

ITEM No ...3.....

REPORT TO: CLIMATE, ENVIRONMENT AND BIODIVERSITY COMMITTEE –
20 NOVEMBER 2023

REPORT ON: PUBLIC BODIES CLIMATE CHANGE DUTIES – ANNUAL REPORT
2022/2023

REPORT BY: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF CITY DEVELOPMENT

REPORT NO: 289-2023

1 PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To inform Committee of the work undertaken over the period April 2022 to March 2023 in support of the Council's duties under the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009.
- 1.2 To report on efforts to reduce the Council's organisational emissions and the investment delivered which has resulted in a 56.4% reduction in total emissions since 2007/2008.

2 RECOMMENDATION

- 2.1 It is recommended that the Committee note the progress made by the Council in responding to the climate emergency and progress in reducing organisational emissions outlined in the 2022/2023 Public Bodies Climate Change Duties (PBCCD) Report at Appendix 1.

3 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 3.1 Any anticipated costs associated with the implementation of the PBCCD will be contained within existing capital and revenue budgets. The financial implications for the Council in fully reaching net-zero greenhouse gas emissions cannot yet be calculated as it is dependent on future actions and technologies that have not yet been identified. Further costed work will be required to identify future policies and measures and quantify their potential emissions reduction impact.

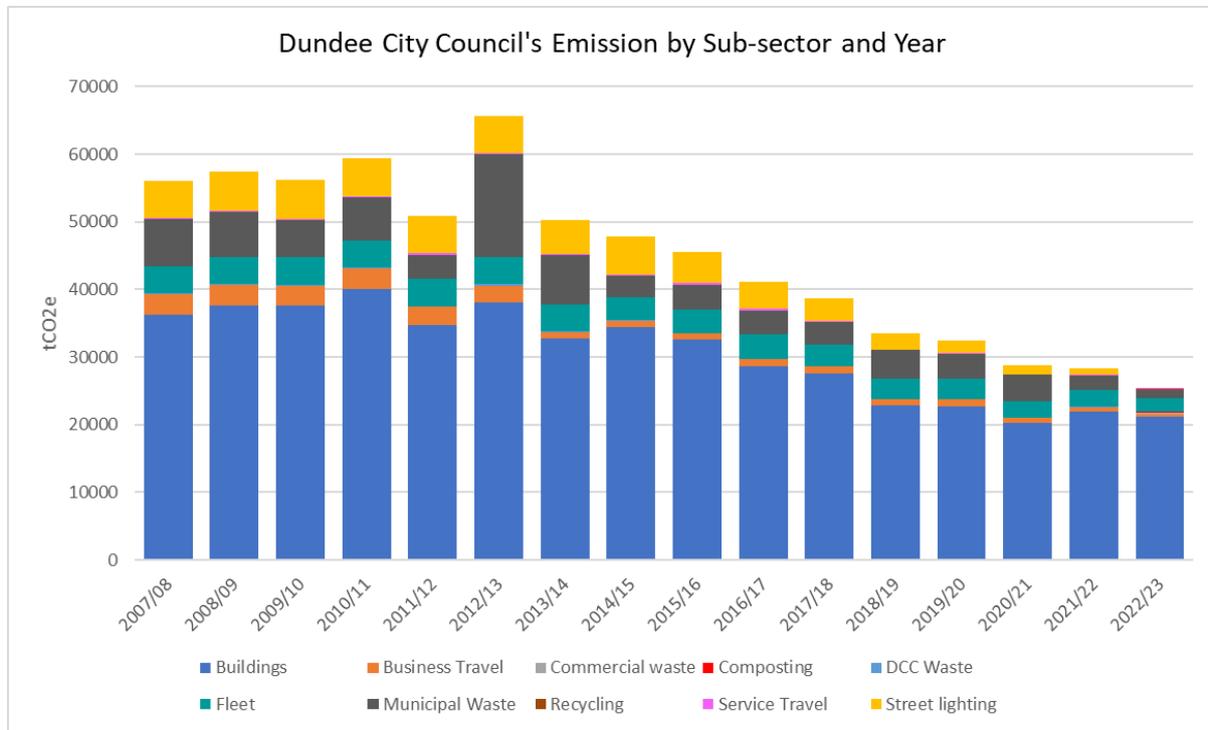
4 BACKGROUND

- 4.1 In November 2014, the Scottish Government announced its intentions to use powers in the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 to introduce an annual Public Bodies Climate Change Duties (PBCCD) reporting requirement for 180 "major players" reflecting the expectation that the public sector will lead by example in tackling climate change. The Council continues to report annually on this duty.

5 THE 2022/2023 PUBLIC BODIES CLIMATE CHANGE DUTIES REPORT

- 5.1 A detailed analysis of the Council's progress on reducing its carbon footprint can be found in Section 3 of Appendix 1. The key points are:
 - a the carbon footprint for the Council has reduced by 13.6% in the past year. This was as a result of all 3 sectors (Stationary - energy use in buildings, Transport - fleet, business and service travel and Waste - municipal and Dundee City Council waste) showing significant emissions reduction compared to previous year and removal of Street Lighting related emissions from accounting due to the fact that the council purchases green electricity to power streetlight;
 - b the carbon footprint has reduced by 56.4% since the baseline year of 2007/2008; and
 - c investment in the Non-Domestic Energy Efficiency (NDEE) basket of projects and Street lighting LED programme are having a positive impact on carbon savings from electricity

use in buildings and will continue to have a significant positive impact on carbon savings in future years. Emissions from natural gas in buildings still remains unchanged. In order to bring down this emission and enable compliance with Scottish Government targets, greater investment is required to install and retrofit low and zero carbon technologies to heat the Council's building stock and improve the fabric energy efficiency.



5.2 Potential Change In Emissions Boundary In Coming Years

- a This PBCCD report covers Scope 1 (direct emissions from fuel use e.g. gas for heating) and Scope 2 (indirect emissions e.g. purchased energy such as electricity) emissions only. It is likely that within a future reporting period, Scope 3 (indirect emissions such as procurement related emissions / purchased goods and services) activities will have to be factored into the Council's emissions footprint and systems put in place to capture, track and report on them as standard which will see a significant rise in indirect emissions from the organisation.

6 POLICY IMPLICATIONS

- 6.1 This report has been subject to an Integrated Impact Assessment to identify impacts on Equality & Diversity, Fairness & Poverty, Environment and Corporate Risk. A positive impact on one or more of these issues was identified. An appropriate Senior Manager has checked and agreed with this assessment. A copy of the Integrated Impact Assessment showing the impacts and accompanying benefits of/mitigating factors for them is attached to this report.

7 CONSULTATIONS

- 7.1 The Council Leadership Team have been consulted in the preparation of this report and are in agreement with its content.

8 BACKGROUND PAPERS

8.1 None.

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25 October 2023

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APPENDIX 1**PUBLIC BODIES CLIMATE CHANGE DUTIES – 2021/2022 ANNUAL REPORT****1 PROFILE OF REPORTING BODY****1a) Name of reporting body**

Dundee City Council

1b) Type of body

Local Authority

1c) Number of full-time equivalent staff in the body during the report year

6083

1d) Metrics used by the body

Specify the metrics that the body uses to assess its performance in relation to climate change and sustainability.

Metric	Units	Value	Comments
Population Size Served	population	148,820	NRS Mid-2020 Population Estimates
Other (specify in comments)			

1e) Overall budget of the body

Specify approximate £/annum for the report year.

£403.954m

1f) Report year

Specify the report year

2022/2023 (financial year)

1g) Organisational context

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

Property Management - energy use in Council buildings; refurbishments/upgrades and renewables options; street lighting, energy efficiency retrofit and climate change adaptations.

Passenger Transport - regional transport policy and planning; shared mobility and smart city integration; active travel and behaviour change programmes for modal shift; staff business travel.

Fleet Management – maintenance and management of Council fleet; investment and promotion in low carbon vehicles and infrastructure; driver training and awareness; fleet telematics and rationalisation.

Waste – waste policy and planning, collection and disposal of municipal waste, composting operations, collection of recyclates for onward treatment as per national regulations and

promotion of waste reduction and reuse activities. Waste education and awareness-raising to encourage behavioural change, route planning and optimisation and statutory waste data reporting."

Land and Open Space - land use strategy and development of green networks; habitat management and biodiversity opportunities; trees and woodland management.

Emergency Planning and Resilience – planning for and responding to severe weather events.

Flood Risk Management - development of a Local Flood Risk Management Plan and delivery of Flood Protection Schemes.

Education Services – implementation of staff and pupil low carbon behaviours; developing Eco-Schools activity; acting as leader within the community.

Administration - green office activity; staff awareness and engagement including resource use, energy efficiency and travel.

Procurement - embedding Sustainable procurement considerations into spending and investment decisions to help to reduce waste and emissions; stimulate the market for more sustainable products and set an example to Council partners and the wider community.

Community Planning - demonstrating leadership in partnership working to increase impact through joint initiatives and knowledge transfer.

Communication - better integration of sustainability messages into communications through all media at the Council's disposal is critical for bringing about real and positive change to encourage more sustainable and climate friendly behaviour by all stakeholders.

2 GOVERNANCE, MANAGEMENT AND STRATEGY

Governance and management

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

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

The Council's **Sustainable Dundee Working Group** was formed in March 2018 and is facilitated by the Sustainability and Climate Change (S&CC) team. The broad purpose of the group is to take forward ideas, projects, actions and communications relating to sustainability within Dundee City Council. The group is responsible for overseeing progress on climate change activity and in turn reports to the Council Leadership Team as required.

Proposals can be agreed at the working group level. Decisions concerning projects with significant financial or strategic considerations will be taken to the Council Leadership Team.

Officers from the following Services participate in the working group. These are shown under the Dundee Climate Action Plan topics.

Energy	Transport	Waste	Resilience	Governance/ Strategy/policy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Domestic ▪ Non-Domestic ▪ Street Lighting ▪ Housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Design and Property ▪ Business Dev. ▪ Planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable Transport ▪ Fleet ▪ Air Quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Municipal Waste ▪ Internal Resources ▪ Circular Economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flooding ▪ Environment/ Biodiversity ▪ Sustainable Development/ Climate Change ▪ Finance ▪ Procurement ▪ Funding

With the launch of the Council's Net Zero Transition Plan in 2023, a new **Net Zero Transition Delivery Group** will be set up with Heads of Service from each of the Council's seven service areas to ensure delivery of the plan.

The **Dundee Climate Leadership Group** was established in spring 2021 to provide active leadership on Dundee's net-zero challenge, leveraging expertise from across the city in order to engage and inspire collective ownership and a shared commitment to tackling climate change. The operating principles are to work within the objectives of Dundee Climate Action Plan and strategic vision of Dundee Partnership (Community Planning Partnership) and includes representatives from education, energy, housing, heritage, community and business.

The Group's purpose is to:

- To promote climate change leadership in Dundee, providing expert advice, challenge and encouragement in progressing the city's contribution to tackling climate change.
- To monitor and drive progress of the Dundee Climate Action Plan in meeting the city's net-zero targets and recommend innovative solutions that support a just transition to a net-zero future.
- Support partners to reduce carbon emissions from the key sectors of residential, commercial, industry, transport and the public and private sectors.
- To enable the provision of independent and expert advice on the most effective steps for meeting reduction targets in order to inform policies and actions of members.
- To identify the social challenges and impacts of climate change on Dundee's communities and ways to mitigate and improve them.
- To help build and support the case for project development and investment in low carbon and climate resilient projects in the city, supporting collaboration and business case development and project implementation.
- To embed best practice in public engagement on climate change and its impacts, in order to support robust decision making and local action.

- To support the exchange of ideas, research findings, info and best practice on carbon reduction and climate resilience.
- To identify and promote the exchange of best practice and lessons learnt with other cities in order to influence the required changes in Dundee.

2b) 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, service 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.

For reporting period 2022/23, the Council was structured as five Strategic Service Areas with main roles in climate change activity categorised as follows:

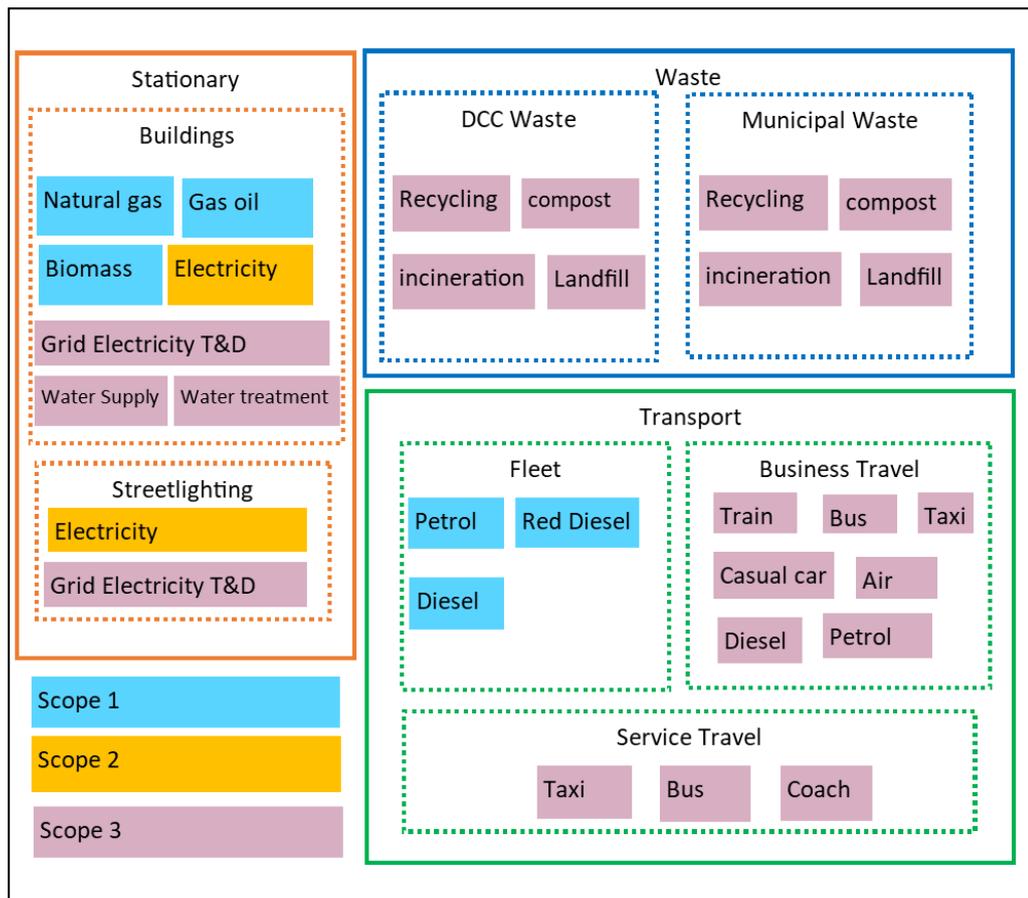
- City Development (sustainable development/climate change strategy, monitoring/reporting, strategic environmental assessment, adaptation, behaviour change, asset management, energy management, flooding and coastal, land use planning, transport planning, street lighting, fleet);
- Corporate Services (procurement, finance, IT, staff travel); and
- Neighbourhood Services (housing, community facilities, waste, air quality, greenspace, biodiversity).

Responsibility for climate change activity is led by City Development. The internal Sustainable Dundee Working Group meets every 2 months to embed carbon management across Services and assist with the communication, facilitation and promotion of initiatives.

Carbon Emissions

- The boundary was fully re-scoped and extended in 2016 as shown in Figure 1 below. It should be noted that the boundary is subject to annual change as, over the target period 2007/2008 to 2022/2023, assets are disposed of, new assets are acquired and the functions of the organisation evolve. The boundary is therefore reassessed on an annual basis, along with the Council's asset list, to make sure that the carbon management boundary is applied consistently to new sources. The data is presented to Council Leadership Team and Policy & Resources Committee as part of the Council's statutory 'Public Bodies Climate Change Duties' report.
- As part of the 2016 re-scoping exercise, a **Carbon Footprint Projects Register** has been compiled using the 'Carbon Footprint Forecast & Projects Register Tool' as developed by Resource Efficient Scotland. This register is updated annually by identifying and including existing and proposed Council projects that will help the Council better measure and manage progress of carbon reduction interventions.

Figure 1: Dundee City Council Carbon Footprint Boundary established 2016/17 unchanged for 2022/23:



Scope 1: Direct emissions from Council owned and controlled sources using fossil fuel.

Scope 2: Emissions from the consumption of purchased electricity/grid electricity.

Scope 3: Indirect emissions from all other Council activities which occur at the sources that Council doesn't own and/or control.

Embedding Climate Change within the organisation

- The Council has been co-designing an organisational **Net Zero Transition Plan** with Senior Managers from each Council Service. The plan sets out organisational and service specific targets for emissions reduction as well as actions on Circular Economy, Climate Resilience and Just Transition. Governance, monitoring, reporting and engagement of the plan are also detailed.
- The **Dundee Climate Action Plan** contains a number of Council led carbon emission reduction actions across various Services; these have been captured in **ClimateView** emissions modelling software to provide an understanding of how far the current actions in the plan will take us to net zero. Dundee's emissions dashboard can be explored at: <https://app.climateview.global/public/board/261e36a2-915d-47d6-8e65-e63e14b7b970>
- Current arrangements for assessing committee reports prior to submission require officers to screen their reports for any policy implications in respect of Sustainability and Strategic Environmental Assessment. An **Integrated Impact Assessment tool** was re-launched in 2022 that incorporates climate change mitigation and adaptation impacts into the Committee reporting process.
- In 2020 the Council joined **Adaptation Scotland's Benchmarking Working Group** – working with other local authorities in Scotland to mainstream resilience actions within the public sector according to the Adaptation Capability Framework (ACF). In June 2021 a Benchmarking Assessment was undertaken by key officers at DCC using the Benchmarking Assessment Tool, whereby our progress on the ACF was assessed.

Climate resilience has been included as one of 4 key themes in the Council's new Net Zero Transition Plan with actions that build on the outcomes of this assessment.

- A bespoke Climate Literacy Leadership Training course was developed for 120 Council managers and ran from November 2021 to March 2022 in partnership with **Keep Scotland Beautiful** and the **Carbon Literacy Project**. The training provided managers with an understanding of the impact climate change will have on their respective Service delivery areas and how Service areas can take action to support the Council in its transition to net-zero. Training continues where budget allows.
- The Council also developed mandatory online **Climate Literacy Training**. The training provides staff with an understanding of the causes of climate change, why it matters and how the climate will change.
- The Council has also developed a Sustainable Dundee Website <https://www.sustainabledundee.co.uk/> and Sustainable Dundee Goals Map which showcases all of the local initiatives under each of the UN SD goals. <https://map.sustainabledundee.co.uk/>

Provide a diagram to show how responsibility is allocated to the body's senior staff, dept. heads etc.

See Strategic Service Areas above.

Strategy

2c) 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.

Wording of Objective	Name of Document
Tackle Climate Change and reach net zero emissions by 2045 or sooner	City Plan (2022 – 2032) page 33-35 https://www.dundee.gov.uk/city-plan-for-dundee-2022-32
	Council Plan 2022-2027 page30-33 https://www.dundee.gov.uk/council-plan-2022-2027

2d) 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.

Since signing the City up to the **Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy** on March 2018, the Council has worked with public, private and community organisations via the Dundee Partnership to co-design a **Dundee Climate Action Plan** which contains actions on Energy, Waste, Transport and Resilience that will help reduce emissions and prepare for climate change. The Plan was launched in December 2019. The Council declared a **Climate Emergency** in summer 2019, and the Plan represents the first set of actions in a long-term pathway to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2045 or sooner.

The Council has been co-designing an organisational **Net Zero Transition Plan** with Senior Managers from each Service. The plan, due to be published Autumn 2023, will set out organisational and service specific targets for emissions reduction as well as actions on Circular Economy, Climate Resilience and Just Transition. Governance, monitoring, reporting and engagement of the plan are also detailed.

2e) 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	Time period covered	Comments
Adaptation	Dundee Coastal Study Stage 2	2013	Identifies a framework within which the Dundee and Broughty Ferry Coastal flood protection schemes and coastal erosion defence schemes have been developed along Dundee's 16.9km of coastal frontage. http://www.dundee.gov.uk/reports/reports/256-2013.pdf
	Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin Local Flood Risk Management Plan	2016-2022	The Plan is developed in partnership with other responsible authorities and details the actions adopted to reduce the risk of flooding in the Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin (TEAMB) local plan district (LPD) as required by the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act. The Flood Risk Management Cycle 1 (2016-2022) Plan will be replaced with the Cycle 2 Plan which was to be published in December 2022, but is now to be published in 2023. http://www.angus.gov.uk/sites/angus-cms/files/2017-07/Tay_Estuary_and_Montrose_Basin_Local_Flood_Risk_Management_Plan.pdf
	Local Development Plan	2019-2029	Policy 30: Green Infrastructure Maintenance Policy 36: Flood Risk Management Policy 37: Sustainable Drainage Systems Policy 38: Protecting and Improving the Water Environment
	Dundee Climate Action Plan	2019	Co-designed by the Dundee partnership, contains actions across the themes of Energy, Transport, Waste and Resilience. https://www.dundee.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/climateactionplan.pdf
	Biodiversity Action Plan	2020-2030	Protecting and enhancing ecosystems, habitats and species diversity in Dundee. https://www.dundee.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/dundeess_biodiversity_action_plan_2020-2030.pdf

Topic Area	Name of Document	Time period covered	Comments
Energy efficiency	Energy Management Policy	2012-2020	<p>The adoption of the Energy Policy demonstrates the City Council's commitment to the principles of responsible energy and water management in its operational buildings. The City Council will aim to improve its energy and water efficiency and reduce its energy and water consumption in line with the targets set out in this policy.</p> <p>http://www.dundee.gov.uk/reports/reports/470-2012.pdf</p>
	Local Housing Strategy (LHS)	2019-2024	<p>The LHS is the primary strategy for the provision of housing and associated services to address homelessness, meeting housing support needs and tackling fuel poverty. Tackling climate change has been identified as one of a number of main areas for consideration within the strategy given the major role housing can play in reducing emissions.</p> <p>The 2019-2024 Local Housing Strategy launched September 2019.</p> <p>https://www.dundee.gov.uk/reports/agendas/ns300919ag.pdf</p>
Renewable energy/ Sustainable/ Renewable heat -	Invest in Dundee – Energy Dundee	2018	<p>The energy sector is an important part of the future for Dundee and the broader local economy encompassing: offshore wind, oil & gas, decommissioning (driven by the proximity of the Scottish Offshore Wind projects) and emerging and growing areas such as hydrogen, electric vehicle and a general market demand to lower energy costs and become more sustainable. Scottish Government identified Dundee Port in the National Renewables Infrastructure Plan (NRIP) as the most suitable port location on the East Coast of Scotland and recognised the major investment to support offshore construction and O&M activity made by both the public and private sector in the city.</p> <p>Significant public and private investments have been made in infrastructure to ensure the city and port meets the needs of the offshore wind sector. Alongside investment in infrastructure Dundee offers skills, R&D facilitates, competencies across the supply chain and world class centre of excellence.</p> <p>Dundee's cluster approach brings together regional strengths from across Tayside and Fife in the engineering/manufacturing sectors via networks, such as Energy Dundee, East Coast Renewables and the Forth and Tay Cluster to support the offshore sector.</p> <p>www.investindundee.co.uk www.energydundee.com</p>

Topic Area	Name of Document	Time period covered	Comments
	District Heating Strategy	2018-2028	<p>The District Heating Strategy sets out the Council's vision for the delivery of district heating in the Dundee City Council area, identifying potential heat network opportunities, stakeholder engagement plans and next steps required to realise its ambitions.</p> <p>https://www.dundeeccity.gov.uk/reports/reports/166-2018.pdf</p>
	Local Development Plan	2019-2029	<p>Local Development Plan contains a number of policies that act as enablers to the development and generation of renewable energy and low carbon heat technologies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 45: Energy generating Facilities; • Policy 46: Delivery of Heat networks; • Policy 47: Wind Turbines; and • Policy 48: Low and Zero Carbon Technology in New Development. <p>https://www.dundeeccity.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/local_development_plan_2019_for_web.pdf</p>
Land use	TAYplan	2016-2036	<p>Recognises the long term implications of climate change and sea level rise. It supports the switch to a low carbon economy and zero waste economy by providing for appropriate infrastructure and improvements in our resilience to climate change and other potential risks. It seeks to deliver better quality development and places which respond to climate change by ensuring resilience built into the natural and built environments through a presumption against development in areas vulnerable to coastal erosion, flood risk and rising sea levels.</p> <p>http://www.tayplan-sdpa.gov.uk.</p>
	Local Development Plan	2019-2029	<p>Local Development Plan seeks to deliver the TAYplan vision in relation to climate change resilience. Climate change policies have been strengthened with an emphasis on delivering green networks, environmental protection and supporting heat networks in the city.</p> <p>https://www.dundeeccity.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/local_development_plan_2019_for_web.pdf.</p>

Topic Area	Name of Document	Time period covered	Comments
Staff travel (commuting)	TACTRAN Regional Transport Strategy (RTS) refresh	2015-2036	<p>RTS refresh sets out a vision for improving the region's transport infrastructure, services and other facilities to 2036. Formally approved by the Minister for Transport and Islands on 23 July 2015, it updates policies and proposals and now identifies 31 Strategic Actions which are aimed at supporting regional economic prosperity; connecting our communities and being socially inclusive; and promoting environmental sustainability and improved health and wellbeing. The horizon of 2036 aligns with the second TAYplan Strategic Development Plan covering much of the Tactran region.</p> <p>http://www.tactran.gov.uk/documents/RTSRefresh-FinalReport.pdf</p>
Cycling	Dundee Cycling Strategy	2019	<p>This strategy sets out how Dundee City Council will deliver its duties, powers and policies to enable and encourage more people to cycle more often. The Council recognises the role of walking and cycling to make a significant impact on the success of the city and the lives of its citizens. In Dundee promoting cycling can help achieve the strategic priorities in the Council Plan and therefore seeks to give due advantage to pedestrians and cyclists in its management of the transport network.</p> <p>https://www.dundee.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/dundee_cycle_strategy_2019.pdf</p>
	Local Development Plan	2019-2029	Policy 54: Safe and Sustainable Transport
Business travel	Staff Travel Plan	2023-2026	<p>This policy aims to reduce staff need to travel for work and, when they do need to travel, explicitly prioritise walking, cycling, public transport and car share over single-occupancy car. This will not only reduce carbon emissions from travel, but also contributed to cost savings and the Council's duty of care to its employees and others. The increased use of Electric Vehicle pool cars also ensures that those trips made by car are as sustainable as possible.</p> <p>Internal document, unpublished.</p>
Fleet transport	Plant/Vehicle Asset Management Plan		Internal document, unpublished.

Topic Area	Name of Document	Time period covered	Comments
Climate Change	Dundee Climate Action Plan	2019	Co-designed by the Dundee partnership, contains actions across the themes of Energy, Transport, Waste and Resilience. https://www.dundee.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/climateactionplan.pdf
ICT	Digital Strategy	2016	Outlines how the Council aims to innovate and re-design services to provide them in the most effective way, makes best use of its spending power and maximises the use of new technologies so that it can become a digital Council. https://www.dundee.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/2017%20Digital%20Strategy.pdf
Waste and Recycling Strategy and Action Plan	Waste Management Strategy	2020-2025	Adopted in 2020 setting out long term plans to reduce and recycle waste. https://www.dundee.gov.uk/service-area/neighbourhood-services/environment/waste-policy
Water/Sewerage	Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin Local Flood Risk Management Plan	2016-2022	Developed in close partnership between all responsible authorities, SEPA and Scottish Water to set the objectives to tackle flooding and identify actions which will make a real difference to managing the risk of flooding and recovering from any future flood events. http://www.angus.gov.uk/sites/angus-cms/files/2017-07/Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin Local Flood Risk Management Plan.pdf
Other	Dundee Air Quality Action Plan	2011	Defines the scope for the Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and sets out measures together with targets and indicators to achieve the compliance with the objectives for PM ₁₀ and NO ₂ . It supports the integration of local air quality considerations within the Council's wider policies, strategies and plans to deliver co-benefits, particularly those relevant to sustainable development, reduction in greenhouse gases and carbon emissions. https://www.dundee.gov.uk/service-area/neighbourhood-services/community-safety-and-protection/air-quality-dundee
	Local Development Plan	2019-2029	Policy 40: Air Quality

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

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

- 1 Begin implementation phase of **Net-Zero Transition Plan and Carbon Accounting** across the organisation.
- 2 Deliver part 2 of £750,000 **Community Climate Choices** Fund based on the principles of Participatory Budgeting for local climate change solutions.
- 3 Facilitate updating the city-wide Climate Action Plan by the Dundee Climate Leadership Group utilising the **Climate View emissions modelling platform**.
- 4 Develop the statutory **Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy (LHEES)** setting out a long-term plan for decarbonisation of heat in the city. In line with the LHEES also develop a partnership **Local Area Energy Plan (LAEP)** which will set out plans for the most efficient decarbonisation pathways of local energy systems (along with heat).
- 5 Facilitate a refresh of the Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment and identify priority actions.

2g) 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 findings and resultant action taken.

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

An internal CCAT workshop was held in August 2015 with officers present from a wide range of Council services. Its purpose was to help the Council self-evaluate its performance under the Climate Change (Scotland) Act Public Sector Duties, identify the key priorities and actions for improvement.

The CCAT uses the organisational responses to 28 questions on Governance, Emissions, Adaptation, Behaviour and Procurement to create a targeted and achievable action plan to help guide the short-term improvement plan. The results of the self-assessment are shown in the diagram.

Overall results				
	Organisation score	Total score available	Percentage score	Traffic light assessment
Governance	12	28	43%	43%
Emissions	9	30	30%	30%
Adaptation	13	28	46%	46%
Behaviour	6	20	30%	30%
Procurement	6	16	38%	38%
Overall	46	122	38%	38%

Twelve actions were suggested by the tool and a follow-up meeting was held in November 2015 to prioritise these actions.

Action Priority 1 – is to clearly define the Council’s carbon footprint in terms of organisational and operational boundary in a way that can be easily communicated. This action was completed during 2016.

Action Priority 2 - is to develop a more accurate Business As Usual forecast to help engage and alert the Council Management Team to risks relating to resource consumption, especially in terms of future costs. The Resource Efficient Scotland Carbon Footprint and Project Register tool is now used to develop this forecast. This action is on-going.

Action Priority 3 and 4 - focus on reviewing the governance and operational structure for climate change; this should include a very clear remit in terms of roles, responsibilities and decision-making. This action is now complete with the development of the Council’s Sustainable Dundee Working Group (SDWG) incorporating key resources from relevant Services across the Council. The group meets every two months to take forward sustainability and climate change related projects and activities. The group report directly to the Council Management when significant decisions are required regarding financial expenditure or changes in strategic direction.

New Action priorities were identified by the Sustainable Dundee Working Group in March 2018:

Action Priority 5 - improve sustainability in design by undertaking whole life costing at the start of projects to ensure best available technology is selected to reduce running costs and carbon emissions. This action is included in the Dundee Climate Action Plan and the new Net Zero Transition Plan.

Action Priority 6 - develop a Sustainable Dundee communication strategy that links the various aspects of sustainability projects and makes clear, both internally and externally, the activities the Council are undertaking to improve sustainability and the reasons for acting. This is ongoing and has seen significant progress with new Sustainable Dundee website, and a partnership approach to engagement across the city with 20+ organisations meeting under the Sustainable Dundee Network.

Supporting Information

2h) 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.

The new organisational **Net Zero Transition Plan** was developed with Senior Managers in each Council Service through a series of workshops and consultation. The Plan covers Emissions Reduction, Circular Economy, Climate Resilience and Just Transition as well as detailing governance, monitoring, reporting and engagement measures.

The **Dundee Climate Action Plan** is the culmination of two years' worth of collaborative work, led by the Council and co-designed with public, private and community organisations, recognising the fact that a concerted city-wide effort is required. The Plan has been informed by a Baseline Emissions Inventory, Climate Risk & Vulnerability Assessment, statutory Strategic Environmental Assessment, partnership workshops and public consultation.

We use **Climate View Emissions modelling software** to help measure carbon abatement of actions, policies and strategies and their impact on our net-zero target, one of 5 pilot cities in the UK to do so and the first in Scotland. We will be refreshing data in the tool as the Climate Action Plan is updated next year.

3 **CORPORATE EMISSIONS, TARGETS AND PROJECTS**

Emissions

3a) **Corporate emissions from start of baseline year to end of 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 year which is used as a baseline to the end of the report year, provide an explanation in the comments column.

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

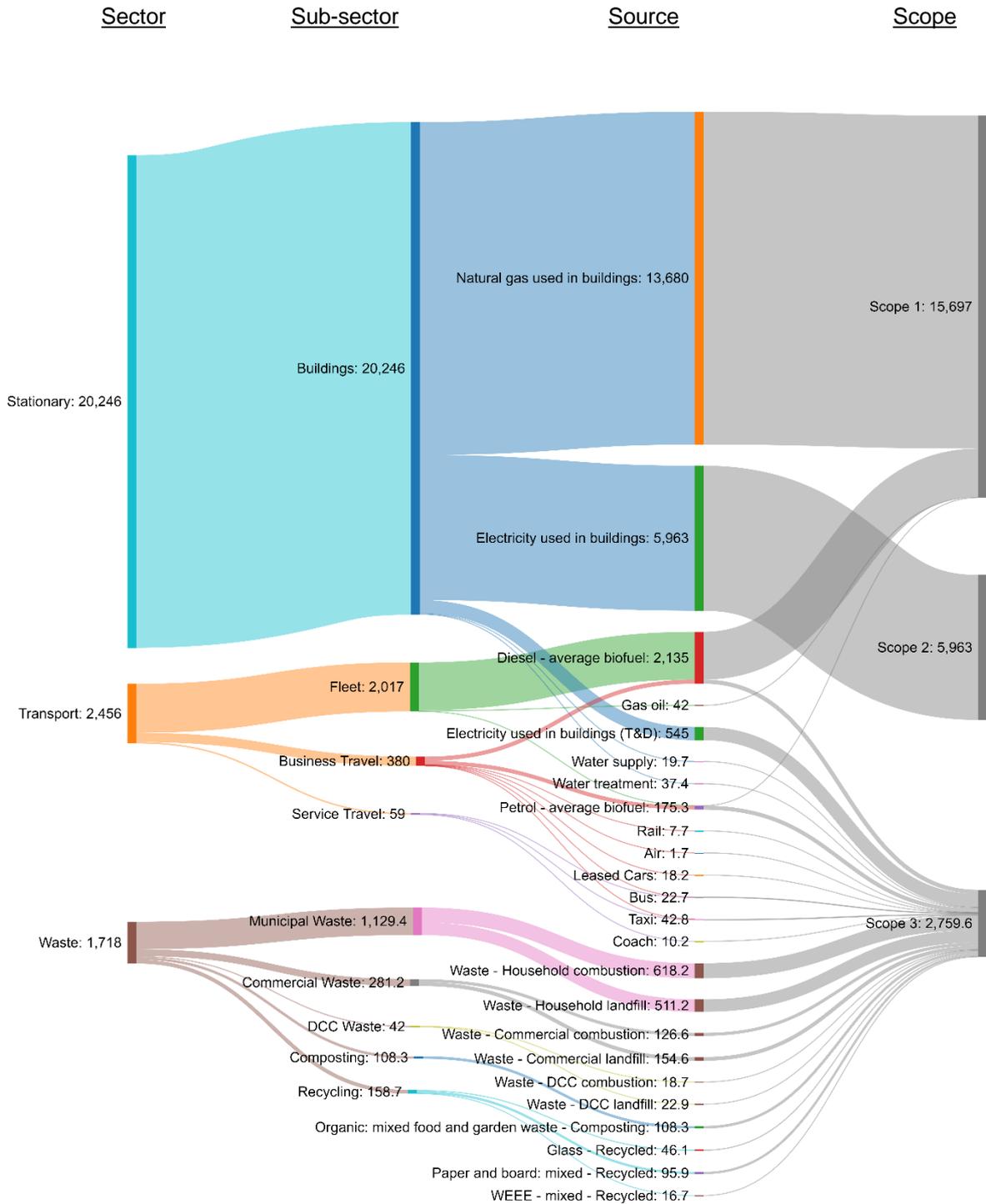
b This is the "The Greenhouse Gas Protocol. A corporate accounting and reporting standard (revised edition)", World Business Council for Sustainable Development, Geneva, Switzerland / World Resources Institute, Washington DC, USA (2004), ISBN:1-56973-568-9.

Reference Year	Year	Year Type	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3	Total	Units
Baseline Year	2007/2008	Financial	20,029	23,664	12,472	56,165	tCO ₂ e
Year 1 Carbon Footprint	2008/2009	Financial	20,520	24,815	12,247	57,582	tCO ₂ e
Year 2 Carbon Footprint	2009/2010	Financial	20,551	24,662	11,077	56,290	tCO ₂ e
Year 3 Carbon Footprint	2010/2011	Financial	20,208	27,032	12,284	59,524	tCO ₂ e
Year 4 Carbon Footprint	2011/1012	Financial	18,197	23,857	8,939	50,993	tCO ₂ e
Year 5 Carbon Footprint	2012/2013	Financial	21,215	24,159	20,320	65,694	tCO ₂ e
Year 6 Carbon Footprint	2013/2014	Financial	17,991	21,579	10,815	50,385	tCO ₂ e
Year 7 Carbon Footprint	2014/2015	Financial	16,845	24,097	6,819	47,761	tCO ₂ e
Year 8 Carbon Footprint	2015/2016	Financial	16,144	22,321	7,090	45,555	tCO ₂ e
Year 9 Carbon Footprint	2016/2017	Financial	15,980	18,244	6,908	41,132	tCO ₂ e
Year 10 Carbon Footprint	2017/2018	Financial	16,592	15,735	6,371	38,698	tCO ₂ e
Year 11 Carbon Footprint	2018/2019	Financial	15,339	11,724	6,511	33,574	tCO ₂ e
Year 12 Carbon Footprint	2019/2020	Financial	16,244	10,191	5,999	32,434	tCO ₂ e
Year 13 Carbon Footprint	2020/21	Financial	15,557	7,553	5,741	28,851	tCO ₂ e
Year 14 Carbon Footprint	2021/22	Financial	17,559	7,047	3,664	28,270	tCO ₂ e
Year 15 Carbon Footprint	2022/23	Financial	15,697	5963	2,753	24,413	tCO ₂ e

3b) Breakdown of emission sources

Figure 2 below shows the Council's emissions (tCO₂e) by Sectors, Sub-sectors, Sources and Scopes for 2022/23. On the left there are three sectors; divided into seven sub-sectors; which are then divided into 21 activities. These activities are then categorised into the three emission scopes.

Figure 2: DCC's carbon footprint (tCO₂e) in 2022/23 by sectors, sub-sectors, sources and scopes



In the 2022/2023 reporting period:

- Stationary sector emissions accounted for the 83% of the Council's total emissions followed by Transport (10%) and Waste (7%). Among Stationary, the Buildings sub-sector alone accounted for 83% of total organisational emissions. It should be noted that this year's buildings sub-sector figure also includes the emission from electricity used for EV charging.
- Emission from Street Lighting sub-sector is removed from this year as the council is purchasing green electricity for Street Lighting.
- Fleet and Municipal waste sub-sectors accounted for 8.3% and 4.7% of total emissions respectively.
- Among activities or sources of emission, natural gas use in buildings was responsible for 56% of total emissions followed by electricity used in buildings 26% and diesel (primarily used in fleet) at 8.7%.
- In terms of scopes, the scope 1 (direct emissions) accounted for the highest emissions (64.2%) followed by scope 2 (grid electricity emissions) at 24.4% and scope 3 (indirect emissions) at 11.3%.

The progress trends of Dundee City Council's emissions are shown in Figures 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Figure 3: Dundee City Council Carbon Footprint by Sector: 2008/09 to 2022/2023

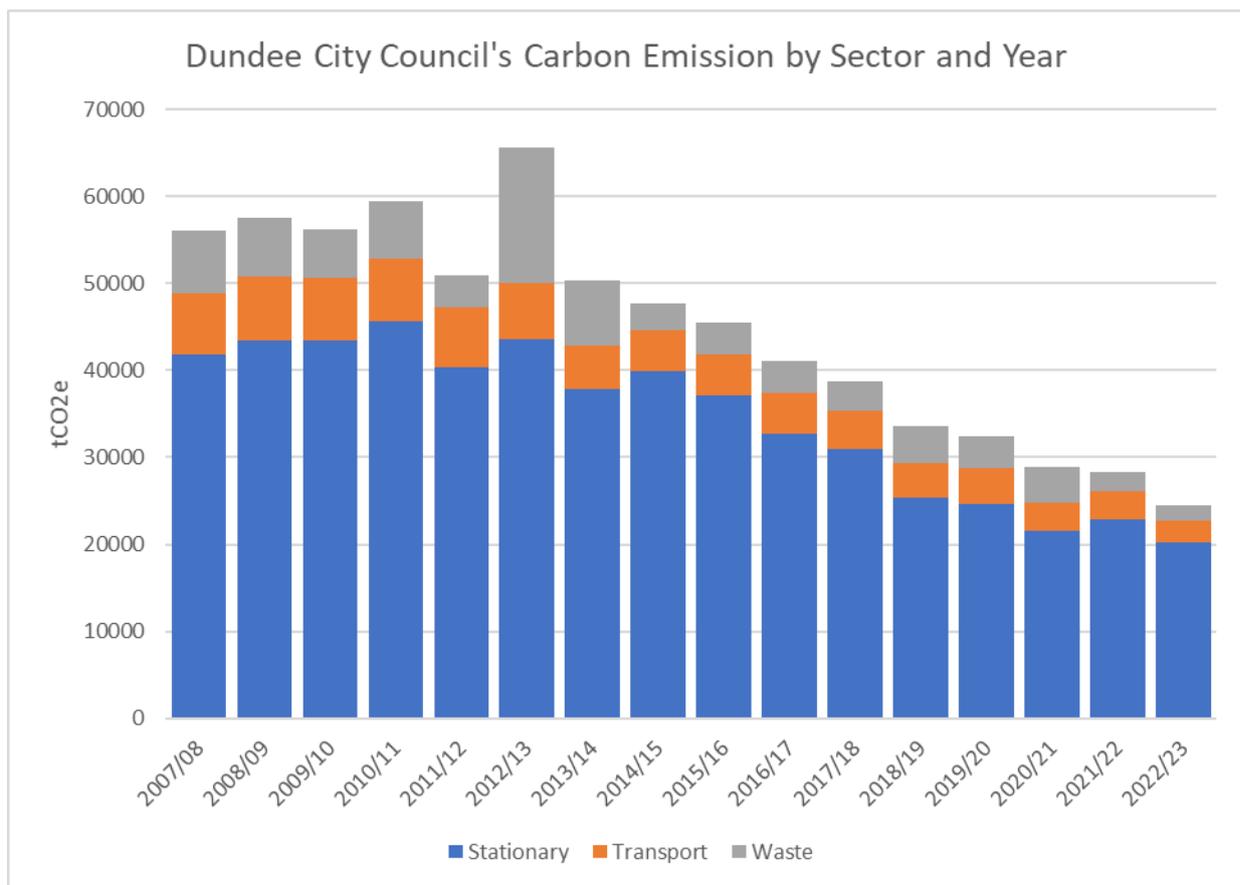


Figure 4: DCC Carbon Footprint by Sub-sector: 2008/09 to 2022/2023

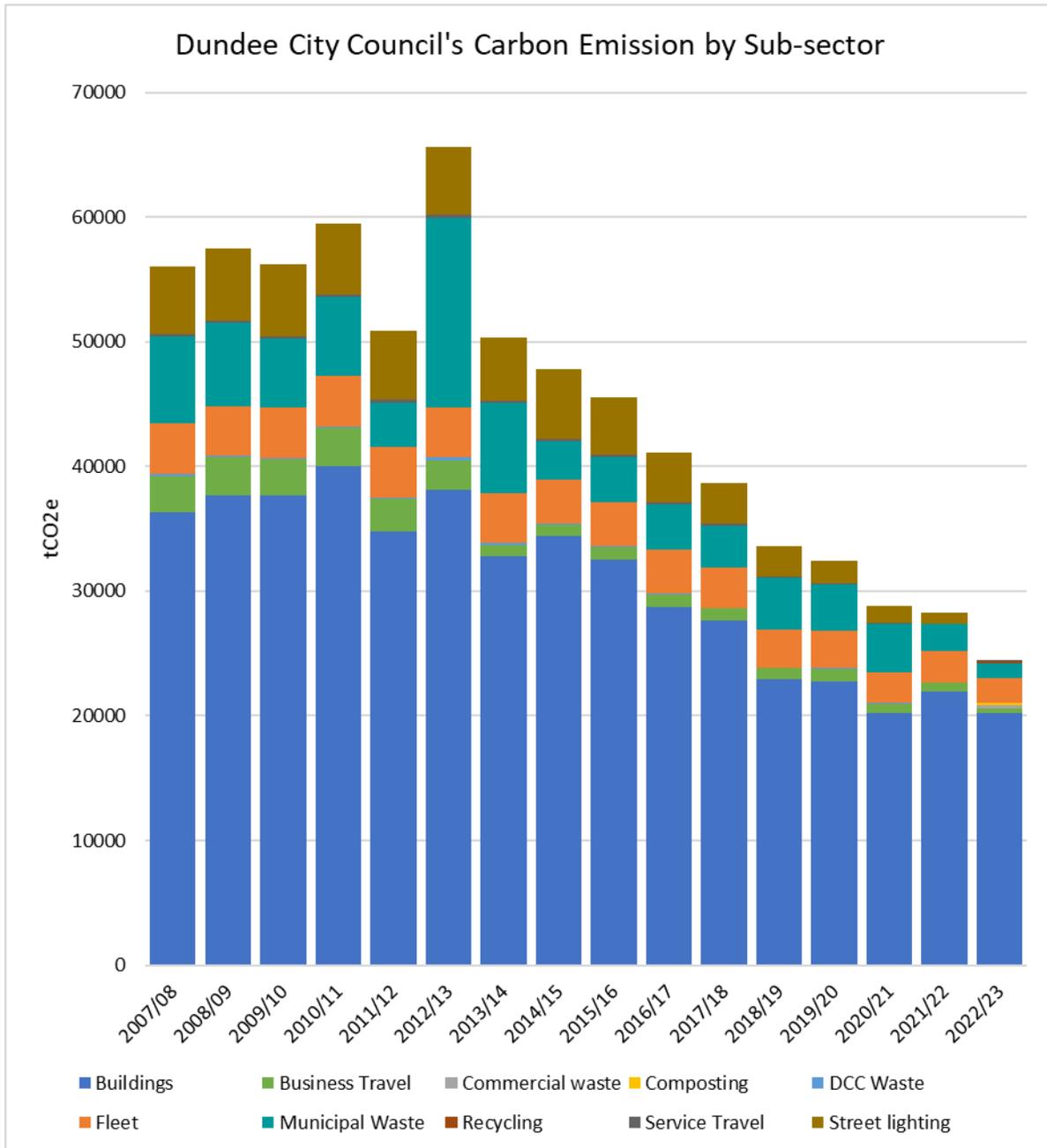


Figure 5: DCC Energy in Buildings Carbon Footprint: 2007/2008 - 2021/2022

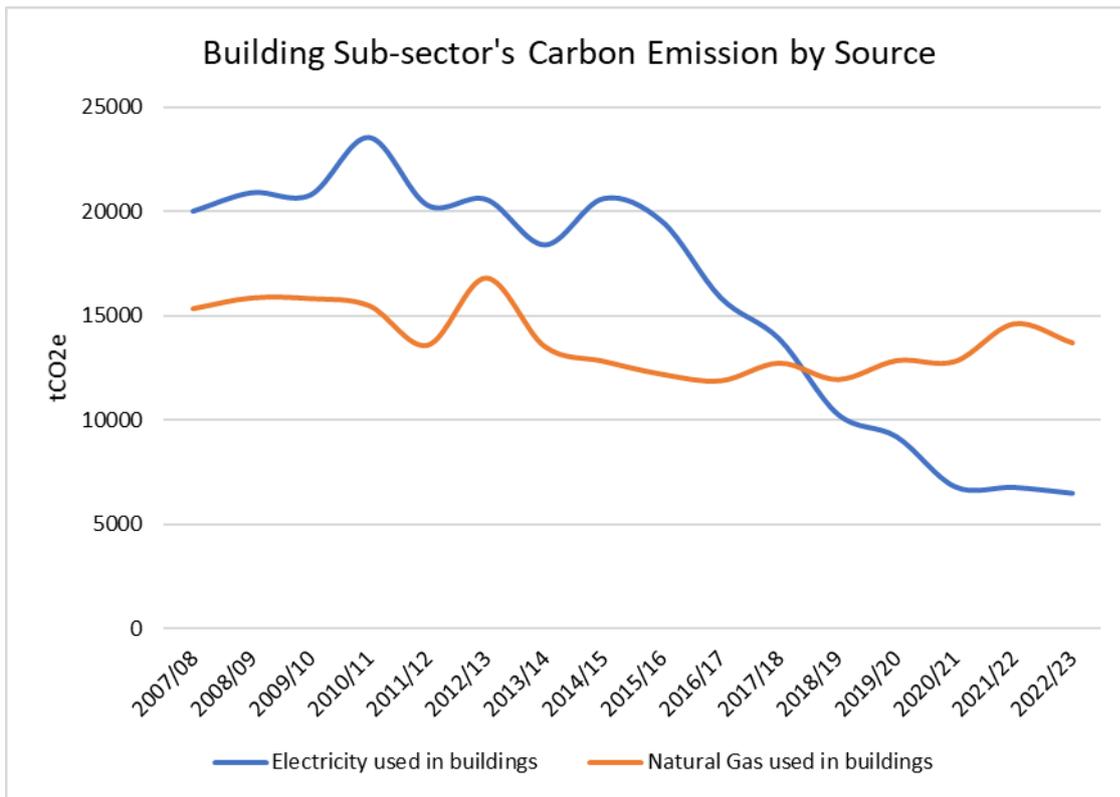
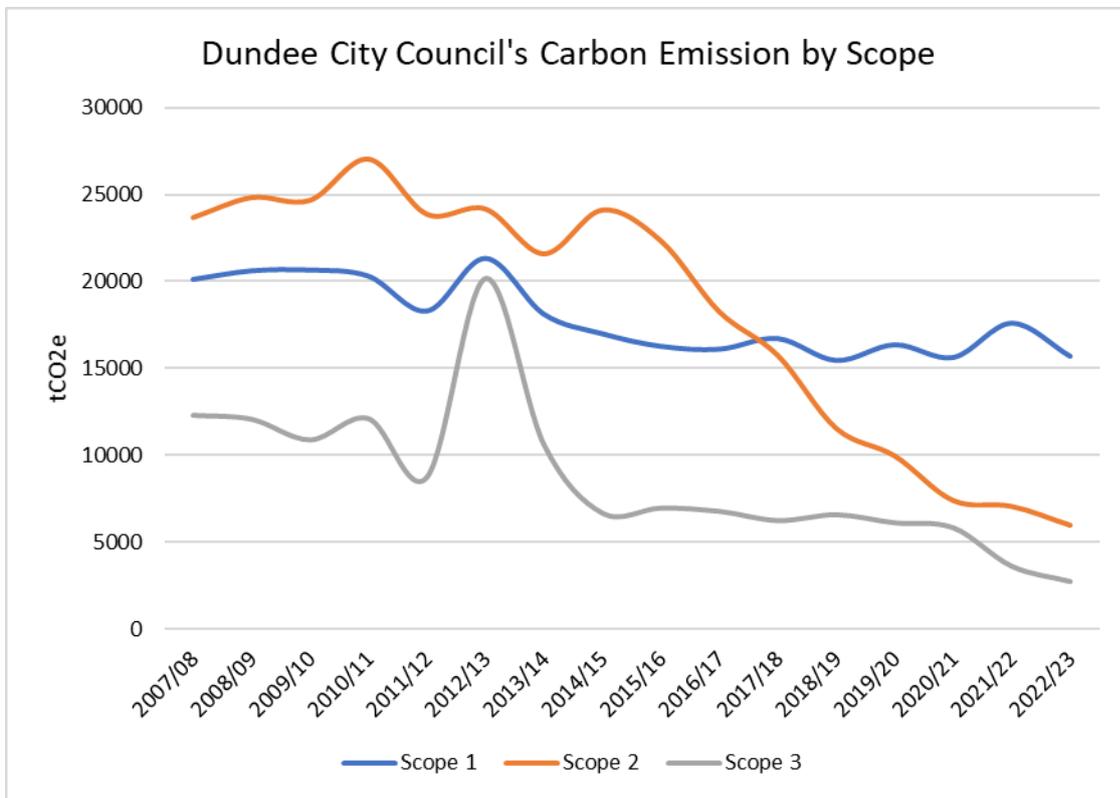


Figure 6: DCC Carbon Footprint by Scope



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 use a simple emissions factor (a), leave the field 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 for environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA).

Emission Type	Emission source	Scope	Consumption Data	Units	Emission Factor	Units	Emissions (tCO ₂ e)
Fuels	Natural gas	Scope 1	74,943,020	kWh	0.18254	kg CO ₂ e/kWh	13680
Electricity	Electricity: UK	Scope 2	30,837,581	kWh	0.19338	kg CO ₂ e/kWh	5963
Electricity	Transmission and distribution - Electricity: UK	Scope 3	30,837,581	kWh	0.01769	kg CO ₂ e/kWh	545
Renewables	Renewable Elec Purchase Direct Supply	Scope 2	3,716,265	kWh	0.00000	kg CO ₂ e/kWh	0.000
Fuels	Diesel (average biofuel blend)	Scope 1	768,068	litres	2.55784	kg CO ₂ e/litres	1964
Fuels	Petrol (average biofuel blend)	Scope 1	5,069	litres	2.16185	kg CO ₂ e/litres	10.9
Fuels	Gas oil	Scope 1	15,286	litres	2.75857	kg CO ₂ e/litres	42.1
Transport - public	Regular taxi	Scope 3	262,316	passenger.km	0.14876	kg CO ₂ e/passenger.km	39
Transport - public	Local bus (not London)	Scope 3	89,240	passenger.km	0.10778	kg CO ₂ e/passenger.km	9.6
Transport - public	Coach	Scope 3	372,651	passenger.km	0.02733	kg CO ₂ e/passenger.km	10.1

Emission Type	Emission source	Scope	Consumption Data	Units	Emission Factor	Units	Emissions (tCO ₂ e)
Transport - public	Regular taxi	Scope 3	25,317	passenger.km	0.14876	kg CO ₂ e/passenger.km	3.7
Transport - public	Local bus (not London)	Scope 3	121,521	passenger.km	0.10778	kg CO ₂ e/passenger.km	13
Transport - public	National rail	Scope 3	215,557	passenger.km	0.03549	kg CO ₂ e/passenger.km	7.6
Transport - public	Flights - Short-haul, to/from UK - Economy class	Scope 3	11,209	passenger.km	0.15102	kg CO ₂ e/passenger.km	1.6
Fuels	Diesel (average biofuel blend)	Scope 3	67,142	litres	2.55784	kg CO ₂ e/litres	171.7
Fuels	Petrol (average biofuel blend)	Scope 3	75,987	litres	2.16185	kg CO ₂ e/litres	164.2
Waste	Household/Municipal/Domestic waste - Combustion	Scope 3	29,050	tonnes	21.28019	kg CO ₂ e/tonnes	618.1
Waste	Household/Municipal/Domestic waste - Landfill	Scope 3	1,168	tonnes	446.20411	kg CO ₂ e/tonnes	521.1
Waste	Commercial and industrial waste - Combustion	Scope 3	6,827	tonnes	21.28019	kg CO ₂ e/tonnes	145.2
Waste	Commercial and industrial waste - Landfill	Scope 3	380	tonnes	467.00838	kg CO ₂ e/tonnes	177.4

Emission Type	Emission source	Scope	Consumption Data	Units	Emission Factor	Units	Emissions (tCO ₂ e)
Waste	Organic: mixed food and garden waste - Composting	Scope 3	12,157	tonnes	8.91058	kg CO ₂ e/tonnes	108.3
Waste	Glass - Recycled	Scope 3	2,167	tonnes	21.28019	kg CO ₂ e/tonnes	46.1
Waste	Paper and board: mixed - Recycled	Scope 3	4,505	tonnes	21.28019	kg CO ₂ e/tonnes	95.8
Waste	WEEE - mixed - Recycled	Scope 3	787	tonnes	21.28019	kg CO ₂ e/tonnes	16.7
Water	Water supply	Scope 3	197,038	cubic metres	0.10000	kg CO ₂ e/cubic metres	19.7
Water	Water treatment	Scope 3	197,038	cubic metres	0.19000	kg CO ₂ e/cubic metres	37.4

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	245,700				No figure provided for 22/23 period. This figure is based on the 21/22 period, with no significant change expected

					in the current reporting period.
Biomass			327,125		As above.

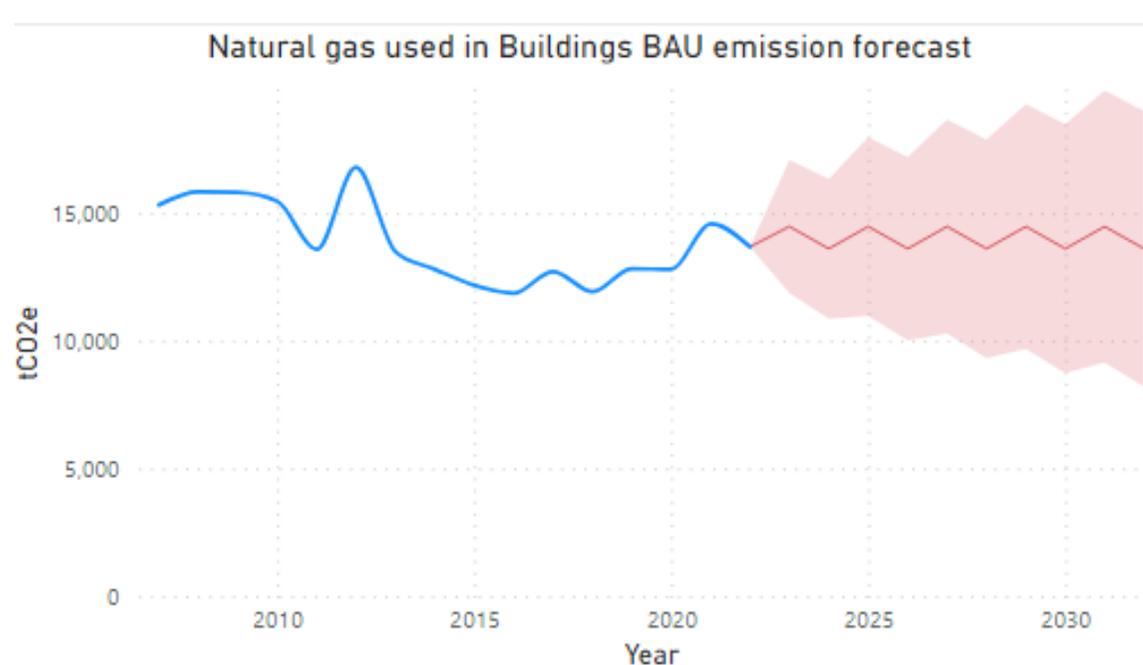
Targets

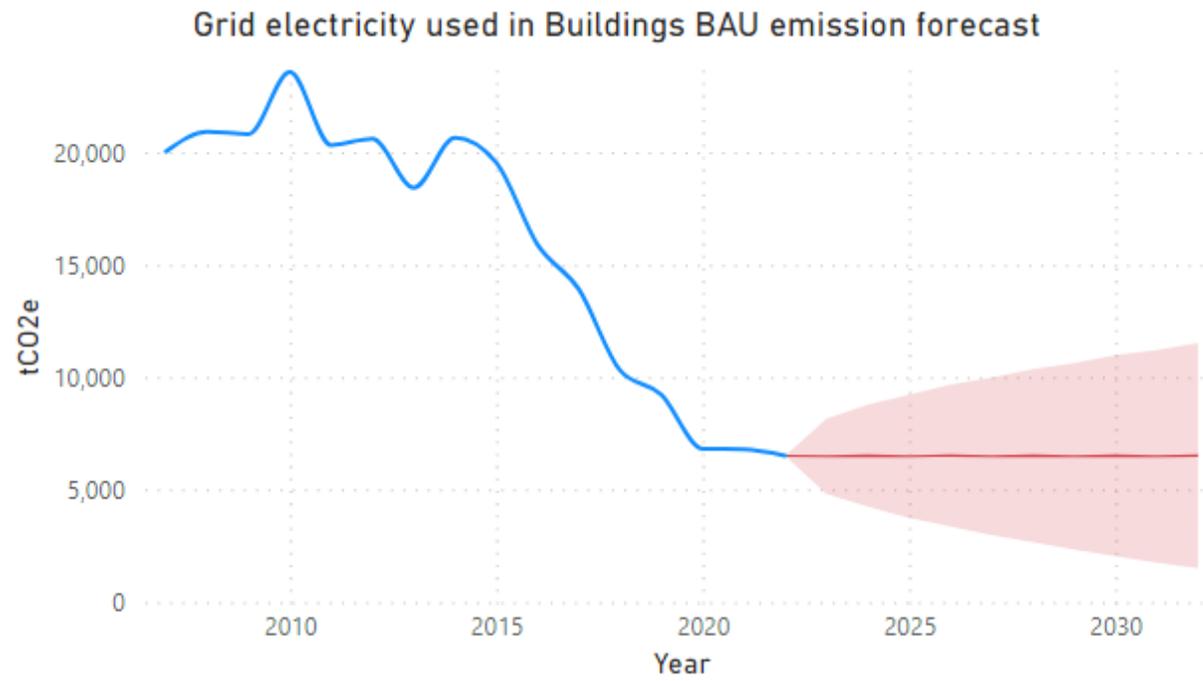
The Climate Change (Duties of Public Bodies: Reporting Requirements) (Scotland) Amendment Order 2020 requires public bodies to report targets on their operational/organisational emissions. These include reducing direct emissions, where possible, to 'absolute zero', and reducing indirect emissions, in advance of Scotland's 2045 net zero target.

The Council's current trend in emissions from the use of natural gas (see Figure 7), particularly from natural gas used for space and water heating in our building stock, presents a significant challenge in our ability to reach 'absolute zero' emissions from Scope 1 and could risk targets not being met.

A forecast of emissions from continued use of natural gas and grid electricity under a business as usual (BAU) scenario suggests that emissions from natural gas use in Council buildings is likely to remain static at around 14,500 tCO₂e. Under a BAU scenario (with continued reduction of electricity grid emission factor), it is expected that the Council can possibly achieve zero emissions from electricity use in Council buildings by 2030. However, the emission curve for electricity is likely to flatten as we use more electricity for EV charging and electrified heating systems, and current Council emissions savings projects are completed.

Figure 7: Gas and Electricity Use In Building Forecast for Up To 2032 Based on Historical Trend





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	Annual	5	Annual % reduction	Energy use in buildings	2015/2016	32,163	tCO2e	2021/2022	38% reduction in emission from buildings in 2022/23 compared to 2015/16 level. Between 2015/16 and 2022/23 there was an average of 3.1% annual reduction in emission from Buildings.	This target expired in 2021/2022. We are working on the Council's Net Zero Transition Plan which will set new emission reduction target for all sectors. The NZTP will be published in 2023/2024.

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.

The Council's new Net Zero Transition Plan will include carbon accounting to track the carbon emissions of each service with a view to creating a carbon budget allocating a specific amount of CO2e per year per Council service. It will include targets, actions, estimated emission reduction, responsibility and cost and financing. Ultimately, the plan is to make carbon accounting a part of the financial budget process and spending plan of each Council service.

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

Provide any other relevant supporting information. In the event that the body wishes to refer to information already published, provide information about where the publication can be accessed.

The Council's new Net Zero Transition Plan will include an updated emissions inventory, carbon accounting process and a delivery plan for the next 5-year period. This will be made public once fully developed and will be refreshed every two years. Along with the Net Zero Transition Plan we are also continuing reporting through PBCCD annually.

Project and changes**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 organisation does not have any information for an emissions source, enter "Unknown" in the comments box. If the organisation does not include the emissions source in its carbon footprint, enter "N/A" in the comments box.

Emissions Source	Total Estimated Annual Carbon Savings (tCO₂e)	Comments
Electricity		
Natural gas		
Other heating fuels		
Waste		
Water and sewerage		
Travel		
Fleet transport		
Other (please specify in comments)	686	Non-Domestic Energy Efficiency (NDEE) framework project delivered across 19 Council buildings

3g) Estimated decrease or increase in the body's emissions attributed to factors (not reported anywhere else 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 amount and direction.

Emissions Source	Total Estimated Annual Emissions (Tco₂e)	Increase or Decrease in Emissions	Comments
Other (please specify in comments)		Increase	From this year electricity used by the council's EV fleet has been accounted under 'Buildings' sub-sector. This will increase the emission from buildings.
Other (please specify in comments)		Decrease	From this year electricity used by the council's Street Lighting sub sector is accounted under renewables due to the fact that the council purchases renewable electricity from EDF using Scottish Procurement Framework. This means the emission from Street Lighting is zero and it will remain the same.
Other (please specify in comments)		Decrease	Waste emission is likely to continue decreasing as more efficient EfW is in operation in Baldovie.
Other (please specify in comments)		Decrease	Business travel is likely to remain static or decrease as the Council has formally adopted hybrid working.

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" into the comments box. If the Organisation does not include the emissions source in its carbon footprint, enter "N/A" into the comments box.

Emissions Source	Total Estimated Annual Carbon Savings (tCO₂e)	Comments
		Unknown

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 the direction.

Emissions Source	Total Estimated Annual Emissions (tco2e)	Increase or Decrease In Emissions	Comments

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	Total Estimated Emissions Savings (tCO ₂ e)	Comments
	31,634	This is the total emission savings since 2007/2008. There is not enough data available to separate the emission reduction from the projects and external factors such as grid emission factor reduction.

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.

Total emissions:

- the carbon footprint for the Council has reduced by 13.6% in the past year; and
- the carbon footprint has reduced by 56.4% since the baseline year of 2007/2008.

Stationary Sector

- Total emissions from Stationary sector decreased by 11.3% compared to the previous year.
- Energy consumption in buildings in 2022/23 decreased by 3% compared with the previous year. There was an increase in electricity consumption (5%) but the natural gas consumption fell by 6%.
- Streetlighting electricity consumption reduced by 2.3% compared to the previous year. The Council has completed LED streetlamp replacement therefore the electricity consumption figure is likely to remain flat in coming years. From this year the Council is reporting zero emission from streetlighting because the electricity purchased for streetlight is green electricity.
- Similar to previous year an estimated 245,700 kWh of electricity was generated from the Council's solar PV systems.

Transport Sector:

- There was a decrease of 24% in emissions from Transport sector compared to the previous year.

- Among Transport sector emissions, Service Travel and Business Travel decreased by 5% and 46% respectively. The drop in Business Travel suggests that staff are continuing to meet online and are travelling less. There was a decrease of 20% in fleet emissions (direct fuel use by ICE fleet).

Waste Sector:

- There was a 22% decrease in emissions from waste compared to the previous year.
- There are three main reasons for the continued decrease; firstly, overall production of waste was decreased. Secondly, new far more efficient energy from waste (EfW) plant at Baldovie went through the commissioning phase from March 2022 onwards last year. As a result, the output such as IBA (Incinerator Bottom Ash) can be recycled instead of landfilled (landfilled waste tends to have very high emissions).

Emissions by Scope:

- Scope 1 (direct emissions) decreased by 11% compared to previous year due to the decrease in consumption of natural gas in buildings.
- Scope 2 emissions (grid electricity emissions) decreased by 15.4% compared to previous year and has been falling steadily since 2014/15 mainly due to the continued reduction in grid emission factor and purchase of green/renewable energy for streetlighting. This year although the overall grid electricity consumption (building + street light + EV charging) increased by 4.1% the emission still decreased because of grid emission factor reduction and purchase of renewable energy. Significant savings are also made through the Council's LED streetlighting programme and the Council's Non-Domestic Energy Efficiency (NDEE) project (eg lighting replacement in Central Library). The UK's grid electricity has become a lot less carbon intensive due to the increased renewable electricity generation primarily from wind resulting in an average annual decrease of 8% in the emission factor in the last decade which has largely contributed in our total emissions reduction.
- Scope 3 emissions (indirect emissions) decreased by 23.7% compared to previous year primarily due to the reduction in emissions from waste and also due to continued reduction in emissions from Business and Service Travel.

4 **ADAPTATION**

Assessing and managing risk

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

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

- In autumn 2018 a **Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (RVA)** of ten policy sectors was carried out in small workshops with key stakeholders in each policy sector to determine the nature and extent of climate related risks in Dundee. Climate impacts were identified for each of the climate hazards/scenarios for the policy sectors with an estimate of how likely they are to occur, the level of impact and the timeframe for occurrence, short, medium or long term. The policy sectors and some examples of impacts are shown below:

Policy Sector	Expected Impact(s)
Buildings	Increased demand for cooling and insulation, higher costs for repair and maintenance.
Transport	Damage to transport infrastructure, extreme weather impact on mobility, higher maintenance costs.
Energy	Damage to electrical infrastructure and power generation facilities.
Water	Increased water scarcity and drought, impacts upon flora and fauna, lower ground water recharge.
Waste	Damage to waste infrastructure and treatment facilities, site and access disruption.
Land Use Planning	Urban heat island effect, erosion and floods, including coastal.
Environment and Biodiversity	Ecosystem degradation, species migration, insect infestation, habitat loss due to flooding, access to food.
Health	Increased disease and mortality rate, hygiene issues, increased incidence of injury.
Civil Protection and Emergency	Increased number of disasters/deployments, increased insurance costs.
Tourism	Decline in tourism and demand, closure of museums, increased maintenance costs, reduction in bathing water quality.

- During this RVA exercise, climate resilience actions were **co-designed with stakeholders**, including NHS Tayside, Scottish Water, SEPA and Scottish Natural Heritage. Many of the actions identified were already in progress by various organisations; some new actions were identified during the Climate Action Plan visioning event and the remaining actions were devised in partnership with the stakeholders. All identified impacts and actions can be found in the full RVA.
https://www.dundee.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/consultative_draft_secap_-_risk_vulnerability_assessment.pdf
- The resultant actions were implemented, monitored and evaluated as part of the on-going climate action planning process and aligned with **Adaptation Scotland's Capability Framework** in which we are currently at stage **P12C** ('Planning and Implementation – we have developed an initial adaptation strategy and action plan').
- A refresh of the RVA is planned for the 2023/2024 period.

- The Council is participating in **Adaptation Scotland's Benchmarking Working Group** comprising a group of public sector organisations actively using their adaptation capability framework and benchmarking the development of capabilities, developing case studies and sharing good practice in order to improve climate adaptation strategies in Scotland. The Benchmarking tool was used internally with colleagues from Planning, Green Space, Housing, Energy and Infrastructure to assess where we are on the Capability Framework and identified a number of initial steps to engage all services within the Council.
- Detailed analysis of long-term climate trends was used to prepare the Dundee Coastal Study Stage 2 (Aug 2013) which informed the design of the now complete "Dundee" and "Broughty Ferry" Coastal Flood Protection Schemes and will be used to inform the design of any further coastal flood risk and erosion management projects.
- The Tayside Integrated Catchment Study is completed up to the Optioneering Stage and has identified high level preferred options to reduce flood risk and provide resilience to flooding when considering future climate change predictions. There is now a good understanding of the sewer system within Dundee and its interaction with watercourses running through the city. However, some further investigation/survey/flow monitoring work is required during the development of the outline/detailed design of these preferred options to provide further confirmation of the configuration of some specific sewer and watercourse connections. The further investigation/survey/flow monitoring work and the preferred options identified in the Optioneering Stage of the study will be delivered by Dundee City Council and Scottish Water under a partnership working arrangement, subject to the allocation of funding. Outputs from the Study will also be used to inform the Surface Water Management Plan for Dundee.
- The **Downfield and Dundee, Monifieth and Sidlaws Flood Protection Study** (2019) commissioned by Dundee City Council and Angus Council identifies flood risk areas along the Dighty Water, Gelly Burn and Fithie Burn in the Downfield and Dundee/Monifieth and Sidlaws area and assess options (including economic viability) for flood protection measures that can be introduced to reduce flood risk to residential and non-residential properties. The appraisal considered a range of flood risk management measures which would also provide resilience to climate change. The study and its recommended options have gone through a national prioritisation exercise. A national funding review is currently underway to consider proposals for funding proposed Cycle 2 Flood Protection Schemes and there is currently uncertainty as to whether a proposed Flood Protection Scheme to reduce flood risk along the Dighty watercourse can be taken forward during Cycle 2 or during future funding Cycles.
- Dundee City Council are continuing to work in partnership with Scottish Water and other partners such as SEPA and NatureScot, to develop and implement Surface Water Drainage Strategies for areas within the Dundee City Council boundary to reduce flood risk and provide resilience to climate change whilst also enabling development of brownfield sites and incorporating other multiple benefits. Examples of locations where strategies are being developed include the St Mary's area of Dundee for which proposals are fairly advanced, and the Douglas area of Dundee where as well as the drainage strategy development, surface water drainage improvement measures have been incorporated into the regeneration of the now complete Douglas Community Park. The Surface Water Drainage Strategy work will, where possible, include disconnection of surface water from the existing combined sewer and conveying it to the water environment through sustainable drainage/SUDS infrastructure which will provide multiple benefits to the community and the partner organisations including a reduction in flood risk, improved blue/green networks which will enhance amenity and biodiversity, an opportunity to improve active travel infrastructure, and contribute towards the Scottish Government "net zero emissions" target. The strategy work will also unlock future development in the City by providing a surface water conveyance route from future development sites in the area to the water environment, and by freeing up capacity in the downstream sewer network. As locations for drainage strategies similar to that being developed in St Marys and Douglas continue to be identified across the city, Dundee City Council and Scottish Water are to enter into a formal partnership agreement. Further details of the drainage strategy partnership working can be found in the 25 January 2021 City Development Committee Report Number 32-2021 available at .

https://www.dundee.gov.uk/minutes/report?rep_id=32-2021.

- In partnership with other responsible authorities, the Council provided input to the preparation of the Flood Risk Management Cycle 1 **Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin Local Flood Risk Management Plan** as required by the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act. The Cycle 2 **Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin Local Flood Risk Management Plan** is to be published in 2023 and will include actions to be delivered during the 2022-2028 to reduce flood risk within the Dundee City Council boundary.
- The Council has prepared and operates a **Flood Emergency Plan** that is periodically updated. The plan identifies known areas of flooding and measures to be taken when Flood Alerts and/or reports of flooding are received and clearly assigns roles and responsibilities within the organisation when responding to these events.

4b) 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.

- The Council's **Generic Emergency and Business continuity Plans** are wide enough in scope to apply to risks associated with:
 - disruption to energy, transport, water and ICT infrastructure and delivery networks;
 - rising sea levels for coastal communities; and
 - impacts on health and well-being of individuals and communities.
- **Service Risk Registers** may include 'climate-related' risks but are more likely to be referenced as severe weather impacts.
- The Council has prepared and operates a **Flood Emergency Plan** that is updated periodically. The plan identifies known areas of flooding and measures to be taken when Flood Alerts and/or reports of flooding are received and clearly assigns roles and responsibilities within the organisation when responding to these events.
- All Council strategies, plans and programmes continue to undergo **Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)** to assess their environmental impact including climate change adaptation risk and opportunities.
- The Council's **Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA)** tool assists Committee report authors to consider the likely climate change adaptation impacts of their report and provide details on any required mitigating action to manage or overcome negative impacts.

Taking Action

4c) What action has the organisation 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.

Building adaptive capacity

Training

- As a result of the Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (discussed in section 4a), **21 actions have been identified** to help the city build resilience against climate change (and included in the Dundee Climate Action Plan). These include physical measures, such as flood protection and infrastructure improvements as well as societal measures that build community resilience.
- Council Officers have undertaken training on a **Climate Just** tool which allows social vulnerability in **the** face of climate change to be assessed so that adaptation can be tailored to people as well as places.
- Building on the results of the Benchmarking Assessment, the internal Adaptation Working Group will continue to engage staff in embedding adaptation across teams and departments and within Service Plans, Local Development Plans and Council Plans.
- 15 Council Officers received training on “Becoming Climate Resilient” in March 2023, delivered by Sniffer. Services covered were: Green Space, Health and Social Care, Corporate Risk, Infrastructure, Climate Change, Sustainable Transport and Planning.

Delivering adaptation action

- **The Flood Risk Management Cycle 1 Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin Local Flood Risk Management Plan** was published on 22nd June 2016 in co-ordination with Angus Council, Aberdeenshire Council, Perth and Kinross Council, Scottish Water and SEPA. The plan is reviewed and updated in 6-year cycles from the date of the inaugural Plan. The Flood Risk Management Cycle 2 Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin Local Flood Risk Management **Plan** is due to be published in the 23/24 period. Subject to being prioritised favourably at a national level by the Scottish Government/SEPA, Flood Protection Schemes being considered for inclusion in the Cycle 2 Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin Local Flood Risk Management Plan include extending the Dundee Coastal Flood Protection Scheme, and also implementing a Fluvial Flood Protection Scheme.
- The **Tayside Integrated Catchment Study** is completed up to the Optioneering Stage and has identified high level preferred options to reduce flood risk and provide resilience to flooding when considering future climate change predictions. There is now a good understanding of the sewer system within Dundee and its interaction with watercourses running through the city. However, some further investigation/survey/flow monitoring work is required during the development of the outline/detailed design of these preferred options to provide further confirmation of the configuration of some **specific** sewer and watercourse connections. The preferred options identified in the Optioneering Stage of the study will be delivered by Dundee City Council and Scottish Water under a partnership working arrangement, subject to the allocation of funding. Outputs from the Study will also be used to inform the Surface Water Management Plan for Dundee.
- Following on from the Dundee Coastal Study Stage 2, the **“Dundee” and “Broughty Ferry” Coastal Flood Protection Schemes are:**
 - *City Quay to Central Waterfront and Central Waterfront to Dundee Airport.* Construction works completed in August 2018 creating a 4km set back wall and flood gates, providing protection from a 1 in 200-year flood. The use of local stone minimised the carbon footprint, with the project receiving successful match funding from Sustrans to improve lighting and create a small section of combined cycle footway at Bridgeview Café.
 - *Broughty Ferry Town - Douglas Terrace to Broughty Castle.* Construction of a new seawall, walkway/cycleway, and a combination of setback walls and food-gates was completed in June 2022. The new seawall/setback walls/flood-gates will reduce the risk of flooding to residential, community and business properties, whilst the

walkway/cycleway improves and enhances active travel along the main shoreline of Broughty Ferry.

- Since 2019 a programme of **dune restoration works** have been implemented, with the ongoing objective to effectively manage the dune range to provide natural flood protection. Chestnut pale Fencing has been installed to limit access by members of the public, with the aim of preventing erosion and protecting the natural grasses and fragile habitat. Non-indigenous plants have been removed and new native species have been planted to stabilise the sand dunes. The management of the dunes is ongoing and regular inspections are undertaken to identify further works to protect and enhance the area. These works have been undertaken to complement the natural flood protection that the dunes provide to Broughty Ferry.
- Dundee City Council are continuing to work in partnership with Scottish Water and other partners such as SEPA and NatureScot, to develop and implement Surface Water Drainage Strategies for areas within the Dundee City Council boundary to reduce flood risk and provide resilience to climate change whilst also enabling development of brownfield sites and incorporating other multiple benefits. Examples of locations where strategies are being developed include the St Mary's area of Dundee for which proposals are fairly advanced, and the Douglas area of Dundee where as well as the drainage strategy development, surface water drainage improvement measures have been incorporated into the regeneration of the now complete Douglas Community Park. The Surface Water Drainage Strategy work will where possible include disconnection of surface water from the existing combined sewer and conveying it to the water environment through sustainable drainage/SUDS infrastructure which will provide multiple benefits to the community and the partner organisations including a reduction in flood risk, improved blue/green networks which will enhance amenity and biodiversity, an opportunity to improve active travel infrastructure, and contribute towards the Scottish Government "net zero emissions" target. The strategy work will also unlock future development in the City by providing a surface water conveyance route from future development sites in the area to the water environment, and by freeing up capacity in the downstream sewer network. As locations for drainage strategies similar to that being developed in St Marys and Douglas continue to be identified across the city, Dundee City Council and Scottish Water are to enter into a formal partnership agreement. Further details of the drainage strategy partnership working can be found in the 25 January 2021 City Development Committee Report Number 32-2021 available at https://www.dundee.gov.uk/minutes/report?rep_id=32-2021.

Greenspace/Biodiversity/Green Infrastructure:

- Dundee City Council's **Biodiversity** Action Plan, published in January 2020, includes actions for safeguarding and enhancing existing habitats and species as well as actions on potential sites and projects. **Dundee City Council reports on their Biodiversity Duty every three years as outlined in the Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act 2011 to Scottish Government, (the latest report is due to be agreed at the November 2023 Climate, Environment and Biodiversity Committee). Annual progress is also reported to Committee on the Action Plan.**
- Over twenty parks and **greenspaces** are assessed annually for quality by staff and members of the community against the national Green Flag criteria. A number of criteria directly or indirectly consider the impact of climate change. Each assessment results in an individual park action plan. In addition to these, seven parks successfully attained a Green Flag award in 2023/24, by submitting a Management Plan and hosting a site visit by an external assessor
- The Scottish Government allocates an amount of Nature Restoration Funding directly to each Local Authority every year. Last year Dundee was awarded 86K, this funding was used to:
 - create new biodiversity grasslands and plant orchard trees within Baxter Park;
 - restore historic lades and sluice gate at Trottick Ponds Local Nature Reserve;
 - create new wildflower areas within housing spaces in Stobswell;
 - purchase cut and lift machinery for the maintenance of biodiversity grasslands;

- complete a second phase of pond restoration in Den O Mains; and
- install 100 amphibian ladders in roadside gullypot drains in two amphibian hotspots in the east of the city.
- Over 250 ha of Dundee is woodland, which performs an important environmental function storing carbon, sheltering the built environment from wind and filtering pollutants, as well as being appreciated by visitors and wildlife. Dundee secured an additional £265K from the competitive element of the Scottish Government’s Nature Restoration Funding in 22/23. This enabled the planting of 12.5 ha of native, climate resilient woodland across three sites in the city in early 2023. The aims of this project were:
 - to create bigger, better and more connected woodland in Dundee;
 - increase the amount of carbon storage and sequestration in the city; and
 - to increase woodland diversity and resilience to climate change.
- Other projects for biodiversity funded by Dundee City Council in 2022/2023 were:
 - investment in new weed control methods to support the reduced use of herbicides;
 - a social media and radio campaign highlighting biodiversity and naturalised grassland areas in parks;
 - planting a range of spring and summer flowering bulbs in greenspaces across the city; and
 - two new pocket parks with rain gardens.
- Nature- based solutions-Dundee City Council are continuing to work with Scottish Water, SEPA and NatureScot to implement proposals for a Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS) within St Leonards Park as part of the St Mary’s Stormwater Strategy. Using this learning, a city-wide study is to commence to identify additional SUDS opportunities, into which proposals for biodiversity and active travel will be incorporated. An additional City-Wide SUDS project has started that will look at the existing green network in the city and where opportunities to enhance this overlap with ongoing drainage issues and active travel routes. This project will suggest and explore the feasibility of a range of nature-based solutions with multiple outcomes that could be applied across the city.
- The **Mobility Integration Living Laboratory project (MILL)** is a public-private-people partnership which is seeing Dundee become a real-life test and experimentation environment for mobility solutions that integrate with the transport network. This is critical in addressing social vulnerability to climate change, ensuring that transport is not an isolating barrier for those wishing to reach healthcare, employment opportunities and social activities whilst reducing road transport emissions and the city’s carbon footprint. **Activities on the 22/23 reporting period include:**
 - Clean Streets Project – Saw the installation of 26 pop up chargers across the city to support the transition to electric vehicles. Saw 162,756 electric miles powered by the innovative chargers.
 - GetGo Dundee saw the launch of the city’s first MaaS Platform which combined a number of sustainable transport options in a single location. This included car club, e-bike hire, bus and train. A number of pilots were run with the citizens of Dundee to help develop and improve the app.
 - An Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Blueprint was developed for the city that planned out what infrastructure was required up to 2045. This allowed the city to engage with SSE and charge point operators to plan the long-term energy requirements across the city.

- Research and development of equipment to make charging of electric vehicles more accessible saw live trials in the city with disabled users and has produced two prototypes that are set for future investment.
- Dundee 4th EV Charging Hub – Working in partnership with Dundee City Council Urban Foresight were key advisors in making this new hub as accessible and sustainable as possible.

4d) Where applicable, what progress has the body made in delivering the Scottish Climate Change Programme(a) (“the Programme”)?

(a) *The Programme aims to address impacts identified for Scotland in the UK-wide climate change risk assessment which are not otherwise addressed by the UK-wide National Adaptation Programme through policy in relation to reserved matters.*

Objective Reference	Theme	Policy/ Proposal reference	Delivery progress made
<p>[N1] Understand the effects of climate change and their impacts on the natural environment</p>	<p>Natural Environment</p>	<p>[N1-8] Understand the risks associated with coastal flooding through development and implementation of local flood risk plans.</p>	<p>Dundee City Council has engaged in the development of the Cycle 1 and Cycle 2 Local Flood Risk Management Plans through membership of the Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin (TEAMB) Local Plan District.</p>
		<p>[N1-10] Developing datasets to support flood risk, river and coastal management. A requirement of the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act is to develop a programme to integrate necessary data.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Flood Risk Management Cycle 1 Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin Local Flood Risk Management Plan was published on 22nd June 2016 in co-ordination with Angus Council, Aberdeenshire Council, Perth and Kinross Council, Scottish Water and SEPA. The plan is reviewed and updated in 6-year cycles from the date of the inaugural Plan published in June 2016. The Flood Risk Management Cycle 2 Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin Local Flood Risk Management Plan is programmed for publication in 23/24 and is currently being prepared. Subject to the national flood risk funding review and being prioritised favourably at a national level, Cycle 2 Flood Protection Schemes are likely to be developed for the Dighty watercourse and an extension to the existing Dundee Coastal Flood Protection Scheme to protect Dundee Airport. The Tayside Integrated Catchment Study is completed up to the Optioneering Stage and has identified high level preferred options to reduce flood risk and provide resilience to flooding when considering future climate change predictions. There is now a good understanding of the sewer system within Dundee and its interaction with watercourses running through the city. However, some further investigation/survey/flow monitoring work is required during the development of the outline/detailed design of these preferred options to provide further confirmation of the configuration of some specific sewer and watercourse connections. The further investigation/survey/flow monitoring work and preferred options identified in the Optioneering Stage of the study will be delivered by Dundee City Council and Scottish Water under a partnership working arrangement, subject to the allocation of funding. Outputs from the Study will also be used to inform the Surface Water Management Plan for Dundee. The Dundee City Council and Scottish Water partnership working has also developed a GIS based dataset containing

			various existing and new datasets to inform the drainage strategy development work which includes existing drainage assets/infrastructure and flood record data.
[N2] Support and healthy and diverse natural environment with capacity to adapt	Natural Environment	[N2-2] The Scottish Planning Policy includes green networks, green space, street trees and other vegetation, green roofs, wetlands and other water features, and coastal habitats in helping Scotland to mitigate and adapt to climate change. [N2-11] Embed climate change adaptation considerations, and potential responses such as habitat networks and green networks, into wider land use planning decisions through the use of Forestry and Woodland Strategies, regional land use strategies, and Strategic and Local Development Plans and development master-plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2019 Local Development Plan (LDP) and NPF4 make up the development plan for Dundee. The LDP contains policies on green networks, green and blue infrastructure, enhancing natural assets, and others covering the topics of placemaking, economic development, housing, retail and transport. Supplementary guidance on Low and Zero Carbon Technology in New Developments was also published in 2019. Further planning guidance documents on Surface Water and Drainage and Heat Networks were published in 2020. We are in the process of preparing the evidence report for the next LDP expected to be published in 2027. This will take into account NPF4 national planning policies. As part of this process, we are carrying out initial scoping of issues facing Dundee through the gathering of appropriate evidence and seeking the views of key agencies, children and young people, and the public at large. A GIS audit of existing services is underway to facilitate the implementation of the 20-minute neighbourhood concept. A revised Street Design Guide is also in preparation which will include technical guidance on EV and active travel infrastructure. Further, we are in the early stages of preparing an Open Space Strategy and Play Sufficiency Assessment to fulfil our statutory duties which is intended will outline policies and proposals to the development, maintenance and use of green infrastructure in Dundee. The City Council's Biodiversity Duty report was agreed in June 2017. A new Biodiversity Plan was published in January 2020.
		[N2-18] / [N2-20] Support the development of Local Flood Risk Management Plans. This will manage waters and coasts at a river catchment level and include local flood risk management plans.	Dundee City Council has engaged in the development of the Local Flood Risk Management Plan through membership of the Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin (TEAMB) Local Plan District.
[N3] Sustain and enhance the benefits, goods and	Natural Environment		N/A Dundee City Council is not listed as a responsible authority for this objective

services that the natural environment provides			
<p>[B1]</p> <p>Understand the effects of climate change and their impacts on buildings and infrastructure networks</p>	<p>Buildings and infrastructure networks</p>	<p>[B1-13]</p> <p>Flood Risk Management Plans - The Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009 requires the development of Flood Risk Management Strategies (FRMS) and Local Flood Risk Management Plans (LFRMP).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Flood Risk Management Cycle 1 Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin Local Flood Risk Management Plan was published on 22nd June 2016 in co-ordination with Angus Council, Aberdeenshire Council, Perth and Kinross Council, Scottish Water and SEPA. The plan is reviewed and updated in 6-year cycles from the date of the inaugural Plan published in June 2016. The Flood Risk Management Cycle 2 Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin Local Flood Risk Management Plan is programmed for publication in 2023/24 and is currently being prepared. Subject to the national flood risk funding review and being prioritised favourably at a national level, Cycle 2 Flood Protection Schemes are to be developed for the Dighty watercourse and an extension to the existing Dundee Coastal Flood Protection Scheme to protect Dundee Airport. • The Tayside Integrated Catchment Study is completed up to the Optioneering Stage and has identified high level preferred options to reduce flood risk and provide resilience to flooding when considering future climate change predictions. There is now a good understanding of the sewer system within Dundee and its interaction with watercourses running through the city. However, some further investigation/survey/flow monitoring work is required during the development of the outline/detailed design of these preferred options to provide further confirmation of the configuration of some specific sewer and watercourse connections. The further investigation/survey/flow monitoring work and the preferred options identified in the Optioneering Stage of the study will be delivered by Dundee City Council and Scottish Water under a partnership working arrangement, subject to the allocation of funding. Outputs from the Study will also be used to inform the Surface Water Management Plan for Dundee.
<p>[B2]</p> <p>Provide the knowledge, skills and tools to manage climate change impacts on buildings and infrastructure</p>	<p>Building and infrastructure networks</p>		<p>N/A</p> <p>Dundee City Council is not listed as a responsible authority for this objective</p>

Objective Reference	Theme	Policy/ Proposal reference	Delivery progress made
<p>[B3] Increase the resilience of buildings and infrastructure networks to sustain and enhance the benefits and services provided</p>	Buildings and infrastructure networks	<p>[B3-3] Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (Climate Change) identifies that short and long term impacts of climate change should be taken into account in all decisions throughout the planning system.</p>	<p>Adopted LDP policies encourage installation of low and zero carbon generating technology in new buildings, active travel and development of network of green infrastructure. Review in forthcoming Main Issues Reports/SEA process and supplementary planning guidance. New non-statutory planning guidance published for public consultation on the Dundee Green Network to promote opportunities to enhance and protect.</p>
		<p>[B3-6] Home Energy Efficiency Programme for Scotland. Delivering heating and insulation measures across Scotland to help improve energy efficiency and reduce energy demands of existing housing stock in the most fuel poor areas.</p> <p>[B3-7] The Energy Efficiency Standard for Social Housing sets a minimum standard for energy efficiency in social housing. All social housing will be expected to meet the standard by 2020.</p>	<p>The Housing Department continues to maximise the impact of the Home Energy Efficiency Programme Scotland – Area Based Schemes (HEEPS:ABS now more commonly referred to as EES:ABS- Energy Efficient Scotland: Area Based Schemes)) funding by combining it with its own capital budget to externally insulate (EWI) mixed tenure blocks of flats in Council estates with high levels of fuel poverty that are either solid wall or non-traditional construction. This has resulted in more than £50m total investment in EWI in the city since the inception of the EWI Programme in 2013 with more than 5,000 residents in Dundee seeing their properties thermally upgraded.</p> <p>This process has become increasingly difficult in recent years for several reasons including higher standards, loss of ECO funding and higher labour and materials costs. In addition, the Council has reconfigured several internal processes relating to contract management and this has introduced further delays. However, plans and funding are now in place to resume installation of EWI in autumn, 2023.</p> <p>This standard, now being referred to as the 2020 EESSH milestone, has been superseded by EESSH2. EESSH2 itself is currently under review by the Scottish Government in order to better align it with its Net Zero agenda. It is likely that the revised standard for social housing will introduce new metrics and targets for landlords to meet to demonstrate that homes are as energy efficient as possible and that zero direct emissions heating is being installed. Meantime, DCC will continue to upgrade properties – see below.</p>

Objective Reference	Theme	Policy/ Proposal reference	Delivery progress made
		<p>[B3-8]</p> <p>Improve Housing Quality by ensuring all houses meet the tolerable standard, and that all social housing meets the Scottish Housing Quality Standard (SHQS) by 2015.</p>	<p>The Housing Service is committed to improving the energy efficiency and performance of properties to benefit tenants. In 2022/23 the service delivered the following projects/installations:</p> <p>37 new boilers were installed, 2 properties were connected to district-heating and 13 electric to gas properties completed.</p> <p>122 properties had new windows installed.</p> <p>Stock total is 12557 (not including HMO/ Homeless accommodation).</p> <p>The Housing Service also aims to drive forward change and improvement and is currently updating its Asset Management Strategy and producing an Energy Efficiency/Net Zero Strategy that will sit alongside it.</p> <p>The Housing Service is keen to contribute to the Scottish Government's stated aim of Scotland being net-zero across all sectors by 2045. The Service will endeavour to ensure a just transition and that the fuel poor are prioritised in projects and programmes. The outcomes of the Scottish Government's review of EESSH2 to better align it with net zero is awaited and it is still to be understood the extent to which Hydrogen will be deployed to displace natural gas from the gas grid. It is clear that there will be a phasing out of gas heating with a prohibition already on the installation of gas-boilers in new-build housing after 2025. This will require consideration of different types of electric heating, including heat-pumps, which will be able to operate optimally because of the high insulation standards to which the new properties will be built.</p> <p>We will continue to take a fabric first approach by improving the thermal performance of stock through installation of insulation. This means that, whatever heating system is inside homes, less will be required of it and this cuts carbon emissions. We may also look at installing PV arrays on suitable roofs and properties to reduce tenants' electricity costs and reduce demand on the grid.</p> <p>The Housing Department also has a new-build social rented housing programme, constructing properties itself or in partnership with local Housing Associations. The programme also includes the purchase of new build 'Off the Shelf' Properties from Developers. The Council has set itself a challenging target of 200 social rented house completions per annum within the Local Housing Strategy and Council Plan.</p>

			<p>Increases in completions are expected in 2023/24 being close to or exceeding the target though difficulties with supply chains and price inflation may yet have an impact. However, we have a healthy pipeline of projects and developments on site which will result in improved outcomes in the long run. There are currently a total of 592 Social rented and Mid-Market Rent units on site or due to start during 2022/2023.</p> <p>Within our new build programme, we continue to aim for the Scottish Government Greener Standard through a fabric first approach. However, we are mindful of the Scottish Government Heat in Buildings Strategy document for Achieving Net Zero Emissions in Scotland's Buildings. This sets out plans that will mean direct emission heating systems (DEH), such as those run on fossil fuel, will no longer be installed in any homes and non-domestic buildings warranted from April 2024. Individual gas boilers will be replaced by alternatives such as heat pumps, solar and electric energy. In advance of this target, we are trialling the installation of hybrid air-source heat pump/gas boilers and continuing to maximise the benefits being directly gained by tenants through solar photo voltaic panels. We will be installing 24 hybrid boilers in our Blackness Road New Build project planned to start on site in the final quarter of 2023. We continue to review designs to allow for the adoption of air source heat pumps as the standard heating installation for all future new build developments. Early design discussion and plans are currently taking place for development of a site in Balcairn Place which will look to make best use of innovative technology to meet the Greener Standard. In financial year 2022/23 there were 101 social rent new build completions.</p> <p>Dundee Energy Efficiency Advice Project (DEEAP), which forms part of the Council's Advice Services in Corporate Services, aims to carry out 4,000 energy advice home visits per year and staff attend 100 community and public events to raise awareness of the energy advice service. DEEAP advisors, Private Sector Services Unit (PSSU), Care and Repair and Asset Management staff continue to raise awareness and make referrals to Home Energy Scotland (HES) for private owners and tenants.</p>
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Objective Reference	Theme	Policy/Proposal reference	Delivery Progress Made
<p>[S1]</p> <p>Understand the effects of climate change and their impacts on people, homes and communities</p>	Society		<p>N/A</p> <p>Dundee City Council is not listed as a responsible authority for this objective, however its Flood Emergency Plan identifies known areas of flooding and measures to be taken when Flood Alerts and/or reports of flooding are received and clearly assigns roles and responsibilities within the organisation for responding to these events.</p>
<p>[S2]</p> <p>Increase the awareness of the impacts of climate change to enable people to adapt to future extreme weather events</p>	Society		<p>N/A</p> <p>Dundee City Council is not listed as a responsible authority for this objective however, in partnership with other responsible authorities, the development and implementation of the Local Flood Risk Management Plan includes elements of awareness raising.</p>
<p>[S3]</p> <p>Support of our health services and emergency responders to enable them to respond effectively to the increased pressures associated with a changing climate</p>	Society		<p>N/A</p> <p>Dundee City Council is not listed as a responsible authority for this objective however, the Council support health service and emergency responders within the duties of the Civil Contingencies (Scotland) Act 2005.</p>

Review, monitoring and evaluation

4e) 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 has led the development of the citywide **Dundee Climate Action Plan** which asserts the commitment and planning necessary for the transition to a low carbon future. The Plan is monitored and governed by the Dundee Climate Leadership Group. Resilience has been identified as one of the plan's four strategic programme areas and to assist in plan preparation, a '**Climate Change Risk and Vulnerability Assessment**' (RVA) was undertaken to determine the nature and extent of climate-related risks by analysing potential hazards and assessing the vulnerability that could pose a potential threat or harm to people, property, livelihoods and the environment of Dundee. A refresh of the Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment for the City is planned early 2024 to identify the next set of priority actions.
- The Council's Adaptation Working Group will regularly review the climate risks as part of the ongoing development Adaptation and Resilience work across all services.
- The Council's **Integrated Impact Assessment** (IIA) tool assists Committee report authors to consider the likely climate change adaptation impacts of their report and provide details on any required mitigating action to manage or overcome negative impacts.

4f) 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)

- **Surface Water Management Planning Group** will be set up to monitor the effectiveness of flood protection measures carried out. Annual surveys are also carried out to monitor coastal erosion and assess bodies of water.
- The **Flood Emergency Plan** requires the Council to record effectiveness of implementation of mitigation measures and record new areas that require attention.
- The Council will work in partnership with SEPA to review and update their **Flood Maps**.

Future priorities for adaptation

4g) 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 Refresh the Risk and Vulnerability Assessment and Actions in the Dundee Climate Action Plan with the Dundee Climate Leadership Group.
- 2 Develop workforce resilience plans for each Council Service.
- 3 Implement organisational Climate Resilience plans via the Net Zero Transition Planning process.
- 4 Continue to participate in Adaptation Scotland's Benchmarking Working Group
- 5 Work with partners across the region to develop a Tayside Adapts approach to Climate Resilience Planning.

4h) Supporting information and best practice

Provide any other relevant supporting information and any examples of adaptation best practice.

None.

5 PROCUREMENT**5a) 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.

- The **Tayside Procurement Consortium** (TPC) is a collaborative procurement team created by Dundee City, Angus and Perth and Kinross Councils, to manage collaborative procurement activity on behalf of the three Tayside Councils.
- A Sustainable Procurement policy (<http://www.taysideprocurement.gov.uk/strategy>) was introduced a number of years ago to support the Council to comply with its climate change duties, and commits the Council to buying more sustainably which in turn offers cost efficiency, support the Councils commitment to Corporate Social Responsibility and promotes health improvements amongst stakeholders. Key outcomes included in the policy are:
 - reduce carbon emissions;
 - contribute to climate change adaption through procurement activity;
 - embed sustainability at the heart of procurement activity; and
 - deliver a variety of sustainable outcomes.

Examples of where the Councils approach to its procurement has had an impact include:

- **Electric Vehicle Charging Points** - a TPC collaborative framework is available allowing the City Council and others to increase of the number of charge points in the Tayside area allowing wider use of electric vehicles and positively contributing to our climate change commitment.
- **Education and Office Furniture** – a collaborative framework is available allowing the Council to purchase furniture from a sustainable supply chain that positively contributes to our climate change commitment. In order to provide assurances that wood and wood-based products originate from sustainably managed forests, it is a requirement of this framework that all timber used in manufacture comes from a sustainable source and must have Chain of Custody tracking documents to meet the requirements of UK and EU timber regulations. Suppliers, whether manufacturers or resellers of furniture, are members of the Furniture Industry Sustainability Programme (FISP) which demonstrates their sustainable and corporate social responsibility credentials. Other environmental components of the framework which contribute towards our stated outcomes are:
 - promotion of furniture Take-Back schemes by suppliers, to encourage reuse or remanufacture;
 - use of re-cycled content in final product;
 - reuse of packaging materials for original purpose;
 - reduction of waste materials;
 - innovation for delivery planning and logistics such as use of vehicle trackers and on-site furniture assembly;
 - suppliers are ISO14001 accredited; and
 - operating robust transport using Euro V and V1 compliant vehicles.
- **Street Lighting** - Bulk Renewal of Luminaries - a collaborative framework is available allowing the City Council with includes opportunity to secure the following benefits:

- Reduced expenditure on energy costs;
- Reductions in carbon emissions due to the higher energy efficiency of LED luminaires;
- Replacing traditional lamps with LED lanterns will result in operational efficiencies through reduction in travel and material costs as LED lanterns have a 12 year warranty lifespan;
- Suppliers are required to dispose of all waste equipment in accordance with the WEEE regulations.

- **Janitorial products**

- suppliers adopt plastic-packaging recycling initiatives;
- products have dilution control measures, which reduce the amount of waste chemical, and also reduce the outer packaging;
- suppliers reduce the amount of packaging associated with its products; and
- suppliers stream waste into waste skips which are used to separate different grades of recycling waste in order to facilitate a more complete recycling process.

- **Audio Visual Equipment**

- reduced packaging initiatives;
- life extension initiatives;
- WEEE Directive compliance;
- minimisation of transportation – use of sea/land freight rather than air; and
- recycle 100% of waste materials and packaging.

- Dundee became Scotland's first **Fairtrade City** in 2004 and updated its Fairtrade Policy in 2012. The Council continues to undertake activities in support of its policy:

- only Fairtrade tea and coffee is now provided by the City Chambers when providing hospitality for meetings and events;
- tendering procedures for caterers at the annual Food Festival run by the Council have been strengthened to ensure they provide fair trade products, and we have given a free stall at the Festival to Dundee Fairtrade Forum to promote fair trade products;
- the Council's Community Benefits Officer is working with Dundee Fairtrade Forum to explore ways to promote fair trade among private sector contractors working on major Council projects;
- information about fair trade on the Council's website and staff intranet has been expanded and high profile 'we are a fair-trade city' signs have been installed on the three main routes into the city;
- the Council has hosted fair trade breakfasts and a stall aimed at staff during Fair Trade Fortnight as well as paying for window stickers issued by Dundee Fair Trade Forum to local cafes and shops which sell fair trade products;
- Fairtrade footballs have been purchased by the Council and its leisure partner Leisure and Culture Dundee; and
- further information: <http://www.dundee.gov.uk/fairtrade>

5b) 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 change duties.

- The Council have procured the CO₂A software to calculate the carbon emissions of spending related to bigger suppliers. Results and actions will be developed later in the year.
- Sustainable outcomes are included in TPC specifications. Examples of positive outcomes delivered include:
 - the Grounds Maintenance Equipment Framework includes outcomes a range of sustainable measures including reusing packaging, using biodegradable packaging materials, recycling of all general waste, waste fuel, oils and oil filters, uplifting old batteries from customers for collection direct to the manufacturer for recycling, and adoption of the latest model delivery vehicles with Euro 5/6 engines;
 - the Supply of Education Materials Framework incorporates a number of sustainability aspects, including supply chain sustainability, waste reduction, environmental considerations and end-of-life processes as well as transportation considerations. Suppliers source fair trade and ethical products, and seek to minimise their environmental impact, minimising the packaging required in deliveries and maximised recycling of waste generated by their operations. Suppliers consolidate deliveries to reduce their carbon footprint. One supplier has confirmed that, as a result of sustainable initiatives, they are now a “zero to landfill” company. Supplier’s delivery methods also include the trialling of electric and hybrid vehicles;
 - the **IT peripherals framework** includes minimum specification for the latest energy efficiency, recyclable and environmental accredited products; and
 - all TPC officers have been fully trained in the ‘**Marrakech Sustainable Public Procurement Training**’ sessions and embed sustainable procurement practices within all TPC procurement activity through reviewing the need to specification, ITT and evaluation, supplier selection and contract management.

Further information**5c) Supporting Information and best practice**

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

None.

6 VALIDATION AND DECLARATION**6a) Internal validation process**

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

Data and information is sourced from relevant Services and collated by the Senior Sustainability and Climate Change Officer. The report is then circulated internally for verification before being presented to Council Management Team for further comment before submitted to the Council’s Policy and Resources Committee for approval.

6b) Peer validation process

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

The report is circulated internally to Sustainable Dundee Working Group officers for verification.

6c) External validation process

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

The Council will continue to work with Sustainable Scotland Network, Scottish Government and other Scottish Local Authorities to determine a future process for external validation.

6d) 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:	Barbara Whiting
Role in the organisation:	Sustainability and Climate Change Manager
Date:	

PART 2

RECOMMENDED REPORTING: REPORTING ON WIDER INFLUENCE

1a) Historic Emissions (Local Authorities Only)

Please select which dataset you use for setting area-wide emission targets or for monitoring emission reduction projects and actions. Please note that both datasets will show on the form, the response you provide in the dropdown will be used as a note for which dataset you use as a local authority. You can include further data sources by selecting the 'other' dropdown. You can 'add' or 'remove' rows as necessary. For further information on the differences between the 'full' and 'subset' datasets, please view the SSN reporting resources page or view the UK Government datasets and associated technical guidance. Links to both of these resources can be found at the very top of this form.

Table 1a – Subset (2020 is latest data available, published in September 2022)

Source	Sector	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Units
BEIS Sectors	Total Emissions	962.28	978.18	896.74	923.53	886.24	781.82	760.92	702.84	668.42	648.32	604.38	584.69	642.13	ktCO ₂ e
	Industry and Commercial	268.73	273.70	250.67	261.41	252.30	218.17	209.68	183.02	163.57	157.37	128.68	159.54	203.41	ktCO ₂ e
	Domestic	333.17	351.91	311.05	330.51	313.54	262.49	252.30	228.44	217.55	208.94	204.46	192.68	212.55	ktCO ₂ e
	Transport total	261.74	251.62	242.02	234.23	224.70	219.53	218.27	217.33	215.73	210.58	202.65	166.45	184.06	ktCO ₂ e
	Per Capita	6.63	6.70	6.09	6.25	5.98	5.28	5.13	4.74	4.49	4.36	4.05	3.93	4.35	ktCO ₂ e

2a) Targets

Please detail your wider influence targets.

Table 2

Sector	Description	Type of Target (units)	Baseline value	Start year	Target	Target/End year	Saving in latest year measured	Latest Year Measured
Overall Reduction Target	Covenant of Mayors (CoM)for Climate and Energy target	Percentage Emissions (%)	1171.94	2005	40% reduction in GHG emissions	2030	45.2%	2020
Overall Reduction Target	Climate Emergency Declaration	Other (please specify in comments)	1171.94	2005	Net Zero emissions	2045	45.2%	2020
Overall Reduction Target	C40 Cities: Race to Net Zero	Please select from drop down box	1171.94	2005	Net Zero emissions	2045	45.2%	2020

2b) Targets

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.

Dundee City Councils Net Zero Transition Plan 2024-2030 sets an organisational target of Net Zero by 2038. This delivery plan includes organisational as well as service specific actions across the themes of emissions reduction, circular economy, climate resilience and just transition as well as a new carbon accounting process with a view to developing carbon budgets for each service.

In September 2021 Dundee City Council signed three pledges; the C40 Cities: Race to Net Zero, the Edinburgh Declaration and the Glasgow Food and Climate Declaration. The C40 Cities: Race to Net Zero pledge publicly highlights the message that the city of Dundee recognises the global climate emergency and will reduce the city's emissions to net zero by 2045 at the latest. This would be led by partnership working to deliver the Dundee Climate Action Plan.

The Edinburgh Declaration is Scottish Government initiative through the 'Edinburgh Process' which is a means for local authorities to be formally represented in the international process and to show support for global action to protect and enhance biodiversity. The city will work on actions set out within Dundee's Biodiversity Action Plan 2020-2030 and Dundee's Climate Action Plan.

By signing the Glasgow Food and Climate Declaration Dundee City Council will commit to accelerate climate action by building and facilitating sustainable food systems transformation by developing and implementing integrated food policies and strategies, for example building on Dundee's Local Food Growing Strategy and reducing greenhouse gas emissions from urban and regional food systems.

In March 2018, the Lord Provost and Leader of Dundee City Council, signed the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, a global initiative that brings together local governments in a voluntary commitment to reduce emissions and develop an action plan that adopts a joint approach to tackling climate change mitigation and adaptation. The Dundee Climate Action Plan is the culmination of collaborative work, led by Dundee City Council and co-designed with public, private and community organisations, recognising the fact that a concerted city-wide effort is required. It represents the first set of actions in a long-term pathway to first surpass the Covenant of Mayors target of 40% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and then to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2045 or sooner. "

3) Partnership Working, Communications and Capacity Building

Please detail your Climate Change Partnership, Communication or Capacity Building Initiatives below.

Table 3

Key Action Type	Description	Action	Org. role	Partners	Outputs
Capacity Building	Dundee Climate Fund	Skills/capacity building	Lead	Council Services: Communities, S&CC, wider community	Green Participatory Budgeting allowing community groups to apply for funding for climate change related projects. over 4000 votes, 29 applications with 12 projects awarded funding totalling £350k in first year.
Partnership Working	Sustainable Dundee Network	Partnership working of climate change/ sustainability	Lead	+20 orgs inc. Dundee Partnership	<p>The Sustainability and Climate Change team created this communications and partnership banner to promote and take forward sustainability and climate change activity in Dundee. Tasked with developing the Climate Action Plan for city.</p> <p>A COP26 Dundee planning group on 2021 led to the widening of the Sustainable Dundee Network which continue to meet regularly to coordinate events, activities and campaigns and develop tools to support sustainability in Dundee. A new Sustainable Dundee Map has been created which links the UNSDG's to locally relevant initiatives on a map. A new Sustainable Dundee website has been created to provide a one stop shop for all locally relevant support and information on sustainability. And a calendar of events is continuously updated between partners allowing cross promotion and participation.</p>
Partnership Working	Bioregioning Tayside	Partnership working of climate change/ sustainability	Partner	30+ Tayside organisations and businesses.	Feeding Tayside Through the Climate Crisis – event to discuss food security, local food production and supply, sustainable food production. Attended by 100 people. Clear actions.

Key Action Type	Description	Action	Org. role	Partners	Outputs
Partnership Working	Dundee Climate Leadership Group	Partnership working: net-zero	Lead	13 organisations across sectors in Dundee	The Dundee Climate Leadership Group was established in spring 2021 to provide active leadership on Dundee's net-zero challenge, leveraging expertise from across the city in order to engage and inspire collective ownership and a shared commitment to tackling climate change. Its operating principles are to work within the objectives of Dundee Climate Action Plan and strategic vision of Dundee Partnership (Community Planning Partnership). DCLG has established sub-groups on Energy Systems, Climate Resilience and Just Transition.
Partnership Working	Eco-Schools Dundee	Partnership working of climate change/sustainability	Lead	Keep Scotland Beautiful	Dundee has a low Green Flag attainment compared to other local authority areas in Scotland. The Sustainability and Climate Change team have worked with internal and external partners to produce a support pack of local resources and information designed to help schools embarking on the Eco-Schools programme. In November 2021, 15 schools and 800 pupils took part in an online conference led by the Sustainability and Climate Change Team.
Partnership Working	Michelin Scotland Innovation Parc – Future Skills Academy	Partnership working of climate change/sustainability/Just transition	Partner	Michelin Scotland Innovation Park, Dundee and Angus College, DCC	Just Transition: Future Skills Academy opening Autumn 2023 to provide the skills needed for the low carbon transition jobs of the future.
Communications	Sustainable Dundee Map – UNSDG's in Dundee	Awareness Raising and Behaviour change	Lead	Sustainable Dundee Network - +20 organisations across sectors in Dundee	A new Sustainable Dundee Map has been created which links the UNSDG's to locally relevant initiatives on a map

Key Action Type	Description	Action	Org. role	Partners	Outputs
Communications	Earth Hour 2023	Behaviour change	Lead	Sustainable Dundee Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • launch of Staff Active Travel Plan; • feeding Tayside Through the Climate Crisis event – producers, suppliers, retail outlets and activists come together to explore how they can all better link up and tackle the climate crisis through promoting local food, reducing food poverty and food waste; and • a social media campaign.
Communications	Scottish Climate Week 2022	Awareness Raising and Behaviour change	Lead	Sustainable Dundee Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • launch of Dundee Climate Fund; • Sustainable Dundee Website; • launch of Sustainable Dundee Goals map; • launch of LAEP; and • launch of Get Go smart travel app.
Communications	Drive Dundee Electric	Behaviour change	Lead	Scottish Government, Office for Low Emission Vehicles	<p>Launched in June 2017 to encourage and support the uptake of electric vehicles in the area. It is now the face of all the charging infrastructure, regulation, events and acts as a point of information and contact to ensure all response is accurate and quick, providing the best experience to electric vehicle owners.</p> <p>https://drivedundeeelectric.co.uk</p>

Key Action Type	Description	Action	Org. role	Partners	Outputs
Communications	Waste Education and Awareness programme	Behaviour change	Lead	Schools, Zero Waste Scotland	<p>Internal Waste Education programme delivered in two main Council premises to encourage proper use of recycling facilities and to reduce contamination. Briefings held, reusable bottles and coffee cups distributed and internal bins monitored for contamination.</p> <p>Supporting Zero Waste Scotland's Food waste reduction pilot project in schools and small businesses in Dundee.</p> <p>Schools Waste Awareness programme commenced Autumn 2019.</p>
Partnership Working	Baldovie Community Reuse Hub	Skills/capacity building	Lead	Tayside Re-users, Transform, Dundee Social Enterprise Network.	<p>Joint partnership repair items that could be saved from the skip including unwanted furniture and other household items, thus reducing waste to thermal treatment or landfill. The Hub also offers opportunities for the unemployed to learn skills needed to repair, reuse and extend the life of products via training and employment programmes.</p> <p>https://www.dundee.gov.uk/service-area/neighbourhood-services/environment/community-re-use-hub</p>
Partnership Working	Dundee Local Area Energy Plan (LAEP) and DCC Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy and Delivery Plan (LHEES)	Skills/capacity building	Participant	Dundee Climate Leadership Group	<p>The Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategies (LHEES) Order came into force on the 21st May 2022. It places a duty on Scottish local authorities to prepare, publish and update a LHEES Strategy and Delivery Plan on or before 31 December 2023.</p> <p>Dundee City Council is developing its first statutory Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy. The Council is working collaboratively with SSEN/SGN and Scottish Water with the assistance of Arup and Advanced Infrastructure Technology Limited to help create an integrated, digital Local Area Energy Plan</p>

Key Action Type	Description	Action	Org. role	Partners	Outputs
					<p>(LAEP) and Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy (LHEES).</p> <p>The Dundee LAEP will provide the level of detail for the city equivalent to a master plan; identifying near-term actions and projects, providing stakeholders with a basis for taking forward activity and prioritising investments and action. Additional detailed design work is required for identified projects to progress to implementation. It will explore potential pathways that consider a range of technologies and scenarios, and when combined with stakeholder engagement leads to the identification of the most cost-effective preferred pathway and a sequenced plan of proposed actions. The LAEP scope addresses electricity, heat, and gas networks, future potential for hydrogen, the built environment (industrial, domestic and commercial) its fabric and systems, flexibility, energy generation and storage, and providing energy to decarbonised transport eg electricity to electric vehicles and charging infrastructure.</p> <p>LHEES is intended to set out the long-term plan for decarbonising heat in buildings and improving energy efficiency across an entire local authority area. Its scope is focused on energy efficiency and heat decarbonisation but does extend to wider local energy system planning (hence the need for a Dundee LAEP that encompasses LHEES). The LHEES is required to identify strategic heat decarbonisation zones, set out the principal measures for reducing buildings emissions within each zone and prioritise areas for delivery, against national and local priorities.</p> <p>Both of these strategies take a data driven, evidence-based approach that sets out to identify the most</p>

Key Action Type	Description	Action	Org. role	Partners	Outputs
					effective route for Dundee to meet its net zero target by 2045 or sooner.
Partnership Working	Invest in Dundee Energy Dundee	Skills/capacity building	Lead	Public, private and academic sectors in Dundee	<p>Port of Dundee is now the premier offshore wind marshalling site in Scotland playing a vital role in supporting the net-zero transition of the economy by encompassing traditional oil and gas capability to support low carbon sectors including offshore wind and wave and tidal.</p> <p>Forth Ports Ltd has invested over £40m to improve facilities at the port to ensure they are capable of meeting the demanding requirements of both existing and emerging markets.</p> <p>Port of Dundee Infrastructure Masterplan includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Decommissioning and Renewables Quayside; • Fully SEPA Licenced Caledon East Quay with Water Management Systems for Decommissioning use; • Upgraded quay that enables High Loads and RoRo; and • 140,000 sqm High Loading Land Space. <p>Fabrication, de-commissioning and re-commissioning facilities are available at Port of Dundee.</p> <p>Current and future offshore wind farm projects around Dundee Port are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NnG Offshore; • Inch Cape Offshore; • Moray West Offshore; • East Cost England – Sofia, Dogger Bank Zones and Hornsea Zones; and • Scotwind.

Key Action Type	Description	Action	Org. role	Partners	Outputs
					<p>The capacity of these 17 new sites amounts to just under 25GW with 60% of this capacity being for floating offshore wind projects. This huge additional capacity to the Scottish market puts Scotland at the forefront of the emerging floating wind market.</p> <p>Forth and Tay Offshore Cluster</p> <p>Dundee City Council is a steering group member of the Forth & Tay Offshore Cluster. The Cluster's mission is to accelerate and further the growth of the offshore energy sector on the east coast of Scotland through a series of activities designed to support innovation, collaboration, investment in skills, and market awareness amongst relevant businesses.</p> <p>It will also work to attract inward investment from leading developers and suppliers and to make Forth and Tay the location of choice for supply chain investments.</p> <p>Forth & Tay Offshore is supported by developers and public organisations including Angus, Dundee, East Lothian, Fife, Scottish Borders Councils, as well as EDF Renewables, SSE Renewables and Red Rock Power, and Scottish Enterprise and Forth Ports.</p> <p>https://www.forthandtayoffshore.co.uk/</p>



Committee Report Number: 289-2023

Document Title: Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report 2022/23

Document Type: Other

Description: The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 places duties on public bodies relating to climate change. Further to the Act, the Scottish Government introduced an Order requiring all 180 Public Bodies who appear on the Major Player list to report annually to Scottish Ministers on their compliance with the climate change duties. The Public Sector Climate Change Duties- Annual Report 2022/2023 informs Committee of the work undertaken over this time period in support of the Council's duties under the Act.

Intended Outcome: The Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report provides a solid basis for tracking Council action on climate change and driving continuous improvement. The national reporting platform introduces standard methodology to improve data consistency. Reports and analysis are publicly available, increasing accountability and transparency, and making it easier for the public and other parties to understand an organisation's climate performance. This in turn is helping improve leadership and engagement, while raising awareness of the impact of climate change with senior management, ensuring climate change objectives are integrated in corporate business plans and action embedded across all departments.

Period Covered: 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Monitoring: Actions and initiatives within the annual report are monitored on a project by project basis. The Council's climate change activity from April 2023 to March 2024 will be compiled in summer 2024 and reported to Scottish Government by 30 November 2024.

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Dundee House

Integrated Impact Assessment**Equality, Diversity and Human Rights****Impacts & Implications**

Age: No Impact

Disability: No Impact

Gender Reassignment: No Impact

Marriage & Civil Partnership: No Impact

Pregnancy & Maternity: No Impact

Race / Ethnicity: No Impact

Religion or Belief: No Impact

Sex: No Impact

Sexual Orientation: No Impact

Are any Human Rights not covered by the Equalities questions above impacted by this report?

No

Fairness & Poverty**Geographic Impacts & Implications**

Strathmartine: Positive

Lochee: Positive

Coldside: Positive

Maryfield: Positive

North East: Positive

East End: Positive

The Ferry: Positive

West End: Positive

Positive Implications:

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel. It is therefore expected that positive impacts are likely across all geographical areas of the city.

Household Group Impacts and Implications

Looked After Children & Care Leavers: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Carers: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Lone Parent Families: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Single Female Households with Children: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Greater number of children and/or young children: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Pensioners - single / couple: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Unskilled workers or unemployed: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Serious & enduring mental health problems: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Homeless: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Drug and/or alcohol problems: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Offenders & Ex-offenders: No Impact**Household Group Impacts and Implications****Socio Economic Disadvantage Impacts & Implications****Employment Status: Positive**

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Education & Skills: No Impact**Income: Positive**

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Caring Responsibilities (including Childcare): Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Affordability and accessibility of services: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Fuel Poverty: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Socio Economic Disadvantage Impacts & Implications

Cost of Living / Poverty Premium: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Connectivity / Internet Access: No Impact

Income / Benefit Advice / Income Maximisation: No Impact

Employment Opportunities: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Education: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Health: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Life Expectancy: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

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Mental Health: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Overweight / Obesity: No Impact

Child Health: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Neighbourhood Satisfaction: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Transport: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Environment

Climate Change Impacts

Mitigating Greenhouse Gases: Positive

Content within the annual report highlights strategies in place for climate change mitigation and adaptation, energy efficiency, development planning, transport and travel, procurement, waste management, air quality and biodiversity. Positive actions to deliver these strategies are also presented.

Adapting to the effects of climate change: Positive

Content within the annual report highlights strategies in place for climate change mitigation and adaptation, energy efficiency, development planning, transport and travel, procurement, waste management, air quality and biodiversity. Positive actions to deliver these strategies are also presented.

Resource Use Impacts

Energy efficiency & consumption: Positive

Content within the annual report highlights strategies in place for climate change mitigation and adaptation, energy efficiency, development planning, transport and travel, procurement, waste management, air quality and biodiversity. Positive actions to deliver these strategies are also presented.

Prevention, reduction, re-use, recovery or recycling of waste: Positive

Content within the annual report highlights strategies in place for climate change mitigation and adaptation, energy efficiency, development planning, transport and travel, procurement, waste management, air quality and biodiversity. Positive actions to deliver these strategies are also presented.

Sustainable Procurement: Positive

Content within the annual report highlights strategies in place for climate change mitigation and adaptation, energy efficiency, development planning, transport and travel, procurement, waste management, air quality and biodiversity. Positive actions to deliver these strategies are also presented.

Transport Impacts

Accessible transport provision: Positive

Content within the annual report highlights strategies in place for climate change mitigation and adaptation, energy efficiency, development planning, transport and travel, procurement, waste management, air quality and biodiversity. Positive actions to deliver these strategies are also presented.

Sustainable modes of transport: Positive

Content within the annual report highlights strategies in place for climate change mitigation and adaptation, energy efficiency, development planning, transport and travel, procurement, waste management, air quality and biodiversity. Positive actions to deliver these strategies are also presented.

Natural Environment Impacts

Air, land & water quality: Positive

Content within the annual report highlights strategies in place for climate change mitigation and adaptation, energy efficiency, development planning, transport and travel, procurement, waste management, air quality and biodiversity. Positive actions to deliver these strategies are also presented.

Biodiversity: Positive

Content within the annual report highlights strategies in place for climate change mitigation and adaptation, energy efficiency, development planning, transport and travel, procurement, waste management, air quality and biodiversity. Positive actions to deliver these strategies are also presented.

Open & green spaces: Positive

Content within the annual report highlights strategies in place for climate change mitigation and adaptation, energy efficiency, development planning, transport and travel, procurement, waste management, air quality and biodiversity. Positive actions to deliver these strategies are also presented.

Built Environment Impacts

Built Heritage: Positive

Content within the annual report highlights strategies in place for climate change mitigation and adaptation, energy efficiency, development planning, transport and travel, procurement, waste management, air quality and biodiversity. Positive actions to deliver these strategies are also presented.

Housing: Positive

Content within the annual report highlights strategies in place for climate change mitigation and adaptation, energy efficiency, development planning, transport and travel, procurement, waste management, air quality and biodiversity. Positive actions to deliver these strategies are also presented.

Is the proposal subject to a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)?

No further action is required as it does not qualify as a Plan, Programme or Strategy as defined by the Environment Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005.

Corporate Risk

Corporate Risk Impacts

Political Reputational Risk: No Impact

Economic/Financial Sustainability / Security & Equipment: No Impact

Social Impact / Safety of Staff & Clients: No Impact

Technological / Business or Service Interruption: No Impact

Environmental: No Impact

Legal / Statutory Obligations: Positive

The risk implications associated with the subject matter of this report are "business as normal" risks and any increase to the level of risk to the Council is minimal. This is due either to the risk being inherently low or as a result of the risk being transferred in full or in part to another party on a fair and equitable basis. The subject matter is routine and has happened many times before without significant impact.

Organisational / Staffing & Competence: No Impact

Corporate Risk Implications & Mitigation:

The risk implications associated with the subject matter of this report are "business as normal" risks and any increase to the level of risk to the Council is minimal. This is due either to the risk being inherently low or as a result of the risk being transferred in full or in part to another party on a fair and equitable basis. The subject matter is routine and has happened many times before without significant impact.