

Policy and Sustainability Committee

10.00am, Thursday, 17 November 2022

Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report 2021/22

| | |
|---------------------|----|
| Executive/routine | |
| Wards | |
| Council Commitments | 18 |

1. Recommendations

That Committee

- 1.1 Considers and approves the City of Edinburgh Council Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report 2021/22, for submission to the Scottish Government on 30 November 2022;
- 1.2 Notes that Council emissions have reduced by 66% from a 2005/2006 baseline and that there has been a 0.2% decrease in emissions since last year.
- 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 subject of a separate report to Committee; and
- 1.4 Notes that the Council and city's strategic approach to adapting Edinburgh to the impacts of climate change will also be the subject of a separate Committee report.

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Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report 2021/22

2. Executive Summary

- 2.1 This report seeks Committee approval of the Council's statutory report for 2021/22 on compliance 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, which took effect for all reporting periods commencing on or after 1 April 2021. Reports are required to be submitted to the Scottish Government on or before 30 November 2022.
- 2.2 Council emissions have reduced by 66% from a 2005/2006 baseline. There has been a 0.2% decrease in emissions since last year, despite most activities slowly returning to 'normal'.
- 2.3 The easing of Covid pandemic restrictions and the reopening of Council and Edinburgh Leisure buildings and facilities has led to an increase in emissions from various sources compared to last year, and this is detailed in the main report.
- 2.4 In addition, Committee should note that in 2021/2022, Council emissions were 65,527 tCO₂e, representing 69% (over two thirds) of the three-years' cumulated carbon budget for the period 2020/21 to 2022/23. This means that emissions would need to decrease by 11% by 2022/23 to ensure the Council does not exceed its carbon budget for this period. This corresponds to the same level of reduction which were achieved between 2019/20 and 2020/21 and will be extremely challenging to meet.

3. Background

- 3.1 The City of Edinburgh Council is a 'Major Player' under the terms of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 and has a legislative duty to submit an annual report on what it is doing to meet the statutory Public Bodies Climate Change Duties (PBCCD). This report must be submitted to Scottish Government by 30 November each year and will cover the most recently completed financial year.
- 3.2 The Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report has seven sections.
 - 3.2.1 Part 1: Organisational Profile;
 - 3.2.2 Part 2: Governance, Management and Strategy in relation to climate change;
 - 3.2.3 Part 3: Corporate Emissions, Targets and Projects;
 - 3.2.4 Part 4: Adaptation to the impacts of climate change;

- 3.2.5 Part 5: Procurement actions and achievements regarding climate change;
 - 3.2.6 Part 6: Data Validation and sign-off Declaration by a senior person; and responsible for climate change
 - 3.2.7 Part 7: Reporting on Wider Influence.
- 3.3 The first six parts apply to the Council and Edinburgh Leisure’s own carbon emissions reduction, 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.
- 3.4 Strengthened climate change reporting duties came into effect this year. Public bodies climate change duties report will now need to include:
- 3.4.1 A target date for achieving zero direct emissions, or such other target that demonstrate how the body is contributing to Scotland achieving its emissions reduction targets – (*Question 3d*);
 - 3.4.2 Where applicable, targets for reducing indirect emissions (*Question 3d*);
 - 3.4.3 how the body will align its spending plans and use of resources with emissions targets (*New question – 3da*);
 - 3.4.4 how the body will publish, or make available, its progress against emissions targets (*New question – 3db*); and
 - 3.4.5 contribution made to deliver Scotland’s Climate Change Adaptation Programme (*Part 4*).
- 3.5 Three targets have been listed in order to meet the strengthened climate change reporting duties: the Council’s 2030 net zero target, the city-wide net zero target, and a 45% recycling rate target. No additional absolute zero target for direct emissions (Scope 1) has been set, as the Council’s position is that Edinburgh’s 2030 net zero target already “demonstrates how the Council is contributing to Scotland achieving its emissions reduction targets”. This is also the opinion of COSLA and other Scottish Local Authorities and allows the focus to be on the delivery of the actions and outcomes.
- 3.6 In relation to Question 3da on alignment of spending plans and use of resources with sustainability targets, the Council uses the Integrated Impact Assessment process to ensure financial proposals are aligned with the Council’s sustainability ambitions, as well as equality and human rights duties. Each year IIAs are carried out for each relevant budget proposal which are published on the IIA directory. The trial of a [new methodology developed by the Institute for Climate Economics \(I4CE\)](#) is being considered to give future additional emphasis and structure to climate action.
- 3.7 In relation to Question 3db on disclosure of emissions and progress against targets, efforts have been made by the corporate sustainability team to improve reporting and transparency in recent years and this has been reflected in this new question.

As a result of this improved reporting, the Council has received several awards, as highlighted in paragraphs 4.12 and 4.13.

- 3.8 The Council Emissions Reduction Plan, approved in November 2021, sets out the strategic approach and key actions the organisation will take to ensure that, subject to the appropriate funding being secured, it will be a net zero organisation by 2030.
- 3.9 City-wide emissions are monitored and reported through the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) on a voluntary basis. A progress report outlining progress against the city-wide net zero target will be brought to the next Policy & Sustainability Committee.
- 3.10 Integrated Joint Boards (IJBs) are required to complete a climate change report under the Climate Change (Duties of Public Bodies: Reporting Requirements) (Scotland) Order 2015. In practice, the IJB simply reports that carbon emissions are generated and reported as part of the Council and NHS activity, through which the Health and Social Care Partnership delivers its services.
- 3.11 In April 2021, Edinburgh IJB developed a [Climate Charter](#) which recognises the work of the Edinburgh Climate Commission and outlines the EIJB's commitments, pledges of support and changes to business practices which will help Edinburgh reach its net zero carbon target by 2030.

4. Main report

- 4.1 The Council's Public Bodies Climate Change Report 2021-22 to the Scottish Government is attached at Appendix 1. The salient points for the report are highlighted below.

Organisational profile, Governance, Management and Strategy

- 4.1 Parts one and two of the report detail the Council's organisational profile and climate change governance and management arrangements. It describes the political decision-making structures, including the role of the Policy and Sustainability Committee and the Sustainability Programme Board, along with relevant high-level strategic and operational structures across the Council. The progress made in the 2021/22 financial year is detailed, including the launch of the 2030 Climate Strategy and the governance arrangements set in place to implement the strategy, as well as detailing measures that are planned in the year ahead.

Council emissions

- 4.2 Part three of the report covers the Council and Edinburgh Leisure's emissions. The overall reduction achieved in these emissions since 2005/06 is 66%. In 2021/22 Council and Edinburgh Leisure emissions were 65,527 tCO₂e, an 0.2% decrease in emissions since last year.
- 4.3 The Council has now used over two third (69%) of the three-years' cumulated carbon budget for the period 2020/21 to 2022/23. This means that emissions would need to decrease by 11% by 2022/23 to ensure the Council does not exceed its

carbon budget for this period. This corresponds to the same level of reduction which were achieved between 2019/20 and 2020/21 and will be extremely challenging to meet.

- 4.4 Due to the pandemic, emissions in 2020/21 were low following the closure of many Council and Edinburgh Leisure buildings and facilities. However, consumption from all sectors increased (waste, fleet, buildings, business travel) in 2021/22. A large decrease in street lighting consumption has been achieved due to the completion of the LED replacement project, but it has been offset by an increase in electricity consumption from buildings. Overall, despite activities returning to normal following the pandemic, there has been a slight decrease in electricity related emissions due to the greening of the grid.
- 4.5 Emissions from buildings make up 67% of the Council's carbon footprint in 2021/22. Buildings' emissions reduced by 26% between 2016/17 and 2021/22, largely due to the decarbonization of the electricity grid. However, emissions increased by 2% from last year. This is mostly due to an increase in electricity consumption following the reopening and occupation of Council and Edinburgh Leisure buildings following the pandemic.
- 4.6 Emissions from landfill waste, recycling and waste to energy recovery make up 10%, fleet 10%, and water supply and treatment less than 1%. Business travel represented 1% of the total in 2021/22. Other energy consumption, making up 12% of emissions, covers street lighting, stair lighting, alarms, park and ride, trams, through to traffic signals.

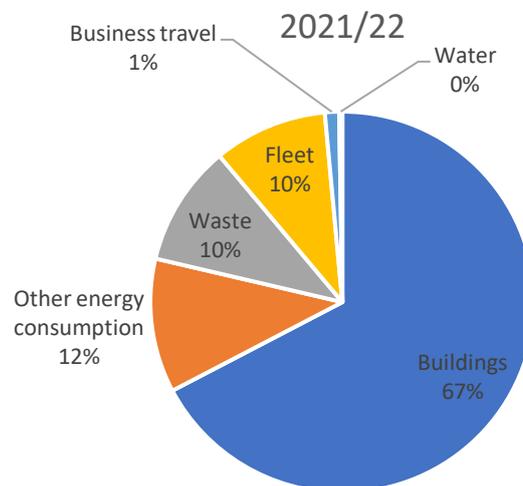


Figure 1: Breakdown of City of Edinburgh Council's emission sources in 2021/22

- 4.7 Key points relating to this year's footprint include:
 - 4.7.1 Total electricity consumption has increased by 4% since last year (the 32% decrease in consumption from street lighting has been compensated by a 17% increase in buildings). However, the greening of the grid has resulted in the emission factor for electricity reducing by 9% between 20/21 and 21/22.

As a result of this grid decarbonisation, the carbon footprint for electricity has decreased by 5% since last year. It is likely that this decrease in emissions will continue in future years as the grid continues to decarbonise. Measures will be implemented in the winter of 2022 to deliver immediate energy savings. Key saving measures are the review (and trimming) of time schedules following engagement with sites and service areas and the reduction in heating building temperature set points.

- 4.7.2 Total gas consumption has increased by just 1% in 2021/22. Both electricity and gas figures include Edinburgh Leisure run properties.
- 4.7.3 This is the sixth year of Edinburgh Community Solar Cooperative (ECSC) solar panels being operational on Council and Edinburgh Leisure buildings. The amount of renewable energy generated during the year was 1.54 million kWh, an increase of 0.14 million kWh from last year. During the last financial year, solar panels have been installed on two additional buildings: Waverley Court and Castlebrae High School.
- 4.7.4 Total household waste tonnages collected by the Council increased by 3% in 2021/22 and is accounted for within the Council footprint. The increase is mainly due to more people working from home during and since COVID. At the same time, the overall recycling rate increased from 39.6% to 42.7%.
- 4.7.5 While still well below 2018/19 levels, total waste emissions increased by 9% over last year. This is primarily due to the fact that landfill tonnages (although a tiny fraction of total tonnages) have doubled from last year as a result of a longer plant shutdown. The new Viridor EFW facility opened in Dunbar in 2021, with potentially more opportunities to temporarily divert waste to that site in the future during shutdowns (subject to capacity). Commercial and industrial waste tonnages are not collected by the Council and thus not included in the Council's carbon footprint.
- 4.7.6 In October 2020, the Council approved a new system to enhance recycling and waste collections across all Council school sites. This included the purchase of school recycling bins for all classrooms, canteens and corridors and the development of a clear and consistent communications plan. Progress was initially delayed due to the impact of COVID-19 as the priority was given to the safe reopening of schools as restrictions eased. However, work commenced in 2021 with the establishment of a cross-service working group with the infrastructure fully rolled out by May 2022.
- 4.7.7 Anaerobic digestion of food waste collected by the Council has generated 3.978 MWh of electricity in 2021/22¹. 72,419 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

¹ About 7 % internal use – the rest is exported to the grid

cover the annual electricity needs of more than 25,300 average UK households.

4.7.8 The Council's business travel footprint increased by 28% in 2021/22 but remains well below pre-pandemic levels and represents only 1% of the Council's overall carbon footprint. This increase is mainly due to a 57% increase in emissions from taxis, which again are still well below pre-pandemic levels. Grey fleet mileage has increased by 10% compared to 2020/21 and rail and flights emissions have increased more than fourfold. Emissions from air travel (which are monitored since 2019/20) amounted to 12 tCO_{2e}, down from 123 tCO_{2e} pre-pandemic. Half of the air travel emissions come from domestic flights. The review of the Business Travel and Accommodation Guidance, which does not allow for air travel when a direct rail connection is available, should help keep these emissions as low as possible. There has also been a 36% increase in bicycle mileage claimed by Council employees since last year. The appointment of a new Sustainable Travel Officer in 2021 as well as the publication of the new Sustainable Colleague Travel Plan in 2023 will ensure these emissions are kept as low as possible while colleagues progressively return to Council offices.

4.7.9 The carbon footprint associated with water is 178 tonnes of CO_{2e}, which is less than 1% of the Council's total carbon footprint. There has been a 10% increase in water consumption compared to the previous year, mainly due to the reopening and use of Council buildings following the pandemic. The Scottish emission factor for water is lower than the UK-wide factor following the SSN decision last year, on request from Scottish organisations, to use the emission factor produced by Scottish Water rather than the UK-wide water industry.

4.8 Questions 3e to 3j of Appendix 1 relate to carbon reduction projects. The projects described in this section have been provided through projects in the Council's Emissions Reduction Plan (CERP), and directly by Sustainable Development and Edinburgh Leisure. In addition, active energy management of the Council's operational estate is a key focus in the Facilities Management service. The CERP includes key areas such as the commitment for Council new builds to achieve Passivhaus standards, an aim to roll out a Passivhaus Enerphit-informed approach focussing on reduction of thermal demand for existing buildings, and a commitment to increase the installed solar PV capacity by 4 MW by 2030.

Climate Change Adaptation and Procurement Sections

4.9 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 has been completed. The outcomes from this are being used to develop a long-term Climate Ready Edinburgh plan as the next phase of Edinburgh Adapts and incorporating actions that will support Council adaptation activity. A separate Committee report

details the Council and city's strategic approach to adapting Edinburgh to the impacts of climate change.

- 4.10 The CCPBD return reports a large increase in adaptation activity across the Council, with climate risk and adaptation embedded across a range of Council services, policies and plans. This includes:
- 4.10.1 embedding of adaptation into planning policy and processes including [City Plan 2030](#) and [Edinburgh Design Guidance](#)
 - 4.10.2 development and implementation of green infrastructure and nature-based solutions to climate-related impacts, including the development of [Edinburgh's Green Blue Network](#),
 - 4.10.3 the establishment of Edinburgh and Lothians Drainage Partnership to identify and reduce [flood risk and manage water](#) in the city,
 - 4.10.4 integration of climate change risks and adaptation responses into Edinburgh's [Biodiversity Action Plan](#),
 - 4.10.5 work to identify risks and protect Edinburgh's World Heritage Site, historic buildings and coastal communities, including the proposed development of a coastal park as part of the [Granton Waterfront Masterplan](#).
 - 4.10.6 integration of adaptation into Council and citywide resilience planning processes including severe weather
- 4.11 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. A new five-year [Sustainable Procurement Strategy](#) was launched in March 2020. The Strategy was informed by the Council's strategic commitments, and also by the development of local and national policy framework that now gives greater recognition to the important role that public procurement has in helping deliver key outcomes such as the target to become net zero by 2030.
- 4.12 The first annual report on the Strategy was published in August 2021 and a second in September 2022. Climate change reporting obligations are now included in the Annual Report as a direct result of national policy changes made in the last year. The emphasis in this year's Annual Report is on the changes Commercial and Procurement Services have made to process and procedures and the outcomes achieved through an increased focus on the climate emergency. The Council applied climate related criteria to 28 of its contracts concluded 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

- 4.13 The Council participated in the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP)² for the first time in late 2020, on behalf of the city. 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. Edinburgh is one of 95 global cities (the only city in Scotland) named as the new generation of climate leaders on CDP 2021 A-List; meaning it has been recognized by CDP as a city that is taking bold leadership on environmental action and transparency.
- 4.14 The Council signed up to the Global Covenant of Mayors (GCoM)³ 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. For three years in succession, 2020, 2021 and 2022, 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).

5. Financial impact

- 5.1 There are no financial impacts arising from this report as it provides an update on the progress made by the Council and Edinburgh Leisure on meeting our statutory Public Bodies Climate Change Duties under the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009.
- 5.2 Becoming a net zero and adapted organisation will have significant capital and revenue implications for the Council. The Council Emission Reduction Plan outlines the resources already assigned or supported by external funding, the additional investment that would be required and the action that needs to be taken to do so.
- 5.3 Against this backdrop, the Council is facing a challenging financial outlook at the same time as significantly reduced capacity within key teams across the corporate and service areas with staff retention becoming a particular concern. Going forward, activities will need to be prioritised to ensure that available resources are focused on the areas which can have the greatest impact in terms of the Council's key priorities.

6. Stakeholder/Community Impact

- 6.1 Consultation has taken place with Commercial and Procurement Services, Planning, Flood Prevention, Sustainable Development, Waste Services, Environment, Resilience and Edinburgh Leisure in compiling this report.
- 6.2 This report has been assessed in respect of the three elements of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 Public Bodies Duties. In summary, the proposals in

² <https://www.cdp.net/en/cities>

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

this report will help improve social justice, economic wellbeing and environmental good stewardship.

- 6.3 Equality and rights are a key component of the Council's PBCCD report to Scottish Government and are underpinned by principles including being inclusive, engaging and sustainable.

7. Background reading/external references

- 7.1 [Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report 2020/2021](#)
- 7.2 [Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report 2019/20](#)
- 7.3 [Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report 2018/19](#)
- 7.4 [Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report 2017/18](#)
- 7.5 [Council Emissions Reduction Plan](#)

8. Appendices

Appendix 1 – Public Bodies Climate Change Report 2021-22 to the Scottish Government

Appendix 1 - Public Sector Climate Change Duties 2021-2022 Summary Report: City of Edinburgh Council

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PART 6: VALIDATION AND DECLARATION

Recommended Reporting: Reporting on Wider Influence

RECOMMENDED – WIDER INFLUENCE

OTHER NOTABLE REPORTABLE ACTIVITY

Appendix I - Public Sector Climate Change Duties 2021-2022 Summary Report: City of Edinburgh Council

PART 1: PROFILE OF REPORTING BODY

| |
|------------------------------------|
| 1(a) Name of reporting body |
| City of Edinburgh Council |

| |
|--------------------------|
| 1(b) Type of body |
| Local Government |

| |
|---|
| 1(c) Highest number of full-time equivalent staff in the body during the report year |
| 15,085 |

| | | | |
|--|-------------|--------------|---|
| 1(d) Metrics used by the body | | | |
| Specify the metrics that the body uses to assess its performance in relation to climate change and sustainability. | | | |
| Metric | Unit | Value | Comments |
| Population size served | population | 526,470 | NRS for 21/22 reporting https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-estimates/mid-year-population-estimates/mid-2021 |

| | |
|--|--|
| 1(e) Overall budget of the body | |
| Specify approximate £/annum for the report year. | |
| Budget | Budget Comments |
| £1,143,000,000 | This is net of fees and charges for services provided. |

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1(f) Report year | |
| Report Year | Report Year Comments |
| 2021/22 Financial (April to March) | |

| |
|--|
| 1(g) Context |
| Provide a summary of the body's nature and functions that are relevant to climate change reporting. |
| The Council has a property portfolio comprising 604 operational buildings (this excludes investment buildings i.e. those owned by the Council and operated as shops, pubs etc as these premises are not used for the discharge of public duties but includes 35 PPP/DBFM school buildings). As a local authority, the City of Edinburgh Council is responsible for providing a range of public services, including education, social care, roads and transport, economic development, housing and planning, environmental protection, waste management, cultural and leisure services. |

Appendix I - Public Sector Climate Change Duties 2021-2022 Summary Report: City of Edinburgh Council

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 of 2019 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 this 2030 net zero target.

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. The CERP follows on from the Council signing the Edinburgh Climate Commission's Climate Compact in December 2020 where it committed to make changes to its operations, transport and buildings to reduce its emissions footprint and support the city's target of net zero by 2030.

The Council's Policy and Sustainability Committee provides political oversight and scrutiny of progress towards the Council and city targets. A Sustainability and Climate Emergency All Party Oversight Group (APOG), comprising the Convener and Vice Convener of the Policy and Sustainability Committee, the Council's Sustainability Champion and an elected member from each of the other political groups, provides a mechanism for Elected Members to engage with the sustainability programme.

A Sustainability Programme Board co-ordinates actions across the Council, drives programme implementation, provides officer and elected member leadership and oversight 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 Chief Executive and includes the Executive Director of Place as Senior Responsible Officer for Sustainability and Heads of Service for the Council's key service areas, including planning, transport, parks and greenspace, property and facilities management, housing, procurement, finance and corporate function.

The Director for Place as SRO for sustainability also co-chairs with the Service Director for operations a city wide programme of partnerships led by the Infrastructure Investment Programme Board. The Board members are from the University of Edinburgh, the NHS, SP Energy Networks, Scottish Gas, Scottish Water and the Chamber of Commerce. The wider city partnerships on

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Transport, Heat and Energy, Energy Efficient Buildings, Adaptation and a Just Economic Transition have been established and are each led by one of the board member organisations.

New political management arrangements will be determined in the Autumn 2022 following Council elections in May 2022. Following confirmation of the PMAs the governance of the CERP and Sustainability Board, including the role and remit of the APOG will be updated and embedded into the next Public Bodies Climate Change duties report in 2023.

The Council published a new Business Plan in February 2021 with sustainability as one of its three core priorities. The business plan is currently being refreshed to reflect new priorities following May 2022 elections.

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

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

The Policy and Insight Team in the Corporate Services Directorate lead on the corporate response on carbon mitigation, climate change adaptation and sustainability initiatives, including the development of 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.

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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 Infrastructure Investment Programme Board 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 five thematic workstreams (Adaptation; Energy Efficient Public Buildings; Heat and Energy; Transport Infrastructure and Just Economic Transition)
- Develop a green infrastructure investment plan for the city

The Council's Executive Director of Place chair's 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.

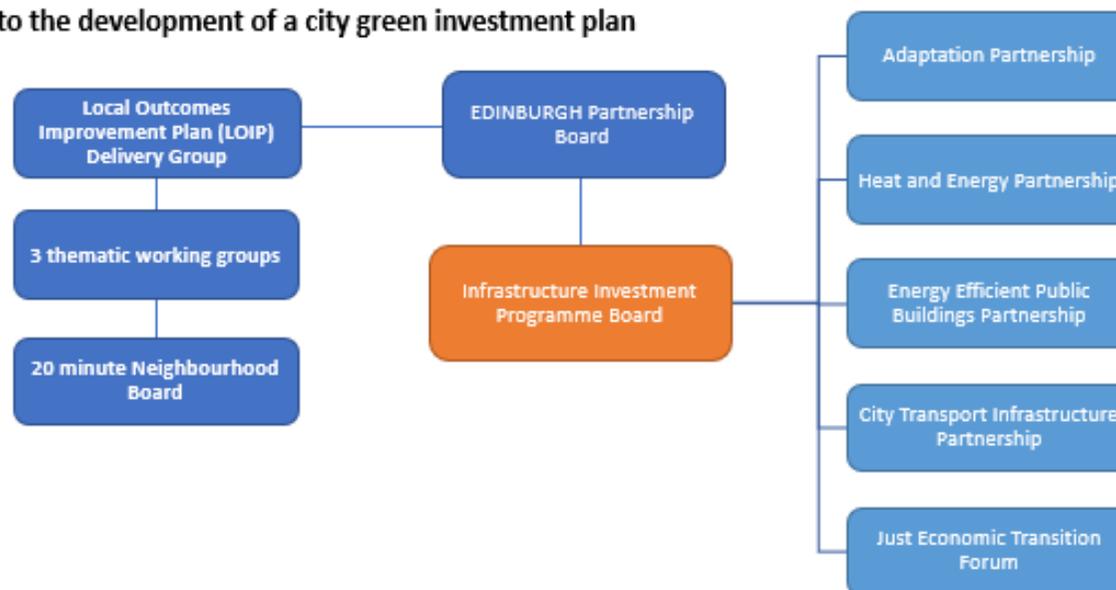
The IIPB is accountable to the Edinburgh Partnership Board and comprises senior officers with the authority to commit their organisation (subject to their own governance arrangements) to the investment proposals considered. More information on the IIPB can be found at : <https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/climate-2/climate-action-edinburgh/3?documentId=13259&categoryI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

More information on Edinburgh's climate governance framework can be found in the 2030 Climate Strategy, page 25 ("How we take decisions together") (<https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/climate-2/2030-climate-strategy>)

Climate Strategy Governance and Partnership working

Specific partnerships to:

- Deliver strategy commitments
- Develop and aggregate strategic projects into a city pipeline
- Share knowledge and expertise
- Coordinate and collaborate
- Contribute to the development of a city green investment plan



The figure above represents governance and delivery arrangements to support the city to deliver the 2030 Climate strategy. It shows the five IIPB 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.

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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 locus in supporting the city to transition.

| 2(c) Does the body have specific climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives in its corporate plan or similar document? | |
|---|--|
| Objective | Doc Name |
| <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> | <p>2050 Edinburgh City Vision</p> |
| <p>Council Commitments related to a better environment and transport systems that work for all:</p> <p>17. Guarantee 10% of the transport budget on improving cycling in the city</p> <p>18. Improve Edinburgh’s air quality and reduce carbon emissions. Explore the implementation of low emission zones</p> <p>19. Keep the city moving by reducing congestion, improving public transport to rural west Edinburgh and managing roadworks to avoid unnecessary disruption to the public</p> <p>25. Increase recycling to 60% from 46% during the lifetime of the administration</p> | <p>City of Edinburgh Commitments</p> |
| <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"> • People live in neighbourhoods with easy access to greenspaces and local services reducing the need to travel. • Homes are well-insulated, energy efficient and heated and powered by low-cost, renewable energy. • More people work from home or in local hubs more of the time. • 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. | <p>2030 Climate Strategy: Delivering a Net Zero, Climate</p> |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 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. • Edinburgh is a hub for net zero innovation, with a new breed of sustainable local businesses creating local jobs and skills development opportunities. • Our city is cleaner, healthier and greener, with natural habitats helping to protect the city from flooding and other climate change impacts. <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"> • a duty to transition to net zero. • a significant city emissions footprint. • the power and budgets to make impactful change. <p>The strategy also speaks to citizens, communities and the wider business community who collectively could have the greatest impact of all.</p> | Ready Edinburgh |
| <p>Covering the period 2021-2024, the Council Business Plan focuses on the three core priorities of becoming a sustainable and net zero city, ending poverty by 2030, and ensuring well-being and equalities are enhanced for all though:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of the 2030 Climate Strategy and implementation plan which sets out targeted actions to achieve net zero emissions and adapt the city to the impacts of climate change. • Delivery of a City Heat and Energy Masterplan laying out a strategic citywide approach to heat and energy production, distribution and efficiency that can inform and support local net zero energy plans; • Development of a Council Emissions Reduction Plan that focuses on our own organisational emissions and reflects our commitment as a signatory of the City Climate Compact; • Development of a costed plan to retrofit the Council estate to become energy efficient and switch to zero-emission vehicles across our commercial fleet • Delivery of modern, energy efficient and low carbon Council housing; • Using our new Carbon Scenario Tool, reduce emissions of all our new major infrastructure investments over the next ten years to net zero • Service Level Agreements for our arms-length external organisations (ALEO) that reflects our commitment to fair work and sustainability, incorporates the net zero target and asks that ALEOs develop plans to reduce their emissions to net zero by 2030; | Council Business Plan: Our Future Council Our Future City |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building of sustainability into our governance structures by delivering carbon literacy training to all staff and to support elected members' decision-making and scrutiny; • Delivery of an updated climate change risk and economic assessment for the city and new adaptation plan, as the next phase of Edinburgh Adapts. • Delivery of a Water Management Strategy for the city to deal with climate risks from all sources of flooding. • Protection of our coast starting with the development of a climate ready coastal park in north of the city. • Protection and enhancement of our green spaces and biodiversity through delivery of the Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan 2019-21, Edinburgh Nature Network, One Million Trees City initiative and the development of a green and blue network for the city. | |
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2(d) Does the body have a climate change plan or strategy?

If yes, provide the name of any such document and details of where a copy of the document may be obtained or accessed.

2030 Climate Strategy: Delivering a Net Zero, Climate Ready Edinburgh
<https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/15068/2030-climate-strategy>

Council Emissions Reduction Plan

<https://democracy.edinburgh.gov.uk/documents/s40805/Item%207.3%20-%20Council%20Emissions%20Reduction%20Plan%20-%20Final%20Version.pdf>

Resilient Edinburgh Climate Change Adaptation Framework 2015-2020; adopted October 2014;

http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/1256/resilient_edinburgh

Edinburgh Adapts Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan 2016-2020; adopted August 2016

http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/8506/edinburgh_adapts_climate_change_action_plan_2016-2020

Edinburgh Adapts Our Vision 2016-2050

http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/8507/edinburgh_adapts_our_vision_2016-2050

2(e) Does the body have any plans or strategies covering the following areas that include climate change?

| Topic Area | Name of Document and Link | Time Period Covered | Comments |
|------------|---|---------------------|---|
| Adaptation | Resilient Edinburgh Climate Change Adaptation Framework | 2014 - 2020 | High level strategic actions have been identified through the Council's 2030 Climate Strategy. A climate change risk and adaptation assessment for the city is being finalised. These and |

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| | Edinburgh Adapts Our Vision 2016-2050 Edinburgh Adapts Climate Change Action Plan 2016-2020 | 2016 - 2020 2016 - 2020 | <p>partner inputs will inform the development of the new Climate Ready Edinburgh Plan for 2023-2030. The 2020 plans remain 'live' in the interim, with ongoing actions and actions continuing. These will be included in the new 2023-30 plan as appropriate.</p> |
| 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 has been 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 | Active Travel Action Plan (ATAP) | 2016 – 2020 | <p>The ATAP sets out a framework for how the Council will deliver a city that prioritises active travel, along with 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</p> |

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| | | | <p>Programme (2019/20-2025/26) sets out a programme of work to achieve the objectives of the ATAP. Development of a new ATAP is underway, aligned to the wider priorities of the Council.</p> <p>As an employer the Council has: a bike to work scheme, with the cap raised to enable purchase of e-bikes and an allowance for cycling on Council business. 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 new Travel Plan Officer has been 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 | Energy Management Policy for Operational Buildings | 2013 onwards. Reviewed in 2020. | <p>The Council was awarded certification to the energy management standard ISO50001 in November 2019. This provides a framework through which objectives are set and performance reviewed including the improvement of energy efficiency. The policy is applicable to all the Council's operational buildings and activities and outlines three core aims. These are: a) minimising energy use with focus given to building better, improving the Council's estate and generating renewable power on site, b) managing energy usage through monitoring, investigation and control, and c) promoting energy management including informing partners of energy use and promoting activities and best practice.</p> |

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| | | | <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>Electric Vehicle Action Plan</p> <p>Fleet Renewal Programme</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>The Council's Fleet Renewal Programme aims to replace the current aged fleet to ensure that the Council has a fleet that is fit for purpose, contributes towards carbon reductions and improved air quality, has the level of reliability and flexibility required and is more cost efficient without comprising health and safety.</p> <p>The Council is developing a fleet decarbonisation plan with a target for all cars and vans to be 100% decarbonised by 2023 and larger vehicles by 2030.</p> |
| Information and communication technology | Digital and Smart City Strategy | 2020-2023 | <p>Sets out the Council's approach to the provision of services for a modern, efficient local authority operating in the digital age and enabling Edinburgh to become a Smart City. The Strategy supports the aims of the Council's Vision and Business Plan in delivering a sustainable future and reducing resource use.</p> |
| Renewable energy | Council Emissions Reduction Plan (CERP) | 2021 - 2030 | <p>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</p> |

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| | | | appropriate new build Council properties and on existing buildings as part of suitable roof replacement works. |
| Sustainable/ renewable heat | Council Emissions Reduction Plan (CERP) | 2021 - 2030 | The CERP commits to ensuring all Council new builds use alternatives to gas boilers for heat and are built to the highest standards aiming to achieve Net Zero Carbon Public Sector Buildings Standard. Assessing the options for delivering low carbon heat will be central to the future strategy for Council buildings, involving either local plant and/or connection to heat networks. Low carbon heat will be adopted as the default option for new builds and for replacement works. The feasibility of localised heat networks for operational buildings will be examined where they offer the potential to deliver efficiencies on individual plant replacement. |
| Waste management | Waste and Recycling Strategy | 2010 - 2025 | The Strategy aims to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote waste reduction and reuse • change behaviour and attitudes in Edinburgh • reduce the amount of waste being sent to landfill • complement the Scottish Government's waste plan work in partnership with the community sector and other organisations |
| Water and sewerage | Vision for Water Management in the City of Edinburgh | Adopted November 2020 | 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. A Water Management Vision was produced to identify the risks and co-ordinate action to alleviate impacts from all sources of flooding in the city. |
| | Sustainable Rainwater Guidance | Published 2021 | 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 |

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| | | | 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. |
| Land Use | Local Development Plan Edinburgh Design Guidance (EDG) City Plan 2030 | <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 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. Submission of the proposed plan to Scottish Government is anticipated by the end of 2022.</p> |
| Other (state topic area covered in comments) | Edinburgh City Centre Transformation Programme | Approved September 2019 | Place-based strategy to improve the public realm and transform Edinburgh's city centre into a pedestrian and cycling friendly zone, well connected by public transport and reduced car traffic. Across the whole of the city centre it aims to deliver |

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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a walkable city centre with a pedestrian priority zone and a network of connected, high-quality, car-free streets • high-quality streets and public spaces • 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 • 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 • an accessible city centre where people of all ages and abilities can explore with lifts, shop mobility and better signage • reallocation of space by significantly reducing on-street parking, giving greater priority given to residents and blue badge parking. <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) | City Mobility Plan 2021 - 2030 | 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) | Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan 2019-2021 | 2019-2021 | This is the fifth edition of the plan. It includes actions on carbon sequestration and adaptation. A new Biodiversity Action Plan 2022-2027 is being developed. |
| Other (state topic area covered in comments) | 20-Minute Neighbourhood Strategy: Living Well Locally | Approved June 2021 | 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 |

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| | | | 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) | Growing Locally, Edinburgh's first food growing strategy | 2021-26 | <p>Growing Locally is Edinburgh's first food growing strategy. It has three main aims</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To grow more food in Edinburgh 2. Encourage people to buy and eat more locally grown food 3. Improve awareness of and engagement in sustainable food across the city |

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 strengthening the membership of the partnership and development of a new Climate Ready Edinburgh 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 Climate Strategy Investment Programme 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 (Phase 1 of EnerPHit Tranche 1 Programme) (planned delivery from March 2023 to Nov 2024)
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. Progress with the Net Zero Communities Programme. The pilots will be collaborations between property owners to scope a scalable approach to retrofitting private housing using models that focus on community empowerment and supporting a just transition to net zero.

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.

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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. This is the highest global rating for climate action worldwide and Edinburgh the only A list city in Scotland that year
- 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 1st 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

2(h) Supporting information and best practice

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

In May 2019, the Council declared a Climate Emergency and set a target for the city to become a net zero city by 2030. Edinburgh's 2030 Climate Strategy was approved in November 2021. This has embedded sustainability and climate change throughout the Council's strategic and operational functions.

The Council is taking forward a number of substantive actions already to support wider change across the city. These include:

- Granton Waterfront– one of – if not the – largest net zero redevelopment being undertaken in a city – with an overall gross development value of around £1.3 billion. The site will pilot off-site construction methods; ensure net zero domestic homes; deliver a district heating system and energy generation opportunities on site with plans for a thriving coastal park in development meeting the needs of Edinburgh's growing population.
- A £2.8bn Council House Building investment programme and domestic building retrofit programme.

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- Commitment of £0.500 million to enhance our parks, playparks, food growing and urban forests, with £4m of related capital investment. This includes taking part in the One Million trees initiative and planting wee forests across the city
- Additional £130,000 invested in recognising the increase in demand for local food growing opportunities. This is investment to expand provision.
- Another £8.4 million to finish upgrading our street lighting to energy-efficient LED lights.
- Trams to Newhaven project including £2.4 million to support local businesses.
- Over the next 10 years, the Council is also committed to spending £68 million to improve road safety and to further develop active travel infrastructure to make it easier to walk, cycle and wheel around the city.

From this, a number of key actions are being taken forward in a robust citywide partnership including:

- Developing a citywide programme/pipeline of green investment proposals with a Climate Strategy Investment Programme Board.
- Developing a heat and energy masterplan
- City mobility plan and bus decarbonisation, investment in city EV infrastructure
- Creating a partnership of financial investment and delivery organisations to develop a business case for how all Edinburgh's citizens will be able to affordably retrofit their homes
- Sponsoring an Edinburgh Community Climate Forum to help empower citizens, encourage behaviour change and community activism on climate action.
- Developing a costed climate change risk assessment for the city and a new city adaptation plan by 2022/23, alongside a regional approach.

As outlined in question 2(b), the Infrastructure Investment Programme Board has been established from the 2030 Climate Strategy. It has been established to support collaborative development of strategic city infrastructure in line with Edinburgh's net zero target by 2030.

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

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PART 3: EMISSIONS, TARGETS AND PROJECTS

| 3a Emissions from start of the year which the body uses as a baseline (for its carbon footprint) to the end of the report year | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| Reference Year | Year | 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 |

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| 3b Breakdown of emission sources | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Emission source | Scope | Consumption data | Units | Emission factor | Units | Emissions (tCO ₂ e) | Comments |
| Grid Electricity (generation) | Scope 2 | 87,511,997 | kWh | 0.21233 | kg CO ₂ e/kWh | 18,581.4 | Council and Edinburgh Leisure buildings |
| Grid Electricity (transmission & distribution losses) | Scope 3 | 87,511,997 | kWh | 0.01879 | kg CO ₂ e/kWh | 1,644.4 | Council and Edinburgh Leisure buildings |
| Natural Gas | Scope 1 | 166,547,940 | kWh | 0.18316 | kg CO ₂ e/kWh | 30,504.9 | Council and Edinburgh Leisure buildings |
| Water - Supply | Scope 3 | 558,278 | m ³ | 0.11000 | kg CO ₂ e/m ³ | 61.4 | Council and Edinburgh Leisure Buildings |
| Water - Treatment | Scope 3 | 508,292 | m ³ | 0.23000 | kg CO ₂ e/m ³ | 116.9 | Council and Edinburgh Leisure Buildings |
| LPG kWh | Scope 1 | 1,008,170 | kWh | 0.21449 | kg CO ₂ e/kWh | 216.2 | Council and Edinburgh Leisure buildings |
| Diesel (average biofuel blend) | Scope 1 | 2,261,453 | litres | 2.51233 | kg CO ₂ e/litre | 5,681.5 | Council Fleet vehicles and Edinburgh Leisure vehicles |
| Petrol (average biofuel blend) | Scope 1 | 100,137 | litres | 2.19352 | kg CO ₂ e/litre | 219.7 | This is Council Fleet vehicles |
| Gas Oil kWh | Scope 1 | 2,354,783 | kWh | 0.25679 | kg CO ₂ e/kWh | 604.7 | Council and Edinburgh Leisure Buildings |
| Gas Oil litres | Scope 3 | 141,000 | litres | 2.75857 | Kg CO ₂ e/litre | 389.0 | Council Fleet - Gas Oil |
| Refuse Municipal to Landfill | Scope 3 | 6,013 | tonnes | 446.24150 | kgCO ₂ e/tonne | 2,683.3 | All Council waste sent to landfill – includes household waste & waste from council buildings. Council waste now being diverted from landfill to Millerhill waste to heat and waste to energy reprocessing |

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| | | | | | | | facilities following Millerhill becoming fully operational in 2019/20 |
| Mixed recycling | Scope 3 | 57,850 | tonnes | 21.29357 | kg CO2e/tonne | 1,231.8 | All Council and Edinburgh Leisure collected waste that is recycled excluding food waste and garden waste |
| Refuse Municipal /Commercial /Industrial to Combustion | Scope 3 | 117,528 | tonnes | 21.29357 | kg CO2e/tonne | 2,502.6 | Total unrecycled waste sent for reprocessing into refused derived fuel and residual waste which was previously landfilled but now sent for energy recovery at FCC Millerhill |
| Organic Food & Drink AD | Scope 3 | 10,489 | tonnes | 8.95070 | kg CO2e/tonne | 93.9 | Sent for anaerobic digestion at Biogen Millerhill, so that it is both recycled and produces energy |
| Organic Garden Waste Composting | Scope 3 | 23,856 | tonnes | 8.95070 | Kg CO2e/tonne | 213.5 | |
| Average Car – Unknown fuel | Scope 3 | 2,509,420 | km | 0.17148 | Kg CO2e/km | 430.3 | This reflects travel by staff using their own vehicles |
| Taxi (black cab) | Scope 3 | 914,255 | passenger km | 0.20416 | kg CO2e/passenger km | 186.7 | These are not Council owned vehicles |
| Taxi (regular) | Scope 3 | 998,306 | passenger km | 0.14876 | kg CO2e/passenger km | 148.5 | CEC business travel vastly reduced this year because of COVID |
| Rail (national rail) | Scope 3 | 108,146 | passenger km | 0.03549 | Kg CO2e/passenger km | 3.8 | Information is provided by Council travel provider |
| Domestic flight (average passenger) | Scope 3 | 25,975 | passenger km | 0.24587 | Kg CO2e/passenger km | 6.4 | CEC Business flights - UK domestic |

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|---------------------------------------|---------|--------|-------------------------------------|---------|----------------------|-----------|---|
| Short-haul flights (Economy class) | Scope 3 | 37,386 | passenger km | 0.15102 | Kg CO2e/passenger km | 5.6 | CEC Business flights – Europe. |
| International flights (Economy class) | Scope 3 | 1,030 | passenger km | 0.14063 | Kg CO2e/passenger km | 0.1 | CEC Business flights – International |
| Homeworking emissions | Scope 3 | | percentage of total FTEs home-based | 0.30000 | tCO2e/FTE/annum | - | An accurate percentage of total FTEs working from home during and following the coronavirus pandemic could not be produced. |
| Total | | | | | | 65,526.60 | |

3c Generation, consumption and export of renewable energy

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

| Technology | Renewable Electricity | | Renewable Heat | | Comments |
|---------------------|--|----------------------|--|----------------------|---|
| | Total consumed by the organisation (kWh) | Total exported (kWh) | Total consumed by the organisation (kWh) | Total exported (kWh) | |
| Solar PV | 1,538,280 | 469,349 | 0 | 0 | kWh reflects energy generated onsite, used onsite and exported to the grid |
| Solar thermal | | | 1,829 | 0 | kWh reflects energy generated onsite and subsequently used onsite |
| Biogas CHP | 1,950,228 | | | | |
| Energy from Waste | | 72,419,000 | | | 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 | | 3,978,220 | | | Electricity generated through anaerobic digestion of food waste (data from Biogen) |

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| 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 | 66% | Scope of target: CEC's full carbon footprint as disclosed in question 3b Note: The CERP introduces carbon budgets for the Council to measure progress. These correspond to the total emissions that can be emitted in a three-year period and are based on a linear reduction pathway. |
| Waste | Percentage | Achieve a 45% recycling rate by 2022/23 | % | Waste emissions | 2019/20 | 39.6% | % | 2022/23 | 42.7% | A new target 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. |

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|---------------------------|----------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|---------|-----------|-------|---------|------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | 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 outcomes of the modelling work will inform the development of a new longer-term target. |
| City-wide net zero target | absolute | Net Zero emissions | tCO2e reduction | Other (please specify in comments) | 2018/19 | 2,427,000 | tCO2e | 2030/31 | 7.4% | 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 : https://democracy.edinburgh.gov.uk/documents/s33245/Item%207.8%20-%202030%20City%20Target%20Monitoring%20Approach.pdf |

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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. Climate action is at the heart of this plan, with “Becoming a sustainable and net zero city” being one of the 3 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 [Sustainable Capital Budget Strategy 2022-2032](#) was approved at Finance & Resources Committee on 3 February 2022.

The Council is trialling a qualitative methodology co-developed by the [Institute for Climate Economics \(ICE\)](#) and French municipalities, EIT Climate KIC and other partners. The overall process adopts a simple taxonomy to analyse expenditure identified as having impacts that are: highly favourable; favourable; neutral or unfavourable with respect to potential emissions. The results provide a better understanding of the impact of expenditure on targets to help inform budget decisions.

This Sustainable Capital Budget Strategy includes just over £300m over 10 years of additional investment in tackling climate change, including:

- £134m on energy efficiency retrofit and energy efficient new build:
 - Estimated £35m funding Passivhaus requirements (i.e. beyond planned expenditure*) in the Wave 4 Learning Estate
 - Estimated £16m funding Passivhaus requirements for new LDP schools*
 - £59m for deep energy retrofit pilot works
 - Estimated £20m funding energy efficiency upgrades for Asset Management Works**
 - Estimated £4m funding energy efficiency upgrades for rising school rolls projects**
- £136m on sustainable transport:
 - £50m for Road Safety, Active Travel and Public Transport (including Cycling, Walking and Safer Routes)
 - £18m corresponding to the 10% cycling commitment
 - £8m for the tram life cycle replacement
 - £57m for the tram to Newhaven project
 - £3m for the purchase of electric refuse collection vehicles
- £3m on waste management:
 - £1.8m for the Communal Bin review
 - £1.2m for bin sensors
- £14m for energy efficient street lighting and traffic signals

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- £7m on Parks, Greenspaces and cemeteries
- £7m for the Place Based Investment Programme

* This assumes 12% of the planned expenditure is funding Passivhaus requirements

** This assumes 15% of the total spend will be used on energy efficiency improvement

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.

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

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/s48174/Item%207.4%20-%20Annual%20Performance%20Report%202021-22.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 will be published in November 2022. <https://democracy.edinburgh.gov.uk/documents/s40805/Item%207.3%20-%20Council%20Emissions%20Reduction%20Plan%20-%20Final%20Version.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 one of 95 global cities on CDP 2021 A-List; 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/s40770/Item%208.2%20-%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 | 1,781 | Street lighting energy consumption reduced by more than 5.9 MWh compared to 2020/21 due to the successful implementation of the Council's LED street lighting replacement programme (completed December 2021). This represents a reduction of 1,781 tCO2e. This project has reduced street lighting energy consumption by approximately 54% compared to 2017/18 (more than the anticipated 52% reduction) and has seen CO2 emissions reduce by 72% (due to the greening of the grid, the electricity emission factor has decreased by 40% during the same period). The Council has also avoided energy consumption costs of almost £3.8m to the end of March 2022. This project has won the prestigious national "Energy Project of the Year – Public" award at the Energy Awards 2022. Other savings were achieved through lighting upgrades in schools and Waverley Court and Edinburgh Leisure installed CHP in two of their leisure centres. |
| | Natural Gas | 35 | BEMS software upgrades of the Assembly Rooms and Usher Hall have reduced natural gas emissions by an estimated 35 tonnes of CO2. |

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| | | <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: https://democracy.edinburgh.gov.uk/documents/s48166/Item%207.12%20-%20EnerPhit%20Tranche%201%20Programme.pdf</p> <p>Active energy management of the Council's operational estate is a key focus with a commitment for Council new builds to achieve Passivhaus standards and a Passivhaus Enerphit-informed approach to be rolled out focussing on reduction of thermal demand through improving building fabric for existing buildings. A further commitment is to increase the installed solar PV capacity by 4 MW by 2030.</p> <p>In 2021/22, three schools have set up an Energy Sparks account (James Gillespie's, St Thomas of Aquin's and Cramond) sharing the schools' consumption data with the school community. Energy Sparks (https://energysparks.uk/) 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'.</p> |
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| | | <p>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</p> |
| Waste | | <p>The Communal Bin Review project (https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/bins-recycling/communal-bin-review/2) 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.</p> <p>In October 2020 the Council approved a simple and consistent system to enhance recycling and waste collections across all Council school sites. £100,000 was allocated to purchase school recycling bins for all classrooms, canteens and corridors and to develop a clear and consistent communications plan. The three main streams in each school will be: non-recyclables, dry mixed recyclables and food waste. Progress was initially delayed significantly due to the impact of COVID-19 as the priority was given to the safe reopening of schools as restrictions eased. Work commenced in 2021 with the establishment of a cross-service working group and was fully rolled out in May 2022. A Waste Compositional Analysis have been undertaken to measure current recycling rates in schools and will be repeated in Autumn 2022 to measure the impact of the changes introduced.</p> |
| Water and sewerage | | <p>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.</p> |
| Green Infrastructure | | <p>The Council is undertaking a programme of work on green and blue infrastructure development and retrofit, in order to enhance biodiversity, sequester carbon, improve air quality and adapt to the impacts of climate change. This includes secured funding of £899,500 to deliver a Thriving Green Spaces Project whose aims include addressing environmental issues such as climate change. The Council and its partners are also working towards Edinburgh being a One Million Tree City by 2030.</p> |

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| 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 | | 22/23 | estimated | £24.5m over 3 years | | | Grid Electricity (generation) | 1,781 | | | The budget for the street lighting LED replacement programme covers the full duration (3 years) and represents full costs including project management and the introduction of the new Content Management System. Carbon savings are directly dependent on the carbon intensity of the grid so these savings will decrease over time. |

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| Route optimisation projects | | 22/23 | 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) |
| Solar PV projects | | 21/22 | Estimated | | | | Grid Electricity (generation) | 127 | | | Solar PV projects installed in 2020/21 (615 kWp across 6 sites) |
| BEMS Upgrade | SALIX | 21/22 | Estimated | 4,732 | | | Natural Gas | 35 | | | BEMS (Building Energy Management System) Upgrades in the Assembly Rooms and Usher Hall |

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|---|-------|-------|-----------|---------|--|--|--|----|--|--|---|
| Lighting Upgrade programme | SALIX | 21/22 | Estimated | 156,705 | | | Grid Electricity (generation) | 33 | | | Lighting upgrades at Inch View Care Home, Liberton and Portobello High Schools, Pentland Primary School, Niddrie Mills and St Francis Joint Campus and Waverley Court |
| Edinburgh Leisure CHP Projects | | 21/22 | Actual | 325,410 | | | Grid Electricity (generation) | 19 | | | Ainslie Park and Drumbrae Leisure Centres |
| Awareness raising campaigns to encourage citizens to reduce, re-use and recycle | | | | | | | Refuse Municipal /Commercial /Industrial to Combustion | | | Food waste social media campaign -07/21 to 03/22 Door-to-door engagement – 08/21 Festive waste | The door-to-door engagement in the Carrick Knowe and Gilmerton areas led to an increase of 57% of food waste weight presented for recycling. The estimated CO2 |

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|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | awareness raising campaign – 12/21 Recycling videos/film launched – 03/22 | savings for this specific project is around 0.5 tCO ₂ . |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

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

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

| Emissions source | Total estimated annual emissions (tCO ₂ e) | Increase or decrease in emissions | Comments |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| Estate changes | | | |
| Service provision | | | |
| Staff numbers | | | |
| Other (specify in comments) | 1,931 | Decrease | Electricity grid decarbonisation |
| Other (specify in comments) | | Increase | COVID ventilation practices have increased energy consumption in schools, with windows often open with heating on to minimise contamination risks. The direct impact on emissions cannot be estimated due to the difficulty in isolating this factor from others (e.g. impact of weather (degree-days), energy efficiency improvements in other buildings) |

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| 3h Anticipated annual carbon savings from all projects implemented by the body in the year ahead | | |
|--|--------|---|
| Source | Saving | Comments |
| Electricity | | <p>Additional resources have been allocated in the City of Edinburgh Council's budget for financial year 2022/23 for traffic signal infrastructure improvements, over and above the work already planned for this year. A one-off £250k investment will be used to upgrade twelve sites which will provide better pedestrian usability and improved safety. The works will also upgrade the signal optics from tungsten halogen HI optics to LED signals, which will greatly reduce energy consumption and carbon emissions. Works are due to commence in October, with all sites completed by April 2023.</p> <p>The Council has SALIX funding that can be directed towards PV and are looking at instigating some projects inhouse. Carbon savings from solar panels installed in 2021/22 are estimated at 46 tCO₂e. The Council has set a target of expanding its solar PV capacity by 4 MW by 2030 (Council Emissions Reduction Plan).</p> <p>Edinburgh Leisure has completed LED and AHU upgrades of its sports and leisure facilities that will have carbon savings of 173 tCO₂e next year.</p> |
| Natural gas | | <p>A first Passivhaus building will be delivered in 2024 and construction will start on Enerphit Pilot buildings in 2023.</p> <p>The Council's Emissions Reduction Plan includes the following commitment in relation to gas: where new buildings are required, the Council will 'lock out' future emissions by committing to ensuring all new builds use alternatives to gas boilers for heat and are built to the highest standards, enabling Edinburgh to become an exemplar early adopter of the Net Zero Carbon Public Sector Buildings Standard.</p> |
| Waste | | <p>The Communal Bin Review project (https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/bins-recycling/communal-bin-review/2) is expected to be completed by Summer 2023. 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. Improvements to recycling facilities in schools and options to enhance Council capacity to support diversion of further waste towards recycling as opposed to recovery have been delivered in 2021/22.</p> <p>Further awareness raising campaigns are planned for the year ahead, including waste education activities in schools, fly-tipping engagement events and a new food waste campaign. A bulky waste refurbishment pilot project at Bankhead depot started in September 2022 with Edinburgh Furniture Initiative. In-field testing of bin sensors have been concluded in July 2022 with the aim to roll out 11,000 bin sensors across the city.</p> |

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| Water and sewerage | <p>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.</p> |
| Travel | <p>An order has been placed in October 2022 for five electric refuse collection vehicles (fully funded by Zero Waste Scotland), while the Council continues to electrify the light vehicle fleet. 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.</p> <p>Projects to be implemented under the Council's City Mobility Plan 2021-2030 (published 2021) in 2023 include: completion of the tram route to Newhaven: a comprehensive review of bus routes in the city and reform of Council-owned public transport companies to reduce the carbon footprint of public transport in the city, offer better integration and value for money; and the operation of Edinburgh's Low Emission Zone.</p> <p>The Council is currently rolling out EV charging points as part of a project funded by Transport Scotland's Switched on Towns and Cities Challenge Fund. The initial scope for this project of delivery of 66 charging points at 13 sites has been increased to deliver a total of 81 charging points, serving 141 parking places at 12 sites across the city. The works were due to be completed by March 2022, however due to procurement and supply chain issues, it is anticipated that completion of these works will be delayed into end of 2022. A series of factsheets are being developed to be incorporated into the Edinburgh Street Design Guidance in 2022/23 to provide design principles and promote a consistent approach for the installation of EV chargers. These factsheets will have a particular emphasis on accessibility and streetscape.</p> |

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

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

| Total | Emissions Source | Total estimated annual carbon savings (tCO ₂ e) | Increase or decrease in emissions | Comments |
|-------|------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| 0.0 | Estate changes | | Decrease | The Council's 20-Minute Neighbourhood Strategy and Our Future Work Strategy will aim to support the delivery of services and workplace hubs from a reduced number of sites, focusing on using the Council's best facilities more flexibly. |

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| | | | | <p>New buildings will open, such as the future Currie High School or the new Meadowbank Sports centre, however the expansion of the estate will be supported by proposals to reduce the estate where appropriate. The net reduction of the estate is estimated at around 12,000 m².</p> <p>It is estimated that this could reduce emissions by around 1,900 tCO₂e by 2030 (taking into account projections for future carbon intensity of the electricity grid). However, it is not possible to estimate the impact that this will have in the year ahead until specific decisions are taken.</p> |
| | Service provision | | | |
| | Staff numbers | | | |
| | Other (specify in comments) | | Decrease | <p>Following the coronavirus pandemic the Council is developing Our Future Work programme looking at how staff can work more flexibly long term, including a mix of office based and home working. The progressive return of employees to offices will increase emissions from commuting but will also likely reduce emissions from home working.</p> <p>Measures will be implemented in the winter of 2022 to deliver immediate energy savings, subject to consultation. One of the key saving measures will be the optimisation of time schedules to ensure services efficiently match user requirements, as well as the standardisation of heating buildings temperature set points. Savings will be monitored.</p> |
| | Other (specify in comments) | | Decrease | <p>The implementation of the Deposit Return Scheme in Autumn 2023 will lower the number of drinks containers collected by the Council, which will reduce overall tonnages. A modelling work is being undertaken to analyse the impact that this will have and how waste services could change to adapt to this.</p> |
| | Other (specify in comments) | | | |

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| 3j Total carbon reduction project savings since the start of the year which the body uses as a baseline for its carbon footprint | |
|---|--|
| If the body has data available, estimate the total emissions savings made from projects since the start of that year ("the baseline year"). | |
| Total | Comments |
| | <p>Emissions savings from projects have not been recorded since the baseline year (2005/06). As such it is not possible to quality total projects since this date.</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> |

| 3k Supporting information and best practice |
|--|
| Provide any other relevant supporting information and any examples of best practice by the body in relation to its emissions, targets and projects. |
| <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that all new council operational buildings are constructed to the highest energy criteria and using alternatives to gas boilers for heat as a standard. • A £61m investment in the retrofit of 12 existing Council buildings so they can meet the highest energy efficiency standards (EnerPHit informed retrofit). • A plan for electrifying all Council car and van fleets. • An immediate improvement to school recycling facilities. • Investing in a programme of staff training to develop climate knowledge and skills. <p>The Council also has a target of expanding its Solar PV capacity by 4 MW by 2030.</p> <p>The Council has been working with the University of Glasgow's coastal research team to identify and raise awareness of the risks to Edinburgh's coast from climate change and look at ways to alleviate them. This has resulted in proposals for a new coastal park as part of the regeneration of Granton Waterfront to help manage the risks from sea level rise and coastal erosion.</p> |

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Data sharing: The Infrastructure Investment Programme 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.

Reporting best practice: In 2020, 2021 and 2022, Edinburgh has been awarded with the maximum of six badges by the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy recognising its climate mitigation and adaptation efforts. The Council participated in the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) for the first time in late 2020. The CDP is an international non-profit organisation for companies and cities' environmental reporting. It is the largest climate change focused data collection and assessment programme in the world. CDP evaluates the quality of the submission, benchmarks performance against other cities, and finds areas of opportunity for cities. In 2021, Edinburgh was one of 95 global cities on CDP 2021 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)¹ 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)

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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 has been done, identifying and updating 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). Findings from the completion of a citywide Strategic Flood Risk Assessment undertaken as part of the development of Edinburgh's new local development plan, City Plan 2030, and mapping of the city's green and blue network have been incorporated into the citywide risk assessment. A climate change risk assessment of Edinburgh's World Heritage Site has been completed. Risks and impacts identified, and actions to alleviate these will be incorporated into the wider risk assessment for the city.

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 has procured 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 40% for peak river flow and 35% for peak rainfall intensity for all new planning applications to further future proof Edinburgh from flooding.

The Council has been working with the University of Glasgow's coastal research team to identify and raise awareness of the risks to Edinburgh's coast from climate change and look at ways to alleviate them. This has resulted in 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.

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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, actions not progressed in the Edinburgh Adapts Action Plan, 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. In addition, the Resilience service oversees and supports community resilience initiatives such as the Edinburgh Resilience Project, which aims to understand and help mitigate community resilience risks as resources allow.

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, SEPA and Scottish Water. A Water Management Vision 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, Suds trees and

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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.

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 vulnerable to flooding from all sources and potential mitigation measures and actions. This plan was published in June 2016 and can be found at www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20045/flooding. An interim report published in 2019 details progress made in delivering actions of the flood risk management plan. This can be found at: www.edinburgh.gov.uk/flooding/local-flood-risk-management-plan. A revised Local Flood Risk Management Plan is in development.

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 will be done subject to funding.

A Thriving Green Spaces 30-year strategy and action plan aiming to shape a new vision for Edinburgh's natural environment is in development. Adaptation measures within the strategy include development of an Edinburgh Nature Network, support for Edinburgh's One Million Tree programme and development of a Natural Capital Account for Edinburgh that will put a financial value on the benefits we receive from green spaces and provide an evidence-based analysis of the economic and social benefits of investing in them.

Edinburgh's Local Biodiversity Action Plan for 2019-2021 included a number of climate related risks and actions. A new Biodiversity Action Plan for 2022 onwards is in development and will include a number of climate related actions. Edinburgh's Nature Network has been mapped and opportunity areas identified. This has been embedded into the Green Blue Network project. An action plan is being developed to implement the opportunities identified by the mapping. Edinburgh Living Landscapes launched in November 2014. The initiative is led by the Council's Parks and Greenspace service in partnership with the Scottish Wildlife Trust, Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh, Edinburgh and Lothian Greenspace Trust and Green Surge. It advocates the development of an ecosystem approach to the management of the Council's open space estate in order to realise

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the benefits to both biodiversity and public amenity. It aims to create resilient green networks to deliver a healthy, accessible and attractive environment.

The Council's Parks and Greenspaces Strategy aims to conserve natural habitats and wildlife. Climate change adaptation considerations are embedded into strategies for green and blue networks as well as into wider land use planning decisions through 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.

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 has been strengthened, with a new Chair and increased membership of the Edinburgh Adapts partnership. The partnership now 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 upwards to a newly established Infrastructure Investment Programme 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 in order 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.

The Local Flood Risk Management Plan for the Forth Estuary Catchment area identifies areas vulnerable to flooding from all sources and potential mitigation measures and actions. A 2019 interim report details progress made in delivering these actions. This can be found at: www.edinburgh.gov.uk/flooding/local-flood-risk-management-plan. A revised Local Flood Risk Management Plan is in development. 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 has been 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 there are always two members of staff on standby to co-ordinate activities. Action Packs have been prepared which detail where temporary defences should be deployed. Sandbags, pallet barriers and pumps are stored and are to be utilised in the event of flooding. A limited number of sandbags are stored at various fire stations throughout the City and these are available to the public.

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

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The Council is working 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.

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 Landscape 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 2019-2021 (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.

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.

As part of the Thriving Green Spaces project the Council, working with Scottish Wildlife Trust and other partners, has developed a Nature Network for Edinburgh (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 planning training workshops.

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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.

The Edinburgh Community Resilience Pilot Project was completed in June 2017. The community resilience groups that were established in two Community Council areas as part of this project continue to operate and enhance their resilience. 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 is delivering the Local Development Plan Action Programme (2021 version) which sets out a number of green infrastructure actions which can help mitigate the impact of climate change. Projects completed or underway in 2021/22 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)
- Flood works at Niddrie Burn (re-alignment and restoration of 1800 linear metres of burn, landscaping, habitat creation and footpath)

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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 has just been completed. 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 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.

Flood risk management planning is reviewed on a six year planning cycle.

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 has been provided to the strengthened Edinburgh Adapts partnership, which will develop monitoring and evaluation measures as part of the development of Edinburgh's next adaptation plan, Climate Ready Edinburgh.

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

In terms of the Council's internal resilience arrangements, risk assessments are monitored and reviewed on a quarterly basis through the Council Resilience Group and through the Council's contribution to the Lothian and Borders Local Resilience

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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.

A report 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. A second set of Flood Risk Management Strategies and Local Flood Risk Management Plans is due to be published in 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. Develop a long-term 'Climate Ready plan and investment strategy for Edinburgh as the next stage of Edinburgh Adapts, informed by the outcomes of the citywide and Edinburgh's World Heritage risk assessments, coastal work undertaken in collaboration with the University of Glasgow and new actions being identified by the adaptation partnership and key stakeholders. From this, develop a pipeline of priority investment proposals which respond to the key climate impacts identified in the risk assessment.
2. Work with partners on developing the business case for a regional climate risk assessment for the Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Region Deal area.
3. Deliver a Water Management Vision and Strategy 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.
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.

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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 Water Management Vision, 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.

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

The Strategy was informed by internal and external consultation, the Council's strategic commitments, and also by the developing local and national policy framework that now gives greater recognition to the important role that public sector procurement has in assisting the Council deliver its key outcomes such as the Council's target to become a net zero city by 2030. The Council published its first annual report on the [Strategy in August 2021](#) and its second in [September 2022](#).

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, recycling 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.

Climate change reporting obligations are now included in the Annual Report as a direct result of national policy changes made in the last year from the Scottish Government publication of SPPN1/2021 which was further updated by SPPN 3/2022 this year. The emphasis in this year's Annual Report is on the changes Commercial and Procurement Services have made to process and procedures and the outcomes achieved through an increased focus on the climate emergency. All procurement staff have undertaken carbon literacy training.

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The Council applied climate related criteria to 38 of the contracts concluded in the last year. Projects supporting the Council's carbon reduction outcomes let in 2020/21 included:

- A construction project for the Development of Wester Hailes Education Centre where tenderers were asked to address reductions of emissions, efficient energy use, sustainable supply chains, minimisation of waste, and the use of materials including reuse and recycling. The accepted offer included a commitment to support the Council achieve its net zero target by 2030; detail of environmental 9 accreditations held; a named monitoring officer for carbon reductions; use of hybrid or electrical options for plant and equipment and low energy use cabins on site; use of local supply chains to reduce travel impact; waste management including controls on landfill and identification of secondary use; and increased recovery of materials for reuse and recycling, working with suppliers on 'buy back' or donating to social enterprises or charities.
- In an employability service contract providers were asked to confirm that they had environmental policies and to confirm they would be upskilling their organisation using resources from Zero Waste Scotland to help reduce office energy use and equipment spend by refurbishing and repurposing. In addition to undertaking energy savings assessments to audit energy use in buildings and transport to identify savings measures.
- Other climate actions identified through procurement of services included the provision of mental health services where providers were reducing emissions through limitations on travel, recycling of products used, reduced energy consumption via improved insulation and LED lighting and investing in e-bikes.
- New schools are being built to Passivhaus standard, e.g. Currie, Sciennes and Liberton High Schools
- 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.
- A Re-upholstery contract was awarded saving on replacement chairs
- The Council's Stair cleaning contract included waste requirements to address reduction in waste to landfill and seeking options for reuse and donations were possible.
- Furnishings and Furniture for Temporary Accommodation makes use of recycled timber in bedroom furniture, furniture donations to support groups and a reduction in non-recyclable packaging
- The online recycling portal Warpl is managed by procurement staff and promoted regularly to schools and third sector providers
- A contract for electric vehicle charging points for Council fleet and general public access
- An empty homes estates management contract which includes commitments around reduced vehicle emission, recycling and re-use and
- Kerbside bins procured use recycled materials as standard, moving away from previous virgin materials, the contract also allows for replacement lids as opposed to the whole bin.

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General procurement practices now embed carbon reduction requirements such as:

- The Council engages with suppliers and experts to understand carbon-reducing actions that can be delivered
- Procurement staff have all undertaken carbon literacy training, through Scottish Government sustainable procurement toolkit and Keep Scotland Beautiful.
- The potential for refuse, reuse, repair and recycling is now embedded in the procurement planning stage at each stage of the procurement journey
- 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.
- 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 in the procurement planning stage with further examples of this included in the new Furniture Removal Storage, Design and Move Management Framework ethical disposal and reuse for example WarpIT is adopted in the scope
- The Council Housing Service's net zero design guide will be used for new home developments, including at Western Villages Granton and Silverlea. The Design Guide was refreshed in November 2020 and sets a high standard in quality design, placemaking and sustainability. The design approach to homes follows fabric first principles supplemented by the provision of renewable heat and onsite renewable electricity.
- KPI targets for all Housing construction projects adhere to guidance set by Zero Waste Scotland in relation to targeting on site levels of waste.
- In addition to the 149 local jobs, 23 apprenticeships and 29 work placements which were provided by community benefits last year over 900 additional activities have been delivered to support communities and schools, with an emphasis on community enhancements valued at £295,695 and the Edinburgh Million Tree City

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

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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. The Council is a key contributor to new guidance supporting impact assessments of climate change within key sectors, taking the lead on social care and working with others on other sectors including ICT, Furniture, Food, Travel, Roads and Infrastructure. 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.

Over the last year the Council's Commercial and Procurement Services(CPS) has reviewed its processes and templates to provide early identification and prompts to highlight projects which have a significant climate impact to ensure that there is an opportunity to influence the procurement and outcomes through the supply chain. Whilst work is ongoing to establish the data measurement to be applied in future tenders, CPS are working to ensure risk and opportunity for carbon reduction is established within key sectors such as fleet, construction and travel. The Council revised its Contract Standing Orders in February 2021 to further embed its strategic procurement objectives into its purchasing activities, including its net zero ambitions.

Procurement staff have completed carbon literacy training, through Scottish Government sustainable procurement toolkit. This toolkit has now been extended for use by non-procurement staff. Training was delivered by Keep Scotland Beautiful for council staff on understanding climate emergency and exploring the specific actions that the council can take to reduce emissions, including through the tendering of contracts.

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. The Council always seeks to ensure suitable opportunities for local SMEs in the supply chain which will help minimise travel and delivery emissions. In terms of the use of local suppliers, the Council's third party spend included a total of 3,995 suppliers, of which 653 were classified as local, accounting for 37.8% of the total supplier spend.

The Council is committed to growing its local supply chains, which will further assist in mitigating the carbon impact of its purchasing activity. The Local Government Benchmarking Framework figures for 2020/21 recorded that 41% of the Council's procurement spend was with local enterprises as being the highest of similar size Councils, well above the average of 29.1% and improving to the 3rd highest of all Scottish local authorities. The comparative figures for 2021/22 are not yet available.

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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

| Q1 Historic Emissions (Local Authorities only) |
|--|
| Please indicate emission amounts and unit of measurement (e.g. tCO ₂ 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 ₂ emissions: subset dataset (emissions within the scope of influence of local authorities): (2) UK local and regional CO ₂ emissions: full dataset : |
| Select the default target dataset |
| Subset |

| Table 1a - Subset | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|---|
| Sector | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2015 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Units | Comments |
| Total Emissions | | | | | | | | | | 2,490.8 | 2,382.1 | 2,045.7 | ktCO ₂ e | Total emissions in tCO ₂ e are only available for the past three years |
| Industry and Commercial | 1,297.9 | 1,365.0 | 1,225.2 | 1,320.2 | 1,265.3 | 984.3 | 979.4 | 846.4 | 798.6 | 772.5 | 696.8 | 587.3 | ktCO ₂ e | This also includes public sector |
| Domestic | 1,068.0 | 1,134.8 | 1,003.4 | 1,091.3 | 1,051.4 | 889.4 | 880.9 | 802.9 | 773.5 | 743.4 | 741.7 | 698.0 | ktCO ₂ e | |
| Transport total | 934.2 | 901.1 | 864.4 | 835.9 | 820.7 | 813.7 | 828.5 | 840.3 | 818.1 | 788.5 | 760.8 | 596.8 | ktCO ₂ e | |
| Per Capita | | | | | | | | | | 4.8 | 4.5 | 3.9 | tCO ₂ e | Emissions in tCO ₂ e are only available for the past three years |

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|----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--|
| Waste | | | | | | | | | | 142.7 | 140.7 | 123.7 | ktCO2e | Emissions in tCO2e are only available for the past three years |
| Agriculture | | | | | | | | | | 32.3 | 31.2 | 29.0 | ktCO2e | emissions in tCO2e are only available for the past three years |
| LULUCF Net Emissions | 19.6 | 18.3 | 16.9 | 15.9 | 15.1 | 14.1 | 13.0 | 12.8 | 12.1 | 11.3 | 11.0 | 10.9 | ktCO2e | |

Q2a – Targets

Please detail your wider influence targets

| Sector | Description | Type of Target (units) | Baseline value | Start year | Target saving | Target / End Year | Saving in latest year measured | Latest Year Measured | Comments |
|----------|---|------------------------|----------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| 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 : https://democracy.edinburgh.gov.uk/documents/s33245/Item%207.8%20-%202030%20City%20Target%20Monitoring%20Approach.pdf |

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|-----------|-----------------------|------------|-------|---------|-----|---------|-------|---------|---|
| 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 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 by 30% over the next decade . 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. |

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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.

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.

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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 Infrastructure Investment Programme 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.

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 | All sectors | Transport | Energy | Energy | Transport | Transport |
| Start year for policy/ action implementation | 2019 | 2021 | 2023 | 2023 | 2019 | 2019/20 |
| Year that the policy / action will be fully implemented | 2030 | 2030 | 2050 | 2048 | 2023 | 2025/26 |
| Annual CO2 saving once | | | 25,000 | | | |

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|--|---|---|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| fully implemented (tCO2) | | | | | | |
| Latest Year measured | | | | | | |
| Saving in latest year measured (tCO2) | | | | | | |
| Status | In implementation | In Implementation | Budget secured | Proposed | In Implementation | In Implementation |
| Metric / indicators for monitoring progress | Outcomes in relation to well-being, climate change resilience, live-ability and economic growth | Citywide transport emissions (in development) | CO2 and energy reductions | Indicators yet to be defined | Passenger numbers | Delivery of the projects within the plan |
| Delivery Role | Direct delivery | Direct delivery | Direct delivery | | Direct delivery | Direct delivery |
| Has ISM or equivalent behaviour change tool been used? | No | No | No | No | No | No |
| Please give further details of this behaviour change activity | | | | | | |
| Value of Investment (£) | | | £9m | | £207m | £118.4m |
| Ongoing Costs (£/ year) | | | | | | |
| Primary Funding Source for Implementation of Policy / Action | | | | | | |

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| <p>Comment</p> | <p>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, conserve the city's unique heritage and improve access and opportunity for all.</p> | <p>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.</p> | <p>Energy efficiency/ retrofit measures addressing the Council's owned housing stock (approx. 20,000 homes)</p> | <p>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.</p> | <p>Trams to Newhaven connecting Leith and Newhaven to city centre.</p> | <p>Active Travel Investment Programme which will include major improvements for pedestrians and the public realm</p> |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|--|--|--|

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

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

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| Key Action Type | Description | Organisation's project role | Lead Organisation (if not reporting organisation) | Private Partners | Public Partners | 3rd Sector Partners | Outputs | Comments |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|---|--|---------------------|---|---|
| Partnership working / Communication | Edinburgh's Climate Commission (launched February 2020) is an independent group working together to accelerate climate action and impact in Edinburgh, providing expert, authoritative advice on how to accelerate city action on climate change. | Co-sponsor | Other Co-Sponsor is the Edinburgh Climate Change Institute at the University of Edinburgh | Scottish Power, Shepherd and Wedderburn, Hilliam Research and Analysis, CCG (Scotland) Ltd , Green Tourism Certification Programme, Scottish Widows | City of Edinburgh Council, Changeworks, NHS Lothian, Scottish Futures Trust, The Improvement Services, Edinburgh Climate Change Institute at the University of Edinburgh | EVOC | Founder of the Edinburgh Climate Compact, a commitment by leading businesses and employers in Edinburgh to take action within their own organisations to contribute to a green recovery and radically reduce the city's carbon emissions. | The Commission aims to address key challenges in the city and also acts as a forum where organisations can exchange ideas, research findings, information and best practice on carbon reduction and climate resilience. |
| Partnership working | The Climate Infrastructure and Investment Programme Board provides citywide | Lead | | Utility companies (SP Energy Networks, | The City of Edinburgh Council, NHS Lothian, Edinburgh's | | | Lead and participating partners, outputs and outcomes will |

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| | <p>leadership on implementation of the 2030 Climate Strategy through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing Citywide leadership in creating a green, clean and sustainable future for Edinburgh • Providing oversight and driving delivery of the Strategy's five thematic workstreams (Adaptation, Energy Efficiency, Public Buildings, Heat and Energy, Transport Infrastructure and Just Economic Transition) • Developing a Green Infrastructure Investment Plan for the city | | | <p>Scottish Gas Network)</p> | <p>universities and college, Scottish Water, Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce</p> | | | <p>be agreed as part of the strategy's implementation</p> |
|--|---|--|--|------------------------------|--|--|--|---|

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| Partnership working | The Council has engaged with Adaptation Scotland to develop its climate risk and vulnerability assessment, which is now in the final stages of completion. They have provided time, staff and resources as well as advice and support to develop Edinburgh's adaptation partnership and action plan, as well as helping implementation of these actions. | Lead | | Atkins | Adaptation Scotland | | Climate risk and vulnerability assessment | |
| Partnership working | During COP26, the City of Edinburgh Council co-created with EVOC and Our Future Edinburgh an independent Edinburgh Community | 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 | |

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| | <p>Climate Forum. (https://www.ourfutureedinburgh.org/community-climate-forum/)</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> | | | | | | which protect the city for future generations. | |
| Partnership working | <p>The Council is working in partnership with Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce and Zero Waste Scotland on delivery of a programme of support on “Circular</p> | Partnership working | | | Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce and Zero Waste Scotland | | | <p>The Council is also participating in the Scottish Business Sustainability Partnership forum where various business support organisations</p> |

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| | 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 | | | | | | | 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 launched a new partnership to enhance water management. Partners will work together to find innovative and | Participant | | | | Scottish Water, Scottish Government, SEPA | | |

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| <p>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>https://www.scottishwater.co.uk/about-us/news-and-views/201218-edinburgh-water-management-partnership</p> | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

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OTHER NOTABLE REPORTABLE ACTIVITY

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

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| | | | <p>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 governments in delivery of biodiversity outcomes which help meet global targets.</p> <p>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.</p> | <p>which will include a commitment to halt biodiversity loss in Edinburgh by 2030 and support the recovery of nature by 2045.</p> |
| Water | <p>An Edinburgh and Lothians Drainage Partnership was established in October 2018 comprising Scottish Water, Scottish Government, SEPA and local authorities across the region. The Partnership seeks to develop a co-ordinated and transformative approach across Edinburgh and the Lothians to drainage, water management and flooding issues with a strong focus on water management using above-ground drainage infrastructure (or Sustainable Drainage Systems; SuDS), increasing biodiversity,</p> | <p>The Council is a lead member of the partnership.</p> | <p>Section 7 Legal Agreement with Scottish Water was adopted on 27 February 2020. A Water Management Vision for Edinburgh has been developed (November 2020). The vision aims to develop a long-term and sustainable approach to river, coastal and storm water management across Edinburgh and its environs. This will involve all stakeholders and address the flooding and water quality risks associated with our changing climate as a result of changes in rainfall and sea level rise. 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.</p> | |

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

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| | | | | <p>Jazz & Blues Festival 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, Imagination, Lung Ha Theatre Company Ltd, North Edinburgh Arts, Scottish Book Trust, Scottish Chamber Orchestra Ltd, Scottish Poetry</p> |
|--|--|--|--|---|

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| | | | | Library, Stills Limited (Stills Gallery), The Edinburgh International Book Festival Ltd, The Queen's Hall (Edinburgh) Ltd, The Royal Lyceum Theatre Company Ltd, TRACS and Traverse Theatre (Scotland) Ltd |
|--|--|--|--|--|