

# Policy and Sustainability Committee

10.00am, Tuesday, 24 October 2023

## Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report 2022/23

Executive/routine  
Wards

### 1. Recommendations

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- 1.1 It is recommended that Committee:
  - 1.1.1 Approves the City of Edinburgh Council Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report 2022/23, for submission to the Scottish Government on 30 November 2023.
  - 1.1.2 Notes that Council emissions have reduced by 68% from a 2005/2006 baseline and that there has been a 7% decrease in emissions since last year.
  - 1.1.3 Notes that the Council's strategic approach to reducing its corporate emissions is set out in the Council Emissions Reduction Plan (CERP) which is the subject of a separate report to Committee.

**Dr Deborah Smart**

Executive Director of Corporate Services

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## Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report 2022/23

### 2. Executive Summary

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- 2.1 The Council must complete an annual statutory return in accordance with the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009, Public Bodies Climate Change Duties (PBCCD) as amended by the Climate Change (Duties of Public Bodies: Reporting Requirements) (Scotland) Amendment Order 2020.
- 2.2 The current report covers the last financial year (2022-2023) and must be submitted to the Scottish Government by 30 November 2023.
- 2.3 Council emissions have reduced by 68% from a 2005/2006 baseline. There has been a 7% decrease in emissions since last year.

### 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 statutory duty to submit an annual report on how it is meeting the PBCCD. This report must be submitted to Scottish Government by 30 November each year and covers the most recently completed financial year.
- 3.2 The first six parts of the report apply to the Council and Edinburgh Leisure's greenhouse gas emissions, and the Council's climate change adaptation and sustainable procurement activities. Part seven is not a statutory requirement and was reported on for the first-time in 2019/2020.

### 4. Main report

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- 4.1 The Council's Public Bodies Climate Change Report 2022-23 to the Scottish Government is attached at Appendix 2. The salient points are highlighted below.

#### **Part 1 and 2: Organisational profile, Governance, Management and Strategy**

- 4.2 Parts one and two of the report detail the Council's organisational profile and climate change governance and management arrangements. It describes the political decision-making structures, including the role of the Policy and

Sustainability Committee and the Sustainability Programme Board, along with relevant high-level strategic and operational structures across the Council. The progress made in the 2022/23 financial year is detailed, including the re-establishment of the Sustainability, Climate and Nature Emergencies All Party Oversight Group and the launch of the Nature Recovery and Climate Adaptation group (NRCA).

### Part 3: Council emissions

- 4.3 Part three of the report covers the Council and Edinburgh Leisure’s emissions. In 2022/23, total Council emissions amounted to 61,051 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. This represents a 7% decrease from last year, which is encouraging given a post-pandemic rebound was expected. The main reasons for this decrease are the decarbonisation of the electricity grid<sup>1</sup>, a reduction in natural gas and gas oil consumption, and a reduction in landfilled waste compared to last year.
- 4.4 The breakdown of Council emissions per sources is shown in Figure 1. Emissions from buildings make up the majority (68%) of the Council’s total emissions.

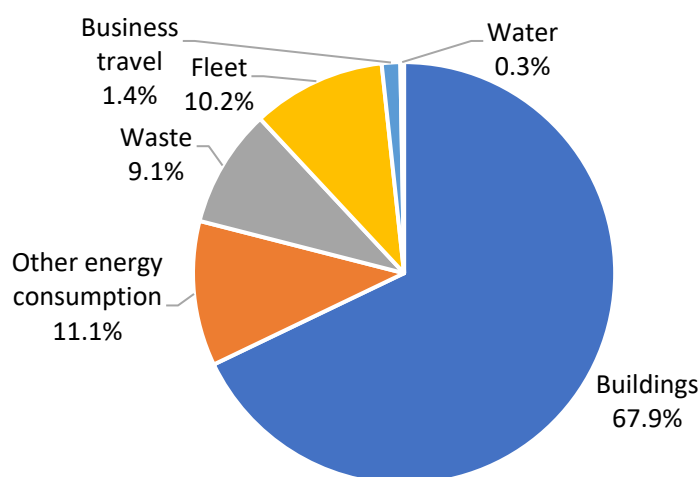


Figure 1: Breakdown of City of Edinburgh Council's emission sources in 2022/23

- 4.5 Key points relating to this year’s emissions inventory can be found in Appendix 1.
- 4.6 Questions 3e to 3j of Appendix 2 relate to carbon reduction projects implemented by the Council and by Edinburgh Leisure.

### Part 4: Climate Change Adaptation

- 4.7 Part 4 of the PBCCD Report covers the Council’s climate change adaptation activity. The Council is also a lead partner in Edinburgh Adapts, a citywide partnership which is working to mainstream climate change adaptation across the city. A climate risk and cost analysis assessment for Edinburgh was completed in

<sup>1</sup> Decarbonising the grid means decreasing the emissions per unit of electricity generated (how many kilograms of CO<sub>2</sub> are emitted for every kWh of electricity produced). The electricity grid will decarbonise over time due to the UK generating more and more energy from renewables and at the same time closing coal power plants.

2022. The outcomes from this are being used to develop a long-term Climate Ready Edinburgh plan which will be brought to the next Policy and Sustainability Committee.

- 4.8 The PBCCD return reports a large increase in adaptation activity across the Council, with climate risk and adaptation embedded across a range of Council services, polices and plans. Key adaptation measures can be found in Appendix 1 and 2.

### **Part 5: Procurement Actions and Achievements**

- 4.9 Part 5 of the PBCCD Report covers the Council's sustainable procurement activity. Commercial and Procurement Services continue to ensure that sustainability is firmly embedded in procurement policies and contract activity.
- 4.10 The Council reviewed and updated its five-year [Sustainable Procurement Strategy](#) in September 2023. Climate change reporting obligations are now included in the Annual Procurement Report. The Council applied climate related criteria to all construction projects in the last year and procurement activity is contributing to the Council's compliance with climate change duties in relation to construction, employment, school building and retrofitting, housing, public and active transport, and waste activities.

### **Climate awards**

- 4.11 The Council has participated in the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP)<sup>2</sup> on behalf of the city since 2020. CDP is the largest climate change focused data collection and assessment programme in the world. This questionnaire includes both Council and city-wide climate action. Edinburgh has received the CDP A-list status in 2021 and 2022; meaning it has been recognized by CDP as a city that is taking bold leadership on environmental action and transparency. 2023 results are anticipated in November.
- 4.12 The Council signed up to the Global Covenant of Mayors (GCoM)<sup>3</sup> initiative in 2011 and to the Mayors Adapt initiative in 2015. Since 2016, both initiatives have merged within the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, a global coalition of city leaders addressing climate change by pledging to cut emissions and prepare for the impacts of climate change. For four years in succession (2020 to 2023), Edinburgh has been awarded with the maximum of six badges recognising its climate mitigation and adaptation efforts.

## **5. Next Steps**

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- 5.1 The Council's emissions will continue to be reported annually through the PBCCD statutory return.

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.cdp.net/en/cities>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.globalcovenantofmayors.org/>

- 5.2 The Council will continue to report annually through the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) in July/August.

## **6. Financial impact**

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

## **7. Equality and Poverty Impact**

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- 7.1 Given that this report is retrospective, there are no direct equalities or poverty impacts.

## **8. Climate and Nature Emergency Implications**

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- 8.1 This progress report is aligned with the Climate and Nature Emergencies as it reports on emission savings and climate change adaptation which includes nature projects.
- 8.2 More detailed action on tackling the Nature Emergency is outlined in other plans as outlined in Appendix 3 of the [Nature Emergency Committee report \(22 August 2023\)](#).

## **9. Risk, policy, compliance, governance and community impact**

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- 9.1 This report is focussed on corporate activity, rather than city-wide projects (such as housing or transport projects). As such, community impacts are expected to be minimal but positive. For example, any energy efficiency improvement to the Council estate will benefit users (including schools), and any replacement of diesel vehicles with electric alternatives will improve public health.
- 9.2 There are no direct risks associated with this progress report. Some of the major actions of the plan (e.g. deep retrofit of Council buildings) will have their own separate risk registers.

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

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- 10.1 [Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report 2021/22](#).
- 10.2 [Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report 2020/21](#)
- 10.3 [Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report 2019/20](#)
- 10.4 [Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report 2018/19](#)

- 10.5 [Council Emissions Reduction Plan – November 2021](#)
- 10.6 [Council Emissions Reduction Plan – First progress report – November 2022](#)
- 10.7 [Edinburgh CDP return – 2021 and 2022](#)

## **11. Appendices**

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Appendix 1 - Key facts and figures from the 2022/23 PBCCD return

Appendix 2 – Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Summary Report 2022/23

## Appendix 1 - Key facts and figures from the 2022/23 PBCCD return

The Council has a statutory duty to report annually on compliance with the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 Public Bodies Climate Change Duties (PBCCD). The below provides a summary of key facts and figures from the financial year April 2022 – March 2023.

Part three of the report covers the Council and Edinburgh Leisure's emissions. Emissions data from Edinburgh Trams and Capital City Partnership are also included as part of the overall emissions totals data. Other ALEOs are excluded because they are not 100% owned by the Council.

More details on historic emissions and trends can be found in the CERP 2023 Progress report.

### Buildings

1. Buildings' emissions reduced by 30% between 2016/17 and 2022/23, largely due to the decarbonization of the electricity grid. Buildings' emissions have decreased by 6% compared to the previous year, mostly due to a decrease in natural gas (-6%), and gas oil consumption (-68%). Electricity consumption in buildings has increased by 3%, while street lighting consumption has fallen by 13% thanks to the completion of the upgrade programme. The greening of the grid has resulted in the emission factor for electricity reducing by 9% between 21/22 and 22/23. Overall, electricity-related emissions have decreased by 6%.
2. Total gas consumption has decreased by 6% in 2022/23. Both electricity and gas figures include Edinburgh Leisure run properties.
3. This is the seventh year of Edinburgh Community Solar Cooperative (ECSC) solar panels being operational on Council and Edinburgh Leisure buildings. The amount of renewable energy generated by solar PV panels and consumed on site during the year was 1.81 million kWh, an 18% increase from last year. New solar panels were installed on Bangholm Outdoor Centre during the last financial year.

### Fleet

4. Fleet emissions have remained stable compared to last year (-0.6%). Diesel and gasoil consumption has increased in 2021/22 and 2022/23 with the service recovering to normal activity but remains 5% below pre-pandemic levels.

### Waste

5. Total waste emissions were 18% lower than last year. This is primarily due to a 9% decrease in total tonnages, particularly a 33% drop in landfilled tonnages. Commercial and industrial waste tonnages are not collected by the Council and thus not included in the Council's emissions inventory.
6. Anaerobic digestion of food waste collected by the Council has generated 3,917 MWh of electricity in 2022/23. 67,607 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 almost 25,000 average UK households.

### Business travel

7. Business travel emissions have increased by 11% compared to last financial year but remain well below pre-pandemic levels (-56 % compared to 2019/20) and represent only 1% of the Council's overall carbon footprint. This is mainly due to a 18% increase in grey fleet mileage claims. Emissions from train and air travel continue to gradually increase since the 2020 drop and have more than doubled compared to 2021/22, reaching 36 tCO<sub>2e</sub> in 2022/23. There is a real challenge ahead to curb this trend and ensure that business travel emissions do not gradually rise to pre-pandemic levels.

### Water

8. Carbon emissions associated with water amount to 173 tonnes of CO<sub>2e</sub>, which is less than 1% of the Council's total emissions inventory. There has been a 13% increase in water consumption compared to the previous year, mainly due to a very large increase (+73%) in Edinburgh Leisure buildings. Several factors can explain this higher water usage: maintenance done on several swimming pools which meant that they were drained and refilled, few leaks on some of the golf courses and a complete lifting of covid restrictions (water consumption is only 19% higher than 2019/20 levels). In 2021, the Sustainable Scotland Network decided to use the emission factor produced by Scottish Water rather than the UK-wide water industry, which is higher. Scottish Water emission factor has been updated this year and is lower than last year so water-related emissions have decreased by 3% despite the increase in consumption.

### Key adaptation measures in 2022/23

9. Embedding of adaptation into planning policy and processes including [City Plan 2030](#) which sets out new policies to support climate resilient place-based approaches to development and infrastructure, including through utilising green and blue infrastructure to reduce flood risk, improve air and water quality and enhance biodiversity.
10. Delivery of a long term and sustainable approach to water management including by reducing flood risk and tackling drought in the city, co-ordinated by the Edinburgh and Lothians Sustainable Drainage Partnership, comprising the Council and two neighbouring local authorities, SEPA and Scottish Water.
11. Delivery of green infrastructure and nature-based solutions to climate-related impacts, including through the development of [Edinburgh's Green Blue Network](#), [Edinburgh Nature Network](#) and [One Million Tree City initiative](#).
12. Integration of climate change risks and adaptation responses into Edinburgh's [Biodiversity Action Plan](#).



13. Work to identify risks and protect Edinburgh's World Heritage Site, historic buildings and coastal communities, including through the proposed development of a coastal park as part of the [Granton Waterfront Masterplan](#).
14. Integration of adaptation into Council and citywide resilience planning processes including severe weather

**Public Sector Climate Change Duties 2022-2023 Summary Report: City of Edinburgh Council  
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**Required**

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**PART 6: VALIDATION AND DECLARATION**

**Recommended Reporting: Reporting on Wider Influence**

**RECOMMENDED – WIDER INFLUENCE**

**OTHER NOTABLE REPORTABLE ACTIVITY**

**Public Sector Climate Change Duties 2022-2023 Summary Report: City of Edinburgh Council  
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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>
15,756

<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.			
Metric	Unit	Value	Comments
Population size served	population	526,470	NRS for 21/22 reporting <a href="https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-estimates/mid-year-population-estimates/mid-2021">https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-estimates/mid-year-population-estimates/mid-2021</a>

<b>1(e) Overall budget of the body</b>	
Specify approximate £/annum for the report year.	
Budget	Budget Comments
£1,206,000,000	This is net of fees and charges for services provided.

<b>1(f) Report year</b>	
Report Year	Report Year Comments
2022/23 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 City of Edinburgh Council is the unitary local government authority for the city and as such is responsible for providing a range of public services, including education, health and social care, planning, housing, roads and transport, street lighting and Council house stair lighting, economic development, parks and greenspaces, biodiversity, environmental protection, waste management, and cultural and leisure services. The Council manages an operational estate of more than 600 buildings (this

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excludes investment buildings i.e. those owned by the Council and operated as shops, pubs etc as these premises are not used for the discharge of public duties but includes PPP/DBFM school buildings). The different sources of emissions for the Council are detailed in the Council's Emissions Reduction Plan (CERP).

The City of Edinburgh Council collates and includes data from its Arm's Length External Organisation (ALEO), Edinburgh Leisure, as part of its reporting duty. This includes consumption and CO2e emissions data from Edinburgh's Leisure's operating estate, transport and recycling activities.

The City Council declared a climate emergency in 2019 and a nature emergency in 2023 and has committed to achieving net zero emissions by 2030. The Council provides the leadership for the Net Zero Edinburgh Leadership Board and has a key leadership role in the Edinburgh Adapts partnership and development of Edinburgh's next climate change adaptation plan, Climate Ready Edinburgh.

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

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

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

The City of Edinburgh Council declared a climate emergency in February 2019 and a nature emergency in 2023 and set a new target in May 2019 for the city to be net-zero by 2030. To achieve this target and adapt the city to the impacts of climate change, a 2030 Climate Strategy and Implementation Plan was approved in November 2021. The Strategy contains Council and citywide governance and reporting structures and strategic actions to achieve the 2030 net zero target and adapt the city.

A Council Emissions Reduction Plan (CERP) was approved in November 2021 focusing on Council corporate emissions, outlining a phased action plan for reducing these emissions. A CERP Board was established in 2022 to provide strategic leadership and operational accountability for delivery of the Council's organisational emissions target of net zero by 2030. It is chaired by the Service Director for Sustainable Development and includes Council's key service areas for each of the strands of the plan (Buildings, Fleet, Waste, Human Resources and Procurement).

The Council's Policy and Sustainability Committee provides political oversight and scrutiny of progress towards the Council and city targets. A Sustainability and Climate and Nature Emergency All Party Oversight Group (APOG), comprising the Convener of the Policy and Sustainability Committee 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 action across the Council, drives programme implementation, provides officer and elected member leadership and oversight for delivery of council actions that contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Climate Strategy. The Sustainability Programme Board is chaired by the Council's Executive Director of Place as Senior Responsible Officer for Sustainability and includes Heads of Service for the Council's key service areas, including planning, operational services, sustainable development including strategic asset planning, estates, construction and regeneration, housing and homelessness, procurement, finance, education and corporate function.

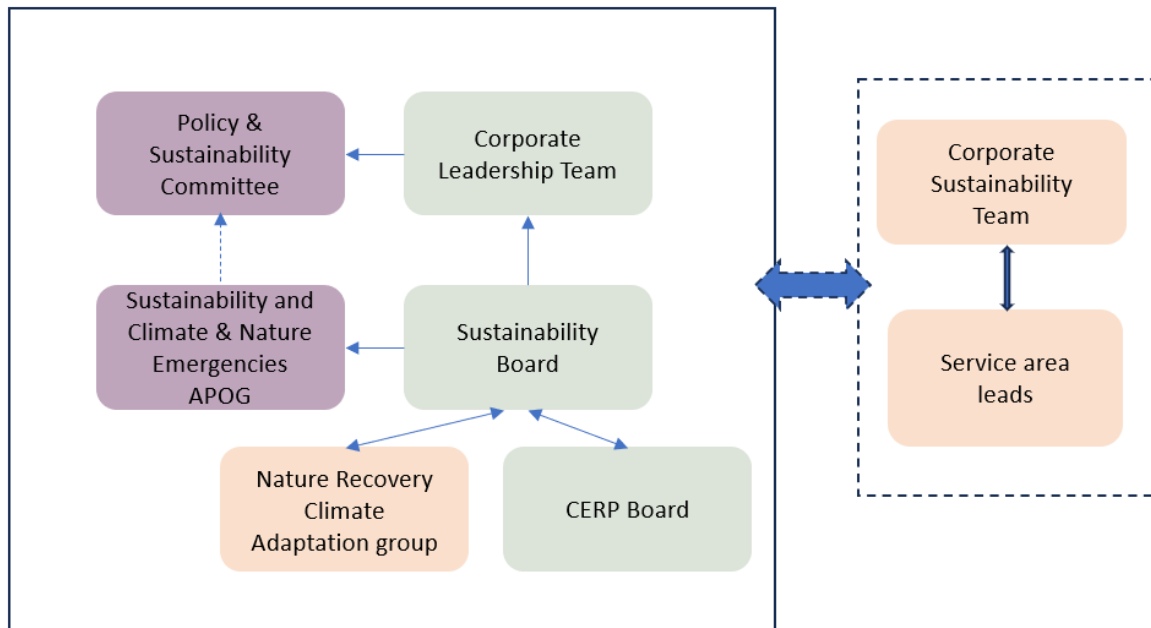
Edinburgh's Net Zero Edinburgh Leadership Board (NZELB) was established from the 2030 Climate Strategy for the city. The board's role is to bring city partners together to provide city wide leadership in creating a green, clean and sustainable future for

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the city and develop a green infrastructure investment plan for the city. The Board members are the Council, the University of Edinburgh, the NHS, SP Energy Networks, Scottish Gas, Scottish Water and the Chamber of Commerce. The wider city partnerships on Transport infrastructure; City Heat and Energy Efficiency; Adaptation and a Just Economic Transition have been established and are each led by one of the board member organisations.

The Council refreshed its Business Plan in 2023 with "Becoming a net zero city" remaining as one of its three core priorities, alongside ending poverty and creating good places to live and work.

A summary of the internal climate governance structure is shown below.



## Public Sector Climate Change Duties 2022-2023 Summary Report: City of Edinburgh Council Covering financial year April 2022 – March 2023

### 2(b) How is climate change action managed and embedded by the body?

Provide a summary of how decision-making in relation to climate change action by the body is managed and how responsibility is allocated to the body's senior staff, departmental heads etc. If any such decision-making sits outside the body's own governance arrangements (in relation to, for example, land use, adaptation, transport, business travel, waste, information and communication technology, procurement or behaviour change), identify how this is managed and how responsibility is allocated outside the body (JPEG, PNG, PNG, PDF, DOC)

The Corporate Sustainability Team in the Corporate Services Directorate lead on the corporate response to carbon mitigation, climate change adaptation and sustainability initiatives, including the development of corporate strategies, action plans and engagement activities. The Director for Place is the Council's Senior Responsible Officer for Sustainability and leads at strategic level on Council services relating to housing, energy and water management, waste services, transport, planning, and parks. Sustainability is being embedded across the city through major programmes such as the Council's City Mobility Plan, City Centre Transformation Programme and the development of the Council's new local development plan, City Plan 2030. The Director of Corporate Services is responsible for procurement, asset management and ICT. The Executive Director for Education & Children's Services is responsible for ensuring youth engagement and embedding sustainability within the schools' curriculum. A Sustainability Programme Board co-ordinates action across the Council, drives programme implementation and provides officer oversight of actions arising out of the Sustainability Programme including climate related action that may be governed by other dedicated structures. The Programme Board oversees the Council commitments within the citywide 2030 Climate Strategy on behalf of the Council, with scrutiny of progress being the responsibility of the Council's Policy and Sustainability Committee.

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

Edinburgh Partnership Board oversees implementation of Edinburgh's 2030 Climate Strategy and the Net Zero Edinburgh Leadership Board (NZELB) leads the collaborative development and investment plans for strategic city infrastructure in line with Edinburgh's net zero target by 2030.

The board brings city partners together to:

- Provide city wide leadership in creating a green, clean and sustainable future for the city
- Oversee, agree and drive delivery of four thematic workstreams (Adaptation; City Heat and Energy Efficiency; Transport Infrastructure and Just Economic Transition)
- Develop a green infrastructure investment plan for the city underpinned by climate justice principles

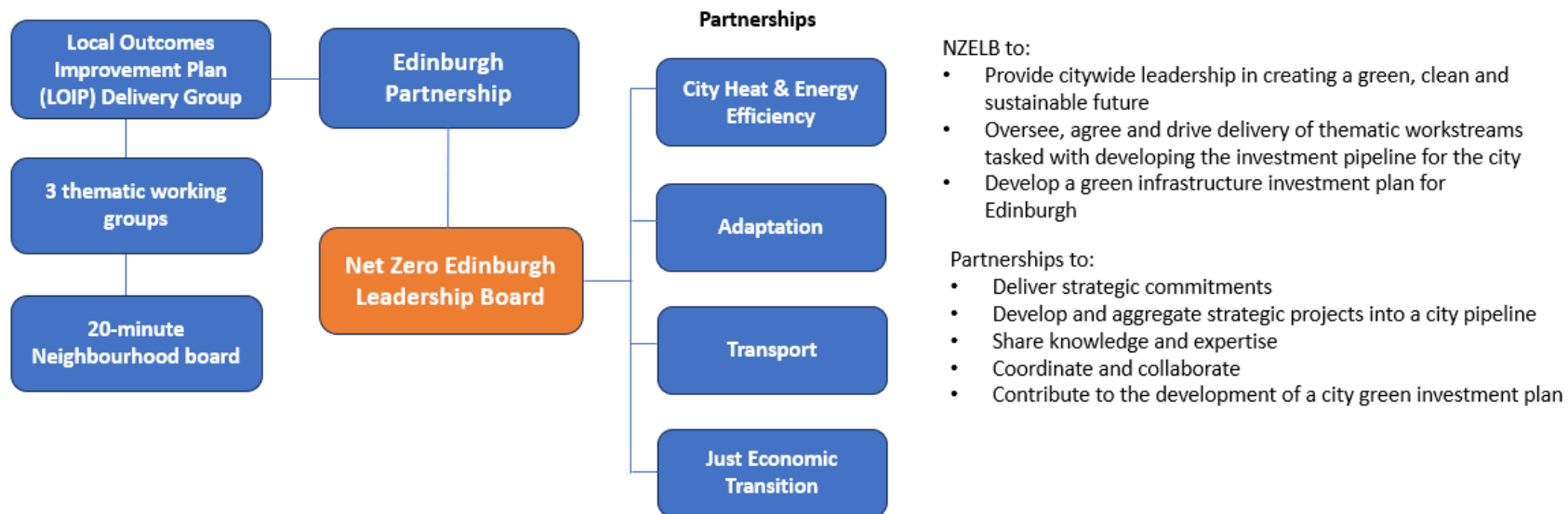
## Public Sector Climate Change Duties 2022-2023 Summary Report: City of Edinburgh Council Covering financial year April 2022 – March 2023

The Council's Executive Director of Place chairs the board and core partner organisations include public sector organisations in the city with significant control over public buildings and homes (NHS, the City of Edinburgh Council, Edinburgh universities and colleges), the private sector utility companies investing significantly in the infrastructure of the city (SP Energy Networks, Scottish Gas Network, Scottish Water) as well as the Edinburgh Chamber for Commerce representing business, employment and economic interests.

The NZELB is accountable to the Edinburgh Partnership Board and comprises senior officers with the authority to commit their organisation (subject to their own governance arrangements) to the investment proposals considered. More information on the NZELB can be found at: <https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/climate-2/climate-action-edinburgh/3?documentId=13259&categoryId=20311>

More information on Edinburgh's climate governance framework can be found in the 2030 Climate Strategy, page 25 ("How we take decisions together")

### Climate Strategy Governance and Partnership Working





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The figure above represents governance and delivery arrangements to support the city to deliver the 2030 Climate Strategy. It shows the four NZELB workstreams that will drive activity across priority areas. Behavioural change and citizen engagement activity is coordinated by the Policy and Insight and Communications sections in the Council’s Corporate Services Directorate.

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

<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 2050 City Vision values – fair (inclusive, affordable, connected), thriving (green, clean, sustainable), welcoming (happy, healthy, safe) and pioneering (culture, data, business) – reflect a positive ambition based on citizens’ aspirations for the city. The City Vision consultation found that what residents consider most important is for Edinburgh to be clean, green, sustainable and litter-free. People want to live in a city where they know the air is clean and that there are plenty of green spaces for them to enjoy.</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>	<a href="#">2050 Edinburgh City Vision</a>
<p>The 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> </ul>	<a href="#">2030 Climate Strategy: Delivering a</a>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>• Most citizens find they no longer need a car, and a network of car clubs and electric vehicle charging hubs is available to support those who do</li> <li>• The city centre is re-imagined as a place for people walking, cycling and wheeling, with excellent public transport accessibility and with the needs of the most vulnerable fully catered for.</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 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> <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><a href="#">Net Zero, Climate Ready Edinburgh</a></p>
<p>Covering the period 2023-2027, the Council Business Plan focuses on the three core priorities of creating good places to live and work in Edinburgh, ending poverty by 2030 and delivering a net zero city by 2030, as well as ensuring well-being and equalities are enhanced for all. These three priorities are interlinked and interdependent. They connect all the major strategies and Council policies agreed in the past few years, through the shared goals and commitments of the <a href="#">Edinburgh Partnership</a> and towards our long-term ambitions for Edinburgh to be a fair, welcoming, pioneering, and thriving city, as expressed by the <a href="#">2050 Edinburgh City Vision</a>. To meet these priorities, the Business Plan identifies outcomes, objectives and actions.</p> <p>The actions will make sure that people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• can access fair work and the support they need to prevent and stay out of poverty and homelessness</li> <li>• can access public services locally and digitally, in ways that meet their needs and expectations, contributing to a greener net zero city</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Council Business Plan: Our Future Council Our Future City</a></p>

## Public Sector Climate Change Duties 2022-2023 Summary Report: City of Edinburgh Council Covering financial year April 2022 – March 2023

- have decent, energy-efficient, climate proofed homes they can afford to live in
  - can use decarbonised public transport and active travel as the first choice to get round the city
  - are supported to attain and achieve positive destinations, with a particular focus on people in poverty.
- They will also make sure Edinburgh
- is a climate adapted city, with biodiverse green spaces, and cheaper, cleaner networks for energy use
  - has a stronger, greener, fairer economy while remaining a world leading cultural capital
  - is a cleaner, better maintained city that we can all be proud.

Climate related actions in the Plan include:

### **A Cleaner, better maintained city**

- Delivering improvements in waste collection and recycling

### **Greener Net Zero City**

- Improving access to and co-location of services by embedding the 20- minute neighbourhood approach in all council building and public realm projects
- Delivering Council led infrastructure investments, policies and strategies that enable Edinburgh's transition to a net zero city

### **Decent, Energy Efficient, climate proofed homes**

- Continuing to invest in ensuring that all Council owned homes will be brought up to climate-ready and modern standard so that all our tenants have a warm, safe, and secure home

### **Decarbonised public transport and active travel**

- Delivering agreed investment increases in active travel, street design, road safety, and local mobility systems in alignment with City Mobility Plan commitments and related action plans.
- Working in partnership with local bus companies to agree plans for the decarbonisation of the bus infrastructure and improve Edinburgh's public transport offer in alignment with City Mobility Plan commitments and emerging Public Transport Action Plan
- Completing the Trams to Newhaven project and developing plans for further expansion of the network in alignment with City Mobility Plan commitments.
- Delivering the approved Low Emission Zone scheme
- Increasing the number of publicly accessible Electric Vehicle chargers and continue to invest in the transition of the Council fleet

## Public Sector Climate Change Duties 2022-2023 Summary Report: City of Edinburgh Council Covering financial year April 2022 – March 2023

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>2030 Climate Strategy: Delivering a Net Zero, Climate Ready Edinburgh  <a href="https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/15068/2030-climate-strategy">https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/15068/2030-climate-strategy</a></p> <p>Council Emissions Reduction Plan  <a href="https://democracy.edinburgh.gov.uk/documents/s40805/Item%207.3%20-%20Council%20Emissions%20Reduction%20Plan%20-%20Final%20Version.pdf">https://democracy.edinburgh.gov.uk/documents/s40805/Item%207.3%20-%20Council%20Emissions%20Reduction%20Plan%20-%20Final%20Version.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 have been identified through the Council's 2030 Climate Strategy. A climate change risk and adaptation assessment for the city has been completed. These and partner inputs are informing the development of a new Climate Ready Edinburgh Plan for 2023-2030. The 2020 plan remains 'live' in the interim, with ongoing actions and actions continuing. These will be included in the new 2023-30 plan as appropriate. A new draft Climate Ready Edinburgh Plan will be brought to Policy and Sustainability Committee in December 2023 for approval.
	<a href="#">Edinburgh Adapts Our Vision 2016-2050</a>	2016 - 2020	
	<a href="#">Edinburgh Adapts Climate Change Action Plan 2016-2020</a>	2016 - 2020	

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Business travel	Business Travel and Accommodation Guidance	Published August 2018 / Revised in 2022	<p>The Council's Business Travel and Accommodation Guidance recognises that there is a need to travel to carry out Council business but states that travel outside the UK should on principle only be taken in exceptional circumstances. Carbon impact is currently considered as part of an overall cost benefit assessment. Within this process, the Council must be clear; that the business travel is necessary; the type of transport used is the most efficient; and an attempt has been made to minimise the environmental impact. The guidance further states that the Council will always seek to make sustainable transport choices by prioritising low emission modes of transport.</p> <p>The guidance was reviewed in 2022 to reflect the Council's net zero ambition. The bike mileage rate has been increased from 25p to 45p/mile to match the car mileage rate to incentivise low carbon business travel; and the approach to air travel has been strengthened. "Domestic air travel is only allowed in exceptional circumstances, for example if it's not practical to travel by train. In order to ensure we reduce our carbon footprint as much as possible, flights are restricted for environmental reasons, no air travel is allowed when there is a direct rail connection."</p>
Staff Travel	<a href="#">Active Travel Action Plan 2030 (ATAP)</a>	2030	The ATAP is the delivery plan, setting out a programme of work to radically improve walking, wheeling and cycling in Edinburgh over the next decade. This includes a series of specific schemes and programmes integrating infrastructure and behaviour change measures, contributing to a city that is safer, healthier and more sustainable. An Active Travel Investment Programme sets

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			<p>out a programme of work to achieve the objectives of the ATAP.</p> <p>As an employer the Council has a bike to work scheme, with the cap raised to enable purchase of e-bikes. The cap was raised again in 2023 to enable the purchase of e-cargo bikes (up to £5,000) and provide more options for colleagues.</p> <p>The Council has invested over £60k in active travel facilities, such as showers, lockers and cycle parking in Council buildings and supported a number of cycle initiatives including bike breakfasts. The Council encourages partners to undertake similar measures and work to increase uptake of the Cycle Friendly Employer awards among local businesses.</p> <p>A Travel Plan Officer was appointed in 2021 to engage with and promote more sustainable ways of travel among Council staff. A new Sustainable Colleague Travel Plan is being developed and will be published in 2023.</p>
Energy efficiency	<p><a href="#">Energy Management Policy for Operational Buildings</a></p> <p><a href="#">Corporate Property Strategy</a></p>	<p>2013 onwards. Reviewed in 2020.</p> <p>Approved in 2023</p>	<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</p>

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			<p>including informing partners of energy use and promoting activities and best practice.</p> <p>The Corporate Property Strategy, approved in August 2023, sets out the strategic themes that will be followed when implementing changes to the Council’s operational property estate, including delivering and maintaining net zero properties. The aim is to deliver a smaller, more efficient, affordable, and accessible estate that contributes to the net zero goal. It outlines an approach that will help place the Council on the journey to net zero.</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>
Fleet transport	<p><a href="#">Electric Vehicle Action Plan</a></p> <p><a href="#">Fleet Renewal Programme</a></p>	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>A Fleet Upgrade report is due to be considered by the Council Finance and Resources Committee in October 2023. The report seeks approval to replace the current aged fleet to ensure that the Council has a fleet that is fit for purpose, contributes towards carbon reductions and</p>

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			improved air quality, has the level of reliability and flexibility required and is more cost efficient without comprising health and safety.
Information and communication technology	<a href="#">Digital and Smart City Strategy</a>	2020-2023	Sets out the Council’s approach to the provision of services for a modern, efficient local authority operating in the digital age and enabling Edinburgh to become a Smart City. The Strategy supports the aims of the Council’s Vision and Business Plan in delivering a sustainable future and reducing resource use.
Renewable energy	<a href="#">Council Emissions Reduction Plan (CERP)</a>	2021 - 2030	The CERP focuses on the Council’s key corporate emissions sources (energy in buildings, waste, fleet and travel) and has set a target of expanding the Council’s solar PV capacity by 4MW by 2030. This involves the installation of solar PV on all appropriate new build Council properties and on existing buildings as part of suitable roof replacement works.
Sustainable/renewable heat	<a href="#">Council Emissions Reduction Plan (CERP)</a>	2021 - 2030	The CERP commits to ensuring all Council new builds use alternatives to gas boilers for heat and are built to Certified Passivhaus 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.



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			A draft Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy will be brought to Policy & Sustainability Committee in December 2023.
Waste management	<a href="#">Waste and Recycling Strategy</a>	2010 - 2025	The Strategy aims to: <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> <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>  <a href="#">Sustainable Rainwater Guidance</a>	Adopted November 2020  Published 2021	Delivery of a long term and sustainable approach to water management is being co-ordinated by the Edinburgh and Lothians Strategic Drainage Partnership (ELSDP) comprising the Council, SEPA and Scottish Water. The vision explains in detail the Council’s approach to developing a long-term and sustainable approach to river, coastal and storm water management across the city, whilst also outlining the potential consequences of failing to ensure that suitable measures are taken to try and effectively manage the anticipated increases in rainfall during the next decade. This earned the report’s main author the Susdrain 2021 Suds champion award.  Sustainable Rainwater Guidance and factsheets for Edinburgh were completed in autumn 2021, covering principles of rainwater management, SUDs design, Suds trees and raingardens. Further work on maintenance and how to undertake adaptation within the historic core of Edinburgh and in areas with airport restrictions is underway. The guidance provides consistent guidance for any new developments across the council and city for

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			adapting to climate change with respect to water and with biodiversity benefits.
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>Proposed City Plan 2030 published September 2021. Final plan due to be adopted in late 2023, subject to Scottish Government approval</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 EDG supports the Local Development Plan. It was reviewed in 2020.</p> <p>The Council has prepared Edinburgh’s proposed new local development plan called ‘City Plan 2030’. It sets out ways to address the changes required to support climate change mitigation and adaptation, including improvements and changes made to planning policies and supplementary guidance. A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for the city was undertaken as part of the preparation of the plan. The proposed plan was submitted to Scottish Government for examination on Friday 9 December 2022.</p>
Other (state topic area covered in comments)	<a href="#">Edinburgh City Centre Transformation Programme</a>	<p>Approved September 2019</p>	<p>Place-based strategy to improve the public realm and transform Edinburgh’s city centre into a pedestrian and cycling friendly zone, well connected by public transport and reduced car traffic. Across the whole of the city centre it aims to deliver</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a walkable city centre with a pedestrian priority zone and a network of connected, high-quality, car-free streets</li> <li>• high-quality streets and public spaces</li> </ul>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a connected network across the city centre of new segregated and safe cycle routes including the provision of a new walking and cycling bridge connecting the Old Town and the New Town</li> <li>• improved public transport journey times, a free city centre hopper bus and public transport interchanges making it easier to switch between rail, bus, tram, taxi, bike and walking routes</li> <li>• an accessible city centre where people of all ages and abilities can explore with lifts, shop mobility and better signage</li> <li>• reallocation of space by significantly reducing on-street parking, giving greater priority given to residents and blue badge parking.</li> </ul> <p>This transformation aligns with the Council’s Low Emission Zone, City Mobility Plan and City Plan 2030.</p>
Other (state topic area covered in comments)	<a href="#">City Mobility Plan 2021 - 2030</a>	2021-2030	Ten year mobility and transport strategy (approved February 2021) that aims to decarbonise Edinburgh’s transport system by 2030 through transforming the way people, goods and services travel around the city. An implementation plan sets out the key actions to achieve the 2030 target.
Other (state topic area covered in comments)	<a href="#">Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan 2012-2027</a>	2012-2027	<p>This is the sixth edition of the plan. It includes actions on carbon sequestration and adaptation. A Vision for a Nature Positive Edinburgh to 2050 has been developed as part of the Plan.</p> <p>The Council signed the <a href="#">Edinburgh Declaration</a> which recognises the essential role of local and regional governments in delivery of biodiversity outcomes which help to meet global targets.</p>

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Other (state topic area covered in comments)	<a href="#">Thriving Greenspaces Vision and Strategy</a>	Approved March 2023	The Strategy represents a ‘step-change’ in developing, enhancing and managing Edinburgh’s parks and green spaces. Detailed delivery and financial plans to support delivery of the strategy are being developed, with the intention being to submit these associated plans for approval to Council Committee before the end of 2023. Adaptation measures within the strategy include the development of Edinburgh’s Nature Network which maps a range of priority habitats and ecosystem services and identifies actions to create and connect green and blue spaces with a view to enhancing these habitats and ecosystems to the benefit of people and nature. Additional funding has been received to further develop the ENN and to pilot its implementation in Leith, one of the ENN priority areas. This phase of the project started in December 2022 and will run for 18 months
Other (state topic area covered in comments)	<a href="#">20-Minute Neighbourhood Strategy: Living Well Locally</a>	Approved June 2021 Refreshed August 2023	Place-based strategy to develop ways for Edinburgh residents to meet their daily needs within 20 minutes of their homes by walking, using public transport, wheeling or cycling. This is a new approach for the Capital and the aim is to deliver more sustainable places, improve public services, and build on what is already a powerful sense of local community across Edinburgh.
Other (state topic area covered in comments)	<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

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		<ol 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> </ol> <p>Edinburgh also endorsed the Plant-Based Treaty in January 2023, the first capital city in Europe to do so. This is a global initiative calling for negotiation on the development of a Plant-Based Treaty by national governments as a companion to the UN Paris Climate Agreement. In short, this is a public acknowledgement that food systems are a key driver of the climate crisis. An action plan is in development to support the endorsement of the treaty and identify further actions to increase provision of plant-based food in the city. It will be brought to the Council Policy and Sustainability Committee in January 2024</p>
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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. Deliver the next phase of Edinburgh Adapts through undertaking consultation on a draft Climate Ready Edinburgh adaptation plan that addresses the climate change risks and impacts identified by the updated citywide climate change risk assessment and incorporating the high-level strategic adaptation priorities set out in Edinburgh's 2030 Climate Strategy.
2. Develop a citywide programme/pipeline of green investment proposals and a heat and energy masterplan through the Edinburgh Net Zero Leadership Board, progressing business cases for a low carbon heat work in the south east of the city and for the Granton Waterfront regeneration project.
3. Start retrofitting works using an EnerPHit-informed approach for first 2 buildings of the Council operational estate.

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4. Deliver agreed investment increases in active travel, street design and local mobility systems in alignment with City Mobility Plan commitments and related action plans.
5. Support the development of community initiatives including a community led climate hub, participatory budgeting projects and wider community participation to support a climate justice approach

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

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

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

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

- achieved CDP A list status in 2021 and 2022. This is the highest global rating for climate action worldwide
- gained the maximum of six badges by the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy in 2020, 2021 and 2022 – in recognition of Edinburgh's climate mitigation and adaptation efforts
- been ranked among the top three councils in the UK in 2022, and 1<sup>st</sup> in Scotland, by the Council Climate Plan Scorecard project for the quality of Edinburgh's Climate Strategy
- achieved Silver Sustainable Food City Status in 2022, in recognition of our pioneering work to promote healthy and sustainable food
- received the Susdrain 2021 Suds champion award for A Vision for Water Management in the City of Edinburgh. The vision explains in detail the Council's approach to developing a long-term and sustainable approach to river, coastal and storm water management across the city.

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

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

By declaring a Climate Emergency in 2019, a nature emergency in 2023 and setting a target for the city to become net zero by 2030, Edinburgh's Climate Strategy has embedded sustainability and climate change throughout the Council's strategic and operational functions and created citywide governance arrangements and actions to achieve this net zero target and increase action to halt biodiversity loss in the city. This includes through the establishment of the Net Zero Edinburgh Leadership Board and its partnership worksteams and the Edinburgh Climate Compact which aims to encourage leading businesses and employers in the city to take action.

A budget allocation of around £214,300 is being spent on existing climate projects across the Council family to be delivered by the end of March 2024. The spend will include key projects such as the:

- Continuation of the Net Zero Communities Pilot
- Supporting the Edinburgh Voluntary Organisations Council (EVOG) in delivering the community climate forum
- Development of low carbon heat options for West Edinburgh development areas
- Delivery of key studies including an economic assessment of adapting Edinburgh to the impacts of climate change vs business as usual

Edinburgh's Biodiversity Action Plan 2022-2027 and developing Vision for Nature have a stronger focus on responding to the nature emergency including through actions to halt biodiversity loss in the city by 2030 and support the recovery of nature by 2045, the creation of an Edinburgh Nature Network, the first local authority area in Scotland to do so, and a commitment to protect 30% of Edinburgh's land and coastal habitats by 2030 (the 30x30 target).

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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
Year 16 carbon footprint	2021/22	35,001	16,730	13,797	65,527	tCO2e	Used the CFPR tool
Year 17 carbon footprint	2022/23	35,449	17,431	8,172	61,051	tCO2e	



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<b>3b Breakdown of emissions sources</b>								
<b>Emission Type</b>	<b>Emission source</b>	<b>Scope</b>	<b>Consumption data</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Emission factor</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Emissions (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Electricity	Electricity: UK	Scope 2	90,137,789	kWh	0.19338	kg CO <sub>2</sub> e/ kWh	17430.85	Council and Edinburgh Leisure Buildings
Electricity	Transmission and distribution - Electricity: UK	Scope 3	90,137,789	kWh	0.01769	kg CO <sub>2</sub> e/ kWh	1594.54	Council and Edinburgh Leisure Buildings
Fuels	Natural gas	Scope 1	157,669,156	kWh	0.18254	kg CO <sub>2</sub> e/ kWh	28780.93	Council and Edinburgh Leisure Buildings
Water	Water supply	Scope 3	632,449	cubic metres	0.10000	kg CO <sub>2</sub> e/ cubic metres	63.24	Council and Edinburgh Leisure Buildings
Water	Water treatment	Scope 3	577,516	cubic metres	0.19000	kg CO <sub>2</sub> e/ cubic metres	109.73	Council and Edinburgh Leisure Buildings
Fuels	LPG	Scope 1	1,037,388	kWh	0.21449	kg CO <sub>2</sub> e/ kWh	222.51	Council and Edinburgh Leisure Buildings
Fuels	Diesel (average biofuel blend)	Scope 1	2,409,193	litres	2.55784	kg CO <sub>2</sub> e/ litres	6162.33	Council Fleet vehicles and Edinburgh Leisure vehicles
Fuels	Petrol (average biofuel blend)	Scope 1	41,378	litres	2.16185	kg CO <sub>2</sub> e/ litres	89.45	This is Council Fleet vehicles
Fuels	Gas oil	Scope 1	752,491	kWh	0.25679	kg CO <sub>2</sub> e/ kWh	193.23	Council and Edinburgh Leisure Buildings
Waste	Household/Municipal / Domestic waste - Landfill	Scope 3	4,056	tonnes	446.20411	kg CO <sub>2</sub> e/ tonnes	1809.80	All Council waste sent to landfill – includes household waste & waste from council buildings. Council waste now being

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								diverted from landfill to Millerhill waste to heat and waste to energy reprocessing Plant.
Waste	Plastics: average plastic rigid - Recycled	Scope 3	50,636	tonnes	21.28019	kg CO2e/tonnes	1077.54	<b>"Mixed Recycling"</b> All Council and Edinburgh Leisure collected waste that is recycled excluding food waste and garden waste Note: UK Emission factors for mixed waste recycling are no longer published.
Waste	Household/Municipal / Domestic waste - Combustion	Scope 3	112,355	tonnes	21.28019	kg CO2e/tonnes	2390.94	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
Waste	Organic: food and drink waste - Anaerobic digestion	Scope 3	9,828	tonnes	8.91058	kg CO2e/tonnes	87.57	
Waste	Organic: garden waste - Composting	Scope 3	19,438	tonnes	8.91058	kg CO2e/tonnes	173.20	
Transport - car	Average car - Unknown	Scope 3	2,946,802	km	0.17067	kg CO2e/km	502.93	This reflects travel by staff using their own vehicles
Transport - public	Black cab	Scope 3	1,065,785	km	0.30624	kg CO2e/km	326.39	These are not Council owned vehicles

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Transport - public	National rail	Scope 3	200,662	passenger.km	0.03549	kg CO2e/passenger.km	7.12	Information is provided by Council travel provider
Transport - public	Flights - Domestic, to/from UK - Average passenger	Scope 3	28,434	passenger.km	0.24587	kg CO2e/passenger.km	6.99	Council Business flights - UK domestic
Transport - public	Flights - Short-haul, to/from UK - Economy class	Scope 3	106,390	passenger.km	0.15102	kg CO2e/passenger.km	16.07	Council Business flights - Europe
Transport - public	Flights - Short-haul, to/from UK - Business class	Scope 3	7,294	passenger.km	0.22652	kg CO2e/passenger.km	1.65	Council Business flights - Europe
Transport - public	Flights - Long-haul, to/from UK - Economy class	Scope 3	17,204	passenger.km	0.14787	kg CO2e/passenger.km	2.54	Council Business flights - International
Transport - public	Flights - Long-haul, to/from UK - Premium economy class	Scope 3	8,172	passenger.km	0.23659	kg CO2e/passenger.km	1.93	Council Business flights - International

<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	1,814,796	444,935	0	0	kWh reflects energy generated onsite, used onsite and exported to the grid

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Solar thermal			387,851	0	kWh reflects energy generated onsite and subsequently used onsite (Royal Commonwealth Pool)
Biogas CHP	2,029,792				Electricity generated from CHP on Edinburgh Leisure sites
Energy from Waste		67,607,000			Energy from Waste. Electricity generated through incineration of residual waste at FCC Millerhill EFW plant (pro-rata based on Edinburgh waste tonnages only)
Anaerobic digestion	391,718	3,525,466			Electricity generated through anaerobic digestion of food waste (data from Biogen). Total consumed is based on the assumption that around 10% of the electricity is parasitic (i.e. used to power the site itself). The total exported is the difference between the total generation and the assumed on-site consumption.

**3d Targets**

List all of the body's targets of relevance to its climate change duties. Where applicable, targets for reducing indirect emissions of greenhouse gases, overall carbon targets and any separate land use, energy efficiency, waste, water, information and communication technology, transport, travel and heat targets should be included. Where applicable, you should also provide the body's target for achieving zero direct emissions of greenhouse gases, or such other targets that demonstrate how the body is contributing to Scotland achieving its emissions reduction targets

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	68%	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

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										that can be emitted in a three-year period and are based on a linear reduction pathway from 2019/20. The 3 years cumulated carbon budget (2020/21 to 2022/23) has been exceeded by 2,671 tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> e.
Waste	Percentage	Achieve a 45% recycling rate by 2022/23	%	Waste emissions	2019/20	39.6%	%	2022/23	40.7%	A recycling target of 45% had been set for 2022/23. The recycling rate was 40.7% in 2022/23, lower than last year. Collected waste tonnages were lower than the previous year across all streams, but with recycling tonnages reducing more than residual tonnages. This means the 45% target for 22/23 has not been achieved. This may be due to the industrial dispute in August 2022 as well as changes in consumption habits post-covid. The on-going roll out of the Communal Bin Review project aims to improve recycling rates further. No new quantified target has been set for the time being, given the quickly evolving legislative waste landscape (Deposit Return Scheme, Extended Producer Responsibility etc.). Currently the new objective is to increase performance.

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City-wide net zero target	absolute	Net Zero emissions	tCO2e reduction	Other (please specify in comments )	2018/19	2,427,000	tCO2e	2030/31	14%	<p>The 14% progress corresponds to progress made between the baseline (2018/19) and 2020/21 data.</p> <p>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></p> <p>Latest update report on city wide emissions is available here: <a href="https://democracy.edinburgh.gov.uk/documents/s51043/7.5%20City%202030%20Net%20Zero%20Target%20Annual%20Report.pdf">https://democracy.edinburgh.gov.uk/documents/s51043/7.5%20City%202030%20Net%20Zero%20Target%20Annual%20Report.pdf</a></p>
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**3da How will the body align its spending plans and use of resources to contribute to reducing emissions and delivering its emission reduction targets?**

**Provide any relevant supporting information**

Planning for a green recovery and the Council net zero target have been embedded in the new Council business plan published in February 2021 and revised in March 2023. Climate action is at the heart of this plan, with “Becoming a sustainable and net zero city” being one of the three core priorities. This has had an impact on operational and financial proposals that form the basis of implementing this plan.

**A) Sustainable Capital Budget Strategy**

The was approved at Finance & Resources Committee on 7 February 2023.

For the first time this year, after a trial in 2022, a new methodology developed by the Institute for Climate Economics (I4CE) has been used to better understand how spending plans are aligned with the Council’s net zero ambition. The process adopts a simple taxonomy to analyse local authority expenditure identified as having impacts that are: very favourable; favourable under conditions; neutral or unfavourable with respect to potential greenhouse gas emissions. The methodology helps to ensure both consistency and objectivity in the assessments. This high-level and qualitative assessment provides a simple yet powerful insight into the budget and helps better

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understanding of the impact of expenditure on targets to inform budget decisions. The key findings of this analysis were included in the Committee report to Finance & Resources Committee.

### **b) Integrated Impact Assessments**

The City of Edinburgh Council use Integrated Impact Assessments (IIAs) to assess impacts on

- equality and human rights
- environment and climate change
- economy, including socio-economic disadvantage.

The Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) process and guidance has been developed by the four local Lothian authorities and NHS Lothian. The IIA process is relevant for proposals for policies, strategies, provisions, criteria, functions, practices, budget setting and the assessment of potential savings and activities, including the delivery of services.

The IIA process includes an assessment of sustainability impacts and helps identifying whether a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is required.

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

### **c) Carbon Scenario Tool**

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

### **d) Knowledge sharing**

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

**3db How will the body publish, or otherwise make available, its progress towards achieving its emissions reduction targets?**

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### Provide any relevant supporting information

The Council's emissions are a key performance indicator for the Council and are included in the **Council Annual performance report** <https://democracy.edinburgh.gov.uk/documents/s60140/7.8%20Annual%20Performance%20Report%202022-23.pdf>

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

#### a) Council emissions:

- The Public Bodies Climate Change Duties (PBCCD) report is always approved by the Council's Policy & Sustainability Committee before being submitted to the Scottish Government. Committee reports are publicly available.
- In addition to the PBCCD report, an annual progress report on the delivery of the Council Emissions Reduction Plan (CERP) is brought to the Policy and Sustainability Committee and therefore publicly available. The report includes progress in delivering actions set out in the plan, as well as an in-depth analysis of each of the key emission sources and their evolution over time (buildings, fleet, waste, business travel). The CERP was approved in November 2021 and the first progress report was published in November 2022. <https://democracy.edinburgh.gov.uk/documents/s40805/Item%207.3%20-%20Council%20Emissions%20Reduction%20Plan%20-%20Final%20Version.pdf> and <https://democracy.edinburgh.gov.uk/documents/s51042/7.4%20Council%20Emissions%20Reduction%20Plan%20-%20Annual%20Progress%20Report.pdf>
- Council emissions (as reported in this report) are also accessible on the Council website. New climate pages have been refreshed in 2022 and are available at <https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/climate> . These include information on:
  - o Edinburgh's net zero target
  - o Adaptation
  - o Overview of climate action in Edinburgh
  - o 2030 climate strategy
  - o A page called "Tracking progress to Net zero" makes emissions data more accessible for the public and redirects to key relevant reports
- Climate pages have also been refreshed on the Council intranet to make information accessible to Council employees
- Council emissions are also reported through the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) since 2020. CDP is an international non-profit organisation for companies and cities' environmental reporting organisation. It is the largest climate change-focused data collection and assessment programme in the world. Participation is entirely voluntary, and disclosure is publicly available at: <https://www.cdp.net/en/responses/>



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### b) City-wide emissions:

- City-wide emissions are publicly available through our CDP disclosure, which provides a very detailed overview of the city's action on climate. In 2021, Edinburgh was on the CDP Cities A-List in 2021 and 2022; meaning it has been recognized by CDP as a city that is taking bold leadership on environmental action and transparency.
- City-wide emissions are also accessible on the Council website and on the Council intranet.
- A new website has also been launched during COP26 in 2021. In addition to providing information on what the Council is doing to tackle climate change, the website also includes numerous resources and case studies from other organisations, as well as upcoming events. <https://netzeroedinburgh.org/>
- A dedicated report on city-wide emissions and progress made towards the 2030 net zero target is written every year and brought to the Council Policy and Sustainability Committee, detailing reasons for change. The latest report can be found here: <https://democracy.edinburgh.gov.uk/documents/s51043/7.5%20City%202030%20Net%20Zero%20Target%20Annual%20Report.pdf>

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
	Electricity	851	Street lighting energy consumption reduced by 1.7 MWh compared to 2021/22 due to the successful completion of the Council's LED street lighting replacement programme. This represents a reduction of 604 tCO2e. This project has reduced street lighting energy consumption by approximately 60% compared to 2017/18 (more than the anticipated 52% reduction) and has seen CO2 emissions reduce by 78% (due to the greening of the grid, the electricity emission factor has decreased by 45% during the same period). The Council has also avoided energy consumption costs of almost £6.5m to the end of March 2023. This project has won the prestigious national "Energy Project of the Year – Public" award at the Energy Awards 2022. 173 tonnes of CO2e were saved thanks to Air Handling Units and LED upgrades in Edinburgh Leisure buildings.

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			Another 74 tonnes of CO2e were saved thanks to solar panels on Castlebrae High School and Waverley Court as well as LED upgrades at City Chambers, Leith Walk PS, Niddrie Mills & St Francis Joint Campus, Portobello HS.
	Natural Gas	76	<p>Reducing the temperature set point in buildings from 19°C to 18°C should lead to a reduction of at least 0.5% in natural gas consumption, and a reduction in heating costs of between £100K to £150K. It is estimated that this could save 76 tonnes of CO2e annually. This is a conservative estimate which doesn't take into account the PPP estate.</p> <p>The Council is investing significantly in its property estate through its asset management works (AMW) programme. This includes work carried out for boiler, lightning, window and roof replacements and controls upgrades, particularly across the school estate. The Council's drive towards a Net Zero target by 2030 will have a significant impact on the strategic direction of the AMW programme and the Council's operational buildings portfolio. This means that the main driver behind the AMW Programme of managing the assets condition of operational buildings and the mitigation of asset risk will be augmented by the additional drivers of low carbon and energy efficiency. Where in the past Council buildings have been selected for inclusion in the programme based on an analysis of their asset condition/risk only, in the future buildings will be selected based not only on asset condition but also upon low carbon and energy efficiency considerations and their potential contribution to low carbon targets.</p> <p>The present AMW programme delivers lifecycle replacement elements (windows, roofs, building services etc.) to current statutory standards. The specifications and standards used are focused on minimum condition requirements and fall short of bringing the estate up to the necessary low energy standard to meet the Net Zero target. Future works delivered by the AMW programme will therefore need to be informed by the wider Net Zero agenda set by the Council. Source: <a href="https://democracy.edinburgh.gov.uk/documents/s48166/Item%207.12%20-%20EnerPhit%20Tranche%201%20Programme.pdf">https://democracy.edinburgh.gov.uk/documents/s48166/Item%207.12%20-%20EnerPhit%20Tranche%201%20Programme.pdf</a></p> <p>Projects completed in 2022-23 as part of the AMW programme that are expected to reduce natural gas consumption include : roofing upgrades in three schools, windows replacement in three buildings, the installation of an air source heat pump at Parsons Green PS, and a doors and</p>

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		<p>windows upgrade at Trinity PS. The first full year of CO2 savings for these projects is 2023/24 and this is included in question 3f.</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.</p> <p>In 2022/23, a total of six schools had set up an Energy Sparks account (James Gillespie's, St Thomas of Aquin's, <a href="#">Currie</a>, <a href="#">Wardie</a>, <a href="#">Craigentenny</a> , Cramond) sharing the schools' consumption data with the school community. Energy Sparks (<a href="https://energysparks.uk/">https://energysparks.uk/</a>) is a free online energy analysis tool and energy education programme specifically designed to help schools reduce electricity and gas usage through the analysis of smart meter data. Energy Sparks helps pupils and the wider school community to reduce their school’s carbon emissions and make a real contribution to addressing the 'climate emergency'. Using a school’s electricity, gas and solar data, Energy Sparks shows pupils, staff and volunteers how much energy the school is using each day. The online tool presents bespoke analysis of the energy data with suggestions of actions the school community could take to save energy, reduce energy bills and reduce the school’s carbon emissions. Pupils, staff and community volunteers can use this information to help the school to save energy and help protect the environment. Most schools participating with Energy Sparks can expect to achieve energy savings of around 10% in their first year of engagement with Energy Sparks, resulting in cost savings of at least £2,400 and 8 tonnes of CO2 based on an average 2 form entry primary school(<a href="https://energysparks.uk/">https://energysparks.uk/</a>) is a free online energy analysis tool and energy education programme specifically designed to help schools reduce electricity and gas usage through the analysis of smart meter data. Energy Sparks helps pupils and the wider school community to reduce their school’s carbon emissions and make a real contribution to addressing the 'climate emergency'. Using a school’s electricity, gas and solar data, Energy Sparks shows pupils, staff and volunteers how much energy the school is using each day. The online tool presents bespoke analysis of the energy data with suggestions of actions the school community could take to save energy, reduce energy bills and reduce the school’s carbon emissions. Pupils, staff and community volunteers can use this information to help the school to save energy and help protect the environment. Most schools participating with Energy Sparks can expect to achieve</p>
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			energy savings of around 10% in their first year of engagement with Energy Sparks, resulting in cost savings of at least £2,400 and 8 tonnes of CO2 based on an average 2 form entry primary school
	Waste		The Communal Bin Review project ( <a href="https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/bins-recycling/communal-bin-review/2">https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/bins-recycling/communal-bin-review/2</a> ) is underway with Phase 1 being finalised. The project will make it easier for residents to recycle by ensuring they have access to a full range of recycling bins and improved bin signage to make it easier to know what goes in each bin.
	Water and sewerage		The Council, Scottish Water and SEPA have developed a Water Management Vision to tackle flooding from all sources in the city. Delivery of this long term and sustainable approach to water management is being co-ordinated by the Edinburgh and Lothians Strategic Drainage Partnership. This will help reduce emissions through more efficient water management and reduced wastage.
	Green Infrastructure		The Council is undertaking a programme of work on green and blue infrastructure development and retrofit to enhance biodiversity, sequester carbon, improve air quality and adapt to the impacts of climate change. This includes through the development of a Thriving Greenspaces 2050 Vision and Strategy whose aims include helping to address the climate and biodiversity emergencies. The costs of developing the vision and strategy have been met so far from Future Parks Accelerator funding. A detailed financial plan is being developed to deliver the aims in the strategy. The Council and its partners are also working towards Edinburgh being a One Million Tree City by 2030.

### 3f Detail the top 10 carbon reduction projects to be carried out by the body in the report year

Provide details of the 10 projects which are estimated to achieve the highest carbon savings during report year.

Project name	Funding source	First full year of CO2e savings	Are these savings figures estimated or actual?	Capital cost (£)	Operational cost (£/annum)	Project lifetime (years)	Primary fuel/emission source saved	Estimated carbon savings per year (tCO2e/annum)	Estimated costs savings (£/annum)	Behaviour Change	Comments
Street lighting LED replacement programme		2022/23	estimated	£24.5m over 3 years			Grid Electricity (generation)	604			The budget for the street lighting LED replacement programme covers the full duration (3

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											years) and represents full costs including project management and the introduction of the new Content Management System. Carbon savings are directly dependent on the carbon intensity of the grid so these savings will decrease over time.
Route optimisation projects		2022/23	Estimated				Diesel (Litres)	190			Route Smart – route optimisation for communal waste collection (12 refuse collection vehicles) + Transport and logistics plan for minibuses (Council's Passenger Operations Service - 75 minibuses)
Roofing, doors and windows upgrades (AMW programme)		2023/24	Estimated				Natural Gas	36			AMW programme – projects completed in 2022/23

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Electric heating system upgrade and electrical improvements (AMW programme)		2023/24	Estimated				Grid Electricity (generation)	22			AMW programme – projects completed in 2022/23
Lighting upgrades	SALIX (+ part Capital funded project for Usher Hall)	2023/24	Estimated	£101,017			Grid Electricity (generation)	12			LED upgrades at Clovenstone PS, Ferniehill Young Persons Centre, Usher Hall
Solar PV projects		2023/24	Estimated				Grid Electricity (generation)	7			Solar PV project installed in 2022/23 (Bangholm outdoor centre)
Fleet electrification		2024/25					Diesel				Savings are subject to the quantity of new electric vehicles purchased – to be approved at Finance and Resources Committee in October 2023.
Edinburgh Leisure CHP and Air Handling Unit upgrade		2022/23	Estimated				Grid Electricity (generation)				Gracemount Leisure Centre (savings have not been estimated)
Awareness raising campaigns to encourage							Refuse Municipal /Commercial				Several campaigns delivered (food waste, fly tipping, 8 Communal Bin

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citizens to reduce, re-use and recycle							/Industrial to Combustion				Review project engagement events, online promotion of Reuse Map etc). Waste campaigns with focus on waste education and reuse now planned for FY23/24.
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<b>3g Estimated decrease or increase in the body's emissions attributed to factors (not reported elsewhere in this form) in the report year</b>			
If the emissions increased or decreased due to any such factor in the report year, provide an estimate of the amount and direction.			
<b>Emissions source</b>	<b>Total estimated annual emissions (tCO2e)</b>	<b>Increase or decrease in emissions</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Estate changes	1,343	Increase	New supplies including new Meadowbank Sports Centre
Service provision			
Staff numbers			
Other (specify in comments)	1,755	Decrease	Electricity grid decarbonisation
Other (specify in comments)		Decrease	Measures have been implemented in the winter of 2022 to deliver immediate energy savings. One of the key saving measures was the optimisation of time schedules to ensure services efficiently match user requirements, as well as the standardisation of heating buildings temperature set points.

<b>3h Anticipated annual carbon savings from all projects implemented by the body in the year ahead</b>		
<b>Source</b>	<b>Saving</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Electricity	6	Electricity savings are expected thanks to lighting improvements and electrical upgrades as part of the AMW programme. This should save at least 4 tonnes of CO2e (conservative estimate based on the current work programme).

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		Another 2 tonnes of CO2e could be saved thanks to the LED upgrades at Grindlay Court (SALIX funding). Further savings should be achieved through traffic signals improvements, additional solar PV installations, and Edinburgh Leisure projects, but it was not possible to estimate savings at this stage.
Natural gas	49	40 tonnes of CO2e could be saved thanks to thermal improvements as part of the AMW programme (windows, roofs, doors improvements etc). This is a conservative estimate as some projects could not be quantified at this stage. Another 9 tonnes of CO2e could be saved thanks to pool cover replacements at Sciennes and Brunstane PS. The deep retrofit of two Council buildings (Brunstane PS and Liberton Nursery) will deliver additional natural gas savings.
Other heating fuels		Building Energy Management System (BEMS) upgrades will reduce natural gas and oil consumption at Lagganlia but the exact amount cannot be estimated at this stage.
Waste		The Communal Bin Review project ( <a href="https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/bins-recycling/communal-bin-review/2">https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/bins-recycling/communal-bin-review/2</a> ) is progressing and due to be completed by Summer 2024. The project will make it easier for residents to recycle by ensuring they have access to a full range of recycling bins and improved bin signage to make it easier to know what goes in each bin. Further awareness raising campaigns are planned for the year ahead, with a focus on food waste.
Water and sewerage		Delivery of a long term and sustainable approach to water management is being co-ordinated by the Edinburgh and Lothians Strategic Drainage Partnership including the development of a Water Management Vision for the city. This is helping to reduce emissions through more efficient water management and reduced wastage.
Travel		<p>Five electric refuse collection vehicles (fully funded by Zero Waste Scotland) have been added to the fleet in June 2023, while the Council continues to electrify the light vehicle fleet. At the time of writing, Fleet Services is looking to purchase new electric vehicles (vans in particular), subject to approval from Finance &amp; Resources Committee in October 2023. The rest of the vehicles due to be purchased are large or specialist assets and will be replaced with diesel vehicles, as low-carbon alternatives are either not available or affordable. A new procurement framework for vehicles now offers a more straight-forward route to market which means new vehicles will be received more quickly. This will reduce fleet emissions.</p> <p>The Council business travel guidance has been strengthened to ensure staff minimise the use of air travel, particularly for domestic travel. A new form has been developed to provide greater transparency and scrutiny on international trips taken by officers and elected members. Completed forms are approved by the Policy &amp; Sustainability Committee.</p> <p>Pilots are underway within various Council services to trial the use of cargo bikes to replace cars.</p> <p>The Council continues to roll out EV charging points across the city to support the adoption of electric vehicles.</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	The <a href="#">Corporate Property Strategy</a> approved in August 2023 sets out the strategic themes that will be followed when implementing changes to the Council's operational property estate, including delivering and maintaining net zero properties. The aim is to deliver a smaller, more efficient, affordable, and accessible estate that contributes to the net zero goal. It outlines an approach that will help place the Council on the journey to net zero.
	Service provision			
	Staff numbers			
	Other (specify in comments)		Decrease	
	Other (specify in comments)		Decrease	Sustainable travel is promoted throughout the year with events and challenges such as the Cycle September or the Step Count challenge. Events have also focussed on raising awareness of the benefits of cargo bikes, with 22 colleagues having received training so far. The allowance of the cycle to work scheme has been increased in 2023 (up to £5,000) which will offer employees a wider choice for the purchase of bikes. All these initiatives could help reduce emissions associated with business travel.
	Other (specify in comments)	1,254	Increase	Electricity emission factors for 2023 have been published by the UK Government and show a 7% increase compared to the 2022 factor. This is because the UK used more natural gas to generate electricity in 2023 than in 2022. Many factors come into play, such as fluctuations in renewable energy generation due to weather conditions, or changes in the international energy

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				market which impacts on imports and exports. A downward trend from 2024 is expected. Assuming no change in electricity consumption from 2022/23 to 2023/24, electricity related emissions could increase by 1,254 tCO <sub>2</sub> e.
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<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>Emissions savings from projects have not been recorded since the baseline year (2005/06). As such it is not possible to quantitatively total projects since this date.</p> <p>Overall emissions have decreased by 68% since 2005/06 (131,860 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e) but it is not possible to identify how much was saved thanks to projects, and how much was saved due to external factors such as the decarbonisation of the grid.</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 published in April 2021. The tool will also support greater consideration of sustainability issues within key Council decisions by providing data on the carbon consequences of different proposed projects or programmes, and where possible, assessing their impact on other factors such as air quality - allowing for greater transparency and comparison between different options. It will be applied to major Council projects on a phased basis in future years.</p>

<b>3k Supporting information and best practice</b>
Provide any other relevant supporting information and any examples of best practice by the body in relation to its emissions, targets and projects.
<p>The Council led the development of a 2030 Climate Strategy for the city, which sets out a vision for a net zero, climate ready Edinburgh by 2030. To support this, the Council developed its first Council Emissions Reduction Plan (CERP) – setting out how the Council will reduce its emissions in support of becoming net zero by 2030. The CERP includes a carbon budget which will be monitored on an annual basis, supported by emissions reporting through the Public Bodies Climate Change Duties report. The CERP commits the Council to:</p>

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- Ensuring that all new council operational buildings are constructed to certified Passivhaus standard
- A £61m investment in the retrofit of 12 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 as well as a large-scale project to improve city wide communal bin infrastructure.
- 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.

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

- A single combined (partner shared evidence base) data map to underpin organisational operation and financial planning.
- A first opportunity appraisal at place level with a view to progressing deeper data analysis and targeted feasibility work at more 'places'. This includes identification of project pipelines, project readiness and a feasibility assessment of collaborative opportunities/options.

This work, supported by the pipeline development activity of the thematic partnerships will be further progressed into a Green Investment Prospectus and a green infrastructure investment plan.

Cultural sector and sustainability: A sustainability strategy for cultural venues, museums and galleries is being developed with an aim for the Council to become a leading example of sustainability within the Culture sector. The strategy will cover building efficiency, climate change adaptation, leadership, transport, circular economy, and education and engagement.

Learning for Sustainability:

Dedicated resources have been allocated within schools to drive forward the sustainability agenda. A designated lead in every school will have half a day a week to focus on the development of their school's action plan, as part of the school improvement process. A conference will be planned before Summer 2024 to present and share the schools' achievements.

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Climate change training: The in-house delivery of the climate change training continued in 2023, with the number of participants doubling between August 2022 (153) and August 2023 (381), and 20 new facilitators being trained to help with the delivery. Two workshops have also been delivered to senior managers and service directors (Corporate Leadership Team and Sustainability Board). A new sustainability e-learning module was also launched in 2023.

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

The City of Edinburgh has been ranked among the top three councils in the UK in 2022, and 1<sup>st</sup> in Scotland, by the Council Climate Plan Scorecard project for the quality of Edinburgh's Climate Strategy.

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## **PART 4: ADAPTATION**

### **Assessing and managing risk**

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

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

Yes, an updated Climate Change Risk and Adaptation Assessment for Edinburgh was completed in 2022 which identified and updated the key risks and impacts to the city from climate change, incorporating previous work undertaken through the Resilient Edinburgh Climate Change Adaptation Framework and Edinburgh Adapts Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2016-2020 (Weblink: [www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/1256/edinburgh\\_adapts](http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/1256/edinburgh_adapts)).

A citywide Strategic Flood Risk Assessment was undertaken as part of the development of Edinburgh's new Local Development Plan, City Plan 2030, with this informing opportunities to mitigate risks through green and blue network proposals. A climate change risk assessment of Edinburgh's World Heritage Site has been completed. Risks and impacts identified, and actions to alleviate are being incorporated into the upcoming Climate Ready Edinburgh Plan 2023-2030.

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

The Council works in partnership with neighbouring local authorities, SEPA and Scottish Water on delivery of the Local Flood Risk Management Plan (LFRMP) for the Forth Estuary Catchment, which outlines strategies and identifies areas potentially vulnerable to flooding (PVAs) from all sources and potential mitigation measures and actions. SEPA in collaboration with local authorities have introduced Objectives Target Areas (OTA's) which further identifies and reviews specific areas at flood risk within the PVA's. The Council completed flood studies to provide better knowledge and understanding of flood risk from watercourses throughout the city. In accordance with SEPA climate change guidance, the Council has raised the climate change allowance to 56% for peak river flow and 39% for peak rainfall intensity for all new planning applications to further future proof Edinburgh from flooding. Surface Water Management Plans identifying areas of the city at highest risk from this type of flooding are being completed.

The Council worked 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 developed scenarios to alleviate them. This has resulted in the proposed creation of a coastal park as part of the Granton Waterfront Masterplan to help manage the risks from sea level rise and coastal erosion in this area.

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

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

Climate-related risks are currently being addressed through delivery of actions in the Edinburgh Adapts Action Plan, the 2030 Climate Strategy (approved November 2021) and internal action by the Council and partners. A long-term Climate Ready Edinburgh plan to 2030 is in development as the next phase of Edinburgh Adapts, informed by the outcomes from the citywide and Edinburgh's World Heritage risk assessments, the Edinburgh coastal work undertaken in collaboration with the University of Glasgow, adaptation actions in the 2030 Climate Strategy, as well as new actions being identified by the Council and partner organisations. These include cross-cutting actions that can be incorporated into other strategies and plans to raise awareness of the need to adapt, build capacity to assess risk and implement action.

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

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

Delivery of a long term and sustainable approach to water management is being co-ordinated by the Edinburgh and Lothians Strategic Drainage Partnership, comprising the Council and two neighbouring local authorities, SEPA and Scottish Water. A Vision for Water Management identifies the risks and co-ordinates action to alleviate impacts from all sources of flooding. Sustainable Rainwater Guidance and factsheets for Edinburgh were completed in autumn 2021, covering principles of rainwater management, SuDS design, trees and raingardens. Further work on maintenance and how to undertake adaptation within the historic core of Edinburgh and in areas with airport restrictions is underway. The guidance provides consistent guidance for any new developments across the council and city for adapting to climate change with respect to water and with biodiversity benefits.

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The Council works in partnership with neighbouring local authorities, SEPA and Scottish Water on delivery of Cycle 2 of the Local Flood Risk Management Plan (LFRMP) for the Forth Estuary Catchment (2022-2028), which sets out how and when actions to reduce the impact of flooding in the Forth Estuary will be delivered. The Plan identifies where the risk of flooding and benefit of investment is greatest and says how and when actions will be delivered. This plan was published in 2023 and can be found at <https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/32867/estuary-local-flood-risk-management-plan-2022-2028>. The final report of Phase 1 of the LFRMP 2016-2022 which details progress made in delivering the actions of the Cycle 1 plan is at: <https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/32868/section-38-final-report-2016-2022>.

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

A Thriving Greenspaces 30-year Vision and Strategy was approved by Council in March 2023. The strategy represents a 'step-change' in developing, enhancing and managing Edinburgh's parks and green spaces. Detailed delivery and financial plans to support delivery of the strategy are being developed, with the intention being to submit these associated plans for approval to Council Committee before the end of 2023. Adaptation measures within the strategy include the development of the Edinburgh Nature Network which maps a range of priority habitats and ecosystem services and identifies actions to create and connect green and blue spaces with a view to enhancing these habitats and ecosystems to the benefit of people and nature. Additional funding has been received to further develop the ENN and to pilot its implementation in Leith, one of the ENN priority areas. This phase of the project started in December 2022 and will run for 18 months. The ambition is to replicate successful elements of the Leith pilot and roll out implementation of ENN actions across Edinburgh. The ENN has also been embedded into the Green Blue Network project.

The Edinburgh Living Landscapes project was launched in November 2014. The initiative is led by the Council's Parks and Greenspace service in partnership with the Scottish Wildlife Trust, Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh, Edinburgh and Lothian Greenspace Trust and Green Surge. It advocates the development of an ecosystem approach to the management of the Council's open space estate in order to realise the benefits to both biodiversity and public amenity. It aims to create resilient green networks to deliver a healthy, accessible and attractive environment.

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

Edinburgh's Local Biodiversity Action Plan for 2022-2027 includes an number of climate related risks and actions.

### Taking action

#### **4(c) What action has the body taken to adapt to climate change?**

Include details of work to increase awareness of the need to adapt to climate change and build the capacity of staff and stakeholders to assess risk and implement action. The body may wish to make reference to the Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme (“the Programme”)

Climate-related risks are being addressed through delivery of actions in the Edinburgh Adapts Action Plan, the 2030 Climate Strategy (approved November 2021) and internal action by the Council and partners. Governance and oversight for adaptation in Edinburgh is through the Edinburgh Adapts partnership. The partnership comprises the Council, the city's further and higher education sector, Scottish Water (Chair) and SEPA, heritage organisations, NHS Lothian, greenspace and biodiversity groups, and Adaptation Scotland. The partnership reports to the Net Zero Edinburgh Leadership Board comprising the chairs of the key partnerships established through the 2030 Climate Strategy and other key stakeholders.

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



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

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

Cycle 2 of the Local Flood Risk Management Plan (LFRMP) for the Forth Estuary Catchment (2022-2028) sets out how and when actions to reduce the impact of flooding in the Forth Estuary will be delivered. The final report of Cycle 1 of the LFRMP 2016-2022 detailing progress made so far can be found at <https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/32868/section-38-final-report-2016-2022>. Edinburgh has Flood Prevention Schemes in place on the Braid Burn and Water of Leith, designed for a 1 in 200-year flood event including an allowance for climate change. Undeveloped areas fulfil an important flood function and should be allowed to flood to protect built-up areas from floodwater. These are shown on the LDP Proposals Map as areas of importance for flood management. An integrated catchment study for Edinburgh was completed and a Surface Water Management Plan for the city is in development. There are robust inspection regimes in place for watercourses, coastal defences and reservoirs. These inspections help inform and prioritise planned maintenance work. In the event of flooding the Council provides an emergency response and members of staff are 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.

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

The Council worked with the University of Glasgow's coastal research team on identifying and raising awareness of the risks to Edinburgh's coast from climate change and how to alleviate them. This has resulted in the proposed creation of a coastal park as part of the Granton Waterfront Masterplan to help manage the risks from sea level rise and coastal erosion. New modelling through Dynamic Coast 2 (DC2) has allowed pockets of Edinburgh to be modelled that show anticipated future erosion at Edinburgh's coast. Ongoing work to supplement DC2 results for defended/reclaimed land at Edinburgh's coast is ongoing.

Further action to help achieve SCCAP's outcome 5 includes the following. The Council is a signatory to the Central Scotland Green Network and works in partnership with neighbouring authorities and other stakeholders to support a range of projects. The Edinburgh Living Landscapes Programme involves naturalising areas of the Council's green estate utilising relaxed mowing regimes, planting sustainable shrubs and sowing a variety of floral meadows. As well as improving the visual and biodiversity amenity of these sites, these changes, specifically the less frequently cut relaxed grass areas, slow rainwater run-off and help lock-up carbon in soils, reducing CO2 release. It also means a reduction in operational fuel consumption and associated pollutants.

Edinburgh's Biodiversity Action Plan 2022-27 (EBAP) includes actions on adapting to climate change within site management, conservation and species action plans as appropriate, including ensuring appropriate emphasis is placed on the Firth of Forth Special Protection Area when dealing with conservation projects. This not only raises awareness but also involves risk assessment, adaptation measures and any carbon capture. The EBAP section on invasive species addresses habitat and genetic resilience and being 'plant smart' in terms of biosecurity and plant choice and source. The Council continues to work on management of INNS on its land. The Council signed the Edinburgh Declaration on Biodiversity in April 2021 which recognises the essential role of local and regional governments in delivery biodiversity outcomes which help to meet global targets. The Plan responds to the current targets and emerging commitments with a framework for action to create a nature positive city by 2030. The Plan will be revised at appropriate points during its five-year duration to ensure that the actions continue to respond to a rapidly changing context of policies, targets, funding, and to deliver the scale of change needed.

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

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Edinburgh's Thriving Greenspaces project is shaping an ambitious new vision for Edinburgh's natural environment through production of its 30-year strategy and action plan. The project aims to protect and enhance Edinburgh's green spaces so that they benefit people today and in the long-term. As part of this project, the Council, working with Scottish Wildlife Trust and other partners, developed the Edinburgh Nature Network (ENN). One of the aims of the ENN is to identify opportunities and interventions comprising nature-based solutions to enhance the habitat network in Edinburgh to allow species to migrate and adapt to climate change. The ENN has also mapped supply and demand of key ecosystem services within Edinburgh (e.g. pollution, flood regulation, air purification, health benefits etc.). This is helping to identify opportunities for green infrastructure with multiple benefits for both people and nature in the city.

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

### **4(d) Where applicable, what contribution has the body made to helping deliver the Programme?**

Provide any other relevant information

Delivery of Outcome 1: The Council provided funding for an updated climate change risk and adaptation assessment of the city to be undertaken. This assessed what the most up-to-date climate change predications (UKCP18) would mean for the city in terms of risks and impacts, and proposed options for adapting Edinburgh to these. This work is helping to inform the development of a Climate Ready Plan for the city, which is being developed by a strengthened citywide partnership.

Information and advice regarding flooding, severe weather and business continuity is published on the Council website. The Council participates in the preparation and monitoring of a Community Risk Register for the Lothian and Borders area.

The Council participates in the preparation and monitoring of a Community Risk Register for the Lothian and Borders area.

The Council is delivering the Local Development Plan Action Programme ([2023 version](#)) which sets out a number of green infrastructure actions which can help mitigate the impact of climate change. Projects completed or underway in 2022/23 include:

- Enhancement and extension of Dalry Community Park, creation of new parkland at Leith Western Harbour Centre Park (5.2ha), Leith Links Seaward extension (providing new allotments and open space), South East Wedge (45ha), Edinburgh's International Business Gateway development (24ha), Broomhills Park (3.1ha, including woodland planting) and Newmills (3.1ha)

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- Flood works at Niddrie Burn (re-alignment and restoration of 1800 linear metres of burn, landscaping, habitat creation and footpath)

### Review, monitoring and evaluation

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

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

An updated Climate Change Risk and Adaptation Assessment for Edinburgh was completed in 2022. This risk assessment will be reviewed and updated on an ongoing basis as part of the ongoing work of the Edinburgh Adapts partnership.

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

Flood risk management planning is reviewed on a six year planning cycle. Cycle 2 of the Local Flood Risk Management Plan (LFRMP) runs from 2022-2028 and the final report of Cycle 1 (2016-2022) can be found at <https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/32868/section-38-final-report-2016-2022>.

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

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

An annual report was produced reporting progress on achievement of the actions in the Edinburgh Adapts Action Plan. A final summary of this was provided to the strengthened Edinburgh Adapts partnership, which are developing monitoring and evaluation measures as part of the development of Edinburgh's next adaptation plan, Climate Ready Edinburgh.

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The 2030 Climate Strategy operates as a live document that will be reviewed at key points. An annual report on progress will be considered by Council Committee. This will include reporting on progress on the adaptation actions within the Strategy.

As stated in 4(e), in terms of the Council's internal resilience arrangements, risk assessments are monitored and reviewed on a quarterly basis through the Council's risk processes and through the Council's contribution to the Lothian and Borders Local Resilience Partnership, risk assessment is a continual process. Current assessments are reviewed on an annual basis, as new information emerges or following any significant incident or exercise. The Resilience service regularly reviews the Council's Severe Weather Resilience Arrangements in conjunction with a range of specialist colleagues.

The Council's LDP Action Programme on progress on actions in Edinburgh's LDP is published on an annual basis. The reporting cycle for the Local Flood Risk Management Plan is 2-3 years from publication with a final report prepared at the end of the first planning cycle. Cycle 2 of the Local Flood Risk Management Plan (LFRMP) runs from 2022-2028 and the final report of phase 1 (2016-2022) can be found at <https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/32868/section-38-final-report-2016-2022>.

Other Council plans and programmes with adaptation actions have their own monitoring and reporting cycles, and as much as possible, progress on relevant actions will be captured as part of the monitoring and evaluation arrangements to be established for the Climate Ready Edinburgh plan.

### Future priorities for adaptation

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

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

1. Undertake consultation on the draft Climate Ready Edinburgh Plan and deliver a finalised approved Plan by mid 2024.
2. Work with partners on delivery of a regional climate risk assessment for the Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Region Deal area, following approval of each of the partner's funding contribution.
3. Deliver a Water Management Vision for Edinburgh identifying the risks and co-ordinating actions to alleviate impacts from all sources of flooding in the city.
4. Continue to deliver Edinburgh's Green Blue and Active Travel Network, which helps protect communities from climate change impacts, provide active travel routes, and protect and enhance the city's natural environment and biodiversity.

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

### Further information

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

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

Edinburgh's Vision for Water Management, co-ordinated by the Edinburgh and Lothians Strategic Drainage Partnership (Council, SEPA and Scottish Water) provides a central, strategic and overarching approach for co-ordinating action to deal with the impacts from all sources of flooding in the city, assisted by guidance and factsheets covering principles of rainwater management. The guidance provides consistent guidance for any new developments across the council and city for adapting to climate change with respect to water and with biodiversity benefits.

The Partnership has prioritised the Craigleith catchment as an area of potential for implementation of mitigation measures to reduce flooding through sustainable drainage and is progressing a 'rolling-wave' programme of works, in conjunction with external partners and funders. The partnership working between the Council, Scottish Water and SEPA is exemplary, and has enabled some aspects of this project to progress to detailed design, with construction planned for 2024-25. Other aspects of the project are earlier in the planning stage with a view to delivery in future years.

Development of Edinburgh's green blue network and nature network are leading the way in Scotland for tackling the impacts of climate change through green and blue infrastructure and nature based solutions. The modelling of climate impacts in the Nature Networks (urban heating and flooding) and other ecosystem services are at the leading edge of modelling practice for the natural environment, to link the nature and climate crises, and give us the basis to deliver real benefits for adaptation.

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## **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 reviewed and updated its five year [Sustainable Procurement Strategy](#) (the Strategy) in September 2023 following the Council's updated Business Plan and the recently published Public Procurement Strategy for Scotland 23-28, the first national procurement strategy. The Strategy continues to place sustainability at the heart of the Council's procurement programme, to ensure that the Council's considerable spending power is used to promote those economic, environmental and social outcomes that enable the effective delivery of essential Council services and simultaneously assist the Council in addressing the challenges that the city is facing.

The Strategy has been further strengthened by the addition of further actions such as the use of Scottish Government Prioritisation tools and the requirement that suppliers provide carbon reduction plans in all key priority areas (see CERP Annual Progress report 2022). The Council supports the principles and implementation of Community Wealth Building as an inclusive approach to economic development. This commitment to developing Community Wealth Building approaches is incorporated as an action within the Edinburgh Economy Strategy, agreed in 2021, as well as the Council's new Business Plan. Key principles of Community Wealth Building where procurement has potential influence include a low carbon economy, the Council's commitment to Fair Work practices, the progressive procurement of goods and services and making financial power work for local places, supporting benefits through City Region Deal and other capacity building projects.

The Strategy aims to address the climate and nature crises and support the delivery of the Councils 2030 net zero target by working with Council officers and external partners to deliver opportunities that help address the climate and nature emergency and the circular economy agenda. This will be achieved through engaging with suppliers and experts to understand carbon-reducing actions that can be delivered in different contract sectors and building into specifications and ensuring that suppliers are committed and actively engaged in supporting a Just Transition to net zero by:

1. Seeking expert support such as from Zero Waste Scotland and in educating and awareness raising for Council staff involved in tendering and managing contracts Engaging with suppliers and experts to understand carbon reducing actions that can be delivered in different contract sectors and building into specifications and ensuring that suppliers are committed and actively engaged in supporting a Just Transition to net zero

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2. Actively consider the impacts of Climate Change, the nature emergency and related environmental considerations early in procurements and commissioning activity, and apply relevant criteria in all procurement processes, where relevant and proportionate to do so
3. Increasing whole-life costing approach to evaluation criteria and learn from others through best-practice forums
4. Considering potential for reuse, repair and recycling of goods and materials in scoping requirements on a routine basis to prevent waste
5. Adopting industry standards to ensure consistency in approach with the market and clear measurement tools understood by all
6. Ensuring the procurement team have undertaken up to date carbon literacy training and full opportunity of climate specific learning events

The Council's procurement activities are included at the Council Carbon Emissions Reduction Programme Board which reports to the Sustainability Programme Board, chaired by the Executive Director of Place and engagement with the Council sustainability team is ongoing to support shared knowledge and insights on outcomes to support net zero targets

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.



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The Policy has 4 main Outcomes

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

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

Outcome 3: Edinburgh has a more sustainable supply chain.

Outcome 4: sustainable procurement is embedded within the Council

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A procurement pipeline prioritisation was supported by Zero Waste Scotland to help ensure a focus on the contracts that will have the greatest impact and support strategic planning to deliver as 'speedy as possible transition' to net zero and a circular economy for relevant tenders.

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- Climate criteria was applied to all construction projects
- Climate reporting requirements are aligned to the Scottish Government Policy Note [SPPN 3/2022](#) to support public procurement authorities to use procurement in addressing the climate emergency.
- Climate Change Plans are being requested as standard from suppliers where the frameworks or contracts are identified as priority or relevant and bidders are being asked to note sources of emissions to help them consider how they can reduce scope 1,2 and 3 emission reductions
- 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 have undertaken carbon literacy training, through Scottish Government sustainable procurement toolkit and Council internal Climate Fresk training.
- A new member of staff with a Diploma in Sustainable Development has been recruited to the Engagement team
- The Council continues to adopt a whole-life costing approach to evaluation criteria whenever possible
- Whole life cost is considered early at the time of strategy development, with evaluation focused on a balanced cost, quality and sustainability threshold, and embedded in the Council's procurement procedures. There is also continual monitoring on the use of whole-life costing within our tender approach, with Best Practice shared and recorded for future reference.
- The Council routinely considers the potential for reuse, repair and recycling of goods and materials to prevent waste
- 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.
- 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 Roads and Transport Infrastructure Construction Framework tender had specific emphasis on a reduction of vehicle and plant emissions, efficient use of energy, use of low energy, biodegradable or recycled products, minimisation of waste and sustainable use of materials specific to the industry.
- Construction projects such as those at Ratho, Deanbank and Kirkliston had requirements focussed on energy efficiency and local conditions which considered noise and dust impact on local neighbourhoods

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- Road Resurfacing at Crammond Brig set a benchmark for sustainable road construction practices and reducing environmental impact. The lower temperature production used resulted in decreased energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. A zero-waste approach was adopted where every tonne of road planings removed from the site, was sent back to Duntilland Quarry to be reused in this, and future projects
- Environment Management Systems supported by ISO 14001 or equivalent are becoming standard with contractors as well as application of the Considerate Contractor Scheme.
- Hybrid generators or identifying mains electricity source during contracting works is used to cut emissions, and landfill waste reduction is a key target with contractor diversion rates of between 90-99% being achieved through recycling and/or reuse of materials
- Specific key projects aimed specifically at supporting the Council net zero targets included the second phase of the Supply and Installation of Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure aimed at supporting the growing number of electric vehicles operating in the City, the purchase of five Electric Refuse Vehicles and the Supply of Trees contracts to support the 'Million Tree City' project
- The delivery of Community Benefits supports the 'Million Tree City' projects and other Council nature initiatives such as urban gardening projects and working with schools

### **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.

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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, Developing the Young Workforce, the Federation of Small Businesses and social enterprises. The Council holds supplier engagement sessions and encourages its main contractors to do the same using this engagement to make potential local suppliers aware of opportunities and the Council's strategic outcomes, including its net zero targets.

The Council is committed to growing its local supply chains, which will further assist in mitigating the carbon impact of its purchasing activity and the delivery of a net zero economy. The Local Government Benchmarking Framework figures for 2021/22 recorded the Council's 36.8% percentage of procurement spend with local enterprises as being the third highest of similar size Councils, well above the Scottish average of 29.9%. The comparative figures for 2022/23 are not yet available.

The Council Housing Service's net zero design guide has been 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.

**6(b) Peer validation process**

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

Report considered by Policy and Sustainability Committee

**6(c) External validation process**

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

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

**6(d) No validation process**

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

**6e Declaration**

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

Name	Role in the body	Date

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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>															
Full dataset															

Sector	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Units	Comments
Total Emissions	3,489.5	3,603.5	3,267.7	3,419.2	3,253.8	2,815.6	2,824.1	2,619.4	2,517.0	2,458.5	2,354.1	1,993.6	2,235.6	ktCO <sub>2</sub> e	
Industry	240.9	258.8	232.0	244.3	235.2	193.8	195.7	165.3	176.3	233.5	236.7	199.0	212.8	ktCO <sub>2</sub> e	
Commercial	783.7	812.8	730.2	788.0	744.9	563.3	554.2	483.7	395.6	260.2	229.5	177.4	222.1	ktCO <sub>2</sub> e	
Public Sector	273.4	294.9	266.5	284.8	280.3	223.1	228.8	198.3	228.0	277.3	242.3	213.3	240.5	ktCO <sub>2</sub> e	
Domestic	1,071.2	1,137.9	1,006.1	1,094.3	1,053.8	891.9	881.1	805.2	782.5	751.4	747.5	702.9	739.9	ktCO <sub>2</sub> e	
Transport total	846.9	817.1	782.3	758.2	746.2	740.2	752.0	764.2	744.7	715.9	696.0	533.4	640.5	ktCO <sub>2</sub> e	
Per Capita	7.5	7.7	6.8	7.1	6.7	5.7	5.7	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.5	3.8	4.2	tCO <sub>2</sub> e	
Waste	165.8	177.1	146.8	146.9	91.7	100.3	109.6	98.7	85.5	111.4	93.3	61.2	73.1	ktCO <sub>2</sub> e	
Agriculture	37.8	36.0	36.2	36.4	34.1	35.4	37.0	34.9	34.4	37.9	36.9	35.6	36.6	ktCO <sub>2</sub> e	
LULUCF Net	69.7	68.8	67.5	66.2	67.6	67.7	65.7	69.1	70.1	70.8	71.9	70.9	70.1	ktCO <sub>2</sub> e	

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Emissions															
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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	7.4%	2020/21	The 7.4% progress corresponds to progress made between the baseline (2018/19) and 2019/20 data. The scope of the target and the monitoring approach are detailed in this committee report : <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>
Waste	City recycling target	Percentage	39.6%	2019/20	45%	2022/23	42.7%	2021/22	A new recycling target of 45% has been set for 2022/23. Modelling work will be undertaken before the end of the financial year 2022/23 by Eunomia on behalf of Zero Waste Scotland to analyse the impact of the Deposit Return Scheme which will be introduced in Autumn 2023 and how waste services could change to adapt to this. The study will model the impact on kerbside collection first. It is anticipated the Council recycling rate will reduce as drinks containers will be collected separately through the DRS, and

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									outcomes of the modelling work will inform the development of a new longer-term target.
Transport	Car KM Travelled				30%	2030			The Council has approved a target of reducing kilometres travelled by car by Edinburgh residents <a href="#">by 30% over the next decade</a> . This is higher than the Scottish Government's 20% target, reflecting our bold net zero by 2030 aspirations, which will play a big part in reaching the national goal to achieve net zero by 2045.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

- signed up to the national Civic Charter on Climate by Scotland's Climate Assembly in 2021
- joined the Cities Race to Zero which is a global campaign to win leadership and support from businesses, cities, regions, investors for a healthy, resilient, zero carbon recovery that prevents future threats, creates decent jobs, and unlocks inclusive, sustainable growth
- joined Cities Race to Resilience which is the sister campaign to Race to Zero and helps cities prepare for and adapt to the unavoidable impacts of climate change
- signed up to the Edinburgh Declaration committing to halt biodiversity loss
- signed up to UK100 Net Zero Pledge.

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

Q3) Policies and Actions to Reduce Emissions														
Sector	Start year for policy / action implementation	Year that the policy / action will be fully implemented	Annual CO2 saving once fully implemented (tCO2)	Latest Year measured	Saving in latest year measured (tCO2)	Status	Metric / indicators for monitoring progress	Delivery Role	Has ISM or equivalent behaviour change tool been used?	Please give further details of this behaviour change activity	Value of Investment (£)	Ongoing Costs (£/ year)	Primary Funding Source for Implementation of Policy / Action	Comments
All sectors	2019	2030				In implementation	Outcomes in relation to well-being, climate change resilience, live-ability & economic growth	Direct Delivery	No					Edinburgh's City Centre Transformation programme aiming to prioritise movement on foot, bike and public transport in the city centre and to adapt public spaces to better support urban life and a thriving economy,

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														conserve the city's unique heritage and improve access and opportunity for all.
Transport	2021	2030				In Implementation	Citywide transport emissions (in development)	Direct Delivery	No					City Mobility Plan provides a strategic framework for the safe and effective movement of people and goods around Edinburgh, focusing on mobility's role in maintaining Edinburgh as a vibrant, attractive city while addressing the environmental and health impacts associated with travel.

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Energy	2023	2050	25,000			Budget secured	CO2 and energy reductions	Direct Delivery	No		£9m			Energy efficiency/ retrofit measures addressing the Council's owned housing stock (approx. 20,000 homes)
Buildings, infrastructure	2022													The Local Development Plan sets out locations for new homes and businesses, protect places of value, and ensure essentials for a good quality of life are in place.
Energy	2023						Indicators yet to be defined		No					Edinburgh South-East Heat network (preparation of a business case in support of the delivery of

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														a heat network
Energy	2024													Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy
Energy	2023	2048				Proposed	Indicators yet to be defined		No					City Heat and Energy Masterplan which will lay the foundations for change by understanding energy demand across the city and setting progressive planning policies that support change.
Transport	2019	2023				In Implementation	Passenger numbers	Direct Delivery	No		£207m			Trams to Newhaven connecting Leith and Newhaven to city centre.
Transport	2019/20	2025/26				In Implementation	Indicators yet to be defined	Direct Delivery	No		£824m			Active Travel Investment Programme which will include major



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Partnership working	<p>The Net Zero Edinburgh Leadership Board provides citywide leadership on implementation of the 2030 Climate Strategy through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing Citywide leadership in creating a green, clean and sustainable future for Edinburgh</li> <li>• Providing oversight and driving delivery of the Strategy's four thematic workstreams (Adaptation, City Heat and Energy Efficiency, Transport Infrastructure and Just Economic Transition)</li> <li>• Developing a Green Infrastructure Investment Plan for the city</li> </ul>	Lead		Utility companies (SP Energy Networks, Scottish Gas Network)	The City of Edinburgh Council, NHS Lothian, Edinburgh's universities and college, Scottish Water, Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce			Lead and participating partners, outputs and outcomes will be agreed as part of the strategy's implementation
Partnership working	<p>The Council engaged with Adaptation Scotland to develop its climate risk and vulnerability assessment, which is now completed. They have provided time, staff and resources as well as advice and support to develop Edinburgh's adaptation partnership and first action plan, as well as helping implementation of these actions.</p>	Lead		Atkins	Adaptation Scotland		Climate risk and vulnerability assessment	

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Partnership working	<p>During COP26, the City of Edinburgh Council co-created with EVOC and Our Future Edinburgh an independent Edinburgh Community Climate Forum. (<a href="https://www.ourfutureedinburgh.org/community-climate-forum/">https://www.ourfutureedinburgh.org/community-climate-forum/</a> )</p> <p>The Forum is sponsored by the Council and delivered independently by EVOC and Our Future Edinburgh. EVOC helps to support, develop and promote the interests and work of voluntary and community organisations in Edinburgh.</p>	Supporting	EVOC			EVOC, Our Future Edinburgh	Through the Forum, citizens will be involved in decisions about the targeting, scope and speed of large-scale change and the ask of citizens to support changes which protect the city for future generations.	
Partnership working	<p>A new project to help Edinburgh's SMEs participate in the just transition to a net zero carbon economy, and support innovate decarbonisation projects in the City is being launched by Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce.</p> <p>Supported by City of Edinburgh Council through the UK Shared Prosperity Fund, the Net Zero Edinburgh project will run over three years until end of March 2025.</p> <p>Businesses taking part in the project will enjoy a range of</p>	Sponsoring	Chamber of Commerce					<p>More information: <a href="https://www.edinburghchamber.co.uk/new-project-will-see-chamber-pioneer-net-zero-sme-support/">https://www.edinburghchamber.co.uk/new-project-will-see-chamber-pioneer-net-zero-sme-support/</a></p>



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	free support including informative events, training workshops, 1-2-1 and group mentoring and access to toolkits and resources. There will also be limited spaces available for a cohort of companies who will receive tailored support to plan, write and deliver their own net zero plan.							
Partnership working	The Council is working in partnership with Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce and Zero Waste Scotland on delivery of a programme of support on “Circular Edinburgh” to over 200 businesses to embed general sustainability best practice e.g. recycling of waste to create new products, reframing products into services to encourage repair over replace	Partnership working			Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce and Zero Waste Scotland			The Council is also participating in the Scottish Business Sustainability Partnership forum where various business support organisations with sustainability related services (Business Gateway, SEPA, ZWS, EST, SE) meet to network and discuss best practice. The outcome has been the creation of a formal inter-organisational sustainability referral scheme
Capacity building	Scottish Water, Scottish Government, SEPA and local authorities across the Lothians region have	Participant				Scottish Water, Scottish Govern		

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	<p>launched a new partnership to enhance water management. Partners will work together to find innovative and effective ways to tackle rainwater management, flooding, flood risk and growth that will impact the areas infrastructure and plan for future growth and changes in climate that impact on how the area's waste water and surface water is processed.</p> <p><a href="https://www.scottishwater.co.uk/about-us/news-and-views/201218-edinburgh-water-management-partnership">https://www.scottishwater.co.uk/about-us/news-and-views/201218-edinburgh-water-management-partnership</a></p>					ment, SEPA		
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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	<p>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</p>	<p>The Council chairs the partnership and provides the secretariat for it.</p>	<p>Edinburgh was one of just two Scottish cities to achieve Sustainable Food Places Silver accreditation in June 2022. Edible Edinburgh helped develop and is helping implement Edinburgh's first Food Growing Strategy, Growing Locally and engages with businesses across the city on sustainable food.</p>	<p>Edible Edinburgh is developing its second Sustainable City Food Plan and works to promote healthy, sustainable food. Edinburgh endorsed the Plant-Based Treaty in January 2023, the first capital city in Europe to do so. This is a global initiative calling for</p>

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	interested in sustainable food across the city, that includes growers, businesses and consumers.			negotiation on the development of a Plant-Based Treaty by national governments as a companion to the UN Paris Climate Agreement. In short, this is a public acknowledgement that food systems are a key driver of the climate crisis. An action plan is in development to support the endorsement of the treaty and identify further actions to increase provision of plant-based food in the city. It will be brought to the Council Policy and Sustainability Committee in January 2024.
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.	Sixth edition of the Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan (2022-2027) continues work to make Edinburgh a greener city with more opportunities for wildlife, enabling people to engage with nature. The Plan aims to raise awareness of the rich biodiversity in Edinburgh, encourage partners and others to take positive action to protect and enhance the city's natural environment, provide co-ordination and communication between partners and others to further conservation action and influence other plans, policies and strategies relating to Edinburgh. It incorporates actions to sequester carbon and adapt to the impacts of climate change. The Council signed the Edinburgh Declaration which recognises the essential role of local and regional	Fulfils Council statutory obligation on how it is fulfilling its biodiversity duty and is contributing to meeting national biodiversity targets.  The Council declared a nature emergency in 2023.

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

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<p>Other (please specify in comments)</p>	<p>Creative Carbon Scotland coordinates 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.</p>	<p>Supporting</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Cultural organisations taking part in this initiative include African Connections, Artlink Edinburgh and the Lothians, Capital Theatres, , Dance Base Ltd, Edinburgh Art Festival, Edinburgh Festival Fringe Society Ltd, Edinburgh International Festival Society, Edinburgh Performing Arts Development, Edinburgh Printmakers Ltd, Edinburgh Science Ltd, Edinburgh Sculpture Workshop Ltd, Edinburgh World City of Literature Trust (Edinburgh UNESCO City of Literature Trust), Festivals Edinburgh Ltd, Imagine, Lung Ha Theatre Company Ltd, North Edinburgh Arts, Scottish Book Trust, Scottish Chamber Orchestra Ltd, Scottish Poetry Library, Stills: Centre for Photography , The Edinburgh International Book Festival Ltd, The Queen's Hall (Edinburgh) Ltd, The Royal Lyceum Theatre Company Ltd,</p>
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				Traditional Arts and Culture Scotland, and Traverse Theatre (Scotland) Ltd
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