a green economic recovery for the city through the Council's Adaptation and Renewal Programme including delivery of City Plan 2030, a refreshed economy strategy and City Mobility Plan.
5. Mainstream sustainability into all the Council's services, functions and activities through delivery of the Council's new Business Plan 2021: Our Future Council, Our Future City, ensuring a just transition that also promotes well-being.

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

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

Yes. As part of its European-funded Healthy Clean Cities sustainability programme, the Council worked with Edinburgh Climate Change Institute (formerly Edinburgh Centre for Carbon Innovation) and the University of Edinburgh to develop a 'Carbon Scenario Tool' to support the city's 2030 net zero target. The tool has been developed to support city-wide and Council-specific emissions footprinting, enabling tracking towards the Council's 2030 target with the first progress report against the new target published in April 2021 (and the second one will be published on 30th November 2021).

The tool will also support greater consideration of sustainability issues within key Council decisions by providing data on the carbon consequences of different proposed projects or programmes, and where possible, assessing their impact on other factors such as air quality - allowing for greater transparency and comparison between different options.

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### **2(h) Supporting information and best practice**

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

In May 2019, the Council declared a Climate Emergency and set a target for the city to become a net zero by 2030. A draft 2030 Climate Strategy was approved in June 2021. This has embedded sustainability and climate change throughout the Council's strategic and operational functions. The Council is taking forward a series of citywide initiatives to reduce emissions and adapt including a new city mobility plan to decarbonise Edinburgh's transport system by 2030, and an ambitious £2.5 billion investment programme over the next ten years to build and improve Council homes and deliver on Council commitments on affordable housing and net zero carbon. Consultation on the Council's new local development plan, City Plan 2030, included a proposal that all new development should be net zero carbon and set out ways to address the changes required to support climate change adaptation.

The City of Edinburgh Council is the only UK city that was successfully selected as a Healthy Clean Cities Deep Demonstration (HCCDD) site in 2020. Funded through a partnership between EIT and the Climate Knowledge Innovation Community, the HCCDD programme works with 15 other European cities who are recognised as having a high degree of ambition in relation to sustainability and a commitment to innovation to change whole systems and trigger transformation to a net zero and resilient future.

An independent Edinburgh Climate Commission has been established and is co-sponsored by Council and the Edinburgh Climate Change Institute. The Commission works with city partners to provide independent and expert advice and challenge, to galvanise partnership action to achieve a net zero and well adapted city by 2030.

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### **PART 3: EMISSIONS, TARGETS AND PROJECTS**

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

<b>3b Breakdown of emission sources</b>							
Emission source	Scope	Consumption data	Units	Emission factor	Units	Emissions (tCO2e)	Comments
Grid Electricity (generation)	Scope 2	84,152,645	kWh	0.23314	kg CO2e/kWh	19,619.3	Council buildings including Edinburgh Leisure
Grid Electricity (transmission & distribution losses)	Scope 3	84,152,645	kWh	0.02005	kg CO2e/kWh	1,687.3	Council buildings including Edinburgh Leisure
Natural Gas	Scope 1	165,668,192	kWh	0.18387	kg CO2e/kWh	30,461.4	Council buildings including Edinburgh Leisure

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Water - Supply	Scope 3	487,838	m3	0.11000	kg CO2e/m3	53.7	Council and Edinburgh Leisure Buildings
Water - Treatment	Scope 3	447,258	m3	0.23000	kg CO2e/m3	102.9	Council and Edinburgh Leisure Buildings
LPG kWh	Scope 1	1,092,674	kWh	0.21448	kg CO2e/kWh	234.4	Council buildings including Edinburgh Leisure
Diesel (average biofuel blend)	Scope 1	2,151,419	litres	2.54603	kg CO2e/litre	5,477.6	This is Council Fleet vehicles and Edinburgh Leisure vehicles
Petrol (average biofuel blend)	Scope 1	125,752	litres	2.16802	kg CO2e/litre	272.6	This is Council Fleet vehicles
Gas Oil kWh	Scope 1	2,571,571	kWh	0.25672	kg CO2e/kWh	660.2	Council buildings including Edinburgh Leisure
Gas Oil litres	Scope 3	187426.22	litres	2.75776	Kg CO2e/litre	516.9	Council Fleet - Gas Oil
Refuse Municipal to Landfill	Scope 3	4,452	tonnes	437.37200	kgCO2e/tonne	1,947.2	All Council waste sent to landfill – includes household waste & waste from council buildings. Council waste now being diverted from landfill to Millerhill waste to heat and waste to energy reprocessing facilities following Millerhill becoming fully operational in 2019/20
Mixed recycling	Scope 3	48,956	tonnes	21.31700	kg CO2e/tonne	1,043.6	All Council collected waste that is recycled excluding food waste
Refuse Municipal /Commercial /Industrial to Combustion	Scope 3	122,428	tonnes	21.31700	kg CO2e/tonne	2,609.8	Total unrecycled waste sent for reprocessing into refused derived fuel and residual waste which was previously landfilled but now sent for energy recovery at FCC Millerhill
Organic Food & Drink AD	Scope 3	10,966	tonnes	10.20400	kg CO2e/tonne	111.9	Sent for anaerobic digestion at Biogen Millerhill, so that it is both recycled and produces energy
Organic Garden Waste Composting	Scope 3	23,143	tonnes	10.20400	Kg CO2e/tonne	236.2	
Average Car – Unknown fuel	Scope 3	2,305,559	km	0.17140	Kg CO2e/km	395.2	This reflects travel by staff using their own vehicles

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Taxi (black cab)	Scope 3	449,744	passenger km	0.20793	kg CO2e/passenger km	93.5	These are not Council owned vehicles
Taxi (regular)	Scope 3	824,378	passenger km	0.14549	kg CO2e/passenger km	119.9	CEC business travel vastly reduced this year because of COVID
Rail (national rail)	Scope 3	42,598	passenger km	0.03694	Kg CO2e/passenger km	1.6	Information is provided by Council travel provider
Domestic flight (average passenger)	Scope 3	2,103	passenger km	0.24430	Kg CO2e/passenger km	0.5	CEC Business flights - UK domestic
Short-haul flights (average passenger)	Scope 3	8,874	passenger km	0.15553	Kg CO2e/passenger km	1.4	CEC Business flights – Europe.
Long-haul flights (average passenger)	Scope 3	0	passenger km	0.19562	Kg CO2e/passenger km	0	The COVID pandemic meant that there were no CEC long-haul flights taken
Homeworking emissions	Scope 3		percentage of total FTEs home-based	0.30000	tCO2e/FTE/annum	-	An accurate percentage of total FTEs home-based during the coronavirus pandemic could not be produced. A staff survey which asked this question had a very low response rate and was not representative of total Council staff numbers working from home during the pandemic.
<b>Total</b>						<b>65,647.10</b>	

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<b>3c Generation, consumption and export of renewable energy</b>					
Provide a summary of the body's annual renewable generation (if any), and whether it is used or exported by the body.					
Technology	Renewable Electricity		Renewable Heat		Comments
	Total consumed by the organisation (kWh)	Total exported (kWh)	Total consumed by the organisation (kWh)	Total exported (kWh)	
Solar PV	1,094,998	288,996	0	0	kWh reflects energy generated onsite, used onsite and exported to the grid
Solar thermal			60,330	0	kWh reflects energy generated onsite and subsequently used onsite
Energy from Waste		74,370,000			Electricity generated through incineration of residual waste at FCC Millerhill EFW plant (pro-rata based on Edinburgh waste tonnages only)
Anaerobic digestion		4,169,360			Electricity generated through anaerobic digestion of food waste (data from Biogen)

<b>3d Targets</b>										
List all of the body's targets of relevance to its climate change duties. Where applicable, overall carbon targets and any separate land use, energy efficiency, waste, water, information and communication technology, transport, travel and heat targets should be included.										
Name of Target	Type of Target	Target	Units	Boundary/ scope of Target	Year used as baseline	Baseline figure	Units of baseline	Target completion year	Progress against target	Comments
Corporate net zero target.	absolute	Net Zero emissions	tCO2e reduction	All emissions	2005/06	192,911	tCO2e	2030/2031	66%	Scope of target: CEC's full carbon footprint as disclosed in question 3b Note: The CERP introduces carbon budgets for the Council to measure progress. These correspond to the total emissions that can be emitted in a three-year period and are based on a linear reduction pathway

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City-wide net zero target	absolute	Net Zero emissions	tCO2e reduction	Other (please specify in comments)	2018/19	2.427	MtCO2e	2030/31	8%	The scope of the target and the monitoring approach are detailed in this committee report : <a href="https://democracy.edinburgh.gov.uk/documents/s33245/Item%207.8%20-%202030%20City%20Target%20Monitoring%20Approach.pdf">https://democracy.edinburgh.gov.uk/documents/s33245/Item%207.8%20-%202030%20City%20Target%20Monitoring%20Approach.pdf</a>
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3e Estimated total annual carbon savings from all projects implemented by the body in the report year			
Total	Emissions Source	Total estimated annual carbon savings (tCO2e)	Comments
1,858	Electricity	1,358	Street lighting energy consumption reduced by more than 4.5 MWh compared to 2019/20, thanks to the successful implementation of the LED street lighting replacement programme. This represents a reduction of 1,141 tCO2e. The LED replacement programme is expected to be completed by December 2021. Street lighting electricity consumption has decreased by more than 30 % in the past 3 years and (by the end of the project) is projected to decrease by around 52% compared to the energy consumed in 2017/18. Total electricity consumption has decreased by 18.5 MWh compared to last year, mostly due to buildings closure and energy efficiency improvements.  Council Lighting upgrades through SALIX and 'Spend to Save' budget programmes. Edinburgh Leisure CHP, Led lighting and pool pump upgrades in Edinburgh Leisure centres and swimming pools
	Natural gas	96	SALIX project and BEMS upgrade programme
	Other heating fuels		
	Waste		
	Water and sewerage		
	Travel		The Council's City Centre Transformation programme and City Mobility Plan aim to encourage a shift to more sustainable travel modes including delivering cycling infrastructure and public transport

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			improvements. Funding has been awarded and some active travel projects have been delivered. A large scale public engagement exercise has been undertaken on the Plan. An EV Action Plan for increasing the provision of EV charging infrastructure as well as e-mobility operations is now in implementation stage and will provide 66 on-street charging points located across 13 city sites. Phase 2 of the project will explore the potential for mixed models of finance to support further charging capacity at strategic locations across the city. The number, size, type of charger and locations will be subject to a feasibility study and rolled out in line with the City Mobility Plan.
Fleet transport	404		The Council has increased its electric fleet vehicles from 25 in 2018 to 170 as of June 2021. Fleet emissions decreased by 404 tCO <sub>2</sub> e compared to 2019/20. The first lockdown (April-July 2020) led to a drop in diesel and gas oil consumption with most trucks delivering essential service only (8% decrease in annual diesel and gas oil consumption). However social distancing requirements has led to an increased use of hire cars (mainly petrol cars). Overall, Council's fleet emissions have decreased by 6% compared to the previous year, but this is unlikely to be repeated next year.
Green Infrastructure			The Council is undertaking a programme of work on green and blue infrastructure development and retrofit, in order to enhance biodiversity, sequester carbon, improve air quality and adapt to the impacts of climate change. This includes secured funding of £899,500 to deliver a Thriving Green Spaces Project whose aims include addressing environmental issues such as climate change.
Property Estate			<p>The Council is investing significantly in its property estate through its asset management works programme. This includes work carried out for boiler, lightning, window and roof replacements and controls upgrades particularly across the school estate. Whilst the primary focus of these works remains the improvement in the condition of the Council's buildings, there has been a consequential benefit on energy efficiency from these works. From an energy management perspective, there is a continued focus on investment and management of the Council's Building Energy Management Systems.</p> <p>Active energy management of the Council's operational estate is a key focus with a commitment for Council new builds to achieve Passivhaus standards and a Passivhaus Enerphit-informed approach to be rolled out focussing on reduction of thermal demand through improving building fabric for existing buildings. A further commitment is to increase the installed solar PV capacity by 4 MW by 2030.</p>

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<b>3f Detail the top 10 carbon reduction projects to be carried out by the body in the report year</b>											
Provide details of the 10 projects which are estimated to achieve the highest carbon savings during report year.											
Project name	Funding source	First full year of CO2e savings	Are these savings figures estimated or actual?	Capital cost (£)	Operational cost (£/annum)	Project lifetime (years)	Primary fuel/emission source saved	Estimated carbon savings per year (tCO2e/annum)	Estimated costs savings (£/annum)	Behaviour Change	Comments
Street lighting LED replacement programme		2019/20	actual	£24.5m over 3 years			Grid Electricity (generation)	1,141			The budget for the street lighting LED replacement programme covers the full duration (3 years) and represents full costs including project management and the introduction of the new CMS (Content Management System). Carbon savings are directly dependent on the carbon intensity of the grid so these savings will decrease over time.
Lighting Upgrade programme	SALIX and 'Spend to Save' budget	2020/21	Estimated	169,719			Grid Electricity (generation)	56	26,467		Lighting upgrades in Bankhead Roads Depot, Edinburgh Bus Station, Inch View Care Home, Usher Hall, the City Chambers and Waverley Court
BEMS Upgrade	BEMS Upgrade programme	2020/21	Estimated	734,584			Natural Gas	96	12,704		BEMS Upgrade in Churchill Theatre, the Assembly Rooms, Gate 55 Community Centre, East Craigs, Canal View, Flora

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											Stevenson, Colinton and Hillwood Primary schools and Oakland School
Fleet Transport Electric Vehicles		2020/21	Actual					404			The Council has increased its electric fleet vehicles from 25 in 2018 to 170 as of June 2021.
Edinburgh Leisure Projects		2021/22	Actual	652,051			Grid Electricity (generation)	161	127,129		CHP, Led lighting and pool pump upgrades in Edinburgh Leisure centres and swimming pools

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

If the emissions increased or decreased due to any such factor in the report year, provide an estimate of the amount and direction.

Emissions source	Total estimated annual emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Increase or decrease in emissions	Comments
Estate changes	3,600	Increase	The Council's emissions scope has been improved in 2020/21 thanks to further monitoring improvements. The main changes are the inclusion of Edinburgh Leisure's waste and business travel data, as well as PPP1 schools, in anticipation for when the Council will get back control in 2033.
Service provision	9,100	Decrease	Coronavirus pandemic leading to closure of building
Staff numbers			
Other (specify in comments)	2,030	Decrease	Electricity grid decarbonisation

### 3h Anticipated annual carbon savings from all projects implemented by the body in the year ahead

Source	Saving	Comments
Electricity		Passivhaus standard is the default standard on all new builds across the Council's operational estate. For existing buildings, the Council aims to roll out a Passivhaus Enerphit-informed approach to energy efficient refurbishment focusing on reduction of thermal demand through improving building fabric. A pilot will be developed using Enerphit based methodology for building refurbishment to build knowledge on the best value balance between demand reduction and adoption of low carbon heat. The Enerphit pilot will ensure

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		<p>the Council can take an evidence-based approach to understanding the operational and financial implications of retrofitting the Council estate. A first Passivhaus building will be delivered in 2021/22 and construction will state Enerphit Pilot buildings. A spend-to-save proposal to expand and accelerate installation of solar PV on appropriate Council-owned buildings is in development. The Council has set a target of expanding its solar PV capacity by 4 MW by 2030 (Council <a href="#">Draft Emissions Reduction Plan</a>).</p> <p>The Council's street lighting LED replacement programme is underway with completion expected by November 2021. This is expected to reduce emissions by around 450 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2030.</p> <p>Edinburgh Leisure will undertake an LED lighting upgrade in the Edinburgh International Climbing Arena and pool pump upgrades in two of their swim centres. CHP is planned for two of their leisure centres.</p>
Natural gas		<p>The Council's draft emissions reduction plan includes the following commitment in relation to gas: where new buildings are required, the Council will 'lock out' future emissions by committing to ensuring all new builds use alternatives to gas boilers for heat and are built to the highest standards, enabling Edinburgh to become an exemplar early adopter of the Net Zero Carbon Public Sector Buildings Standard.</p>
Other heating fuels		
Waste		<p>Improvements to recycling facilities in schools and options to enhance Council capacity to support diversification of further waste towards recycling as opposed to recovery will be explored in 2021/22. An awareness raising campaign to encourage citizens to reduce, re-use and recycle waste will be launched in 2021/22.</p>
Water and sewerage		<p>The Council, Scottish Water and SEPA are developing a Water Management city wide strategy to tackle fluvial, pluvial and sea level rise and increase in intensity of rainfall. Implementation of the strategy will be through the Edinburgh and Lothians Strategic Drainage Partnership. This partnership links the Council to adjacent councils for a more strategic approach to water management. This will also help to reduce emissions through more efficient water management and reduced wastage.</p>
Travel		<p>The Council's City Centre Transformation programme and City Mobility Plan 2021-2030 (published Feb 2021) aim to encourage a shift to more sustainable travel modes including delivering cycling infrastructure and public transport improvements. Modal share targets will be set. These will help to inform proposals for new developments across the city as part of City Plan 2030. Additional promotional activities will be undertaken to raise staff awareness of the benefits of switching to more sustainable transport forms and of the support available to do so. Relevant travel policies will be strengthened to ensure staff minimise the use of air travel, particularly for domestic travel. An EV Action Plan for increasing the provision of EV charging infrastructure as well as e-mobility operations has been approved. The first phase will provide 66 on-street charging points through 14 hubs across the city. Phase 2 will explore the potential for mixed models of finance to support further charging capacity at strategic locations across the city. The Council will explore options for future transport infrastructure. Over the longer term, this work will also support transport planning to respond to changes to travel habits as a result of longer-term increases in home-working and active travel post-Covid.</p>

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<b>3i Estimated decrease or increase in the body's emissions attributed to factors (not reported elsewhere in this form) in the year ahead</b>				
If the emissions are likely to increase or decrease due to any such factor in the year ahead, provide an estimate of the amount and direction.				
<b>Total</b>	<b>Emissions Source</b>	<b>Total estimated annual carbon savings (tCO2e)</b>	<b>Increase or decrease in emissions</b>	<b>Comments</b>
0.0	Estate changes		Decrease	<p>The Council's 20-Minute Neighbourhood Strategy and Our Future Work Strategy will aim to support the delivery of services and workplace hubs from a reduced number of sites, focusing on using the Council's best facilities more flexibly.</p> <p>New buildings will open, such as the future Currie High School or the new Meadowbank Sports centre, however the expansion of the estate will be compensated by the closure of several buildings. The net reduction of the estate is estimated at around 12,000 m2.</p> <p>It is estimated that this would reduce emissions by around 1,900 tCO2e by 2030 (taking into account projections for future carbon intensity of the electricity grid). However it is not possible to estimate the impact that this will have in the year ahead.</p>
	Service provision			
	Staff numbers			
	Other (specify in comments)		Decrease	Following the coronavirus pandemic the Council is developing Our Future Work programme looking at how staff can work more flexibly long term, including a mix of office based and home working.

<b>3j Total carbon reduction project savings since the start of the year which the body uses as a baseline for its carbon footprint</b>	
If the body has data available, estimate the total emissions savings made from projects since the start of that year ("the baseline year").	
<b>Total</b>	<b>Comments</b>
	<p>The organisation has not quantified this therefore ongoing project specific detail is not available for the years since the 2005/06 baseline year.</p> <p>A carbon scenario tool has been developed to support city-wide and Council-specific emissions footprinting, enabling tracking towards the Council's 2030 target with the first progress report against the new target due in April 2021. The tool will also</p>

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	support greater consideration of sustainability issues within key Council decisions by providing data on the carbon consequences of different proposed projects or programmes, and where possible, assessing their impact on other factors such as air quality - allowing for greater transparency and comparison between different options. It will be applied to major Council projects on a phased basis in future years.
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### 3k Supporting information and best practice

Provide any other relevant supporting information and any examples of best practice by the body in relation to its emissions, targets and projects.

The Council led the development of a draft 2030 Climate Strategy for the city, which sets out a vision for a net zero, climate ready Edinburgh by 2030. The Council has developed its first Council Emissions Reduction Plan (CERP) – setting out how the Council will reduce its emissions in support of becoming net zero by 2030. The CERP includes a carbon budget which will be monitored on an annual basis, supported by emissions reporting through the Public Bodies Climate Change Duties report.

The CERP commits the Council to:

- Ensuring that all new council operational buildings are constructed to the highest energy criteria and using alternatives to gas boilers for heat as a standard.
- A £0.6m investment in scoping and planning for the retrofit of existing Council buildings so they can meet the highest energy efficiency standards.
- A plan for electrifying all Council car and van fleets.
- An immediate improvement to school recycling facilities.
- Investing in the organisations funding capacity and expertise.
- Investing in a programme of staff training to develop climate knowledge and skills.

The Council also has a target of expanding its Solar PV capacity by 4 MW by 2030.

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

Reporting best practice: In 2020 and 2021, Edinburgh has been awarded with the maximum of six badges by the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy recognising its climate mitigation and adaptation efforts. The Council participated in the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) for the first time in late 2020. The CDP is an international non-profit organisation for companies and cities' environmental reporting. It is the largest climate change focused data collection and assessment programme in the world. CDP evaluates the quality of the submission, benchmarks performance against other cities, and finds areas of opportunity for cities.

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### **PART 4: ADAPTATION**

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

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

The Resilient Edinburgh Climate Change Adaptation Framework and Evidence Base 2014-2020 took a risk based approach to assessing Edinburgh's vulnerability to climate change, identified the key city sectors and services that could be affected and presented high level actions to address the most significant of these. These risks are being addressed through implementation of the Edinburgh Adapts Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan 2016-2020 ( Weblink: [http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/1256/edinburgh\\_adapts](http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/1256/edinburgh_adapts)) and embedding of climate risk in Council planning, flood prevention, roads, parks and greenspace, and resilience services.

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

An updated rapid climate risk and cost analysis assessment for Edinburgh is underway, to be completed by autumn 2021. Work feeding into this process includes a citywide Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, mapping of the city's blue and green network, and the development of a natural network for Edinburgh and the ecoservices it provides. A climate change risk assessment of Edinburgh's World Heritage Site is also being undertaken. Risks and impacts identified and actions to alleviate these will align with and where relevant, be incorporated into the wider risk assessment for the city.

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

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

Climate-related risks are currently being addressed through delivery of the actions in the Edinburgh Adapts Action Plan and internal action by the Council. Governance and oversight for Edinburgh Adapts is through a citywide Steering Group comprising the Council, the city's universities, heritage organisations, greenspace and biodiversity groups, and Adaptation Scotland. A long-term Climate Ready Edinburgh plan to 2030 will be developed as the next phase of Edinburgh Adapts, informed by the outcomes from the citywide and Edinburgh's World Heritage risk assessments and work being undertaken by the Council and city partners on climate risk and vulnerability.

The Council's Resilience service drives and manages the Council's Resilience Management Programme and is the focus for the Council's resilience activities. The Resilience service is responsible for ensuring the Council complies with its statutory emergency planning and business continuity obligations as stipulated by the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 and other relevant legislation; this work is carried out in conjunction with designated Resilience Coordinators and Resilience Specialists from each Council service area / key function together with

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stakeholders, other responders and partner organisations. In addition, the Resilience service oversees and supports community resilience initiatives such as the Edinburgh Resilience Project, which aims to understand and help mitigate community resilience risks.

The Edinburgh Local Development Plan (LDP) has specific measures dealing with climate change adaptation. It aims to promote development in sustainable locations and enhance the city's green network by encouraging land management practices which capture, store and retain carbon, and prevent and manage flood risk. This includes managing surface water drainage, treatment and flood risk through sustainable urban drainage, providing amenity and biodiversity benefits. Climate change adaptation considerations are embedded into strategies for green and blue networks as well as into wider land use planning decisions through forest and woodland strategies, Local Development Plan and supplementary planning guidance. The Council is preparing Edinburgh's next local development plan, 'City Plan 2030'. The consultation 'Choices for City Plan 2030' identified and set out ways to address changes required to support climate change adaptation, including improvements and changes required to planning policies and supplementary guidance. Following consideration of the consultation responses received the Council has prepared a Proposed Plan version of City Plan 2030 which will now undergo a formal period of representations.

The Council has been working with SEPA and Scottish Water to create a Water Management Strategy for Edinburgh that will influence all new developments, policy and increase awareness and understanding of climate change and risk with respect to water and the multi-functional benefits for biodiversity and place-making of storing and managing water above ground. Sustainable Rainwater Guidance for Edinburgh is in development and will be completed by autumn 2021. It provides guidance on principles of rainwater management and factsheets relating to detailed elements of the SUDs management train including design, construction and maintenance guidance and how to undertake adaptation within the historic core of Edinburgh and in areas with airport restrictions. This should provide consistent guidance for any new developments across and outwith the council for adapting to climate change with respect to water, which will have biodiversity benefits. The council has been working with all interested parties (SW, SEPA, HES, SNH) to ensure their views are embedded in the guidance.

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

The Council is a signatory to the Central Scotland Green Network and is working in partnership with neighbouring authorities and other stakeholders to support a range of projects. Edinburgh's Local Biodiversity Action Plan for 2019-2021 includes a number of climate related

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risks and actions. A Green and Blue network project has been initiated and will bring together active travel, Scottish Water, all sources of flooding, ecological and open space information from an Edinburgh Nature Network and Open space strategy into a multi-functional blue/green network across the city. This will help mitigate climate change and promote walking/cycling by identifying missing links and opportunities for water attenuation and biodiversity enhancements. The council has been working with SW, SNH and SEPA.

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

Since 2014 Edinburgh's Parks & Greenspace Service has led the Edinburgh Landscape Programme, working in partnership with Scottish Wildlife Trust, the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh, Edinburgh & Lothians Greenspace Trust amongst other partners. This programme involves naturalising areas of the Council's green estate utilising relaxed mowing regimes, planting sustainable shrubs and sowing a variety of floral meadows. Whilst the primary aim of this programme is to increase biodiversity and improve the health of our greenspaces it does also positively impact on climate change and helps mitigate the effects of rainfall run-off for example as well as the obvious reduced pollution impact of a reduction in machinery use on our sites.

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<b>4(c) What action has the body taken to adapt to climate change?</b>					
Include details of work to increase awareness of the need to adapt to climate change and build the capacity of staff and stakeholders to assess risk and implement action.					
<b>4(d) Where applicable, what progress has the body made in delivering the policies and proposals referenced N1, N2, N3, B1, B2, B3, S1, S2 and S3 in the Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme(a) ("the Programme")?</b>					
(a) This refers to the programme for adaptation to climate change laid before the Scottish Parliament under section 53(2) of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 (asp 12) which currently has effect. The most recent one is entitled "Climate Ready Scotland: Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme" dated May 2014.					
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Objective reference</b>	<b>Theme</b>	<b>Policy / Proposal reference</b>	<b>Delivery progress made</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Understand the effects of climate change and their impacts on the natural environment.	N1	Natural Environment	N1-8	Potentially Vulnerable Areas have been highlighted and the risk assessed in relation to Flood Risk which has been reported in the Local Flood Risk Management Plan (LFRMP). Scottish Water have completed the sewer integrated catchment study for most of Edinburgh, the results of which will be used to start preparing surface water management plans.  SEPA in collaboration with local authorities have introduced Objectives Target Areas (OTA's) which further identifies and reviews specific areas at flood risk within the PVA's.	
			N1-10	Scottish Government commissioned the Scottish Flood Defence and Asset Database. SEPA published flood maps to help understand areas potentially affected by flooding.  The Council maintains GIS records of existing assets in relation to culverted watercourses.	
Support a healthy and diverse natural	N2	Natural Environment	N2-2	Edinburgh's Local Development Plan aims to enhance the city's green network by encouraging land management practices which capture, store and retain carbon and prevent and manage flood risk. Through	The Edinburgh Design Guidance planning policy (updated January 2020) includes guidance on green and blue infrastructure

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<p>environment with capacity to adapt.</p>			<p>various policies, the LDP aims to protect, promote and enhance the wildlife, recreational landscape and access value of the green network. The Council is preparing Edinburgh's next local development plan, 'City Plan 2030'. A Proposed Plan version of City Plan 2030 has been approved which will now undergo a statutory period of representations. The Proposed Plan sets out ways to address changes required to support climate change adaptation, including improvements and changes to planning policies and supplementary guidance.</p> <p>The Council's Edinburgh Design Guidance contributes to promoting green infrastructure in planning. It was last updated in January 2020.</p> <p>In January 2020 the Council approved the "Edinburgh Million Tree City" report supporting the ambition to reach a target of one million trees in Edinburgh by 2030. This will involve the planting of 250,000 new trees across Edinburgh's urban environment. These additional trees will provide a nature-based solution to the impacts of climate change by improving air quality, cooling the urban environment, intercepting rainwater, and protecting and enhancing biodiversity. An Action Plan to implement this ambition is currently being finalised.</p> <p>As part of the Thriving Green Spaces project the Council is working with the Scottish Wildlife Trust and other partners to develop Nature Network for Edinburgh (ENN). The ENN will identify opportunities and interventions comprising nature based solutions (NbS) to enhance the habitat network in Edinburgh to allow species to migrate and adapt to climate change. The ENN will also map supply and demand of several key ecosystem services within Edinburgh (e.g. flood</p>	<p>requirements in new developments. Climate change adaptation information has been promoted through internal training workshops.</p> <p>As well as improving the visual and biodiversity amenity of these sites, these changes, specifically the less frequently cut relaxed grass areas, will slow rainwater run-off and help lock-up carbon in soils, reducing CO2 release. It will also mean a reduction in operational fuel consumption and associated pollutants.</p>
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				regulation, air purification, health benefits etc.) and will aim to identify opportunities for green infrastructure with multiple benefits for both people and nature.	
			N2-7	<p>The Council continues to manage INNS (invasive non-native species) where they occur on their land.</p> <p>The Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan 2019-21 section on invasive species addresses habitat and genetic resilience and being 'plant smart' in terms of biosecurity and plant choice and source. Invasive species can be native or non-native, although attention has focussed on non-native. The Council continues to work on management of INNS on its land.</p>	The Council will continue to work with partners such as the Water of Leith Conservation Trust to manage INNS along the Water of Leith and seek to work at a catchment scale level through the RBMP area partnerships. The Council's Natural Heritage Service continues to work with volunteers and Friends groups to carry out practical work on eradication of INNS.
			N2-11	<p>The Local Development Plan identifies Local Nature Reserves and Local Nature Conservation Sites to protect biodiversity at the local level. The plan includes policies relating to a range of biodiversity designations. LDP and Council guidance also recognise the value and potential of biodiversity outwith designated areas and sets out key principles for enhancing habitat and ecosystems.</p> <p>The Edinburgh Nature Network has evidenced the importance of the approach taken in City Plan 2030 to utilize ecological features to provide multifunctional assets that provide a range of ecosystem services. In addition the new Green and Blue Network project will feed in habitat information into the LDP.</p>	
			N2-20	The Flood Risk Management Strategy and Plan for the Forth Estuary have been published which will aid in understanding the risks associated with coastal flooding. City of Edinburgh Council officers continue to have input into the Forth Estuary Forum where such issues are discussed, and action plans developed.	

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				The Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan 2019-2021 ensures that appropriate emphasis is placed on the Firth of Forth Special Protection Area when dealing with conservation projects. The EBAP also incorporates the action to identify opportunities to ensure that biodiversity data is collected in advance of regional marine planning.	
Understand the effects of climate change and their impacts on buildings and infrastructure networks.	B1	Buildings and infrastructure networks	B1-13	<p>The Forth Estuary Flood Risk Management Strategy and the Forth Estuary Local Flood Risk Management Plan were published in June 2016. An interim report was developed and published in June 2019 reviewing the progress made in delivering actions in the flood risk management plan.</p> <p>The Council has published an “Assessment, inspection, clearance and repairs schedule” which can be found at <a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20045/flooding">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20045/flooding</a></p>	The Assessment, inspection, clearance and repairs schedule will be revised annually (April)
			B1-19	<p>The Council is working in partnership with Scottish Water, East and Midlothian Councils to evaluate flood risk and consultants were commissioned to undertake an integrated catchment study. The sewer integrated catchment study is now complete for Edinburgh, results to be fully analysed.</p> <p>The Council has published an “Assessment, inspection, clearance and repairs schedule” which can be found at <a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20045/flooding">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20045/flooding</a>.</p>	Guidance states: An integrated approach to the drainage of surface water arising from impermeable surfaces such as roofs and roads that takes account of all aspects of the drainage systems and produces long-term and sustainable actions that will ensure they are resilient to the changing climate. The Assessment, inspection, clearance and repairs schedule will be revised annually (April).
Increase the resilience of buildings and infrastructure networks to	B3	Buildings and infrastructure networks	B3-2	A flood map published by the Scottish Environment Protection Agency shows some areas on Edinburgh’s waterfront potentially at medium to high risk of coastal flooding, taking into account climate change.	Advice on sustainable flood risk management is ongoing through planning applications. Advice on SUDs has been made available online in the form of Sustainable

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sustain and enhance the benefits and services provided.			<p>The Local Development Plan does not prevent development in such locations but will require all proposals to consider and address any potential risk of flooding through flood risk assessments and surface water management plans. The LDP also states that flood risk from water flowing over land during heavy rainfall should be avoided by the use of SUDs. All development requires a Surface Water Management plan. This includes an assessment of risk from overland flow which is addressed by the use of SUDs and attenuation on site up to the 1:200 plus 40% climate change allowance. Certain developments are required to be protected to 1:1000 plus 40% climate change allowance.</p> <p>The Edinburgh Design Guidance gives advice and clear information in order to guide applicants towards a design process that fully incorporates sustainable flood risk management and SUDS from the outset.</p>	<p>Rainwater guidance and factsheets that explain SUDs. Advice on sustainable flood risk management concerning fluvial, coastal and pluvial (overland) is ongoing through all planning applications. The long term maintenance of the SUDS schemes (up to the 1:30 level) is currently under discussion with Scottish Water and subject to arrangements for the signing of the Section 7 agreements.</p>
		B3-3	<p>The Council published its first Open Space Strategy in 2010, informed by an Open Space Audit (2009) and accompanied by 12 Neighbourhood Open Space Action Plans. This was updated with Open Space 2021 – a revised open space strategy for Edinburgh. The 2021 Strategy takes a coordinated approach to protecting and developing the city's network of open space, helping to deliver Edinburgh's contribution to the development of the Central Scotland Green Network.</p> <p>The Strategy is aligned with the Local Development Plan and co-ordinates with related strategies, including those for parks and gardens, allotments, play, sport facilities, active travel, climate change adaptation and biodiversity.</p> <p>The Open Space Strategy is to be revised as part of City Plan 2030.</p>	

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			<p>B3-6</p> <p>The Council was awarded £4.8m in HEEPS:ABS funding in 2020/21 to deliver free insulation to private homes across the city. The programme has targeted mixed tenure of areas with high levels of fuel poverty, containing suitable homes for solid wall insulation, and in areas in the bottom 25% of the Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD). The programme includes projects at Drumbryden, Gracemount, Oxfgangs, Ratho and Kirkliston along with two city wide internal and hard to treat cavity wall insulation projects. Nearly 732 households will be warmer and easier to heat as a result of the 2020/21 HEEPS:ABS programme.</p> <p>The Council has been awarded 5.0m of HEEPS:ABS funding for 2021-22. In total this funding will help a further 926 households across the city.</p>	
			<p>B3-7</p> <p>75% of Council homes currently meet the EESSH standard.</p> <p>Projects to install measures to improve energy efficiency have been delayed due to Covid 19. These projects are now restarting. The Council anticipates achieving a pass rate of 80-82% by the end of the 2021/22 financial year.</p> <p>The EESSH 2 standard, which will come into effect in 2032, will require significantly more complex solutions. The Council is undertaking a whole house retrofit study. Phase 1 will be a 2-year programme to assess the feasibility of Whole House retrofit and establish design principles.</p>	
			<p>B3-8</p> <p>The Council complies with the Scottish Housing Quality Standard (SHQS).</p> <p>The Council continue to have abeyances relating to door entry systems in mixed tenure blocks. Progress is being</p>	

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				made addressing this issue through constructive engagement with private owners. This work is continuing.	
Increase the awareness of the impacts of climate change to enable people to adapt to future extreme weather events.	S2	Society	S2-5	<p>The Edinburgh Community Resilience Pilot Project was completed in June 2017. The community resilience groups that were established in two Community Council areas as part of this project continue to operate and enhance their resilience.</p> <p>A second phase of the above project was scoped, with the aim of extending community resilience to include and align: local communities, local businesses and Responder organisations. Partial funding was awarded and further funding is being sought following unavoidable delays due to Covid-19.</p> <p>Information and advice regarding flooding, severe weather and business continuity is published on the Council website.</p> <p>The Council participates in the preparation and monitoring of a Community Risk Register for the Lothian and Borders area</p>	Increase the awareness of the impacts of climate change to enable people to adapt to future extreme weather events.

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

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

Current and future climate risks are currently being assessed through the Edinburgh Adapts Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan 2016-2020 and Council policy. An updated rapid climate risk and cost analysis assessment for Edinburgh is underway, to be completed by autumn 2021. Work feeding into this process includes a citywide Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, mapping of the city's blue and green network, and the development of a natural network for Edinburgh and the ecoservices it provides. A climate change risk assessment of Edinburgh's World Heritage Site is also being undertaken. Risks and impacts identified and actions to alleviate these will align with and where relevant, be incorporated into the wider risk assessment for the city. The 2030 Climate Strategy will define the high-level strategic direction for adaptation

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post 2021 that will be taken forward through the next phase of Edinburgh Adapts through the development of a long-term Climate Ready Edinburgh plan.

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

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

A study to ascertain the impact of siltation on the Water of Leith Basin was completed in February 2017 a study report was produced that demonstrates that it is not anticipated that the Water of Leith will flood out of bank at the Water of Leith Basin, until approximately the 1 in 200-year flood. The 1 in 200 year event, is a flood event that statistically has a 0.5 percent likelihood of occurrence in any year. As the risk of flooding is low/medium it is not intended to provide defences or dredge this stretch of the Water of Leith to manage flooding. The levels of silt will be visually inspected during the annual river inspections. If it is found there is significant change a further survey could be undertaken. The Niddrie Burn flood study to ascertain the effects of potential flooding is now complete. The Water of Leith is currently being remodelled to provide a better understanding of flood defences and levels using the most up-to-date standards. Building on existing and new flood risk studies including the Integrated catchment studies, the Flood Prevention Team will continue to develop Surface Water Management Plans to improve knowledge and assess current and future flooding risks for the city. This will enable further consideration of potential mitigation opportunities going forward.

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

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

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

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

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

Biodiversity actions are monitored through the Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan 2019-2021. Annual reports for 2018 and 2019 are available at [www.edinburgh.gov.uk](http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk).

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

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

1. Work in partnership to deliver the next phase of Edinburgh Adapts through the development of a Climate Ready Edinburgh plan that addresses the climate change risks and economic impacts identified through undertaking of an updated citywide climate change risk and economic impact assessment and incorporating the high-level strategic adaptation priorities set out in Edinburgh's Draft 2030 Climate Strategy.
2. Embed adaptation into the Council's next Local Development Plan, City Plan 2030 and associated planning guidance to ensure adaptation is embedded into the future development of the city and that the opportunities identified are delivered.
3. Deliver a Water Management Vision and Strategy identifying the risks and co-ordinating actions to alleviate impacts from all sources of flooding in the city. This includes delivery of surface water management plans across the city to further understanding of flooding and prioritise action and delivery of Sustainable Rainwater Design Guidance and Factsheets to support new City Plan 2030 policy and inform retrofit projects. Work with the Edinburgh and Lothians Drainage Partnership (SEPA and Scottish Water) to identify opportunities for nature-based solutions to combined sewer or road flooding using parks and greenspaces.
4. Develop and deliver a Green and Blue Network and Active Travel Network for the city highlighting key areas where green and blue infrastructure projects would have the greatest benefit in reducing flooding with ecosystem service benefits for carbon, air pollution, noise and habitat linkage.
5. Deliver a co-ordinated approach to managing and enhancing Edinburgh's natural assets and maximising the ecological services delivered by the city's green and blue spaces through delivery of the Edinburgh Living Landscapes programme, One Million Tree City initiative, Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan and development of the Edinburgh Nature Network.

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### **4(h) Supporting information and best practice**

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

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

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

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

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

The Council are procuring flood studies to provide better knowledge and understanding of flood risk from watercourses throughout the City.

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

## **PART 5: PROCUREMENT**

### **5(a) How have procurement policies contributed to compliance with climate change duties?**

Provide information relating to how the procurement policies of the body have contributed to its compliance with climate changes duties.

#### **Sustainable Procurement Strategy**

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

The Strategy was informed by internal and external consultation, by the Council's strategic commitments, and also by the developing local and national policy framework that now gives greater recognition to the important role that public sector procurement has in assisting the Council deliver its key outcomes such as the Council's target to become a net zero -carbon city by 2030. The Council published its first annual report on the Strategy in August 2021 (<https://democracy.edinburgh.gov.uk/documents/s35956/Item 7.8 - Sustainable Procurement Strategy Annual Report - 2021.pdf>).

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

#### **Sustainable Procurement Policy**

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

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

The Policy has 4 main Outcomes

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

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

Outcome 3: Edinburgh has a more sustainable supply chain

Outcome 4: sustainable procurement is embedded within the Council

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

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

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

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

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

The Council seeks expert support in educating and awareness raising for Council staff involved in tendering and managing contracts

- Zero Waste Scotland and Sustainable Procurement Scotland supported design of specification and ITT questions on £180m Hard FM tender, e.g. tenderers committed to fully electric fuel of vehicles for contract by 2023, 50% by contract commencement.
- The Council Commercial and Procurement Service (CPS) is represented on cross sector Climate and Procurement Forum, supported by Scottish Government, as Scottish local authority representative, with information cascaded to the wider CPS team and other colleagues.
- The Council engages with suppliers and experts to understand carbon-reducing actions that can be delivered
- CPS staff are undertaking carbon literacy training, through Scottish Government sustainable procurement toolkit.
- The new Professional Services Framework awarded in Autumn 2020 had a Lot specifically for Passivhaus Designer (Architect) Services, to help ensure that our new buildings are designed to actively support our net zero ambitions.

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- The appointment of Changeworks as the Council's Housing Energy Projects Delivery Partner, to help manage grant funding programmes linked to energy retrofit and installation of low zero carbon technologies.
- The Council is adopting a whole-life costing approach to evaluation criteria
- Whole life cost is considered early at the time of strategy development, with evaluation focused on a balanced cost, quality and sustainability threshold, and embedded in the Council's procurement procedures. There is also continual monitoring on the use of whole-life costing within our tender approach, with Best Practice shared and recorded for future reference.
- In the procurement for the Council's new Managed Print Services tenderers were required to provide details of the energy usage of all devices to be used within this contract (including printing, standby and sleep modes), with the electricity usage against the expected outputs calculated and added to the tendered fee as a whole life cost. The inclusion of energy use and associated costs as part of the commercial evaluation provides tangible cost avoidance associated with electricity use and contributes towards efforts the Council's net zero carbon target.
- The Council routinely considers the potential for reuse, repair and recycling of goods and materials to prevent waste
- In the new £20m Domestic Repairs and Maintenance Framework, Lot 6 (Cosmetic Repair Works) will provide greater focus on repairing damaged properties (e.g. doors) than simply replacing them.
- It is a standard approach in Council capital projects where there is an element of refurbishment (e.g. JGHS Darroch School Refurbishment) that tender evaluation includes an assessment on how the contractors would reuse, repair and recycle existing material.
- In the new contract for the Supply and Distribution of Janitorial Products, the supplier will work with the Council to reduce the amount of non-recyclable packaging and promote re-usable packaging against single use, and also agree delivery routes and volumes of stock transfer to minimise the carbon impact associated with deliveries.
- The Council adopts industry standards to ensure consistency in approach with the market
- It is established in the Council's procurement procedures that suitable standards and certifications are sought in tender exercises.
- New schools are to be built to passivhaus standard, e.g. Currie High School,
- The Council's new Managed Print Service contract requires as standard devices which will operate using recycled paper and devices which have an Energy Star rating and management software to enable automatic shutdown outside office hours.
- The Council Housing Service's net zero design guide will be used for new home developments, including at Western Villages Granton and Silverlea. The Design Guide was refreshed in November 2020 and sets a high standard in quality design, placemaking and sustainability. The design approach to homes follows fabric first principles supplemented by the provision of renewable heat and onsite renewable electricity. In addition, KPI targets for all Housing construction projects adhere to guidance set by Zero Waste Scotland in relation to targeting on site levels of waste.

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### 5(c) Supporting information and best practice

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

#### Miscellaneous

The Council has an established internal Sustainability Board which meets monthly to coordinate and prioritise an accelerated reduction in climate emissions, and the procurement team is represented on this board. The Council is a member of the Scottish Government Procurement and Climate Change Forum whose aim is to work towards the Government Commitment to mobilise the £11 billion of annual public procurement to support our climate emergency response. This includes consulting on legislation to require public bodies to set out how they will meet our climate change and circular economy obligations and to identify and/or commission targeted activities or work streams which will help influence and empower our buyer, supplier and key stakeholder communities. The Council has also been working closely with the Scottish Government's Sustainability Team and Zero Waste Scotland to look at embedding the circular economy in Council practices.

In addition to contracting activity, the Council has taken steps to actively enhance its engagement with its suppliers and the market more generally, including introducing a monthly virtual engagement session aimed at supporting new businesses to find out more about opportunities for working with the Council, launching a new quarterly Supplier Newsletter and working with City Region Deal colleagues to present and exhibit at a recent virtual 'Meet the Buyer' event. This engagement has been supported via the city's Business Gateway, and additional engagement with the Chamber of Commerce, the Federation of Small Businesses and social enterprises. The Council also undertook a large amount of other contact during the height of the pandemic to seek to mitigate risk to the Council's supply chain, but also to make suppliers aware of the supports that were available to them from the Council and the Scottish and UK governments. The Council uses this engagement to make potential suppliers aware of its strategic outcomes, including its target of being net zero by 2030.

The Council revised its Contract Standing Orders in February 2021 to further embed its strategic procurement objectives into its purchasing activities, including its net zero ambitions. Linked to this, Service area use of Public Contracts Scotland was withdrawn in the reporting period and only permitted again once suitable assurance provided over provision of training and adherence to governance framework, including the application of Contract Standing Orders.

The Council is committed to growing its local supply chains, which will further assist in mitigating the carbon impact of its purchasing activity. The Local Government Benchmarking Framework figures for 2020/21 recorded that 41% of the Council's procurement spend was with local enterprises, this being the 2nd highest of those authorities solely located on the mainland. This figure was well above the average of 28.5%, and again placed the Council as the 5th highest of all Scottish local authorities. The Council Housing Service's net zero design guide will be used for new home developments, including at Western Villages Granton and Silverlea. The Design Guide was refreshed in November 2020 and sets a high standard in quality design, placemaking and sustainability. The design approach to homes follows fabric first principles supplemented by the provision of renewable heat and onsite renewable electricity. In addition, KPI targets for all Housing construction projects adhere to guidance set by Zero Waste Scotland in relation to targeting on site levels of waste.

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### **PART 6: VALIDATION AND DECLARATION**

#### **6(a) Internal validation process**

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

Validation energy checks done by Council's Carbon and Utility Officer. Annual energy review report delayed due to COVID-19

#### **6(b) Peer validation process**

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

Report considered by Policy and Sustainability Committee

#### **6(c) External validation process**

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

Validation of energy consumption data through Council's Carbon and Utility Officer checks.

#### **6(d) No validation process**

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

#### **6e - Declaration**

I confirm that the information in this report is accurate and provides a fair representation of the body's performance in relation to climate change.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Role in the body</b>	<b>Date</b>

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### **RECOMMENDED – WIDER INFLUENCE**

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

<b>Table 1a - Subset</b>														
<b>Sector</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Total Emissions	3,251.43	2,956.16	3,060.95	2,761.59	2,924.68	2,826.43	2,388.72	2,366.57	2,205.61	2,090.90	2,049.48	1,952.08	ktCO <sub>2</sub>	
Industry and Commercial	1,091.11	963.81	1,005.18	905.42	979.41	941.32	714.51	690.79	582.15	569.10	547.04	499.34	ktCO <sub>2</sub>	
Domestic	1,158.59	1,038.36	1,101.21	971.58	1,058.76	1,023.17	861.37	834.94	787.39	740.73	732.63	720.76	ktCO <sub>2</sub>	
Transport total	683.42	670.49	649.95	615.87	595.58	586.35	585.93	592.48	601.93	586.61	571.85	556.52	ktCO <sub>2</sub>	
Per Capita	7.09	6.38	6.51	5.78	6.06	5.80	4.85	4.74	4.35	4.07	3.95	3.72	tCO <sub>2</sub>	
Waste													tCO <sub>2</sub> e	
LULUCF Net Emissions													ktCO <sub>2</sub>	

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<b>Q2a – Targets</b>									
<b>Please detail your wider influence targets</b>									
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Type of Target (units)</b>	<b>Baseline value</b>	<b>Start year</b>	<b>Target saving</b>	<b>Target / End Year</b>	<b>Saving in latest year measured</b>	<b>Latest Year Measured</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Citywide	In 2019 Council agreed to set a citywide target of achieving net zero carbon emissions by 2030.	Absolute (TCO2e)	2,427,000	2018/19	0.0	2030/31	8%	2019/20	The Council is working with the Edinburgh Climate Commission and wider city partners to secure sign-up to the 2030 net zero target. A Carbon Scenario Tool is being developed that will support the development of sector targets to achieve net zero.

<b>Q2b) Does the Organisation have an overall mission statement, strategies, plans or policies outlining ambition to influence emissions beyond your corporate boundaries? If so, please detail this in the box below.</b>
<p>The City of Edinburgh Council declared a climate emergency in February 2019 and set a new target for the city to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2030. The net zero target covers the city of Edinburgh (territorial boundary). A high-level strategy for achieving the net zero target and adapting Edinburgh to the impacts of climate change by 2030 is in development. The Draft 2030 Climate Strategy: Delivering a Net Zero, Climate Ready Edinburgh sets out high level priorities and actions on: home and buildings energy efficiency; heat and energy generation; accelerating the decarbonisation of transport: climate resilience and accelerating adaptation; citizen empowerment, behaviour change and community activism; supporting business transition and the green economy; and developing a citywide programme/pipeline of green investment proposals. The final strategy will be supported by an implementation plan detailing deliverables, milestones, timescales, resources and an approach to measuring outcomes and impact.</p> <p>The Council's work in developing the strategy, and contributing to its delivery, will impact emissions beyond the Council's corporate organisational boundary. Furthermore, although the net zero city target is defined and monitored on a territorial boundary basis, the 2030 Climate Strategy includes actions for the Council and other city partners which are intended to reduce emissions beyond the scope of the Council organisational target.</p>

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

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

<b>Q3) Policies and Actions to Reduce Emissions</b>							
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Start year for policy / action implementation</b>	<b>Year that the policy / action will be fully implemented</b>	<b>Annual CO2 saving once fully implemented (tCO2)</b>	<b>Latest Year measured</b>	<b>Saving in latest year measured (tCO2)</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Metric / indicators for monitoring progress</b>
Overall reduction target	2021	2030				In implementation	tCO2e reduction
<b>Delivery Role</b>	<b>During project / policy design and implementation has ISM or an equivalent behaviour change tool been used?</b>	<b>Please give further details of this behaviour change activity</b>	<b>Value of Investment (£)</b>	<b>Ongoing Costs (£/ year)</b>	<b>Primary Funding Source for Implementation of Policy / Action</b>	<b>Comments</b>	
Enabler	Yes, other	A number of citywide engagement				A new 2030 Climate Strategy: Delivering a Net Zero, Climate	

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		activities have been held on behaviour change				Ready Edinburgh is in development
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### Please provide any detail on data sources or limitations relating to the information provided in Table 3

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

Q4) Partnership Working, Communication and Capacity Building. Please detail your Climate Change Partnership, Communication or Capacity Building Initiatives below.									
Key Action Type	Description	Action	Organisation's project role	Lead Organisation (if not reporting organisation)	Private Partners	Public Partners	3rd Sector Partners	Outputs	Comments
Partnership working / Communication	The Climate Commission for Edinburgh was launched in February 2020 to offer independent advice, expertise and challenge to the city to support accelerated action on tackling climate change. The aims of the Commission are to:  > identify and address the challenges critical to Edinburgh meeting its climate targets	To catalyse action, challenge decision makers in the city and convene stakeholder critical to the accelerated response that is needed to meet the 2030 target.	Co-sponsor	Other Co-Sponsor is the Edinburgh Centre for Carbon Innovation at the University of Edinburgh	Scottish Power, Shepherd and Wedderburn, Hilliam Research and Analysis, CCG (Scotland) Ltd, Green Tourism Certification Programme, Scottish Widows	City of Edinburgh Council, Changeworks, Scottish Futures Trust, Sustrans, Edinburgh Centre for Carbon Innovation at University of Edinburgh	Space & Broomhouse Hub, 2050 Climate Group, Living Rent	'Forward, Faster, Together: Recommendations for a Green Economic Recovery in Edinburgh' report  Founder of the Edinburgh Climate Compact, a commitment by leading businesses and employers in Edinburgh to take action within their own organisations to contribute to a green recovery and radically reduce the city's carbon emissions.	The Commission aims to address key challenges in the city and also acts as a forum where organisations can exchange ideas, research findings, information and best practice on carbon reduction and climate resilience.

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<p>Partnership working / Capacity building</p>	<p>&gt; Provide independent, expert and authoritative advice to support the city's transition to net zero emissions by 2030                  &gt; Catalyse action, challenge the city's decision makers and convene stakeholders                  &gt; Act as a forum where organisations can exchange ideas, research findings, information and best practice on carbon reduction and climate resilience.</p> <p>A new governance framework to support implementation of the 2030 Climate Strategy will be developed in 21/22. This will include a Climate Strategy Investment Programme Board, supported by a suite of thematic groups which will bring key city partners together to collaborate on strategic climate action</p>	<p>To bring key city partners together to collaborate on strategic climate action, supporting delivery of a new 2030 Climate Strategy for the city</p>							<p>Lead and participating partners, outputs and outcomes will be agreed as part of the strategy's implementation</p>
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### OTHER NOTABLE REPORTABLE ACTIVITY

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

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			<p>protect and enhance the city's natural environment, provide co-ordination and communication between partners and others to further conservation action and influence other plans, policies and strategies relating to Edinburgh. It incorporates actions to sequester carbon and adapt to the impacts of climate change.</p>	
Water	<p>An Edinburgh and Lothians Drainage Partnership was established in October 2018 comprising Scottish Water, Scottish Government, SEPA and local authorities across the region. The Partnership seeks to develop a co-ordinated and transformative approach across Edinburgh and the Lothians to drainage, water management and flooding issues with a strong focus on water management using above-ground drainage infrastructure (or Sustainable Drainage Systems; SuDS), increasing biodiversity, creating great places and supporting a climate-resilient city region.</p>	<p>The Council is a lead member of the partnership.</p>	<p>Section 7 Legal Agreement with Scottish Water was adopted on 27 February 2020. A Water Management Vision for Edinburgh has been developed (November 2020). The vision aims to develop a long-term and sustainable approach to river, coastal and storm water management across Edinburgh and its environs. This will involve all stakeholders and address the flooding and water quality risks associated with our changing climate as a result of changes in rainfall and sea level rise.</p>	

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

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				<p>Festival Society, Edinburgh          Performing Arts Development,          Edinburgh Printmakers Ltd,          Edinburgh Science Ltd, Edinburgh          Sculpture Workshop Ltd,          Edinburgh World City of Literature          Trust (Edinburgh UNESCO City of          Literature Trust), Festivals          Edinburgh Ltd, Imagine, Lung          Ha Theatre Company Ltd, North          Edinburgh Arts, Scottish Book          Trust, Scottish Chamber          Orchestra Ltd, Scottish Poetry          Library, Stills Limited (Stills          Gallery), The Edinburgh          International Book Festival Ltd,          The Queen's Hall (Edinburgh) Ltd,          The Royal Lyceum Theatre          Company Ltd, TRACS and          Traverse Theatre (Scotland) Ltd</p>
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