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

### **1(a) Name of reporting body**

East Dunbartonshire Council

### **1(b) Type of body**

Local Government

### **1(c) Highest number of full-time equivalent staff in the body during the report year**

3891.98

### **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
			N/A

### **1(e) Overall budget of the body**

Specify approximate £/annum for the report year.

Budget	Budget Comments
274751000	This figure is the sum of three budgets: the General Fund (£260,909,000), the General Capital Budget (£8,000,000) and the Housing Capital Budget (£5,842,000)

### **1(f) Report year**

Specify the report year.

Report Year	Report Year Comments
2019/20 (Financial year)	

### **1(g) Context**

Provide a summary of the body's nature and functions that are relevant to climate change reporting.

In order to provide a range of public services, the Council runs a variety of operations and projects that impact both positively and negatively on carbon emissions. Corporate emissions, and the actions that influence these, are recorded via the Council's Carbon Management Plan, which covers emissions arising from the use of electricity, natural gas, other fuels and transport (fleet and business travel) and those arising from waste disposal.

## **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.

Climate change is governed by various parts of the organisation. Formal responsibility for climate change policy rests with the Sustainability Policy Team, which sits within the Place, Neighbourhood and Corporate Assets Directorate and reports to the Place, Neighbourhood and Corporate Assets Committee. However, a range of other service areas contribute to the agenda; these contributions are detailed in the Council's Sustainability and Climate Change Framework. It is the responsibility of the Sustainability Policy Team to ensure the Council meets its statutory duties in relation to sustainability and climate change while working with relevant teams within the council to identify existing good practice, highlight gaps and ensure that a consistent approach is adopted to dealing with climate change. In relation to corporate emissions, the Carbon Management Plan provides a Council-wide approach to measuring and reducing emissions, and the Carbon Management Officers Group (CMOG) acts as a cross-Council forum for ensuring the successful implementation of this plan. Representatives from energy management, ICT, Waste Services, Roads (street lighting) and Corporate Assets form the core membership of CMOG; representatives from Finance, Procurement and Corporate Communications may also attend.

### **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)

Climate change action continues to be strategically encouraged across the organisation via the annual Business Improvement Planning (BIP) production process. The BIP Corporate Guidance document, which requires all services to document their plans for addressing climate change, was further refined during 19/20 to allow more meaningful information to be gathered and the checking process for draft BIPs was also further improved.

The Council's new Impact Assessment Guide, developed and reported on in 18/19, was formally approved early in 19/20. It is intended that this strategic, cross-Council tool will help climate change considerations to be integrated into the development and delivery of policies, including through the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) process.

The CMOG continued to provide a further governance/decision-making mechanism in 19/20, with key services across the Council collaborating to record and reduce carbon emissions. The 'Healthy Environments' group, established between the Council and the East Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care Partnership during 17/18, continued to operate in 19/20, providing a forum for partners to collaborate on issues spanning the climate change and health agendas, including active travel and nature-based solutions to mitigation and adaptation; during the reporting year, the partnership added value by bringing Mugdock Country Park into the scope for community transport opportunity work, and by establishing the basis for a potential wood waste re-use venture with Low Moss Prison.

The Council continued in 19/20 to play an active role in the Climate Ready Clyde partnership, which facilitates regional collaboration on adaptation within the Glasgow City Region level, with Council officers participating in working groups and at Board level. The Council also supports Climate Ready Clyde via our leadership of the Glasgow City Region Land Use and Sustainability Portfolio Group, which links the partnership's work into the wider City Region agenda, facilitating integration of adaptation-related considerations into key investment decisions.

### **2(c) Does the body have specific climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives in its corporate plan or similar document?**

Provide a brief summary of objectives if they exist.

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Doc Name</b>	<b>Doc Link</b>
"We will create the conditions for a better quality of life for East Dunbartonshire residents, by recognising their health and wellbeing needs without compromising the quality of our built, natural and historic environment. In doing so we will build resilience to a changing climate, use our natural resources prudently and consider the long term implications of our decisions for present and future generations." (Sustainability Guiding Principle, which applies across all outcomes).	Local Outcomes Improvement Plan 2017-2027	Local Outcomes Improvement Plan 2017-2027 can be found at <i>East Dunbartonshire Council Local Outcomes</i>
"In order to demonstrate how services are planning their business in a way that meets legislative and policy obligations relating to sustainability, information should be provided on how the activities and policies of the service contribute to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change mitigation, including minimising greenhouse gas emissions</li> <li>• Climate change adaptation, including reduction of flood risk and improved service resilience</li> <li>• Biodiversity, nature conservation and the protection and enhancement of greenspace, including specific actions being taken to reverse biodiversity loss.</li> <li>• Greenspace protection and enhancement</li> <li>• Any other sustainability agendas, where relevant</li> </ul> This should include commentary on the expected impacts of the PPPS set out in Section 4, and should cover any negative impacts as well as positive ones. Services are particularly encouraged to summarise how they are responding to issues raised through the SEA process and how they are contributing to	Business Improvement Plan Guidance 2020-2021	<i>East Dunbartonshire Council Business Improvement Plans</i>  (Business Improvement Plans available to view, but not guidance document)

meeting the objectives set out in the Council's Sustainability & Climate Change Framework, particularly in relation to delivery of commitments for which the service is responsible."		
"Key themes running through the entire Plan are the need to ensure high-quality design and placemaking, consideration of climate change and delivery on climate change legislation and obligations."	Local Development Plan	<i>East Dunbartonshire Local Development Plan</i>

## 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.

The Council's Carbon Management Plan, produced in 2015, focuses on corporate emissions arising from the use of electricity, natural gas, other fuels and transport (fleet and business travel), and those arising from waste disposal. The Council's Sustainability and Climate Change Framework was finalised in November 2016 and sets the context for a strategic, cross-Council approach to sustainability, which builds on existing good practice achieved through the Carbon Management Plan and a wide variety of other past activities. 'Zero Carbon: Reducing Carbon Emissions' and 'Maximising Resilience to the Impacts of Climate Change' are key objectives of Framework, and various strategic commitments have been made in support of these. During 2019/20, the Council continued to participate in the Climate Ready Clyde partnership and continued to work towards the production of an East Dunbartonshire Adaptation Strategy. Other strategic documents also contribute to the wider goal of addressing climate change; these include the Council's Active Travel Strategy, Local Transport Strategy, Flood Risk Management Plan and Green Network Strategy.

It was originally planned that a revised Carbon Management Plan would be prepared for presentation to Committee in November 2020, but it is now intended that carbon management will be built into the emerging Climate Change Strategy for East Dunbartonshire. The existing Carbon Management Plan will therefore be extended, with bridging targets to cover the two years that are expected to elapse before the Climate Change Strategy is published. A link to the existing Carbon Management Plan is provided in 2e below.

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

Provide the name of any such document and the timeframe covered.

Topic area	Name of document	Link	Time period covered	Comments
Adaptation	Local Flood Risk Management Plan for Clyde and Loch Lomond (CaLL) LocalPlan District (LPD)	<i>East Dunbartonshire Council Flooding Information</i>	2016 - 2021	
Business travel	Local Transport Strategy	<i>East Dunbartonshire Local Transport Strategy</i>	2020 – 2025	
	East Dunbartonshire Council Active Travel Strategy	<i>East Dunbartonshire Council Active Travel Strategy</i>	2015 – 2020	
Staff Travel		Please see 'business travel' entry above		
Energy efficiency	Carbon Management Plan	<i>East Dunbartonshire Council Climate Change Information</i>	2015 - 2020	A revised Carbon Management Plan is expected to be produced in 2022, covering a 10-year period
Fleet transport	Carbon Management Plan (as above)			
Information and communication technology	Carbon Management Plan (as above)			
Renewable energy	Carbon Management Plan (as above)			
Sustainable/renewable heat	Carbon Management Plan (as above), and emerging Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy			
Waste management	Carbon Management Plan (as above)			
Water and sewerage				
Land Use	Local Development Plan (as above)			
Other (state topic area covered in comments)				
Adaptation	Green Network Strategy	<i>East Dunbartonshire Council Greenspace Information</i>	2017 - 2022	
Sustainability	Sustainability and Climate Change Framework (SCCF) and SCCF Action Plan	<i>East Dunbartonshire Council Sustainable Development Information</i>	2016-2021	
Other				

## 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.

Progress the development of a Climate Change Strategy for East Dunbartonshire, setting a target for the achievement of net zero emissions

Conclude Scottish Government-funded pilot project to inform emerging Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy

Finalise monitoring process for SCCF Action Plan and prepare first annual report, for presentation to Committee later in 2021

Continue to prepare Proposed Local Development Plan (LDP 2) with revised policies to strengthen carbon emission reduction and climate change adaptation

Link into the green recovery agenda locally, regionally and nationally (including via East Dunbartonshire's Economic Recovery Plan and Climate Ready Clyde work)

**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.

(a) This refers to the tool developed by Resource Efficient Scotland for self-assessing an organisation's capability / performance in relation to climate change.

It is intended that the Climate Change Assessment Tool will be employed as part of the Carbon Management Plan revision process

**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.

**PART 3: Corporate Emissions, Targets and Project Data**

**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**

Complete the following table using the greenhouse gas emissions total for the body calculated on the same basis as for its annual carbon footprint / management reporting or, where applicable, its sustainability reporting. Include greenhouse gas emissions from the body's estate and operations (a) (measured and reported in accordance with Scopes 1 & 2 and, to the extent applicable, selected Scope 3 of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (b)). If data is not available for any year from the start of the baseline year to the end of the report year, provide an explanation in the comments column.

(a) No information is required on the effect of the body on emissions which are not from its estate and operations.

(b) This refers to the document entitled "The greenhouse gas protocol. A corporate accounting and reporting standard (revised edition)", World Business Council for Sustainable Development, Geneva, Switzerland / World Resources Institute, Washington DC, USA (2004), ISBN: 1-56973-568-9.

Reference Year	Year	Scope1	Scope2	Scope3	Total	Units	Comments
Baseline carbon footprint	2012/13	9793	12421	10206	32420	tCO2e	
Year 1 carbon footprint	2013/14	10574	11489	7635	29698	tCO2e	Previously reported as 27,522 tCO2e (Scope 1 - 10,322 tCO2e; Scope 2 - 11,489 tCO2e; Scope 3 - 5,711 tCO2e). Recalculated in 2016 in response to improved understanding of historical waste composition.
Year 2 carbon footprint	2014/15	9532	12861	7602	29995	tCO2e	Previously reported as 27,849 tCO2e (Scope 1 - 9,207 tCO2e; Scope 2 - 12,861 tCO2e; Scope 3 - 5781 tCO2e). Recalculated in 2016 in response to improved understanding of historical waste composition.
Year 3 carbon footprint	2015/16	9306	10338	11778	31422	tCO2e	Total of 3% reduction in carbon footprint since baseline year, largely due to sharp rise in emission factor for landfilled municipal waste; see Council's Annual Carbon Management Report for further detail. Overall footprint reported here is 20 tonnes lower than footprint reported in Carbon Management Report, due to differences in calculating emissions from red diesel; see 2015/16 climate change report for further details.
Year 4 carbon footprint	2016/17	8291	9154	11328	28773	tCO2e	
Year 5 carbon footprint	2017/18	9160	7959	14305	31424	tCO2e	Total of 3% reduction in carbon footprint since baseline year, largely due to sharp rise in emission factor for landfilled municipal waste; see Council's Annual Carbon Management Report for further details. Emissions from biomass excluded, to create consistency between years
Year 6 carbon footprint	2018/19	8267	6258	4498	19023	tCO2e	Total of 41% reduction in carbon footprint since baseline year, largely due to diversion of waste from landfill to combustion; see Council's Annual Carbon Management Report for further details. Emissions from biomass now included.
Year 7 carbon footprint	2019/20	8800	5345	4112	18,257	tCO2e	18,257 tCO2e represents a 44% reduction in relation to the baseline year, which meets the 5-year target (as revised in 2019).

**3b Breakdown of emissions sources**

Complete the following table with the breakdown of emission sources from the body's most recent carbon footprint (greenhouse gas inventory); this should correspond to the last entry in the table in 3(a) above. Use the 'Comments' column to explain what is included within each category of emission source entered in the first column. If, for any such category of emission source, it is not possible to provide a simple emission factor(a) leave the field for the emission factor blank and provide the total emissions for that category of emission source in the 'Emissions' column.

(a) Emissions factors are published annually by the UK Government Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)

Emission source	Scope	Consumption data	Units	Emission factor	Units	Emissions (tCO2e)	Comments
Grid Electricity (generation)	Scope 2	20,911,239	kWh	0.25560	kg CO2e/kWh	5,344.9	
Grid Electricity (transmission & distribution losses)	Scope 3	20,911,239	kWh	0.02170	kg CO2e/kWh	453.8	
Natural Gas	Scope 1	33,587,262	kWh	0.18385	kg CO2e/kWh	6,175.0	
Refuse Municipal to Landfill	Scope 3	4,530	tonnes	586.51380	kg CO2e/tonne	2,656.9	
Refuse Commercial & Industrial to Landfill	Scope 3	648	tonnes	99.75920	kg CO2e/tonne	64.6	
Mixed recycling	Scope 3	16,684	tonnes	21.35400	kg CO2e/tonne	356.3	
Refuse Municipal /Commercial /Industrial to Combustion	Scope 3	19,969	tonnes	21.35380	kg CO2e/tonne	426.4	
Organic Garden Waste Composting	Scope 3	12,476	tonnes	10.20390	kg CO2e/tonne	127.3	
Organic Food & Drink AD	Scope 3	2,616	tonnes	10.20390	kg CO2e/tonne	26.7	
Diesel (average biofuel blend)	Scope 1	833,137	litres	2.59411	kg CO2e/litre	2,161.2	
Gas Oil kWh	Scope 1	1,018,233	kWh	0.25676	kg CO2e/kWh	261.4	
Car - petrol (average) km	Scope 1	420,008	km	0.18084	kg CO2e/km	76.0	
Biomass (Wood Pellets) kWh	Scope 1	8,076,765	kWh	0.01563	kg CO2e/kWh	126.2	

### 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 body (kWh)	Total exported (kWh)	Total consumed by the body(kWh)	Total exported (kWh)	
Solar PV	79,081	0			4 solar PV installations
Biomass			6,461,412	0	17 biomass installations

### 3d Organisational Targets

List all of the body's targets of relevance to its climate change duties. Where applicable, overall carbon targets and any separate land use, energy efficiency, waste, water, information and communication technology, transport, travel and heat targets should be included.

Name of Target	Type of Target	Target	Units	Boundary/scope of Target	Year used as baseline	Baseline figure	Units of baseline	Target completion year	Progress against target	Comments
Carbon Management Plan target	percentage	44	total % reduction	All emissions	2012/13	32,420	tCO2e	2019/20	Target has been met	Original 20% target was revised to 44% in 2019. Scope covers: energy use in built assets; street lighting; fleet; business travel; and waste.

**3e Estimated total annual carbon savings from all projects implemented by the body in the report year**

If no projects were implemented against an emissions source, enter "0".  
 If the body does not have any information for an emissions source, enter "Unknown".  
 If the body does not include the emissions source in its carbon footprint, enter "N/A".

Emissions Source	Total estimated annual carbon savings (tCO2e)	Comments
Electricity	129	First full year of savings from 18/19 street lighting and ICT projects (105 and 17 tCO2e respectively) and part-year savings from 19/20 street lighting replacement (6.5 tCO2e).
Natural gas	-	
Other heating fuels	-	
Waste	-	
Water and sewerage	N/A	
Travel	-	
Fleet transport	Unknown	It is not practical to calculate the carbon benefits achieved via vehicle replacement and introduction of electric vehicles; however, it is acknowledged that these activities contribute to achievement of the emissions reduction.
Other (specify in comments)		In addition to the reported carbon savings, further savings are believed to have been achieved by activities carried out during the reporting year (e.g. extension and promotion of pool bike fleet); these have not been quantified here, as information was not available to allow accurate estimation of these savings.
<b>Total</b>	<b>129</b>	

**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 replacement (200 lamps)	Capital budget	2020/21	Estimated	500,000			Grid Electricity	12			
Street lighting replacement (200 lamps)	Capital budget	2021/22	Estimated	500,000			Grid Electricity	12			



Lillie Art Gallery humidity controls	Capital budget	2021/22	Estimated				Natural Gas		9		
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**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 (tCO2e)	Increase or decrease in emissions	Comments
Estate changes	214	Decrease	Decrease partly due to change in emission factors
Service provision	389	Decrease	Decrease partly due to change in emission factors
Staff numbers			Expected impacts of staff number changes have been translated into 'estate change' terms and reflected above.
Other (specify in comments)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>603</b>		

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

If no projects are expected to be implemented against an emissions source, enter "0".  
 If the organisation does not have any information for an emissions source, enter "Unknown".  
 If the organisation does not include the emissions source in its carbon footprint, enter "N/A".

Source	Saving	Comments
Electricity	18	12 tCO2e first full-year savings from 19/20 minor street lighting replacement; 6 tCO2e part-year savings from 20/21 street lighting replacement.
Natural gas	4	Part-year savings from 20/21 Lillie Art Gallery humidity controls
Other heating fuels		
Waste		
Water and sewerage	N/A	
Business Travel		
Fleet transport	Unknown	It is not practical to calculate the carbon benefits achieved via vehicle replacement and introduction of electric vehicles; however, it is acknowledged that these activities contribute to achievement of the Council's reduction target.
Other (specify in comments)		In addition to the projects set out above, further carbon savings are expected to be delivered as a result of other planned activities; these have not quantified here, as information is not available to allow accurate estimation of these savings.

<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	
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**3i Estimated decrease or increase in emissions from other sources in the year ahead**  
 If the body's corporate emissions are likely to increase or decrease for any other reason in the year ahead, provide an estimate of the amount and direction.

Emissions source	Total estimated annual emissions (tCO2e)	Increase or decrease in emissions	Comments
Estate changes	578	Decrease	
Service provision	423	Decrease	Partly due to anticipated change in emission factor for municipal waste landfilling
Staff numbers			
Other (specify in comments)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1001</b>		

**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 savings	Comments
Total project savings since baseline year	Full data unavailable, precluding confident estimate.

**3k Supporting information and best practice**

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

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## **PART 4: ADAPTATION**

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

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

The Council's main input to risk assessment during 19/20 has been at a regional level, via our ongoing involvement with Climate Ready Clyde. The Risk and Opportunity Assessment mentioned in our 18/19 report has formed the evidence base for the emerging draft regional strategy and action plan, informing planned interventions; this work has, in turn, helped to create capacity within the Council for local risk assessment, building on previously-reported work.

### **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.

During 19/20, work continued on the Council's emerging Adaptation Strategy. Much of this has been informed by the Council's active involvement in Climate Ready Clyde (see 2b); the development of the regional adaptation strategy and action plan, which Council officers have provided significant input to, has built capacity for local strategy development.

As reported previously, the Council's Risk Registers cover climate change adaptation in various ways. A strategic risk relating to effective management of major emergencies and incidents is recorded in the Corporate Risk Register, and there are now five relevant risks in the Departmental Risk Register for Land Planning and Development. In addition to the already-reported risks relating to non-delivery of SEA requirements, failure to provide carbon and energy management, failure to meet waste diversion targets and failure to deliver climate change and corporate sustainability strategies, a risk relating specifically to climate change adaptation - 'failure to adapt to a changing climate' (LPD 14) - was added in summer 2018.

As reported previously, the Dunbartonshire Community Risk Register (produced through the West of Scotland Regional Resilience Partnership) also identifies climate change-related risks via the inclusion of categories for flooding (pluvial, tidal, etc), drought and prolonged cold weather; while not explicitly identifying climate change itself as a risk, these factors are clearly climate-related. In terms of flood risk assessment specifically, the Council's Local Flood Risk Management Plan (LFRMP), published in June 2016, includes a commitment to assess flood risks and associated hazards.

The Surface Water Management Plans for 3 priority locations in East Dunbartonshire (Bearsden, Bishopbriggs and Milngavie) were completed during 19/20, with one having been submitted to SEPA for prioritisation under the FRM Act for possible delivery in the next FRM planning cycle (2022-2028) and the other two being in draft format.

As previously reported, managing climate-related risks is also embedded in other key corporate documents including the LOIP, the Local Development Plan and the Sustainability and Climate Change Framework, and the Development Applications process provides an important opportunity for these strategic commitments to be translated into 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.

Preparatory work continued during 19/20 on the proposed Glazert Water river restoration, with the concept design report being prepared (including online community consultation responses) due for completion in 20/21; this was followed by the drafting of a scope to commission site investigation works, due to be completed by the end of 2020, with detailed design commencing in 2021 if the site investigation results are satisfactory.

The Kelvin Tributaries Feasibility Study also progressed during 19/20. A Statement of Requirements was prepared and AECOM were appointed to begin work on producing separate feasibility reports for the three rivers. Specific areas of work included an initial meeting of the key stakeholders (SEPA, AECOM and the Council) to discuss the project plan and outcome of the project. At the start of 2020, AECOM carried out site studies for each of the rivers and the relevant reaches including identifying the land owners; this helped inform a long list of options for improving each tributary. A workshop was planned for March 2020 but was postponed due to the pandemic.

During 19/20, the Allander Water and River Kelvin flood risk assessments completed in 18/19 were shared with SEPA. The Kelvin assessment provided reassurance that current measures are sufficient, and the Allander assessment results will be fed into the Kelvin Tributaries work described above.

Construction started on Golf View Flood Alleviation Scheme in Bearsden during 19/20 but has been postponed due to the pandemic. It is anticipated that works will commence during 20/21 and that the scheme will be completed within the financial year. It was mistakenly reported last year that another flood alleviation scheme at Allander Water was in progress; the location was actually Park Burn. Dredging and deculverting works are planned and a contractor has now been appointed but works have been delayed due to the pandemic and are now expected to be completed in summer 2021.

During 19/20, work continued on the planned Climate Ready Park in Bishopbriggs; funding was awarded, and site investigation works began.

Further work was undertaken during 19/20 in relation to the Bishopbriggs and Bearsden flooding event reported last year. All incidents have been recorded and property level protection (PLP) surveys have been completed for those who requested them; the surveys set out recommended measures for residents to implement if they choose to (no funding is available). Information from this event was taken into account in the preparation of the Bishopbriggs SWMP, with actions being identified to minimise future flood risk. There is local interest in setting up community resilience groups; this has had to be put on hold due to restrictions caused by internal resourcing and the impacts of the pandemic. The Council and Scottish Flood Forum would be in a position to facilitate and support a community-based resilience group, should the capacity emerge for it to be led by local residents.

The Council is still in the process of tightening guidance to developers in relation to extending capacity for coping with flooding events, following an update to SEPA's technical guidance which seeks an uplift in relation to the additional volume able to be accommodated by drainage systems, from 20% to 55%. This has been sought on a voluntary, case-by-case basis through the planning system and it is anticipated that the guidance will be updated to reflect this (possibly with the support of consultants) by end of 20/21.

Peatland protection and restoration continued in 19/20, with annual seeded birch 'weed wipes' being carried out at Lenzie Moss and Low Moss and dam creation at Lenzie Moss. Woodland and wetland management work at High Moss has continued to be stalled due to a lack of permission from land owners.

Biodiversity and green network actions continued to be delivered during 19/20, in line with commitments in the Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) and the Green Network Strategy. Some additional projects outwith these commitments have also been delivered. Further details of biodiversity projects will be provided in the Council's Biodiversity Duty Report 2018-20, due for publication in early 2021; they include laying of pictorial meadow turf in Kirkintilloch and Bishopbriggs, and improving existing wildflower meadows.

**4(d) Where applicable, what progress has the body made in delivering the policies and proposals referenced N1, N2, N3, B1, B2, B3, S1, S2 and S3 in the Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme(a) ("the Programme")?**

If the body is listed in the Programme as a body responsible for the delivery of one or more policies and proposals under the objectives N1, N2, N3, B1,B2, B3, S1, S2 and S3, provide details of the progress made by the body in delivering each policy or proposal in the report year. If it is not responsible for delivering any policy or proposal under a particular objective enter "N/A" in the 'Delivery progress made' column for that objective.

(a) This refers to the programme for adaptation to climate change laid before the Scottish Parliament under section 53(2) of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 (asp 12) which currently has effect. The most recent one is entitled "Climate Ready Scotland: Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme" dated May 2014.

Objective	Objective reference	Theme	Policy / Proposal reference	Delivery progress made	Comments
Understand the effects of climate change and their impacts on the natural environment.	N1	Natural Environment		As reported previously, the impacts of climate change on the natural environment are reflected in various policy documents.	
Support a healthy and diverse natural environment with capacity to adapt.	N2	Natural Environment		See 4c	
Sustain and enhance the benefits, goods and services that the natural environment provides.	N3	Natural Environment		N/A	
Understand the effects of climate change and their impacts on buildings and infrastructure networks.	B1	Buildings and infrastructure networks		The measures described above under Objective N1 extend to the built environment, as do the measures being taken in relation to the Development Applications process (see 4b).	
Provide the knowledge, skills and tools to manage climate change impacts on buildings and infrastructure.	B2	Buildings and infrastructure networks		N/A	
Increase the resilience of buildings and infrastructure networks to sustain and enhance the benefits and services provided.	B3	Buildings and infrastructure networks		The measures described above under Objective N1 extend to the built environment, as do the measures being taken in relation to the Development Applications process (see 4b).	
Understand the effects of climate change and their impacts on people, homes and communities.	S1	Society		N/A	
Increase the awareness of the impacts of climate change to enable people to adapt to future extreme weather events.	S2	Society		N/A	
Support our health services and emergency responders to enable them to respond effectively to the increased pressures associated with a changing climate.	S3	Society		N/A	

**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).

The Council's Corporate and Service Risk Registers are subject to annual review, which provides an opportunity for new evidence to be taken into account. It is intended that the Council's emerging Climate Change Adaptation Strategy will build on this by setting an annual monitoring and reporting process that pulls together various strands of adaptation-related activity across the Council, including risk management.

**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).

Indicators for adaptation do not currently exist; these will be considered as part of the Adaptation Strategy.

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

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

Progress the development of a Climate Change Strategy for East Dunbartonshire, incorporating the emerging Climate Change Adaptation Strategy.

Submit two draft Surface Water Management Plans to SEPA and discuss with consultants how all three will be taken forward; the costs and benefits of the various options, as presented in the plans, will be considered and the chosen priorities will be fed into detailed designs.

River restoration: Deliver detail design report for Glazert, with submission of full planning application and progression of project to tender stage and construction in the summer of 2021; run postponed workshop and detailed design with community consultation for Kelvin Tributaries project and undertake modelling and topographical works.

Climate Ready Park: finalise site investigation work (to determine existing ground conditions), to be reviewed with the appointed consultant and fed into detailed design; expect detailed design to be completed by end of 20/21 and for planning application process to have commenced.

Respond to general upward trend in extreme weather events (including a local flooding event in February 2020) by moving towards a more ambitious approach to flood management, with a greater reliance on 'source treatments', i.e. disconnection of hard standings from centralised drainage systems, with a greater reliance on on-site measures such as rain gardens. Place particular focus on sites that can be influenced through the planning system. (This new approach will be fed into the consultation between SEPA and the Council on how to shape strategies, actions and funding for delivering on cycle 2 of the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009.)

**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.

Through the East Dunbartonshire Green Network Strategy, the Council is working with the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network Partnership to develop the 'Blueprint', a framework for the creation of a strategic green network for the benefit of people and wildlife in Glasgow City Region. Climate resilience is a key objective of this initiative.

## **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.

As reported previously, the Council's Annual Procurement Strategy undertakes to meet the Sustainable Procurement Duty which, in turn, supports the Public Bodies Duties required by the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009. Key provisions in the Annual Procurement Strategy include a requirement for community benefit clauses in all contracts over £50,000, where relevant, and consideration of environmental benefits and impacts in contracts of the same value; this is supported by the requirement for a strategy document to be prepared for such contracts, and for the strategy document to set out how sustainability will be supported. (While smaller contracts are not subject to this process, a light-touch requirement applies, including sustainability considerations.) Moving forward, the embedding of community benefits in contract management will be further supported by the recruitment of a Contract & Supplier Management Lead in 20/21. During the reporting year, consideration has been given to the forthcoming requirement for public bodies to align spending plans and use of resources to emission reduction targets; this work has included the proposed expansion of the Council's Carbon Management Plan to include procurement, which has been supported by collaboration with other Scottish and wider UK public sector bodies to gather information on measuring procurement-related emissions.

### **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.

As a result of the above activities, sustainability considerations have continued to become a systematic part of the contract development process.

### **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.

**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.

As reported previously, on the advice of the Council's Audit and Risk Team, the Sustainability Policy Team now leads the internal validation process. Section 3 has been identified as the key part of this report from an accuracy-checking point of view, and it has been determined that the Council's Carbon Management Plan Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) provide reassurance that information is gathered, verified, analysed, recorded, acted on and monitored in a clear and systematic way.

**6(b) Peer validation process**

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

N/A

**6(c) External validation process**

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

N/A

**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.

N/A

**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
Sylvia Gray	Sustainability & Climate Change Officer	30/11/2020

