

City Chambers
DUNDEE
DD1 3BY

7th November, 2025

Dear Colleague

You are requested to attend a MEETING of the **CLIMATE, NET ZERO AND ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE** to be held in the Council Chamber, City Chambers, City Square, Dundee and also to be held remotely on Monday, 17th November, 2025 to follow the meeting of the City Council called for 5.00pm.

The meeting will also be livestreamed to YouTube. Members of the Press or Public wishing to join the meeting as observers should follow this link www.dundee.gov.uk/live or alternatively they may attend in person.

Should you require any further information please contact Committee Services on telephone (01382) 434818 or by email at committee.services@dundee.gov.uk.

Yours faithfully

GREGORY COLGAN

Chief Executive

AGENDA OF BUSINESS

1 DECLARATION OF INTEREST

Members are reminded that, in terms of The Councillors Code, it is their responsibility to make decisions about whether to declare an interest in any item on this agenda and whether to take part in any discussions or voting.

This will include all interests, whether or not entered on your Register of Interests, which would reasonably be regarded as so significant that they are likely to prejudice your discussion or decision-making.

2 TAKE PRIDE IN YOUR CITY ANNUAL UPDATE - Page 1

(Report No 323-2025 by the Executive Director of Neighbourhood Services, copy attached).

3 REVOCATION AND REPLACEMENT OF DUNDEE CITY COUNCIL'S MANAGEMENT RULES FOR CEMETERIES AND UPDATE OF THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR CEMETERIES - Page 7

(Report No 322-2025 by the Executive Director of Neighbourhood Services, copy attached).

4 WASTE AND RECYCLING STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN - Page 25

(Report No 324-2025 by the Executive Director of Neighbourhood Services, copy attached).

5 PUBLIC BODIES CLIMATE CHANGE DUTIES - Page 109

(Report No 312-2025 by the Executive Director of City Development, copy attached).

6 AIR QUALITY ACTION PLAN - Page 197

(Report No 334-2025 by the Executive Director of City Development, copy attached).

ITEM No ...2.....

REPORT TO: CLIMATE, NET ZERO AND ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE –
17 NOVEMBER 2025

REPORT ON: TAKE PRIDE IN YOUR CITY CAMPAIGN ANNUAL UPDATE

REPORT BY: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF NEIGHBOURHOOD SERVICES

REPORT NO. 323-2025

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

1.1 To update the Committee on the progress of the Take Pride in Your City campaign.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1 It is recommended that the contents of this report are noted.

3. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

3.1 The cost of managing and administering the Take Pride in Your City campaign is met from existing Neighbourhood Services revenue budgets. There are no direct financial implications resulting from this report.

4. BACKGROUND

4.1 Reference is made to Article II of the Climate, Environment and Biodiversity Committee minutes from 18th November 2024 ([317-2024](#)), which updated Elected Members on the Take Pride in Your City campaign and outlined a renewed two-year programme. This report summarises progress since its approval.

5.0 KEY AREAS OF PROGRESS

5.1 Improvements continue to be made via the cross-service steering group which meets regularly to drive progress across the five strategic themes; often via collaboration between teams on shared actions. This approach, in combination with a clear and focused action plan, is enabling steady and positive progress to be made.

5.2 Local Environmental Quality

Key areas of progress include: -

- An ongoing programme of Community Clean Up events have been implemented in wards across the city. This cross-service initiative is providing noticeable improvements for the local area, showcasing strong partnership working and public involvement. Lunchtime volunteer sessions held during the City Centre Community Clean Up saw 33 volunteer hours over 3 days, involving Elected Members (4 hrs), Council staff (17 hrs), and businesses (12 hrs). Council staff were engaged via the One Dundee news carousel and Friday round up, which regularly features campaign updates.
- Bonnie Dundee entered the Beautiful Scotland Awards 2025 and received a Certificate of Recognition.
- In the 'It's Your Neighbourhood' (IYN) scheme, 13 groups from Dundee entered, of which 12 receiving an Outstanding level certificate and 10 receiving a Certificate of Distinction for long term improvement and commitment.
- In partnership with Keep Scotland Beautiful, the Council held a networking event which showcased the achievements of Dundee's environmental groups. This included prize

giving, networking opportunities, and showcasing recent initiatives at the Camperdown Growing Hub and Templeton Woods.

- A Scotland's Beach Award has been retained for Broughty Ferry beach in 2025 where the Bathing Water Quality classification remained as Excellent. In addition, seven greenspaces have retained their Green Flag Awards for 2025.
- Since December 2024, a total of 61 litter picks have been registered with the Council and Keep Scotland Beautiful, these involved an estimated 1,389 participants.
- Opportunities for community greenspace maintenance are being explored, including a collaboration with Dundee's Twinning Societies to refresh the Discovery Rose Garden at Stobsmuir Park and collaboration with the V&A Dundee Museum of Design to refresh their garden area.
- The use of digital technology to streamline services is progressing well, including the use of GIS to develop updated street sweeping routes, digitisation of bereavement services, sharing of GIS data publicly where appropriate, and the roll out of a Maintenance Request Form process to ensure site data remains up to date.
- As part of investment proposals agreed in the 2025/26 budget, an allocation of £300k has been identified to support environmental actions and improvements. To date, 8 temporary street scene staff have been recruited, an external contractor has been engaged to carry out additional mechanical sweeping, and further investment into bin provision is currently underway.
- Environment and Climate & Sustainability teams continue to work in partnership to engage schools via the Eco-School groups pack, promote shared messaging, and deliver a sustained waste education campaign programme which embeds behavioural change at all stages of the educational journey, including visits to HWRCs and MVV Waste to Energy plant.
- A High School Litter Initiative was launched in June 2025 to encourage pupils to take responsibility for their local environment and behaviour regarding waste and litter. Schools will be supported with the provision of litter picking equipment and signposting to available advice and resources.
- Litter management has been added as a standing agenda item for all Safety Advisory Group meetings. All large events will be required to confirm that arrangements are included to cover responsible litter management as well as encouraging event goers to behave responsibly.
- The Countryside Rangers have led frequent sessions to engage a diverse range of people with their greenspaces and wildlife, over 1,500 adults and children have been engaged since December 2024.
- Water safety has been promoted locally via signage, a partnership with the RNLI Lifeguard service on Broughty Ferry beach and engagement with the Tay Estuary Water Sports Hub.
- Partnership working with the Scottish Fire and Rescue service, other agencies and council services prior to bonfire night, within various neighbourhoods, to identify and clear debris which posed a potential fire risk.

5.3 Recycling

Key areas of progress include: -

- Attendance at freshers' events on Abertay and Dundee Universities to discuss recycling systems in Dundee direct with students and how to manage waste for those living in the City for the first time.
- In collaboration with our residual waste treatment contractor, we actively promote waste awareness among local schools by organising visits to the Council's energy from waste facility. Since November 2024, more than 1,000 pupils have participated in these educational visits. Additionally, schools are encouraged to engage in the contractor's annual challenge fund, which supports sustainability initiatives and innovative project funding.
- Development of an updated Waste Strategy Action Plan to promote further recycling and re-use activities going forward.
- Landfill rates remain at an all-time low with less than 1% of all residual waste going to landfill and the remainder being used to provide energy through the Council's energy from waste facility.
- Ongoing annual capital investment of £150,000 is allocated for the procurement of new or replacement containers and skips dedicated to recycling initiatives and improving resident participation in household recycling.
- Commencement of improvement works at Baldovie and Riverside household waste recycling Centres part funded through the Scottish Government's Recycling Improvement Fund including updated signage. A further survey has reviewed the condition of bins, signage, and infrastructure at recycling points, with improvements planned.
- Development of a refreshed recycling campaign based on the 'let's sort it' message aimed at encouraging greater participation in the Council's recycling scheme and asking for householders to put the correct material in the right bins.
- Ongoing development of the Mobile Waste App to push messages, hints and tips to registered users as well as providing up to date collection information and details to help householders identify what goes in each bin as well as setting reminders for collections and signposting them to information and advice in relation to recycling and re-use.

5.4 City Centre and Businesses

Key areas of progress include: -

- Quarterly meetings are held between City Centre Management and the Police Scotland Area Commander and other senior Police Officers, in addition to regular liaison with the city centre policing team. Membership to the DUNCAN radio scheme is steadily increasing as more city centre businesses make use of the facility. These have been useful tools in tackling antisocial behaviour during both the daytime and night time economies.
- Continued liaison with partner agencies in relation to rough sleeping, begging and drug use and providing appropriate support to reduce the number of incidents through provision of care and support to vulnerable and at risk people.
- Installation of signage to remind buskers of the code of conduct they should adhere to, leading to a reduction in complaints.

- Ongoing engagement via the closed City Centre Management Facebook pages to share messaging, news and local events relating to the Take Pride themes and highlight national environmental initiatives such as Clean Up Scotland with stakeholders.
- Delivery of a city centre Day of Action in March 2025 tying in with the City Centre Community Clean Up. A range of stalls and youth activities were held via organisations such as Street Soccer and Hot Chocolate, with additional support from local businesses.
- A range of youth diversionary measures were scheduled during the summer months in partnership between City Centre Management, Police Scotland and local businesses. This included Street Soccer, a pop-up skate park with Passion Park, a youth café at McDonalds, and signposting young people to training opportunities and support.
- Regular site meetings between City Centre Management, Environment, and Community Justice to identify areas for partnership working to improve the city centre public realm.
- Partnership working with the ASBO team and Community Justice to target graffiti and flyposting. Community Justice are supporting efforts to paint over graffiti by monitoring the area and covering graffiti as required.
- Work is underway to explore a Business Improvement District (BID) for Dundee city centre and engage with local stakeholders on this, this includes a private sector group chaired by a local business representative. This is to be reviewed in 2026, subject to a BID ballot.
- Continuation of the City Centre Commercial Waste Project with input from City Centre Management, Environmental Compliance, Waste and Communications teams to ensure businesses are adhering to the conditions and provide them with advice where required.
- Development of a City Centre Lighting Strategy to enhance spaces and improve the overall perception of safety in the city centre, to encourage footfall and reduce anti-social behaviour.
- Development of a 'Doing Business in Dundee' guide to outline the specialist support services and funding available to businesses in the city and provide practical steps to help them navigate regulatory services.
- Use of funding to support further environmental enhancements and business improvements, such as highlighting the Commercial Buildings Enhancement Grant and Historic Buildings Renewal Fund to private stakeholders.

5.5 Communications

Key areas of progress include: -

- Awareness of the campaign has been raised through traditional and digital media, utilising social media opportunities on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and LinkedIn to reach different audiences across demographics for various projects within the overall campaign.
- The Council runs a Dundee-specific version of Zero Waste Scotland and Keep Scotland Beautiful's previously successful 'Scotland is Stunning, Let's Keep It That Way' social media campaign which is regularly reviewed.
- Tailored messaging to promote adherence to Broughty Ferry Beach's Animal Exclusion Zone, with refreshed posters and imagery also highlighting key themes such as refraining from feeding gulls, cleaning up after dogs, protecting the skylarks at Riverside Nature Park and disposing of litter appropriately.

- Continued messaging to highlight the perils and plights of fly-tipping on communities affected by the issue, including rogue traders, encouraging direct reporting, highlighting the management rules for open spaces, and encouraging responsible dog ownership.
- Communications support for City Centre campaigns to encourage residents and visitors to shop locally, promotion of the Waste and Recycling Action Plan actions, national awards and work being carried out by local community groups, including communicating how individuals can get involved in initiatives.
- Roll out of new Take Pride in Your City themed signage to help remind people to pick-up dog fouling and to not feed gulls.
- Amplify and support national campaigns, such as Keep Scotland Beautiful's #SpringCleanScotland and the #TakeItBack campaign for recycling paper cups, and Scottish Water's #NatureCalls for appropriate disposal of wipes and other products.
- Proactive messaging encouraging residents to organise litter picks in their neighbourhoods and collective ownership of the city's environment by working together to tackle common issues.

5.6 Environmental Compliance

Key areas of progress include: -

- Completion of 'duty of care' inspection programme for newsagents/convenience stores throughout the city to tackle misuse of domestic recycling points.
- Implementation of the new fixed penalty notice fine amount for fly tipping, (increased from £200 to £500 in January 2024).
- Creation of clear reporting pathways between key stakeholders to improve communication.

6.0 **POLICY IMPLICATIONS**

- 6.1 This report has been subject to the pre- IIA screening tool and does not make any recommendations for change to strategy, policy, procedures, services or funding and so has not been subject to an Integrated Impact Assessment. An appropriate senior manager has reviewed and agreed with this assessment.

7. **CONSULTATIONS**

- 7.1 The Council Leadership Team have been consulted on the preparation of this report and agree with its contents

8. **BACKGROUND PAPERS**

- 8.1 None.

Tony Boyle
Executive Director of Neighbourhood Services

Catherine Conroy
Interim Head of Environment

20 October 2025

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REPORT TO: CLIMATE, NET ZERO AND ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE – 17 NOVEMBER 2025

REPORT ON: REVOCATION AND REPLACEMENT OF DUNDEE CITY COUNCIL'S MANAGEMENT RULES FOR CEMETERIES AND UPDATE OF THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR CEMETERIES

REPORT BY: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, NEIGHBOURHOOD SERVICES

REPORT NO: 322-2025

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To update elected members on the statutory changes introduced by the Burial and Cremation (Scotland) Act 2016 and associated regulations, which necessitate the revocation of the current Management Rules for Cemeteries and their replacement with new Management Rules for Cemeteries.
- 1.2 To seek Committee approval for the proposed Terms and Conditions for Cemeteries to ensure compliance with the Burial and Cremation (Scotland) Act 2016 and associated regulations.
- 1.3 To seek Committee approval for the new draft Management Rules for Cemeteries which require formal public consultation in terms of the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 The Committee is recommended to remit the Executive Director of Neighbourhood Services to undertake public consultation on the proposed Management Rules for Cemeteries (Appendix 1), and to report any further amendments as a result of this consultation to the February 2026 committee meeting. The current Management Rules for Cemeteries will be revoked once the new Rules have been consulted upon and agreed.
- 2.2 The Committee is recommended to approve the proposed Terms and Conditions for Cemeteries (Appendix 2).

3. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 3.1 There are no financial implications associated with the implementation of the above recommendations.

4. BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Reference is made to Article III of the minute of the Neighbourhood Services Committee on the 18th February 2019 ([74-2019](#) refers), and Article III of the Neighbourhood Services Committee on 22nd April 2019 ([AN25-2019](#) refers) which approved updated Management Rules for Dundee City Council's Open Spaces and Cemeteries according to the requirements of Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982.
- 4.2 The Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982 requires that Management Rules are updated every 10 years, with the next review due in 2029. However, the implementation of the Burial and Cremation (Scotland) Act 2016 through the introduction of associated regulations in 2024 and 2025 has necessitated the revocation and redrafting of Dundee City Council's Management

Rules for Cemeteries before the 2029 review. The Open Space Management Rules are unaffected by the Burial and Cremation (Scotland) Act 2016 and will be reviewed in 2029.

- 4.3 The key changes proposed, concern the Definitions in the Management Rules for Cemeteries to include reference to a 'Right of Burial' which is introduced by the 2016 Act. Although not required under legislation, but to ensure clarity for all, the tributes and planting which are permitted on lairs has also been reviewed and amended. Further information on the specific changes is contained in Appendix 3.
- 4.4 In accordance with the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982, Dundee City Council is required to formally consult the public on the draft Management Rules for Cemeteries as at Appendix 1. The period for formal public consultation is one month. Accordingly, a further report will be presented to the Climate, Net Zero and Environment Committee meeting in February 2026 appraising elected members of the results of the public consultation and further recommended amendments. At this meeting recommendations to formally revoke the current Management Rules for Cemeteries and agree amended Management Rules for Cemeteries, which comply with the Burial and Cremation (Scotland) Act 2016, will be considered by elected members.
- 4.5 **Implications of the Burial and Cremation (Scotland) Act 2016**
 - 4.5.1 The Scottish Government introduced new regulations under the Burial and Cremation (Scotland) Act 2016, marking a significant step in the Act's implementation. In line with their powers under the 2016 Act, Scottish Ministers introduced two sets of complementary sets of Regulations to strengthen burial governance and service delivery. These are the Burial (Management) (Scotland) Regulations 2025, and the Burial (Applications and Register) (Scotland) Regulations 2024.
 - 4.5.2 The above Regulations introduce statutory duties and responsibilities for Dundee City Council in burial ground management and operational procedures.
 - 4.5.3 Although the above regulations brought in minor administrative changes with the introduction of new burial application forms, and the requirement to retain these for 50 years, which were implemented on 1st March 2025, the regulations also require further changes to be implemented by 1st March 2026 which impact on Dundee City Council's Management Rules for Cemeteries and the Council's Terms and Conditions for Cemeteries requiring revocation and adjustment to ensure compliance.
 - 4.5.4 In addition to the changes to the Management Rules and Terms and Conditions above, the Regulations require Dundee City Council to prepare and maintain a Burial Management Plan. The plan must outline how burial grounds are managed and operated and must be available from 1st March 2026 and reviewed annually. The plan must be made available for inspection by the Inspector of Burial and members of the public. Approval for the Burial Management Plan will be sought from elected members at the Climate, Net Zero and Environment Committee meeting in February 2026.
 - 4.5.5 The key legislative changes required by the 2016 Act are summarised below: -
 - Statutory Application Forms: Under Section 8, a burial must not proceed without a completed application form submitted by a person with the legal right to arrange the burial.
 - Right of Burial Certificate: The document previously referred to as a 'Title Deed' will now be known as a 'Right of Burial Certificate', reflecting the statutory terminology and clarifying it grants interment rights, rather than land ownership.

- Duration of Right of Burial (from 1 March 2026): Rights will be granted for 25 years, replacing perpetual ownership.
- Extension of Right of Burial: Rights may be extended for further periods of 10 years at the Council's discretion, subject to operational capacity and compliance with notification procedures.
- Burial Management Plan Requirement: The Council must prepare and maintain a Burial Management Plan, available from 1 March 2026 reviewed annually, and made available for public and regulatory inspection.

4.6 The Terms and Conditions for Cemeteries have also been amended to ensure consistency and compliance with the legislation above, and with the proposed Management Rules for Cemeteries. To ensure consistency with timescales, the proposed Terms and Conditions will come into force on 1st March 2026. Proposed Terms and Conditions are contained in Appendix 2. A summary of the changes is contained in Appendix 3.

4.7 Summary of Appendices: -

- Appendix 1 – Proposed changes to the Management Rules for Cemeteries
- Appendix 2 - Proposed changes to the Terms and Conditions for Cemeteries
- Appendix 3 – Summary of proposed changes to Management Rules for Cemeteries and Terms and Conditions for Cemeteries.

5 POLICY IMPLICATIONS

5.1 This report has been subject to an Integrated Impact Assessment to identify impacts on Equality & Diversity, Fairness and Poverty, Environmental and Corporate Risk. An impact, positive or negative, 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 included as Appendices to this report.

6 CONSULTATIONS

6.1 The Council Leadership Team have been consulted in the preparation of this report.

7 BACKGROUND PAPERS

7.1 None.

Tony Boyle
Executive Director of Neighbourhood Services

Catherine Conroy
Interim Head of Environment

30th September 2025

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Appendix 1: Proposed Management Rules for Dundee City Council Cemeteries

Dundee City Council in exercise of the powers conferred on them by Section 112 of the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982 have made the following Management Rules for the Council's Cemeteries:

1.	Definitions 'Lair' means a piece of ground 2.74 metres in length and 0.92 metres in width and no greater in depth than 2.14 metres and no less in depth than 1.53 metres in which a Right of Burial in a Cemetery exists. 'Memorial' means any gravestone, headstone or other monument erected at the head of the Lair in the Memorial Border or plaque in designated areas such as a memorial wall. 'Proprietor' means the person who is named in the Right of Burial Certificate Title Deed. 'Right of Burial' means the right to be buried in a Lair, and the right to decide whose remains may be buried in the Lair. 'Right of Burial Certificate Title Deed' means the Right of Burial Title Deed Certificate describing a Lair purchased by a Proprietor from the Council. 'Cemetery' means any land operated and managed by Dundee City Council for the purpose of interment including churchyards and burial grounds. 'Memorial Border' means the area immediately surrounding the Memorial, outwith the grassed areas of the Cemetery. 'Code' means the Scottish Outdoor Access Code, the guidance on the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003. 'Council' means Dundee City Council. 'Council Official' means an employee of the Council or any person authorised by the Council to enforce these rules.
2.	Summary Any person who appears to be breaking, has broken or is about to break any of the following rules may be asked by a Council Official to leave the Cemetery. Any person refusing to leave will be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction, to a fine.
2.1	Any written permission required by these Rules must be shown on request to a Council Official.
2.2	The Council may decide to waive any Rule at any time.
3.	General
3.1	The following acts are prohibited: Behaviour which causes (or is likely to cause) annoyance, offence, alarm or distress to any other Cemetery user or neighbouring resident.
	The following acts are prohibited unless the Council's written permission has been obtained first:
3.2	Erect any memorial or fence, hoarding or similar structure, placard, poster, bill, notice or other similar material.
3.3	Being in possession of a firearm or any other weapon.
3.4	Use of any form of metal or mineral detecting equipment.
3.5	Dig or otherwise interfere with any ground surface or release any animal, plant, seed, compound or cremated remains on to the site
3.6	Intentionally or recklessly kill, injure, capture or disturb any animal or disturb or interfere with their places of shelter or nests.
3.7	Intentionally or recklessly uproot or damage any tree or plant or attach any structures or ropes to them.
4.	Burials, Memorials and Tributes Please contact the Council Bereavement Services or a Funeral Director for assistance
4.1	Memorials can only be erected with permission from the Council and must meet minimum standards.

4.2	Cremated remains may be scattered in any Cemetery upon written application to, and permission from the Council.
5.	Tributes and Planting
5.1	Any plants, shrubs floral tributes, or personal mementos must be limited to the Memorial Border and must not infringe on the Lair in any way. The Council shall not be responsible for any loss or damage to vases or any other item(s) placed on the Memorial Border or Lair. Kerbs, copes, railings, fences, gravel, corner stones or any other such ornamental additions to the Lair shall not be permitted. No fences or barriers are to be erected on the Lair. This is to allow for the grass areas to be maintained.
5.2	Floral tributes may be placed on the <u>Lair but</u> will be removed after approximately 2 weeks to allow for the grass areas to be maintained.
5.3	Christmas wreaths are permitted within all Cemeteries. These will be removed no earlier than the first Sunday in February. Anyone wishing to keep their wreaths should remove them before this date. Signs will be posted in the Cemetery advising of the date when removal of the wreaths is required.
5.4	The Council has the right to remove or prune a shrub or tree that encroaches onto an adjacent Lair or causes damage to an adjacent Memorial. The Council also has the right to remove or prune a tree or shrub that inhibits the interment process. <i>If neighbouring tributes, trees or plants are causing concern, please contact the Council.</i>
5.5	Dispose of flower wrappings in the bins provided or take them home. <i>The wrappings of flowers can be blown by the wind and become litter. A list of plants suitable for Memorial Borders and resistant to deer and rabbit grazing is available.</i>
6.	Dogs and Horses
	The following acts are prohibited:
6.1	Allowing dogs to foul in a Cemetery unless the person in charge of the dog immediately removes the fouling (within the provisions of the Dog Fouling (Scotland) Act 2003).
6.2	Failing to keep a dog on a short lead in any Cemetery
6.3	Leading, riding, training or exercising a horse in a manner which falls short of the responsibilities in the Code.
7.	Recreation
	The following acts are prohibited:
7.1	Playing games or sports
7.2	Lighting fires or using barbecues
7.3	Failing to remove litter.
7.4	Release balloons, sky lanterns or any other uncontrolled items in or onto land, air or water. <i>To protect livestock and marine wildlife.</i>
7.5	Smoking in an area signed "No Smoking". Do not smoke where others may suffer your smoke.
7.6	Erect, occupy or use any tent, caravan, motorhome or other structure. <i>There are caravan sites close to Dundee.</i>
8.	Cycling
	The following acts are prohibited:
8.1	Cycling in a manner which falls short of the responsibilities in the Code.
8.2	Cycling on planted or grass areas.
9.	Motor Vehicles
	The following acts are prohibited unless the Council's written permission has been obtained first:

9.1	Ride, park, drive or wheel any motorised vehicle except vehicles attending funerals or carrying a Blue Badge holder and only on roads designated for that purpose. <i>The police have taken action under Section 34 of the Road Traffic Act 1988 to confiscate motorcycles and quad bikes. This rule does not apply to e-bikes or vehicles adapted for use by a person with a disability provided the adapted vehicle is being used by such a person.</i>
9.2	Launch or land powered aircraft or use a powered, remote controlled plane or drone.
9.3	Ride or drive any motorised vehicle greater than 10mph or other signed speed.
10.	Events and Other Activities The following acts are prohibited unless the Council's written permission has been obtained first:
10.1	Holding an event, performance, ceremony, demonstration or public meeting
10.2	Undertake commercial sound recording, commercial photography or commercial filming.
10.3	Carrying or discharging any firework.
11.	Expulsion & Exclusion from Cemeteries
11.1	Where a Council Official has reasonable grounds for believing that a person has contravened, is contravening or is about to contravene any of these Management Rules, they may expel that person from the Cemetery.
11.2	Where a Council Official has reasonable grounds for believing that a person is about to contravene any of these Management Rules, they may exclude that person from the Cemetery.
11.3	Where a person has persistently contravened or attempted to contravene these Management Rules and in the Council's opinion likely to contravene them again, the Council may decide to make that person subject to an exclusion order for a specified period of up to one year.
11.4	Any person who fails to comply with expulsion (11.1 above), exclusion (11.2 above) or exclusion order (11.3 above) will be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding level 1 on the Standard Scale currently £200.
12.	Revocation of existing Rules
12.1	<i>The existing Management Rules for Cemeteries which came into effect on 1st June 2019 are hereby revoked.</i>

The foregoing Rules shall come into force on the 1st day of **March 2026**

Dated at Dundee **[xx] [xx] 2026**

Signed _____
Chief Executive
Dundee City Council

Appendix 2

Proposed Terms and Conditions 2026**Right of Burial in Lair, Notice of Interment and Permission for Scattering Cremated Remains**

Definitions	
'Lair' means a piece of ground in which a Right of Burial in a Cemetery exists. 2.74 metres in length and 0.92 metres in width and no greater in depth than 2.14 metres and no less in depth than 1.53 metres.	
'Register' means the Burial Register Book of Sales of Ground held by the Council.	
'Memorial' means any gravestone, headstone, or other monument erected at the head of the Lair in the Memorial Border or plaque in designated areas such as a memorial wall.	
'Proprietor' means the person who is named in the Title Deed Right of Burial Certificate.	
'Right of Burial' means the right to be buried in a Lair, and the right to decide whose remains may be buried in the Lair.	
'Right of Burial Certificate' Title Deed means the Right of Burial Certificate Title Deed describing a Lair purchased by a proprietor from the Council. For avoidance of doubt the Title Deed does not confer any heritable right in such a Lair.	
'the 1964 Act' means the Succession (Scotland) Act 1964.	
'the 2016 Act' means the Burial and Cremation (Scotland) Act 2016. 'Certificate of Registration of Death' means either a Certificate prescribed for the purpose of Section 27(1) of the 1965 Act as set out in Schedule 14 of the 1997 Regulations (Form 14) or a Notice prescribed for the purposes of Section 27(3) of the 1965 Act as set out in Schedule 15 to the 1997 Regulations (Form 15) or an 'Out of England' certificate for a death occurring in England and Wales or the appropriate death registration certificate relating to the country in which a death occurs for a death occurring overseas.	
'NAMM' is the National Association of Memorial Masons.	
'Inspection Fee' is paid to the Council to cover the cost of safety checks to Memorials for a period of 30 years.	
'Cemetery' means any land operated and managed by Dundee City Council for the purpose of interment including churchyards and burial grounds.	
'Memorial Border' means the area immediately surrounding the Memorial, outwith the grassed areas of the Cemetery.	
'Code' means the Scottish Outdoor Access Code, the guidance on the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003.	
'Council' means Dundee City Council.	
'Council Official' means an employee of the Council or any person authorised by the Council to enforce these rules.	
'Permission and Inspection Fee' means permission from the Council to erect a Memorial headstone and to cover the cost of safety checks to Memorials for a period of 25 years.	
1.	Burial Lairs in Dundee City Council Cemeteries
1.1	Purchase of a Lair gives an exclusive Right of Burial for a period of 100 25 years. The Right of Burial Certificate Title Deed is important, please keep it safe.
1.2	The Right of Burial may be extended for further periods of 10 years beyond the initial 25-year period at the discretion of the Council. At least 3 months before the date on which the Right of Burial falls to be extinguished, the Council will notify the Proprietor of the date on which the right falls to be extinguished and advise them of their right to apply for an extension. In the event that the Proprietor does not apply for such an extension, the Right of Burial is automatically extinguished. Where this happens, with an unused Lair, the Council may sell the Right of Burial in that Lair anew.
1.3	Only one person is named in the Right of Burial Certificate Title Deed . If you need to transfer the Right of Burial Title Deed , evidence will be required by the Council.
1.4	If the proprietor dies intestate, the Lair will form part of their estate, and it will fall to such beneficiary as is entitled to it under the 1964 Act.
1.5	Assignations or bequests by a now deceased Proprietor of a Lair must be recorded in the Register within twelve months of the death of the Proprietor. The Title Deed Right of Burial Certificate will be re-issued with the name of the new Proprietor.

1.6	For Lairs purchased prior to 1 March 2026 that remain unused after 100 years, the Council may grant the exclusive Right of Burial anew.
1.7	Ownership of the land stays with the Council. For avoidance of doubt the Right of Burial Certificate Title Deed does not confer any heritable right in such a Lair.
1.8	The Proprietor shall not be permitted to sell the Lair except to the Council.
2.	Memorials
2.1	Memorials must meet the standards set out in the Council's Headstone Memorial Installation and Repair Registration Scheme. Masons must be registered with the scheme before erecting or altering a Memorial. Masons working in Council Cemeteries must be members of NAMM. All Memorials must be erected, repaired and altered to approved NAMM standards.
2.2	Memorials of no more than 1.53 metres high, 860mm wide and 460mm in depth will be permitted, and must be within the boundaries on the Memorial border. The Memorial may take the form of a tablet, plaque, or headstone. at ground level, or headstone, tablet or plaque above ground level.
2.3	The Section of the Cemetery and Lair Number must be cut plainly upon the side of the Memorial at the expense of the Proprietor.
2.4	Memorials need to remain safe. The Permission and Inspection fee is generated and invoiced accordingly paid on receipt of an application for the erection of a Memorial and covers 30 25 years of inspection of the Memorial to ensure it meets safety standards. Inspection is at least once every 5 years and includes a test of stability. If the Memorial fails the inspection, the Council will contact the Proprietor to request work to secure the Memorial. The Council may have to take immediate action to make the Memorial safe or remove the Memorial to a suitable storage point for a period of 12 months. If no action is taken by the Proprietor in response to any remedial notice, the Council will dispose of such Memorials in an appropriate manner.
2.5	It is the Proprietor's responsibility to ensure the Memorial is in a safe condition at all times.
2.6	The Council does not accept responsibility or liability for damage to Memorials unless it can be shown that it was caused by the fault or negligence of the Council.
2.7	No monument or other structure shall be built or fitted in any wall unless written consent is given by the Council.
2.8	The Council shall be entitled to remove structures which are damaged or dilapidated or which do not meet the standards in these terms and conditions.
3.	Tributes and Planting
3.1	Any plants, shrubs floral tributes, or personal mementos must be limited to the Memorial Border and must not infringe on the Lair in any way. The Council shall not be responsible for any loss or damage to vases or any other item(s) placed on the Memorial Border or Lair. Kerbs, copes, railings, fences, gravel, corner stones or any other such ornamental additions to the Lair shall not be permitted. No fences or barriers are to be erected on the Lair. This is to allow for the grass areas to be maintained.
3.2	Floral tributes may be placed on the Lair but will be removed after approximately 2 weeks. <i>To allow for the grass areas to be maintained.</i>
3.3	Christmas wreaths are permitted within all Cemeteries. Signes will be posted in the Cemetery advising of the date when removal of the wreaths is required. These will be removed no earlier than the first Sunday in February. Anyone wishing to keep their wreaths should remove them before this date.
3.4	The Council has the right to remove or prune a shrub or tree that encroaches onto an adjacent Lair or causes damage to an adjacent Memorial. The Council also has the right to remove or prune a tree or shrub that inhibits the interment process. <i>If neighbouring tributes, trees or plants are causing concern, please contact the Council.</i>
3.5	Dispose of flower wrappings in the bins provided or take them home. <i>The wrappings of flowers can be blown by the wind and become litter.</i>
	<i>A List of plants suitable for Memorial Borders and resistant to deer and rabbit grazing is available.</i>
4.	Interment

	Funeral Directors will be able to assist with all necessary arrangements and paperwork. If you are not using the service of a funeral director and making arrangements yourself, you should speak to the Council burial authority directly to make the necessary arrangements for the burial.
4.1	No interment can take place without production of the Right of Burial Certificate and full completion of the relevant burial application form required in terms of the 2016 Act.
4.2	Two full working days' notice of interment, excluding weekends and bank holidays must be given to allow preparation of the Lair. Notice of interment must be given to allow preparation of the grave 24 hours for burials Tuesday to Saturday and no later than 3pm on the Friday before a Monday burial.
4.3	Where all coffins are of a maximum depth of 380mm, and where the Lair is 2.36 metres in depth, and depending on ground conditions , three full-size coffins may be interred. Where the Lair is 1.98 metres in depth, two full-size coffins may be interred. Where the Lair is 1.53 metres in depth, only one full-size coffin may be interred. If any coffin is of a greater depth than 380mm, then the number of interments permitted amount of interments allowed will be reduced. No Lair in which a coffin has been laid so near as 1.22 metres from the surface shall be permitted allowed to be opened. Provided always, that in addition to each full-size coffin, the coffin of a child under two years of age may also be interred in the Lair. The child's coffin must be appropriately sized to allow burial before each full-sized coffin.
5.	Additional Conditions and Birkhill and Pitkerro Grove Cemeteries
5.1	Memorials of no more than 1.53 metres high, 920mm width and 460mm depth will be permitted and must be within the boundaries of the Memorial Border. The Memorial may take the form of a tablet, or plaque or headstone. at ground level, headstone, tablet or plaque above ground level
5.2	Each Memorial erected must be doveled into a concrete foundation provided in each Memorial Border.
6.	Birkhill Woodland Burial Grounds
6.1	Memorial planting - all trees to be provided and planted by the Council. Native wildflowers may be planted on the grave.
6.2	No memorials can be placed on Lairs graves . Memorial walls are provided for a memorial plaque with an inscription commemorating the deceased. Plaques can only be purchased from the Council will be from a selected range approved by the Council and will be uniform in size, colour and material.
6.3	Placing of flowers - The bereaved upon initial burial will be allowed to lay flowers upon the Lair. grave . Thereafter, all flowers will be laid at the base of the memorial wall.
6.4	Lairs - each Lair will be 1.53 metres depth and immediately adjacent to each other without footpath and allows for only one interment per Lair.
6.5	Lairs cannot be purchased in advance. Lairs shall be allocated by the Council at the time the funeral arrangements are made.
6.6	Coffins - all coffins shall be of a type approved by the Council taken from the following approved list: • Standard coffin constructed from chipboard, plywood or wood with a minimum plastic content. • Card coffins which are biodegradable made to an approved standard. Shrouds and body bags are acceptable but must be made of biodegradable material.
7.	8 Cremated Remains Gardens
7.1	For the purpose of interring cremated remains the Council offers Lairs 1.5m x 1m to a depth of 600 mm.
7.2	A maximum of four interments of caskets or urns will be allowed in each Lair, one in each corner.
7.3	Headstones will be permitted to a maximum size of 900 mm x 1m x 460mm within the Memorial Border.
8.	Scattering of Cremated Remains

8.1	Cremated remains may be scattered in any Cemetery upon written application to and permission from the Council. All applications must be accompanied by a certificate from the Crematorium. The Council reserves a right to charge a fee in the event that a record requires to be kept of the scattering of cremated remains.
8.2	Cremated remains cannot be scattered in any other Council green space without permission. The Council reserves a right to charge a fee in the event that a record requires to be kept of the scattering of cremated remains.
9.	Pitkerro Grove and Birkhill Cemetery Baby Memorial Gardens
9.1	Baby Memorial Gardens are for stillborn, and for babies up to, and including, two years old. and provides a section of ground
9.2	Interment will take place in the next available space as determined by the Council with one interment per space.
9.3	Small stone memorials set on a plinth with optional flower holders of a maximum height of 350mm x 450mm wide long and 300mm deep wide will be permitted and must be within the boundaries of in the Memorial Borders. The construction of the plaque and plinth shall be to the Council's specifications.
9.4	A memorial wall has been provided by the Council for the purpose of allowing parents to erect a plaque in memory of the deceased baby. Plaques can only be purchased from the Council and will be uniform in size, colour and material.
9.5	Floral tributes will only be allowed on the grave at the time of burial and remain for approximately two weeks. Thereafter any tributes will be placed around the memorial wall. Memorabilia and further tributes must be placed within the Memorial Border. <i>To allow for grass maintenance and access to other graves. Memorabilia and tributes may suffer weather damage and start to look unsightly. The Council will make every effort to contact the Proprietor prior to tidying a grave. If neighbouring graves are causing concern, please contact the Council.</i>
9.6	Parents having a stillbirth or baby interment at another location, on production of relevant documentation, may be permitted to erect a memorial plaque.
10.	Other Burial Areas
10.1	The Council has allocated sections in certain Cemeteries for other burials. At these locations it is not possible to purchase a Right of Burial. Title Deed . No erection of Memorials, shrubs planting or tributes are permitted. There is a designated area available to leave temporary floral tributes.

Contact Bereavement Services

Appointments are required to be made for Family History searches, Lair Sales & Lair Transfers.

For general enquiries and appointments contact Burial Administration:

Email: parks.burials@dundeecity.gov.uk

Tel: 01382 431536

5 City Square, Dundee, DD1 3BA

Appendix 3

Summary of Main Changes to Management Rules

Section from current Rules	Proposed Change
Title	Updating of Management Rules for Cemeteries to incorporate changes required by the Burial and Cremation (Scotland) Act 2016 introduced by the Scottish Government.
I. Definitions	Updated to ensure consistency and clarity across terms, aligning with statutory terminology from relevant legislation.
II. Tributes and Planting	Reworded to clarify that all tributes must remain within the Memorial Border and not encroach on the Lair. Ornamental additions are prohibited. Floral tributes placed on the Lair will be removed after approximately 2 weeks, and Christmas wreaths are permitted but will be removed after the first Sunday in February.

Summary of Main Changes to Terms and Conditions

Section from current Rules	Proposed Change
Title	Updating of Terms and Conditions for Cemeteries to incorporate changes required by the Burial and Cremation (Scotland) Act 2016 introduced by the Scottish Government.
III. Definitions	Updated to ensure consistency and clarity across terms, aligning with statutory terminology from relevant legislation.
IV. Burials and Lairs	Change to 1.1 Purchase of a Lair gives an exclusive Right of Burial for 25 years, which was previously for 100 years
	Addition of 1.2 Right of Burials can be extended for further periods of 10 years at the discretion of the Council. Where no extension is applied for, the Right of Burial is automatically extinguished.
	Update to 1.4 from Title Deed to Right of Burial
	Addition of 1.5 to include reference to Succession (Scotland) Act 1964.
	Update to 1.8 that Lairs can only be sold back to the Council.
V. Memorials	Addition of 2.3 that the Section of the Cemetery and Lair number must be cut plainly to the side of the Memorial at the expense of the Proprietor
	Update to 2.4 Permission and Inspection fee covers 25 years in line with the exclusive Right of Burial – change from 30 years, and addition that the Council can remove an unsafe memorial to a place of storage for 12 months.
	Addition of 2.6 stating the Council has no responsibility or liability for damage to Memorials unless proven it was the Council's fault.
VI. Interments	Update to 4.1 to include full completion of relevant application form introduced on 1 st March 2025
	Update to 4.2 change from 24 hours to 2 full working days to allow adequate time for preparation of Lair



Integrated Impact Assessment

Committee Report Number: 322-2025

Document Title: Revocation and replacement of Dundee City Council's management rules for cemeteries and update of the terms and conditions for cemeteries

Document Type: Policy

Description:

Implementation of regulations arising from the Burial and Cremation (Scotland) Act 2016 by 1st March 2026 requires Dundee City Council to update its Management Rules for Cemeteries and the Terms and Conditions for Cemeteries.

Intended Outcome:

Management Rules for Cemeteries and Terms and Conditions for Cemeteries to be compliant with legislation.

Period Covered: 01/03/2026 to 01/03/2036

Monitoring:

Implementation of new Management Rules and Terms and Conditions

Lead Author:

Alison Anderson, Greenspace Team Leader, Neighbourhood Services,
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5, City Square

Director Responsible:

Tony Boyle, Executive Director Neighbourhood Services, Neighbourhood Services
tony.boyle@dundee.gov.uk, 07919 522449
5 City Square

Equality, Diversity and Human Rights

Impacts & Implications

Age: Not Known

Dundee City Council must implement regulations arising from the Burial and Cremation (Scotland) Act 2016 by 1st March 2026. Compliance requires the revocation of the existing Management Rules for Cemeteries and the setting of new ones. The terms and conditions for cemeteries also require to be updated to reflect the regulations. Principal amendments in line the Act concern the replacement of 'Title Deed' for lairs with 'Right of Burial' and the 'Right of Burial' amended from 'in perpetuity' to 25 years, with options to extend for further 10-year periods (at the discretion of the Council). To ensure consistency, clarity and efficiency the terms and conditions for cemeteries have been fully reviewed.

The principal amendments will not apply to existing lair proprietors. To mitigate any impacts the amended Management Rules will be clearly displayed at cemeteries, along with the amended terms and conditions. Both will be accessible through the Council's website and other appropriate communication channels. The terms and conditions will be sent out to new proprietors along with their 'Right to Burial' certificate.

Disability: No Impact

Gender Reassignment: No Impact

Marriage & Civil Partnership: No Impact

Pregenancy & Maternity: No Impact

Race / Ethnicity: No Impact

Religion or Belief: Not Known

See age as above.

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:	No Impact
Lochee:	No Impact
Coldside:	No Impact
Maryfield:	No Impact
North East:	No Impact
East End:	No Impact
The Ferry:	No Impact
West End:	No Impact

Household Group Impacts and Implications

Household Group Impacts and Implications

Looked After Children & Care Leavers: No Impact

Carers: No Impact

Lone Parent Families: No Impact

Single Female Households with Children: No Impact

Greater number of children and/or young children: No Impact

Pensioners - single / couple: Not Known

See age as above

Unskilled workers or unemployed: No Impact

Serious & enduring mental health problems: No Impact

Homeless: No Impact

Drug and/or alcohol problems: No Impact

Offenders & Ex-offenders: No Impact

Socio Economic Disadvantage Impacts & Implications

Employment Status: No Impact

Education & Skills: No Impact

Income: No Impact

Caring Responsibilities (including Childcare): No Impact

Affordability and accessibility of services: Not Known

See age as above.

Fuel Poverty: No Impact

Cost of Living / Poverty Premium: Not Known

See age as above

Connectivity / Internet Access: No Impact

Income / Benefit Advice / Income Maximisation No Impact

Employment Opportunities: No Impact

Education: No Impact

Health: No Impact

Life Expectancy: No Impact

Mental Health: No Impact

Overweight / Obesity: No Impact

Child Health: No Impact

Neighbourhood Satisfaction: No Impact

Transport: No Impact

Environment

Climate Change Impacts

Mitigating Greenhouse Gases: No Impact

Adapting to the effects of climate change: No Impact

Resource Use Impacts

Energy efficiency & consumption: No Impact

Prevention, reduction, re-use, recovery or recycling of waste: No Impact

Sustainable Procurement: No Impact

Transport Impacts

Accessible transport provision: No Impact

Sustainable modes of transport: No Impact

Natural Environment Impacts

Air, land & water quality: No Impact

Biodiversity: No Impact

Open & green spaces: No Impact

Built Environment Impacts

Built Heritage: No Impact

Housing: No Impact

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

Implementation of the regulations arising from the Burial and Cremation (Scotland) Act 2016 by 1st March 2026 will ensure that Dundee City Council is compliant with legislation. This implementation requires that the Council's Management Rules for Cemeteries are revoked and restated under the terms of the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982 with public consultation for one month. Steps have been taken to clarify documentation and paperwork.

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.

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REPORT TO: CLIMATE, NET ZERO AND ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE - 17 NOVEMBER 2025

REPORT ON: WASTE AND RECYCLING STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

REPORT BY: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF NEIGHBOURHOOD SERVICES

REPORT NO: 324-2025

1.0 PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 This report provides an update on the progress of the Waste and Recycling Strategy 2020-2025 alongside the action plan that formed an integral part of the strategy.
- 1.2 The report further seeks approval to implement the updated Waste and Recycling Strategy Action Plan "Towards a Waste Free Dundee 2026-2030" to improve Dundee's recycling performance & promote sustainable waste management practices within the City.

2.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 It is recommended that the Committee note the contents of this report and approves the implementation of the updated Waste and Recycling Strategy Action Plan as detailed in the attached appendices.

3.0 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 3.1 There are no direct additional financial implications associated with the approval of this report.

4.0 BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The Council approved the original Waste and Recycling Strategy and Action Plan (minute of meeting of the Neighbourhood Services committee on 18 November 2019, Article V, (report 372-2019 refers) and this update is a further evolution of that plan.
- 4.2 The 2020-2025 Waste Strategy and Action Plan set out a series of targeted actions aimed at enhancing the Council's recycling and waste management performance. To inform the development of an updated waste strategy and action plan, a review process was conducted. This assessment evaluated the effectiveness of the initiatives implemented under the current strategy, measuring their impact on key performance areas. The review provided a foundation for the revised plan, ensuring that the updated strategy builds on existing successes and addresses areas requiring further improvement.
- 4.3 The effectiveness of the current strategy was impacted by Covid-related restrictions, which disrupted recycling and waste management nationally and locally, as well as creating changes in household behaviour beyond the duration of the pandemic. Additionally, several anticipated national policy changes did not occur due to policy delays or cancellations from the Scottish Government.
- 4.4 In terms of benchmarking and verified recycling performance measurement, the Council continued to compare waste related performance with the eight Authorities within the Local Government Benchmarking Framework (LGBF) family group. Dundee ranked 6th for "% total domestic waste arising that is recycled", achieving 36.6% in 2023 against a group average of 40.4% and a Scottish average of 43.5%.

- 4.5 The household recycling rate has remained static, currently 36.6% for 2023, the Council has further improved overall waste diversion and reduction in landfill with the commissioning of the residual waste treatment facility in January 2022. This has resulted in a reduction in landfill of household waste to circa 1% per annum.
- 4.6 Although currently unverified by the Scottish Environment Protection Agency, the household recycling rate for 2024 is predicted to be 35.1% and this is reflected in the updated Waste Strategy and Action Plan.
- 4.7 Dundee City Council has progressed with a number of policy changes since the 2020 - 2025 Strategy was adopted including the implementation of an additional general waste bin policy, side waste and contamination policy.
- 4.8 The local Environmental Audit and Management System (LEAMS) surveys which informs the local government benchmarking indicator for litter has indicated a drop in the street cleanliness rating during the lifetime of the strategy and action plan and is reported at 86.4% for 2023/24 against a target of 94%. This continues to be addressed with targeted resources allocated to critical areas with the aim of progressively improving this score in the future.

5.0 DUNDEE CITY COUNCIL'S REVISED WASTE STRATEGY

- 5.1 Dundee City Council has developed an updated five-year waste strategy and action plan, which sets out a clear plan for the management of the city's waste resources taking into account the outcomes from the previous strategy. The updated strategy prioritises increasing recycling rates, reducing the volume of waste sent for disposal, and fostering long-term behavioural change. The overarching goal is to establish a sustainable system for waste management that will serve Dundee well into the future.
- 5.2 Central to the strategy is the active engagement of householders, businesses, and visitors. By providing these groups with the necessary tools and support, the Council aims to encourage and enable positive changes in waste-related behaviours and will work in unison with the Council's Take Pride in Your City initiative. This collaborative approach is intended to empower all stakeholders to participate actively in the city's drive towards more sustainable waste management practices.
- 5.3 The updated strategy outlines Dundee's waste and recycling services, resources, and relevant policy drivers. It also considers upcoming legislative changes and national policies that may affect Dundee in the future. In line with other authorities, the Council will be required to review its collection systems as part of the ongoing Routemap and Waste Charter code of practice co-design process and may be required make changes which will require wider consultation with residents.
- 5.4 The strategy identifies Dundee's main waste management challenges: these continue to be high recycling bin contamination, low recycling participation from flatted properties, and a widespread reliance on general waste bins.
- 5.5 The strategy document includes fly tipping, litter, and street cleanliness, with objectives aligned to those of the Take Pride action plan. This forms a coordinated approach to addressing related waste management issues in the city.
- 5.6 The strategy provides a detailed framework for the management and delivery of waste and recycling services to Dundee citizens over the next five years with an aim to reduce waste arisings and increase recycling performance to bring this in-line with other Authorities within the LGBF family group.
- 5.7 The strategy document and action plan are informed by recognised industry best practices and lessons learned from the previous strategy, as well as insights from the LGBF family group, which functions under a comparable policy framework and has demonstrated improvements in

recycling rates. Dundee's proposed methodology seeks to foster behavioural change by offering supportive resources, rather than immediately introducing reduced-capacity or less frequent general waste collections.

6.0 ACTION PLAN

6.1 In order to deliver action in line with the wider Council objectives, the waste strategy actions are focused around the four overarching aims which are identified within the strategy:

- Policy & Strategy Implementation;
- Communication and Stakeholder Management;
- Behavioural Change;
- Performance Improvements.

6.2 The updated five-year strategy action plan outlines 19 actions, many of which are linked to existing initiatives in the Take Pride action plan, Council Plan, and the Climate Action Plan.

6.3 These actions aim to achieve measurable results within the five-year strategy period by updating Dundee's current waste management policies and practices to better support future objectives. The actions address the need for changes in citizen behaviour, encouraged by the council, as well as adjustments in how the council manages behaviours that do not align with Dundee's goals for sustainable waste management.

6.4 Alongside the action plan, the Council is currently undertaking a review of waste and recycling operations to optimise participation in recycling initiatives and to foster behavioural change among residents. These efforts aim to ensure that services are delivered efficiently and cost-effectively.

7.0 POLICY IMPLICATIONS

7.1 This report has been subject to an Integrated Impact Assessment to identify impacts on Equality & Diversity, Fairness & Poverty, Environment and Corporate Risk. An impact, positive or negative, 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 included as an Appendix to this report.

8.0 CONSULTATIONS

8.1 The Council Management Team have been consulted in the preparation of this report and agree with its contents.

9.0 BACKGROUND PAPERS

9.1 None.

Tony Boyle
Executive Director of Neighbourhood Services

Catherine Conroy
Interim Head of Environment

16 October 2025

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Waste & Recycling Strategy

Action Plan

2026 – 2030

Towards a Waste Free Dundee



Contents

Foreword	6
Introduction & Background	7
Development Process	8
Dundee's Waste Strategy	9
Lessons Learned (2020–2025)	9
Key Achievements (2020-2025)	10
What were the challenges?	10
What could be improved?	11
Dundee's Strategic Waste History	12
Service profile	13
Household Waste & Recycling Services	14
Commercial Waste Services	16
Waste Partnership	18
Energy from Waste Process	19
Composting	21
Re-use	21
Sustainable Dundee	22
Education and Awareness	23
Resources	26
Budget	26
Staff & Equipment	28
Waste Strategy & Council Strategic Priorities	29
Performance Management	30
Waste Data Management Reporting	31
Local Government Benchmarking Framework (LGBF)	32
Landfill	35

Waste, Recycling & Contamination	37
Contamination – Recycling Going to Waste!	38
Contents of Shared Euro bins	39
Contents of Wheelie Bins	40
Street cleansing and litter performance	43
Legislative and policy drivers	45
Circular Economy	45
Packaging Extended Producer Responsibility (pEPR)	46
Emission Trading Scheme	47
Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012	47
Household Waste Recycling Charter and Code of Practice	47
Revised Code of Practice	48
Deposit Return Scheme	48
Zero Waste Scotland's Corporate Plan	49
Implementation of the Landfill Ban	49
National Guidance	50
Managing Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Scotland	50
Waste prevention	50
Strategic Themes & Key Outcomes	51
Take Pride Action Plan	53
Strategic Aims	55
Policy & Strategy Implementation	56
Communication and Stakeholder Management	57
Behavioural Change	58
Improving Performance	59
Action Plan	60
Glossary of Terms	69
References	71

“ we must
care for our
environment



Foreword

We have made a great amount of progress however it's important we redouble our efforts as a city.

Dundee has a proud history and serves as a bright, vibrant and ambitious place with tremendous potential. We are right to champion the city's innovative spirit and rich traditions.

The city is often recognised as one of the best places in Scotland to live, visit, work and study.

To keep Dundee thriving into the future, we must care for our environment. We can all play a part in making Dundee a cleaner, greener, and more sustainable city.

As part of our current strategy, we have continued to build on our commitment to improve our household and commercial waste services as well as enhance our streetscapes, but we can't stop here.

We all have a responsibility to do more. That means:

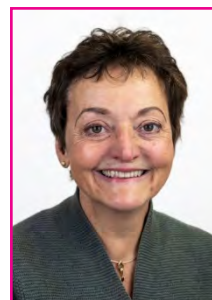
- Creating less waste in our daily lives;
- Recycling everything we can;
- Using the correct bins;
- Maintaining our local environmental quality;
- Understanding how our actions impact Dundee's future.

This updated strategy sets out our plan for the next five years and focuses on:

- Increasing recycling rates to meet national targets;
- Reducing the total volume of waste we produce;
- Disposing of unavoidable waste in a responsible, sustainable way;
- Creating and maintaining cleaner and greener streetscapes.

We have made a great amount of progress however it's important we redouble our efforts as a city. I am confident that Dundee can lead the way in being environmentally responsible.

By working together, we can protect and enhance Dundee for today and the future.



Councillor Heather Anderson
Convenor Climate Change, Net Zero and Environment

Introduction & Background

Dundee City Council, formerly Dundee District Council, first introduced recycling services to the city in 1989, allowing residents to recycle paper, card and garden waste.

Waste disposal in Dundee also progressed from landfill to simple incineration before finally to Energy from Waste in the late 1990's. This purpose-built facility, created in the eastern edge of the city, fed the national grid with electricity created from the incineration of Dundee's general waste. This early adoption of both recycling and alternative forms of waste disposal led Dundee to having the lowest level of landfill for any Scottish mainland authority during the last 30 years.

Waste strategy in Dundee was further developed through the creation of the National Waste Strategy for Scotland in 1999, followed by the Tayside Area Waste Plans. From 2010 onwards the strategic direction for the council was led by national policy and legislation such as the Zero Waste Plan, the Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012, Making Things Last: a circular economy strategy for Scotland 2016 and the Charter for Household Recycling in Scotland 2016.

Since the publication of the 2020-2025 Waste Strategy and Action Plan there have been further Scottish Government policy developments that will directly affect the Council's obligations, notably the publication and adoption of the Circular Economy (Scotland) Act 2024 which brings forward a number of powers in relation to waste policy and the Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging and Packaging Waste) Regulations 2024 which came into force on 1st April 2025.

This revised strategy will provide an update on the actions taken to implement national policies and meet our statutory requirements in Dundee, setting out the strategic direction for the Council for the next five years. The Strategy will provide a clear action plan to make certain that waste, recycling and local environmental quality are managed more efficiently and effectively, ensuring that every recycling and re-use opportunity is taken over the next five years to work towards the national recycling and re-use targets and once again becoming "Scotland's Recycling City".



Development Process

The update of this Waste and Recycling Strategy began with a review of the 2020-2025 Waste Strategy and Action Plans for Dundee.

A review of existing actions and assessment of their impacts on the provision of waste management, recycling and re-use was carried out alongside an evaluation of changes to the policy framework and legislation in Scotland.

Our Strategy Team worked together to co-ordinate the review process. The objectives of this review were to;

- Determine the reasons, scope and terms of reference of the Strategy and Action Plan
- Agree an updated action plan for the next five years
- Provide an evaluation of Dundee's current strategic approach to managing waste and recycling
- Compare and analyse using the Local Government Benchmarking Framework (LGBF) to examine best practices from other local authorities with similar profiles to Dundee.

The specific terms of reference were identified as follows:

- Review the existing waste policies and service provision within Dundee
- Highlight significant progress achieved to date and provide details of the relevant legislative and policy context
- Determine the scope to make sure that all strategic and operational aspects of waste management and local environmental quality improvements are fully considered
- Identify new and emerging legal and policy issues likely to impact on Dundee's future obligations to manage waste and street cleansing
- Conduct forward-looking research and analysis to anticipate and prepare for emerging challenges
- Define a clear action plan for the next five years which allows further progress to be made towards a waste and litter free Dundee
- Link in with other DCC initiatives such as the Take Pride in your City campaign.

Dundee's Waste Strategy

Following the publication and implementation of the 2020-2025 Waste Strategy and Action Plan, the Council conducted a review of a number of policies and related activities to drive forward the change required to achieve the goals and objective of the strategy.

Key to the strategy and actions were the requirements to:

- Increase the volume of items that could be reused, refurbished or repaired
- Increase recycling of key material streams such as food waste, textiles and plastics that have a high carbon impact
- Focus on the quality, quantity and type of materials being targeted for collection
- Ensure that the Council's Energy from Waste facility only deals with waste materials that are non-recyclable or require final disposal by incineration
- Continue to focus on waste reduction measures and consumer behaviour
- Enhance the engagement and education of the public in relation to the management of waste and recycling while keeping our environment litter free
- Raise awareness of public behaviours and increase the understanding of how this impacts the wider community
- Ensure that the waste and recycling services are accessible, cost effective and robust
- No matter where you live you have access to the same recycling opportunities
- Ensure that litter and the quality of our local environment is at the forefront of all our public engagement
- Remain prepared and resilient for future policy changes

Lessons Learned (2020–2025)

Since the launch of Dundee's Waste Strategy and Action Plan in 2020, the Council has undertaken a review of policies and practices to accelerate progress toward its environmental goals. The strategy focused on reducing waste, increasing recycling, and improving public engagement.

Key Achievements (2020-2025)

- Introduction of key local policies such as the No Side Waste, Contamination & Multiple Bin policies
- Increased public awareness and engagement through the introduction of the Dundee MyBins App
- Strengthened community understanding of waste impacts and the importance of recycling, while promoting litter-free environments and raise awareness of local environmental quality through the Take Pride Campaign
- Successful bids under the Recycling Infrastructure Fund (RIF) to improve and maximize existing infrastructure for greater recycling and reuse.
- Cross sector collaboration and best practice through the Waste Partnership and commissioning of the Baldovie EfW Facility
- Continued efforts to reduce waste generation and influence consumer habits through education, outreach and collaboration with partners



What were the challenges?

- The COVID-19 pandemic led to a period of disruption and instability across waste services, resulting in the temporary closure of Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) and the suspension of certain recycling collections.
- Prolonged suspension of services such as food waste collection has contributed to a decline in public participation, with challenges emerging in re-engaging residents following the service reinstatement
- Marked changes in waste volumes, composition and householder behaviour presenting additional challenges to increasing the recycling rate
- Delays to key legislation - including the Deposit Return Scheme (DRS), Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), and the Landfill Ban - have affected council preparedness, creating uncertainty in planning and resourcing for future service delivery.

What could be improved?



Data Collection and Reporting: More robust data collection i.e. compositional analysis metrics could help track progress and identify gaps more precisely



Community Feedback: Regular gathering off and acting on resident feedback could improve service design and public trust



Contamination in Recycling Streams: Continued education is needed to reduce contamination and improve recycling quality



Infrastructure Gaps: Some areas may still lack convenient access to quality recycling or reuse facilities



Behavioral Change Support: More targeted campaigns, particularly focused on flatted properties, could help shift deeply ingrained habits around waste



Prioritise and focus on enhancing the quality and quantity of recycling streams, specifically materials with significant carbon footprints such as food waste, textiles, and plastics



Raising the awareness of the impacts on the City and communities of littering our streets and inconsiderate placing of waste materials on our streets

Dundee's Strategic Waste History

A number of significant changes to waste & recycling collections have been implemented prior to and during the 2020-2025 Waste Strategy including a programme of significant investment between 2011 – 2016. This further improved infrastructure and increased service coverage to enable residents from all housing types to recycle more materials in their kerbside bins and at the City's Household Waste Recycling Centre's, whilst also enhancing service provision for trade waste customers. The launch of the Charter for Household Recycling in Scotland in 2016 and further service developments including the provision of garden waste collection service and waste policy changes ensured Dundee's waste & recycling collections remained compliant with the national waste collection model. Despite the various enhancements, recycling performance has not improved to expected levels.

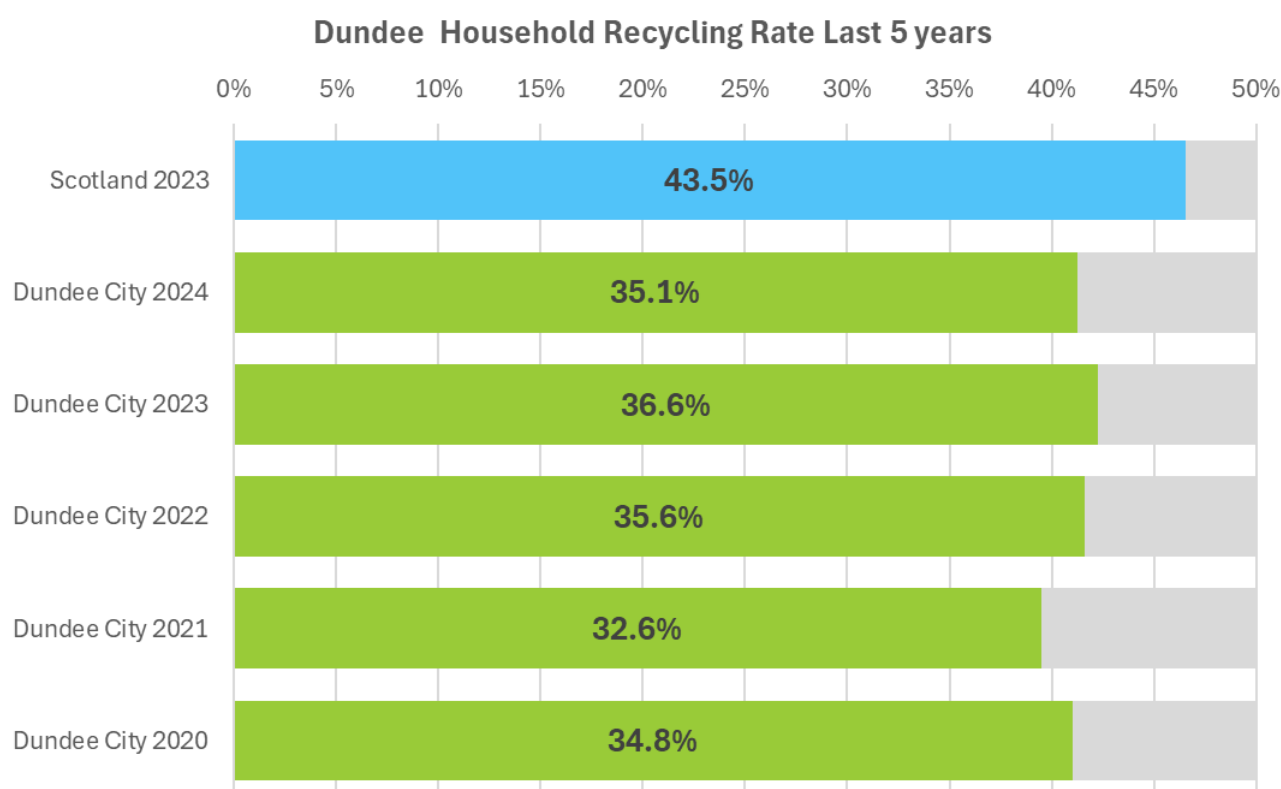


Figure 1 Household Recycling Rates - Source: SEPA Published Data

This 2026-2030 strategy has been revised to consolidate Dundee's progress to date in infrastructure development and service provision, ensuring alignment with national waste policy and legislation. The strategy now places more emphasis on encouraging behavioural change, which is seen as key to achieving lasting improvements in performance.

Service profile

The council has a statutory responsibility to manage and deliver the city's waste and recycling services and ensure that roads, footpaths and open spaces are maintained in accordance with the Code of Practice on litter and refuse.

In Dundee, this responsibility is handled by Neighbourhood Services, which oversees citywide waste collection, the operation of household waste recycling centres (HWRCs), the Riverside Composting Site and the provision of street cleaning services. These activities are supported by staff who manage route planning and monitoring, develop waste disposal and recycling policies and manage a range of related contracts. The service managed 63,016 tonnes of household waste in 2024 from approximately 78,000 residential properties. Of this, 35.1% was recycled and less than 1.0% landfilled. In addition, the service also collected 12,499 tonnes of waste from over 1000 commercial premises within Dundee.

The following pages provide a full breakdown of the waste & recycling operations.



Household Waste & Recycling Services

Dundee City Council provides a wide range of waste collection services tailored to property types and access needs across the city. Both kerbside and flatted households receive recycling collections as part of a consistent and inclusive service model, ensuring accessibility for residents and neighbouring businesses.

Residual Waste Collections (Non-recyclable Waste)

Residual waste is collected every two weeks from households that must present their bins at the kerbside for collection. Flatted/communal properties depending on storage arrangements will receive a collection once or twice per week.

Household Kerbside & Flatted Properties Collection Frequencies

			
Bin	Materials	Kerbside Properties Collections	Flatted Properties Collections
Blue Bin	Paper & Cardboard	Every 4 Weeks	Weekly
Burgundy Bin	Metals, Plastics & Cartons	Every 3 Weeks	Weekly
Food Waste Containers	Cooked & Uncooked Food	Weekly	Weekly
Grey Bin	Non-recyclable wastes	Every 2 Weeks	Weekly or Twice Weekly
Brown Bin (Chargeable)	Garden Waste	Every 2 Weeks (Mar – Dec)	N/A

Additional recycling provision

Materials	Bring Site	Frequency
Mixed Glass (Bottles & Jars)	These are designated locations across the city where residents can drop-off recyclable materials	Weekly or every 2 weeks



5.62M



Household Waste &
Recycling Collections /yr



46.3K

Kerbside
Properties



31K

Shared/Communal
Properties

421K

Garden Waste

Kerbside & Shared



695K

Paper & Card

575K /yr Kerbside

120K /yr Shared



840K

**Metals/Plastics/
Cartons**

720K /yr Kerbside

120K /yr Shared



1.28M

**Non-recyclables
(General Waste)**

1.15M /yr Kerbside

137K /yr Shared



2.39M

Food Waste

2.3M /yr Kerbside

90K /yr Shared



Furthermore, a comprehensive network of public recycling facilities is available throughout all areas of the city. These include:

Public Recycling Sites	Qty
Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs)	2
Glass Recycling Points (Bring Sites)	305
Accessible recycling points for a variety of household materials	79

Bulky uplift service

A special collection service is provided to residents for bulky items which can't be uplifted in the normal refuse service. This includes items such as furniture, household appliances and carpets. This is a chargeable service & full details can be found on the council website www.dundee.gov.uk/bulkyuplift

Around **3,000 tonnes of bulky waste** is collected every year.

Commercial Waste Services

The council has a statutory obligation to offer or arrange the collection of commercial waste and recycling materials. This includes providing collections of non-recyclable (general) waste, paper and cardboard, metals and plastics, glass, food and garden waste in this sector.

Commercial collections can be arranged via several services:

- Bins – capacities of 140/240/660/1100/1280 litre
- Commercial trade sacks
- Short/long term skip hire
- Special Collections for bulky and/or one-off uplifts

Collections are provided daily, weekly, fortnightly and four weekly, depending on customer requirements and operational capacity.

The council's commercial waste and recycling pricing structure is reviewed annually to ensure all associated costs are recovered. Contracts are assessed according to the nature of the business and the likely volume of waste/recycling commodities produced. The council serves approximately 1020 customers annually.

The commercial waste team also provide advice to assist customers to minimise their waste and recycling costs whilst meeting national legislative requirements. Interaction with SEPA is also conducted on an ad-hoc basis when information or advice is required from either party.

www.dundee.gov.uk/commercialwaste

Waste Transfer & Treatment Sites

The service manages:

Waste Transfer & Treatment Sites	Qty
Waste Transfer Station(s)	3
Open Windrow Composting Facility	1
Closed Landfill Site	1
Waste Treatment & Recycling Facility for Gully Waste & Street Sweepings	1

RouteSmart Technology

Waste Management has utilised in-cab routing technology to improve operational efficiency and staff safety whilst undertaking service routes. Tablets are installed in our fleet of RCV's (Refuse Collection Vehicles) with route optimisation software for crews to follow during operational collections. These include features such as live assisted collection and street hazard information. Collection crews can report collection issues in real time and route progress can be monitored by supervisory staff. This helps identify operational issues such as traffic problems and reduces the reliance on paper route sheets with routes being updated/reconfigured remotely. Reduction in fuel consumption and travel time are the key benefits of implementing the RouteSmart system within our fleet RCV's.

Dundee My-Bins Bin App

In 2024, Dundee City Council launched the 'Dundee My-Bins' app, available on both Android and Apple devices. Key features include bin collection calendars, reminder alerts, and push notifications for service updates or disruptions. The app also provides up-to-date service information and includes a news section to promote recycling campaigns and raise awareness of waste-related initiatives. This demonstrates the department's commitment to adopting modern technology to share bin collection information more efficiently. Since its launch, the app's user base has grown steadily, helping residents stay informed about service updates. Continued uptake of the app is expected to reduce reliance on traditional postal communications, leading to cost savings on printing and postage.

www.dundee-mybins.co.uk



Waste Partnership

In late 2017, Dundee City Council, in collaboration with Angus Council entered into a contract with MVV Environment Baldovie (MEB) Ltd to form the Dundee and Angus Waste Partnership. As part of this 27-year long term agreement, MEB treat non-recyclable waste collected by the Council's, generating electricity and heat in the process. MEB also took ownership of the existing facility which has been treating waste since 1998 and continue to operate this alongside the newer facility.

The new facility began full operations in 2022, following approval from SEPA to run both the old and new plants concurrently.

The newer plant has a processing capacity of approximately 120,000 tonnes of non-recyclable waste per year and can generate around 10 MW of electricity for export to the national grid. The facility also supplies steam heat to the Michelin Scotland Innovation Parc (MSIP), making it the first EfW heating system of its kind in mainland Scotland. Energy from Waste remains the preferred method of waste disposal over landfill, as it transforms non-recyclable waste into usable energy, supporting sustainability and reducing environmental impact.

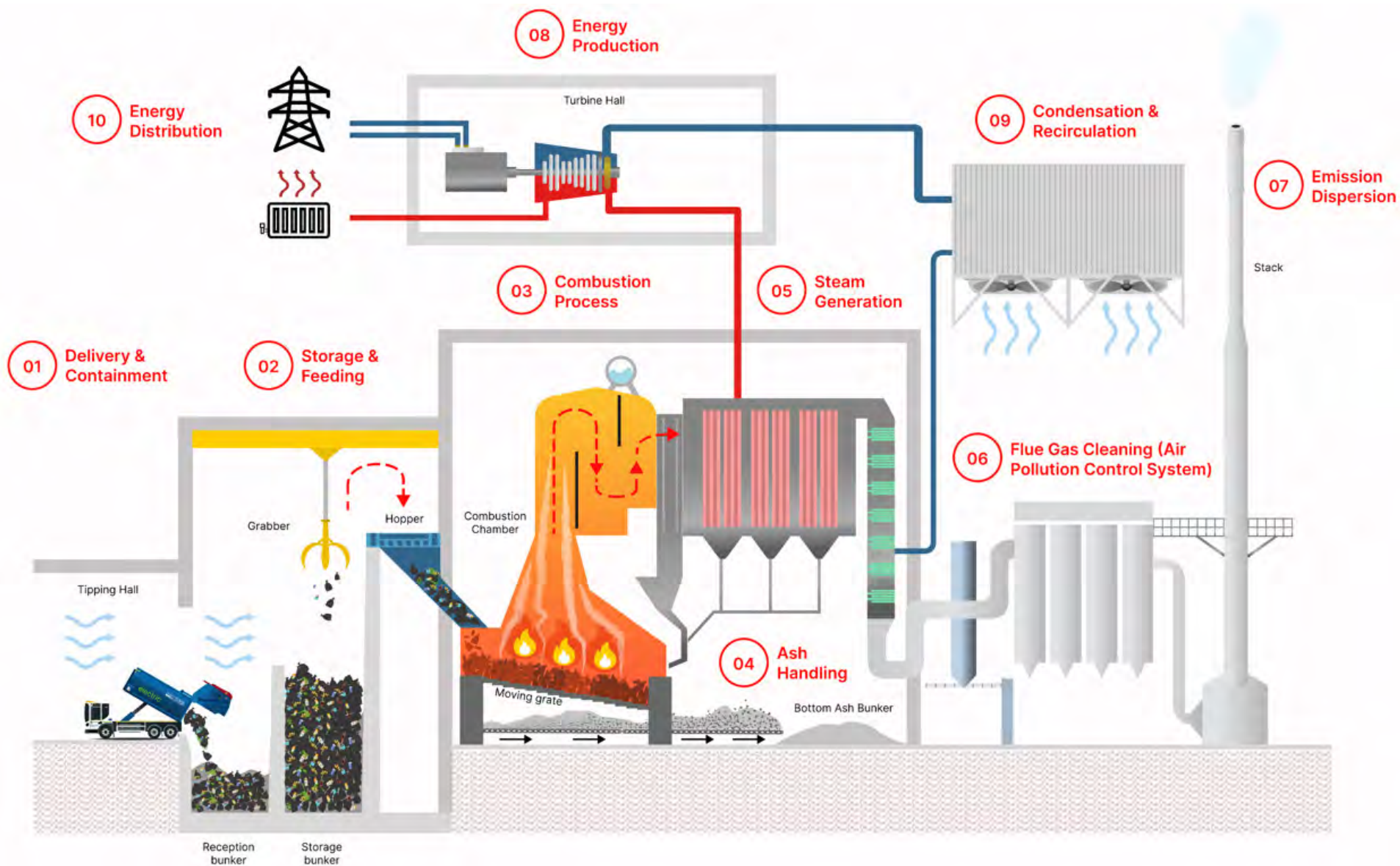
The diagram on the following page illustrates how the Energy from Waste process works. For a more detailed explanation, an online video is available on the [Dundee City Council website](#).

The partnership provides Dundee with a secure and sustainable means of waste disposal. This removes reliance on landfill and was introduced to ensure that the city had a long-term solution in place ahead of the landfill ban which was due to commence in 2021 and later postponed until the end of 2025.

MVV Environment Baldovie Ltd (MEB), the council's Energy from Waste contractor, has committed to a range of community benefits to be provided as part of the conditions of their contract. These benefits include a range of training opportunities for local young people and several educational and awareness-raising activities to be held each year.

A collaborative working partnership has been established between the Council and MEB and these continue to be developed fully to maximise the potential for community benefits and enduring legacy of this long-term sustainable waste management solution for Dundee.

Energy from Waste Process



Energy from Waste Process (cont'd)

This written explanation accompanies the diagram on the previous page and outlines the key stages of the Energy from Waste process:

Stage 01 - Delivery & Containment

Waste collection vehicles deliver waste to the facility via a weighbridge, then enter the enclosed tipping hall. Air is drawn into the furnace via the tipping hall to prevent odour escape.

Stage 02 - Storage & Feeding

Waste is stored in a bunker (up to 10 days' capacity) and loaded into the furnace via the hopper using a mechanical grabber.

Stage 03 - Combustion Process

Waste is burned in four stages—drying, ignition, combustion, and burnout—on a moving grate. Initial heating uses diesel burners until the furnace reaches 850°C, after which the process is self-sustaining. Water-filled pipes in the furnace walls generate steam.

Stage 04 - Ash Handling

Combustion ash (known as Incinerator Bottom Ash – IBA) is cooled and sent off-site for processing. Non-combustible materials found within the ash like metals are recovered for recycling.

Stage 05 - Steam Generation

Hot gases pass through the boiler, superheating steam for use in electricity and heat generation.

Stage 06 - Flue Gas Cleaning (Air pollution control system)

Flue gases are treated with activated carbon and lime to neutralize pollutants. Filters capture residues and dust, ensuring emissions meet legal limits. This system is monitored in real time.

Stage 07 - Emission Dispersion

The stack (chimney) height is designed to safely disperse cleaned emissions within regulatory limits.

Stage 08 - Energy Production

Superheated steam drives a turbine connected to an alternator, generating electricity. Steam can also be extracted for heat supply.

Stage 09 - Condensation & Recirculation

Exhaust steam is cooled in a condenser using quiet fans. Warm water is returned to the boiler to generate more steam.

Stage 10 - Energy Distribution

The process converts waste into electricity and heat. Excess electricity is fed into the grid, while heat is supplied to the neighbouring Michelin Innovation Parc via an above-ground pipeline.

Composting

Dundee processes all green waste collected from domestic garden waste collections, city greenspaces, and commercial customers at its Riverside composting site. The green waste is first screened to remove contaminants, then shredded to a uniform size and arranged into large open-air piles called windrows. Naturally occurring microbes in the mix begin to break down the material, generating heat that eliminates harmful bacteria. These windrows are regularly monitored and turned to maintain an even temperature and adequate oxygen levels. The composting process takes about 14-16 weeks.

The final product, known as “Discovery Compost,” undergoes several quality checks to ensure it meets the required standards before being sold to local residents and businesses. Discovery Compost produced at Dundee’s Riverside site is certified to PAS100, a nationally recognised quality standard monitored by SEPA.

www.dundee.gov.uk/gardenwaste

Home Composting

Home composting is encouraged by the council, with home composting bins available to buy and information on how to get started on the council’s website.

www.dundee.gov.uk/service/Garden-Waste-Order-Composting-Bin

It is offered as an alternative to using the chargeable garden waste collection service available to householders and is promoted to plot-holders at local allotment sites, with a composting guide included in all new plot holder welcome packs.



Re-use

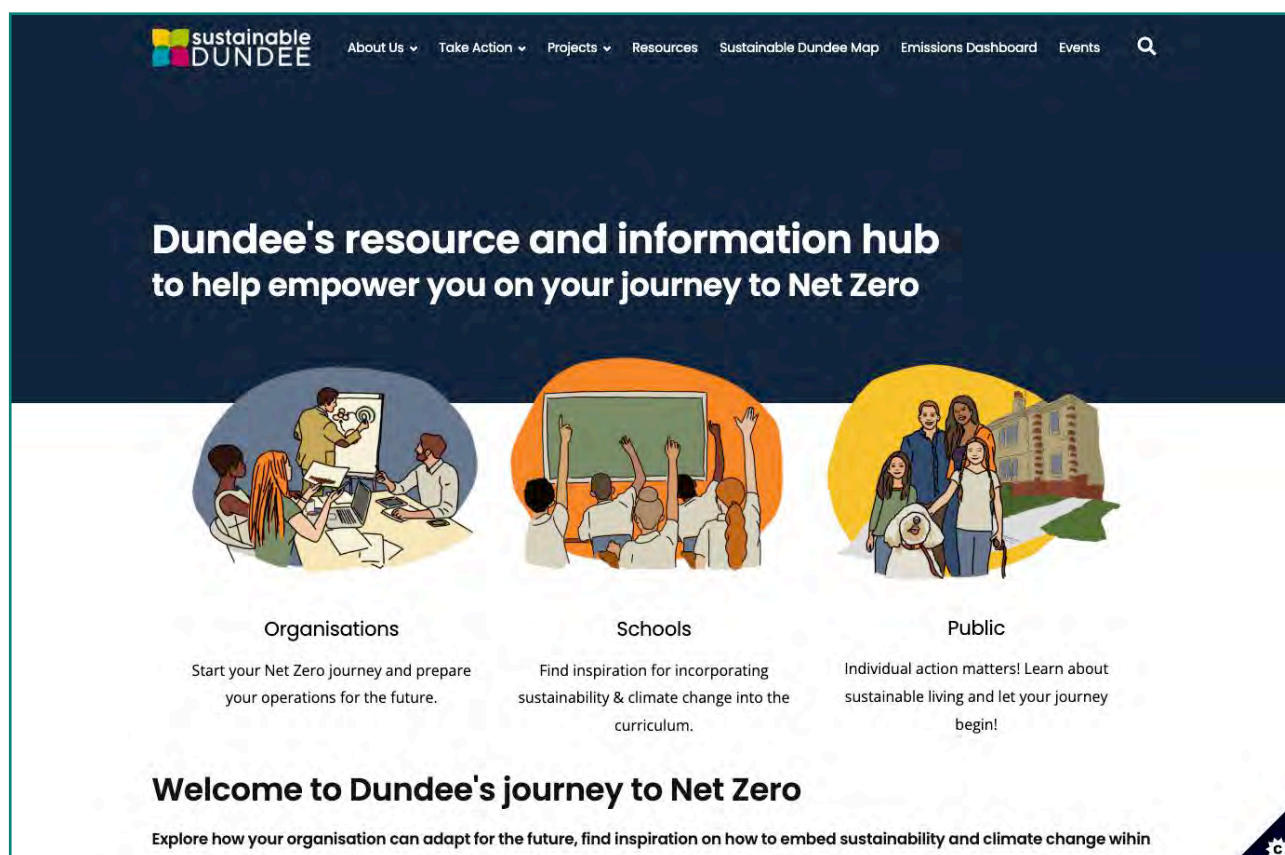
In 2015 funding was obtained from Zero Waste Scotland to create a Re-use facility within Dundee’s Baldovie Household Waste Recycling Centre. This Re-use Hub is operated in partnership with a local social enterprise organisation, and this outlet accepts suitable items which can be prepared for re-use. This allows for furniture, toys, bikes, bric-a-brac, exercise and gardening equipment to be re-used and saved from disposal.

Waste Management have obtained further Recycling Infrastructure Funding from Zero Waste Scotland to refurbish the existing re-use hub and create an additional Community Re-Use facility at Riverside HWRC with the work being undertaken between 2025 - 2026. It’s intended that the benefits of the Re-use Hub at Baldovie HWRC will be replicated for users of Riverside HWRC, offering an outlet for donating household items for reuse and preventing disposal via the Recycling Centre.

Sustainable Dundee

To further promote reuse, the 'Sustainable Dundee' website was launched by Dundee City Council and several other local partners. The website provides content and resources for organisations, schools and the public to access further information on reuse and repair initiatives, currently active in the city. The website contains an interactive map which signposts users to the nearest initiative, including charity shops who accept/re-sell donations, social enterprises and zero waste (plastic free) shops.

www.sustainabledundee.co.uk



Education and Awareness

The provision of collection, recycling, and disposal services represents just one aspect of Dundee City Council's broader approach to waste management.

It is widely recognised that without meaningful engagement from both households and businesses, these systems alone cannot achieve the desired outcomes. To address this, the Council actively undertakes education and awareness-raising initiatives aimed at fostering public buy-in and encouraging responsible waste behaviours. These efforts are essential to ensuring the long-term success and sustainability of the city's waste management strategy.

Community Groups & Housing Associations

Staff attend meetings of community groups, housing/resident's associations and local forums to provide face to face information and advice. Previously, funding was obtained to allow temporary specialist recycling advisors to undertake doorstep engagement visits.

In addition to providing service information, staff also ensure that they engage with residents across the city on a proactive basis to raise the profile of waste reduction, reuse and recycling and encourage the necessary behaviour change to improve usage of these services.

School Curriculum & Internal Waste Education

As part of Dundee City Council's ongoing commitment to embedding waste awareness within the school curriculum, a comprehensive waste education programme was first introduced in 2008. Building on this foundation, an internal waste project was launched to distribute recycling containers across Council buildings - including main offices, primary and secondary schools, and Leisure & Culture facilities.

To support the rollout, a waste awareness presentation is delivered alongside the distribution of containers, with additional resources signposted to encourage active participation. The aim is to foster behavioural change and cultivate a positive attitude towards recycling across the organisation. Follow-up visits further reinforce these messages and help embed sustainable practices.



In schools, presentations and classroom activities are available to teachers on request, enabling flexible, self-led delivery and continued promotion of waste education. Complementing these efforts, the Waste Strategy Team has collaborated with various Council departments to produce a comprehensive Eco-Schools Resource Pack. This guide identifies 'Litter and Recycling' as a key focus area for schools working towards Eco-Schools accreditation.

Supporting this initiative, local community organisations actively engage with schools by supplying recyclable materials for creative play sessions and staff training, further strengthening the educational impact of the resource pack.

Online Resources

The Covid-related lockdowns presented the Waste Strategy Team with a valuable opportunity to reassess and enhance its educational and awareness initiatives. In response to social distancing requirements, the team shifted its focus towards digital engagement by developing a range of online content and resources. This includes hosting partner-produced videos on the Dundee City Council website which explore the 'waste journey' of household materials, from disposal to their transformation into new products: www.dundee.gov.uk/wastetreatment.

To further support residents, an online A-Z Recycling Guide was created, offering practical advice on how to correctly dispose of various types of waste: www.dundee.gov.uk/recyclinghelp.

EfW Plant Tours

Our partners at MVV Environment host well-established plant tours at their Baldovie facility, welcoming students from Dundee's primary and secondary schools, further education institutions, and local community groups. These tours offer valuable insight into how non-recyclable waste is processed through the Energy from Waste (EfW) system, helping participants understand the role of technology in sustainable waste management.

In addition to tours, MVV staff deliver workshops that explore key topics such as waste minimisation, the waste hierarchy, the circular economy, and STEM-related activities. To further engage the wider public, MVV also organises an annual Open Day at the facility. In addition, a challenge fund is available annually for Dundee and Angus schools to help them run educational projects related to waste & recycling.

This educational programme plays a vital role in shaping local attitudes towards waste and recycling and is instrumental in encouraging future participation in the services provided.

Dundee MyBins App

The introduction of a purpose-built bin app (Dundee My-Bins app) has allowed staff to promote various recycling awareness campaigns via its central news feature. The increase in app users has assisted us in further relaying important messaging and initiatives regarding waste and recycling. The content can vary from local service changes/disruption to further information on national recycling campaigns providing the department with additional means of communication.

Service information is routinely communicated to households in Dundee whenever a service change occurs. The council website has pages with useful information for residents, alongside more detailed information on recycling processes:

www.dundee.gov.uk/recycle-for-dundee

Targeted Communications

Targeted communications, including letters and leaflets, are regularly distributed to selected households. Additionally, specially designed recycling bags are provided to residents in flatted accommodation to support the convenient transport of recyclables to designated collection points.

Improved Bin Labels

Revised bin labels have been produced and now feature photographic imagery to clearly communicate what materials should—and should not (contamination)—be placed in each bin type. This visual approach helps ensure accessibility and understanding across all demographics, regardless of language or literacy levels. The labels also contain a QR code so residents can easily download the Dundee MyBins App.



Figure 2 Examples of new revised bin labels for shared bins

Resources

Budget

The Waste Management service budget for 2025/26 is £17.492 million (£12.56 million plus £4.932 million income) and includes the collection/disposal of all waste from all domestic households across the city.

The service currently employs circa 150 full-time equivalents (FTE's) to ensure an efficient, effective and compliant waste collection/disposal service is provided to the residents of Dundee. This budget covers expenses related to staff, vehicles, and the collection and disposal/reprocessing of all waste and recyclates.

Street cleaning costs are included within the Streetscene and Land Management budget, with a net budgeted revenue cost of £3.098 million per annum, covering a staff compliment of circa 66 full time equivalents, equipment, materials, and transportation.

The largest cost component is third-party payments for the disposal of general waste, which make up 59% of the overall gross waste services budget. Additionally, the costs for providing a rapid response uplift service for fly-tipped material and excess street waste are included in the street cleaning expenses.

Dundee City Council Budget Allocation 2025-26

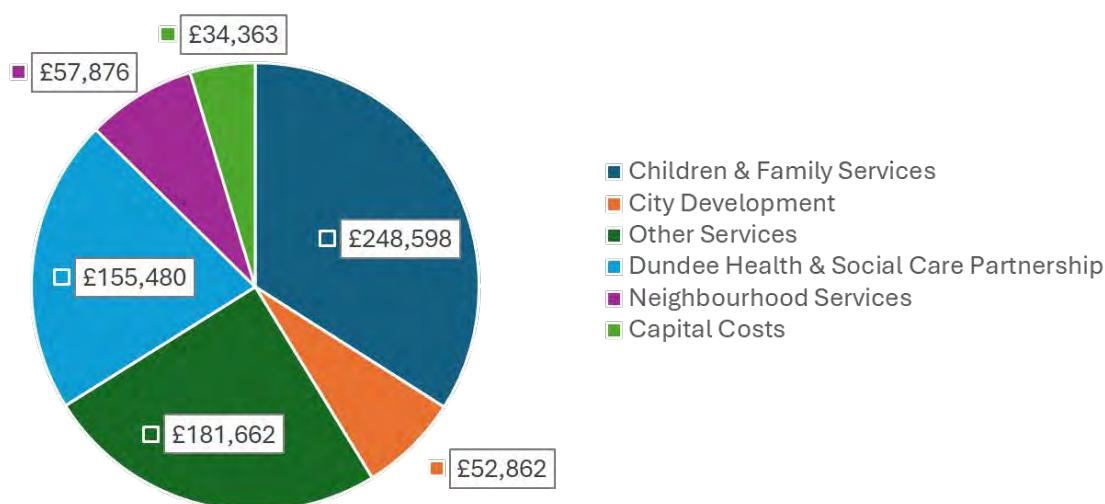


Figure 3 Council Budget Allocation 2025-26

Dundee City Council Waste Management Costs 2025-26

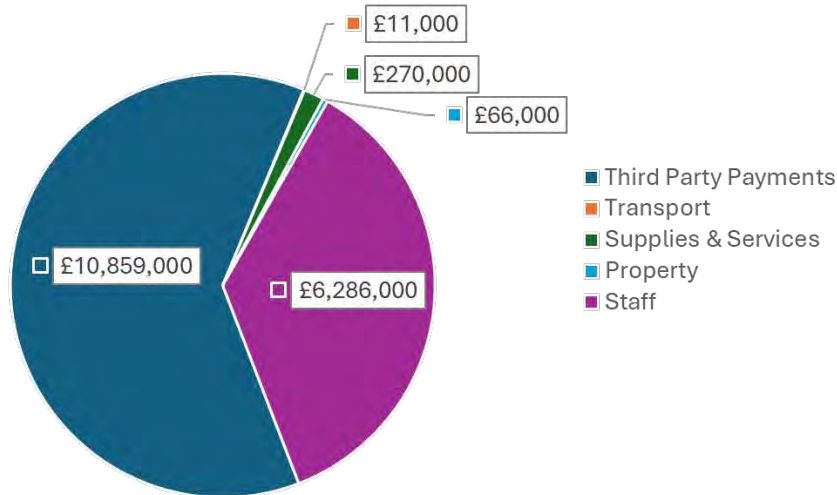


Figure 4 Council Waste Management Costs

Council Tax Allocation 2025-26

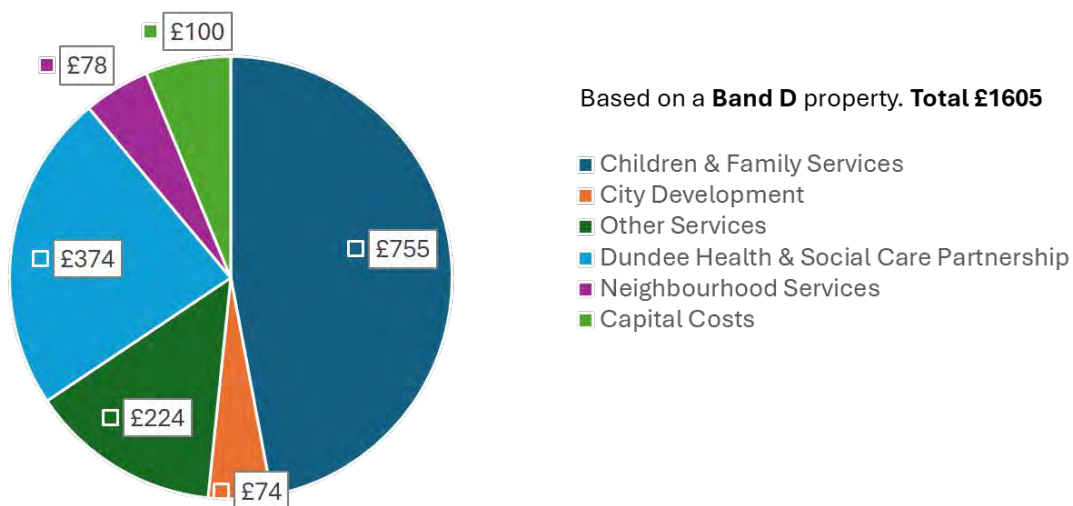


Figure 5 Council Tax Allocation 2025-26

Graph illustrates proportion of council tax allocated to Neighbourhood Services, which includes Waste Management and Environmental Management. This roughly equates to 5.85% of overall council tax payments.

Staff & Equipment

Currently, over 236 frontline employees are involved in waste-related operations, divided into various service areas within the Waste and Street Scene Divisions.

The Waste Division is managed by a Service Manager and supported by a team of eight officers responsible for routing, contract management, waste strategy, waste projects, and data reporting.

The Street Scene Division, part of the Environment Management Section, is also overseen by a Service Manager. This section encompasses street cleaning operations, grounds maintenance service delivery and development, work planning and scheduling, environment management strategy, project delivery, landscape design, greenspace, and events.

The service has a fleet of over 100 vehicles and plant. This includes refuse collection vehicles, vans, high reach loaders and mechanical sweepers and a proportion of the vehicles are now electric in line with the Council's ambition to de-carbonise the fleet. Dundee City Council's Fleet section has some of the highest concentration of electric vehicles for a local authority area in the UK with 8 Electric Refuse Collection Vehicles (E-RCV's) currently operational in a fleet of 36 RCV's. At 60km², Dundee City is the smallest local authority area in Scotland making it an ideal environment for charging electric vehicles due to the low mileages involved. This has led to a high adoption of electric vehicles within the current fleet, including development of associated infrastructure. This helps contribute to longstanding decarbonisation aims, set for 2034.

Locations

The Environment service operates from several locations around the city.

Marchbanks

- Main Operational Depot - refuse and recycling collection and street cleaning
- Vehicle Workshops
- Transfer Station - food waste, paper & cardboard and street sweeping residues
- Base for office staff

Baldovie

- Transfer Station – recycling and general waste
- Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC)
- Operational Depot - refuse and recycling collection and street cleaning
- Gully waste and street sweeping treatment facility

Riverside

- Open Windrow Composting site & transfer station
- Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC)
- Ecological treatment facility for street cleaning residues from road gully and sweepings waste
- Gas and water monitoring of former landfill site

Waste Strategy & Council Strategic Priorities

The Waste Strategy is linked to the council's wider strategic priorities as outlined in the City Plan and the Council Plan.

- Dundee will have a strong and sustainable city economy that will provide jobs for the people of Dundee, retain more graduates and make the city a magnet for new talent;
- Dundee will offer real choice and opportunity in a city that has tackled the root causes of social and economic exclusion, creating a community which is healthy, safe, confident, educated and empowered;
- Dundee will be a vibrant and attractive city with an excellent quality of life where people chose to live, learn, work and visit.

These plans outline the five strategic priorities to be addressed within the city involve the below themes:



The council is committed to delivering Best Value, Fairness and Sustainability by creating stronger, more resilient, influential and inclusive communities and neighbourhoods. Waste, recycling and local environmental quality feature in the key priorities identified for reaching this goal:

- Recycling waste to meet Scotland's zero waste and Circular Economy ambitions
- Providing sustainable waste management systems which comply with national policy and legislation and achieve Scottish Government targets
- Maintaining our streetscene to ensure a clean and litter free environment

Actions detailed within this strategy have therefore taken account of the above key priorities as well as those outlined in other related council strategies, such as the City Plan, the Council Plan, Climate Action Plan (CAP) and the Take Pride Action Plan.

Performance Management

Waste Management contributes to a range of key performance indicators (KPIs) which are detailed within the Council Plan. This measures progress and helps to identify how well the Council is performing in particular areas.

In the area of waste management, KPIs are used to measure the cost of refuse collection, waste disposal and street cleansing, as well as resident satisfaction with these services.

The indicators are also used to measure the proportion of waste that is recycled, composted and landfilled.

The following KPIs will continue to be used to monitor progress of the implementation of the waste strategy from 2026 – 2030;

- Tonnage of biodegradable municipal waste landfilled
- Net cost of waste collection per premise (£)
- Percentage of adults satisfied with refuse collection services
- Percentage of household waste recycled or composted
- Percentage of household waste landfilled
- Advance communication and behavioural change in promoting recycling
- Percentage of abandoned vehicles removed within 14 days
- Percentage of adults satisfied with street cleaning
- Net cost of street cleaning per 1,000 population (£)
- Local Environmental Audit & Management System Score

View performance indicators:

www.dundee.gov.uk/service-area/chief-executive/chief-executives-services/dundee-performs/performance-indicators

Waste Data Management Reporting

All local authorities in Scotland have a statutory duty to report waste data to the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA).

Quarterly site returns are submitted for each licensed/permitted waste site operated by Dundee City Council. These returns are intended to monitor and manage waste activities ensuring compliance with environmental standards.

Annually each local authority completes a complex annual return using an online reporting tool called “**Waste Data Flow**”.

Each local authority must provide SEPA with details of where all waste has been sent and how it was managed/treated i.e. reused, recycled, composted, diverted/recovered or landfilled. The system provides transparency, consistency and ensures that waste is being sent to approved/licenced facilities. Once submitted, SEPA will check and verify the data submitted by councils before publishing this around September of each year. Since 2013, recycling rates have only included household waste however, Councils must also submit data for all waste collections whether these are household or commercial in nature. It should be noted that whilst SEPA's annually reported waste data is based on a calendar year, all internal council KPI's monitor progress during a given financial year.

The published/verified SEPA data helps future decisions and improvements. It's also used as part of the reporting mechanism for initiatives such as the **Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) scheme** which since 2023 has been introduced in a phased approach. EPR means that producers are held financially and physically responsible for the end-of-life management of their products, including packaging, e-waste, or textiles. Instead of local authorities or taxpayers bearing the cost of waste disposal, the responsibility shifts to the producers of those products. This approach aims to incentivise producers to design products that are more sustainable, recyclable, and easier to manage at the end of their useful life.

Digital Waste Tracking

In the near future, a mandatory UK wide online system called “**Digital Waste Tracking**” being developed by Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) will be rolled out to the entire waste industry. This will essentially provide waste operators as well as regulators and bodies such as SEPA with a real-time picture of how waste is being transported and treated throughout the UK. This will provide a greater data picture, highlight operational opportunities/inefficiencies as well as reduce illegal waste activities. It's hoped that this new system will eventually replace the current Waste Dataflow system and streamline the reporting process.

Local Government Benchmarking Framework (LGBF)

Dundee City Council tracks recycling performance internally and benchmarks it against a group of similar “urban” Scottish authorities—Glasgow, Falkirk, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, North Lanarkshire, and West/East Dunbartonshire—via the Local Government Benchmarking Framework (LGBF).

These urban councils face common challenges, such as a high proportion of flatted properties, which typically show lower recycling participation than kerbside-served areas.

LGBF data compares Dundee’s performance to both the national average and its peer group. Recycling rates rose to 38.4% in 2019–20 but declined during the COVID-19 pandemic due to staffing issues and service reprioritisation. Recovery has been slow, and Dundee’s rates remain below both the family group and national averages.

The Benchmark Target (shown in red on the chart) is the average of Dundee City Council’s family group of similar local authorities..

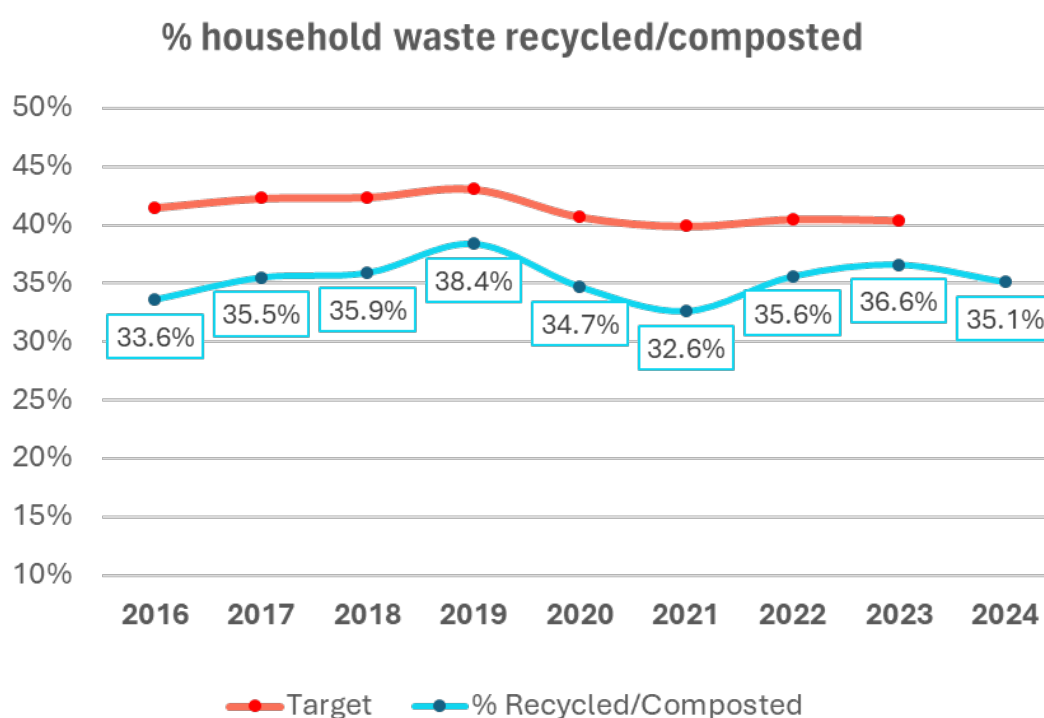


Figure 6 Portion of total household waste recycled/composted

Dundee City Council delivers strong value for money, with net costs per waste collection and disposal per premises significantly below both the LGBF family group and Scottish averages. Effective contract management with reprocessing partners plays a key role in achieving these cost efficiencies.

£ Net cost of waste collections per premises

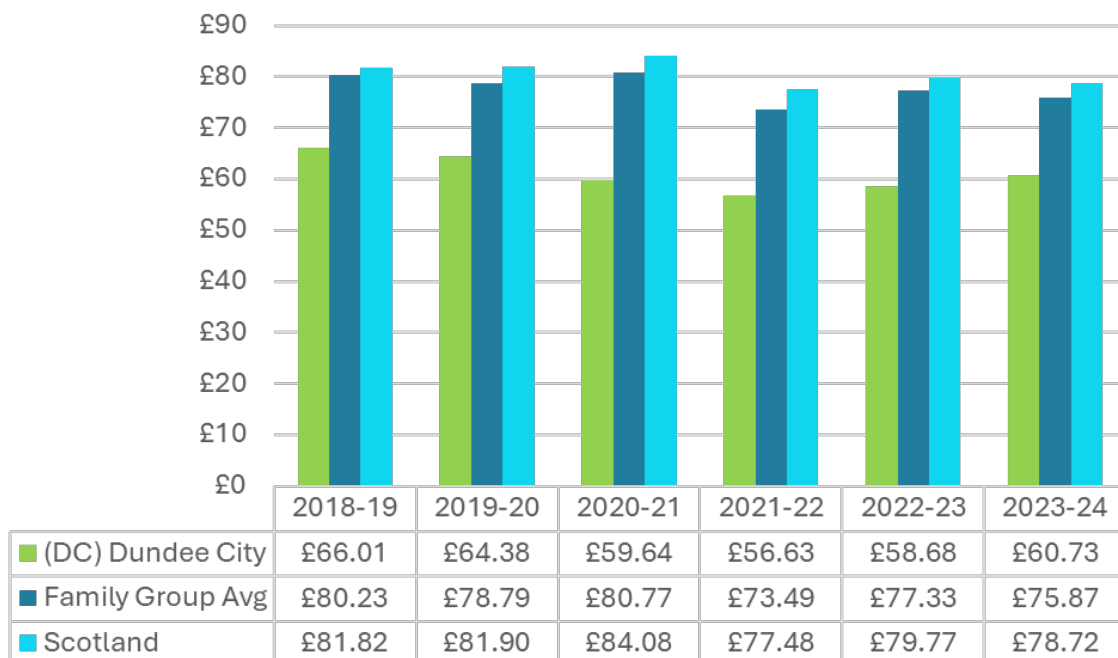


Figure 7 Net cost per waste collection per premises

(Dundee LGBF Family Group for Waste Collections/Disposal Aberdeen City, East Dunbartonshire, Edinburgh City, Falkirk, Glasgow City, North Lanarkshire, West Dunbartonshire)

£ Net cost of waste disposal per premises

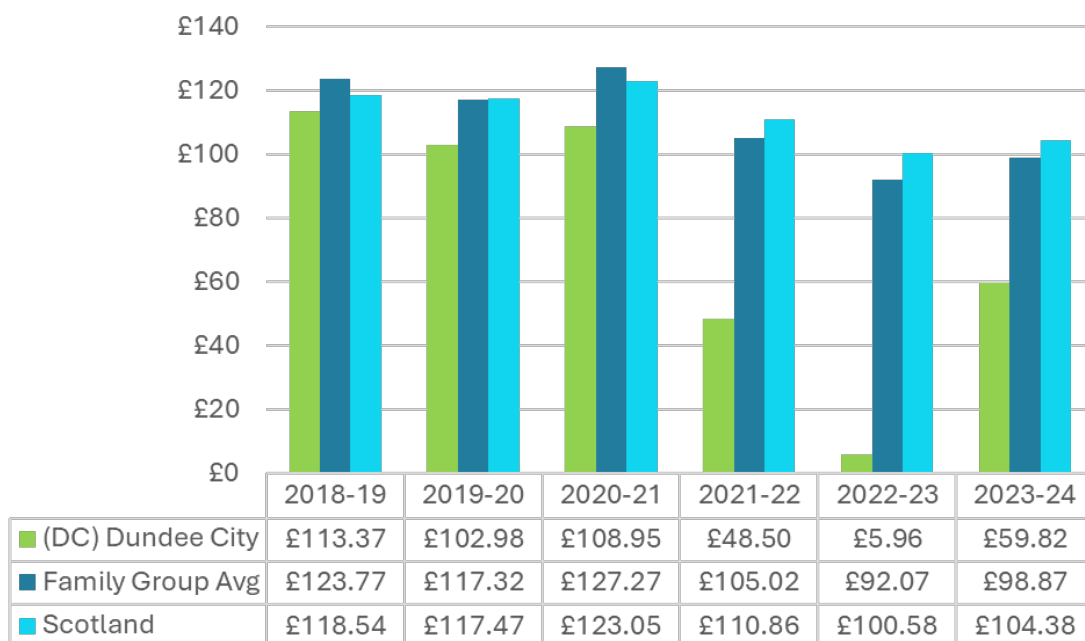


Figure 8 Net cost per waste disposal per premises

(Dundee LGBF Family Group for Waste Collections/Disposal Aberdeen City, East Dunbartonshire, Edinburgh City, Falkirk, Glasgow City, North Lanarkshire, West Dunbartonshire)

The LGBF in Scotland includes street cleaning and refuse collection satisfaction as one of its key indicators under the broader category of environmental services. This indicator measures public satisfaction with services such as street cleaning, litter and refuse collection, and the general appearance of public spaces. In Dundee, satisfaction has dropped over the last few years with the exception of refuse collection satisfaction which has improved in the last year.

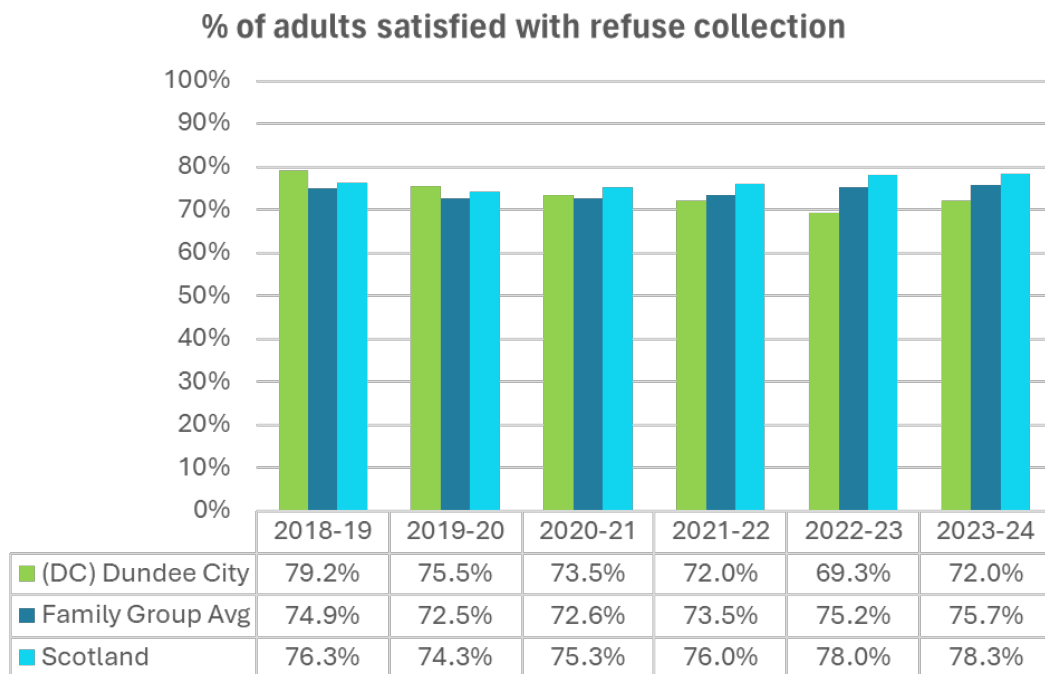


Figure 9: Percentage of adults satisfied with refuse collection
(Dundee LGBF Family Group for Waste Collections/Disposal Aberdeen City, East Dunbartonshire, Edinburgh City, Falkirk, Glasgow City, North Lanarkshire, West Dunbartonshire)
* Data source: Scottish Government Scottish Household Survey

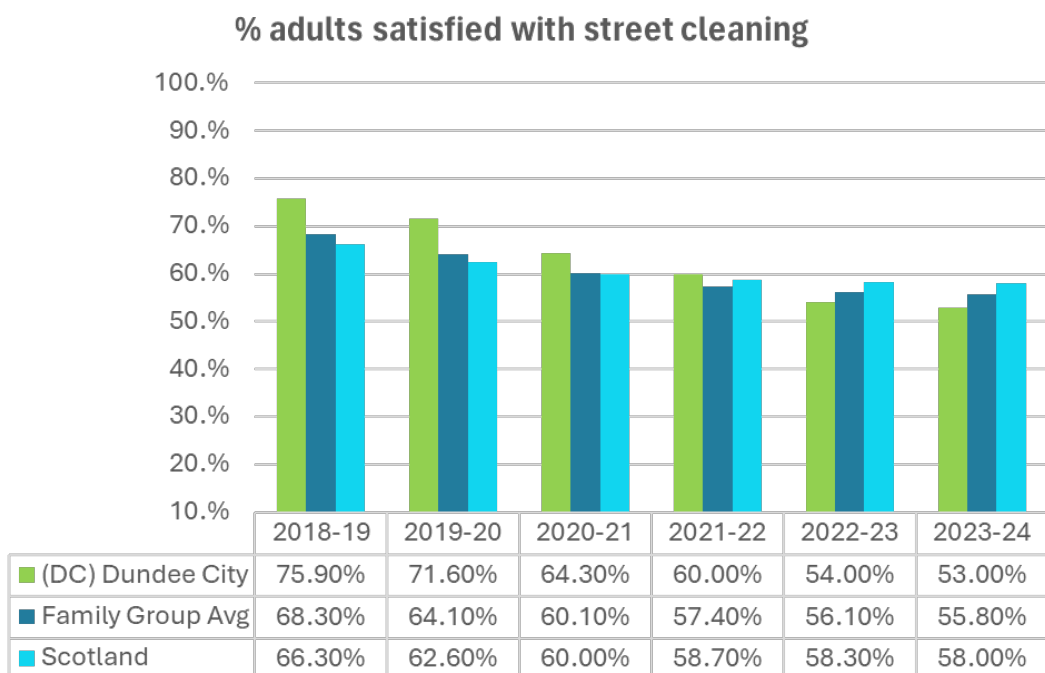


Figure 10 Percentage of adults satisfied with street cleaning
(Dundee LGBF Family Group for Street Cleaning/Cleanliness – East Ayrshire, Eilean Siar, Glasgow City, Inverclyde, North Ayrshire, North Lanarkshire, West Dunbartonshire)
* Data source: Scottish Government Scottish Household Survey

Landfill

Dundee has, historically, had one of the lowest levels of landfill in Scotland and usually the lowest level of landfill amongst all mainland authorities, with only Shetland landfilling less than Dundee annually.

The gap between Dundee's performance when compared to the rest of Scotland is significant.

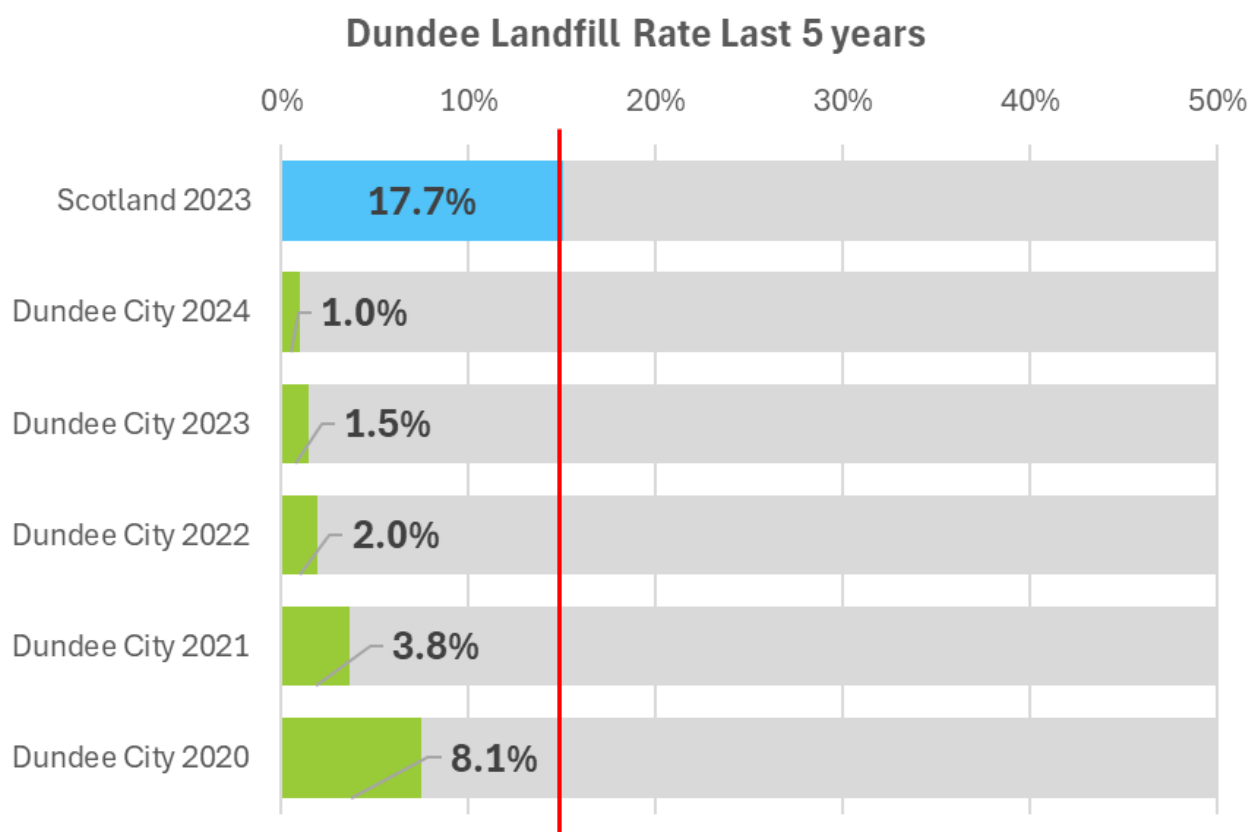


Figure 11 Dundee's landfill rate versus national rate. Source: SEPA

This is an achievement which highlights Dundee's long-standing commitment to finding alternatives to landfill. The forthcoming landfill ban and growth in the Scottish EfW market means that all Scottish authorities are required to develop similar solutions which match Dundee's lead in this area, following the implementation of the Dundee & Angus joint residual waste partnership in 2017.

2023 Scottish Local Authority Landfill Rates (%)

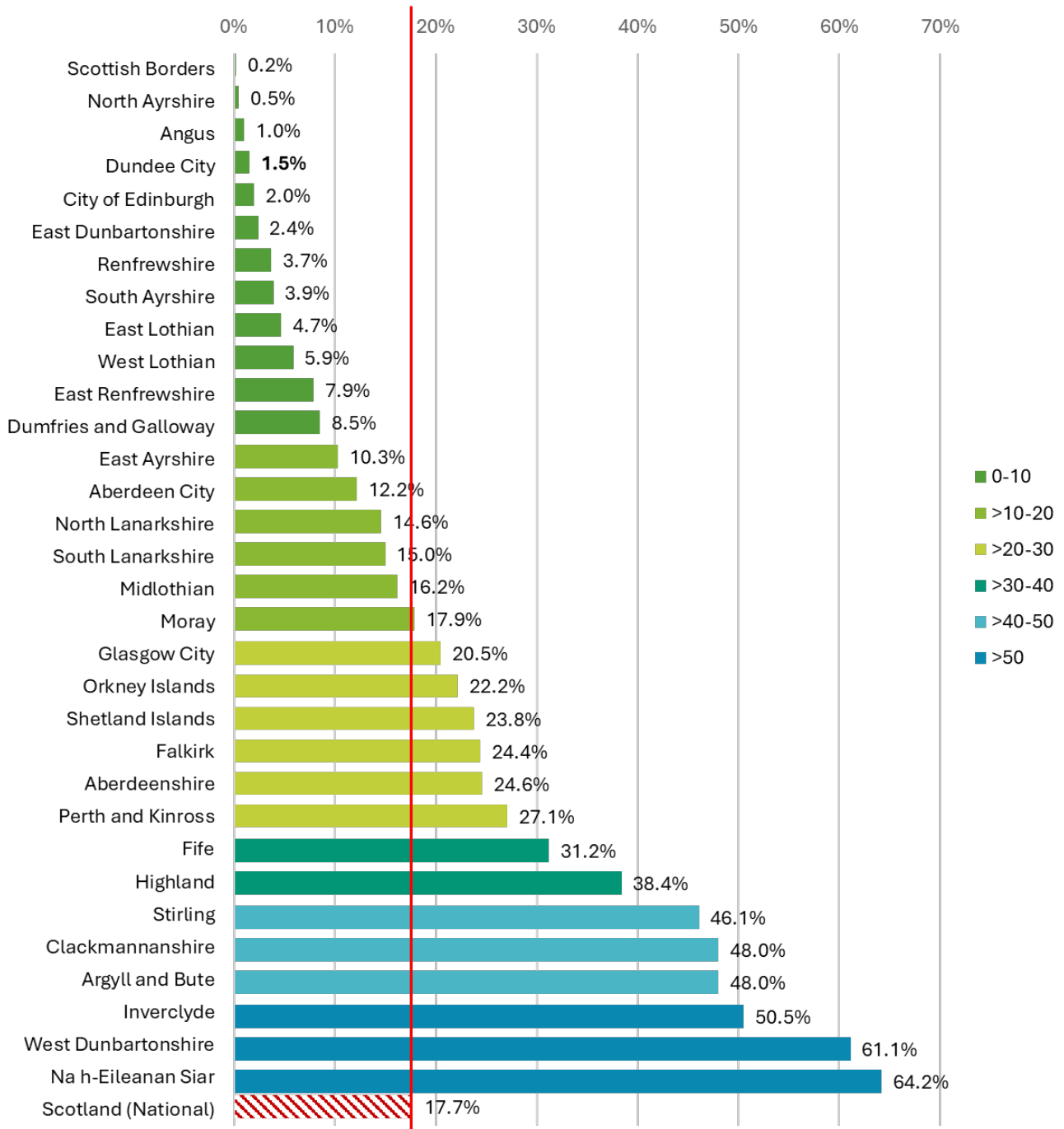


Figure 12 Dundee's landfill rate 2023 vs Scottish average & other local authorities. SOURCE: SEPA

Waste, Recycling & Contamination

Dundee has historically demonstrated leadership in recycling performance as an early adopter.

However, in recent years, the city's recycling rate has plateaued and now falls below the national average. The proportion of household waste collected for disposal compared to that collected for recycling further highlights the extent of this challenge.



Figure 13 Percentage of household waste recycled - last 5 yrs Source: SEPA

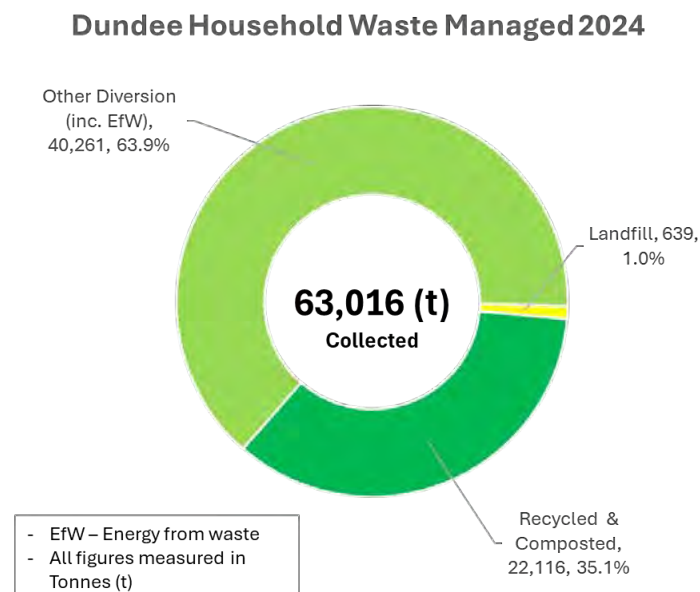


Figure 14 How Dundee's Household Waste was managed 2024 Source: SEPA

Contamination – Recycling Going to Waste!

To support the evaluation of this issue, a comprehensive independent compositional analysis has been conducted on household waste bins—specifically **targeting the non-recyclable (grey) bins and the metals, plastics, and cartons (burgundy) bins, which consistently show the highest levels of contamination.**

This analysis involves collecting and inspecting sample loads at council facilities to identify the key factors contributing to low recycling rates in specific areas.

Waste materials are systematically categorised—such as general waste, paper, plastics, electricals, and food waste—**providing clearer insights into the volume of recyclable materials still being incorrectly disposed of in non-recyclable bins.**

The following pages provide a breakdown of the contents from sample loads of both bin types and illustrate the scale of the problem.

Recyclable items typically found in the Non-recyclable Waste Bins (Grey)



Contents of Shared Euro bins

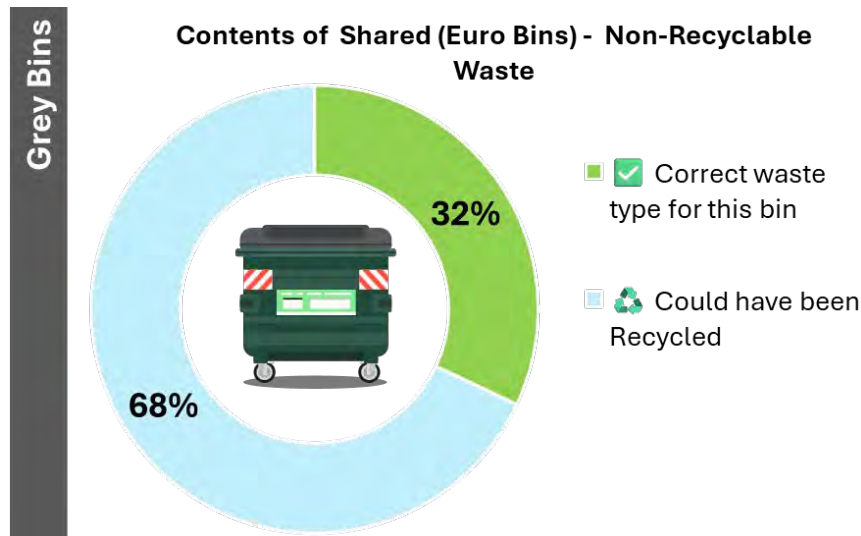


Figure 15 Contents of Shared Euro Bin – Non-Recyclable Waste (Grey bin)

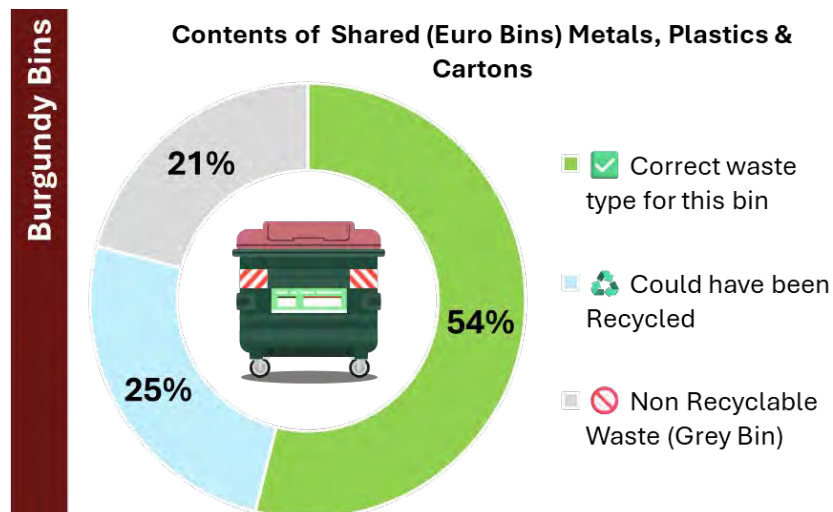


Figure 16 Contents of Shared Euro Bin – Metals, Plastics & Cartons (Burgundy bin)

Waste Composition (Shared Euro Bins – 40% of Household Properties)		
Waste Streams	Non-Recyclable Waste	Metals, Plastics & Cartons
	Grey Bins	Burgundy Bins
Plastics, Metals & Cartons	11%	54%
Paper & Card	13%	9%
Electrical	6%	1%
Non-Recyclable Waste	32%	21%
Food & Garden Waste	30%	15%
Textiles	8%	0.2%
Percentage of waste that could have been recycled	68%	25%

Contents of Wheelie Bins

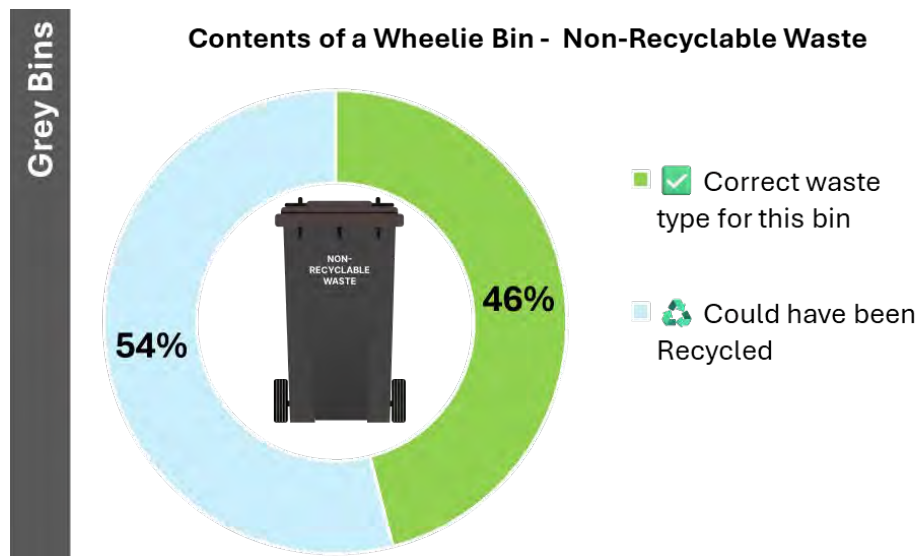


Figure 17 Contents of Wheelie Bin – Non-Recyclable Waste (Grey Bin)

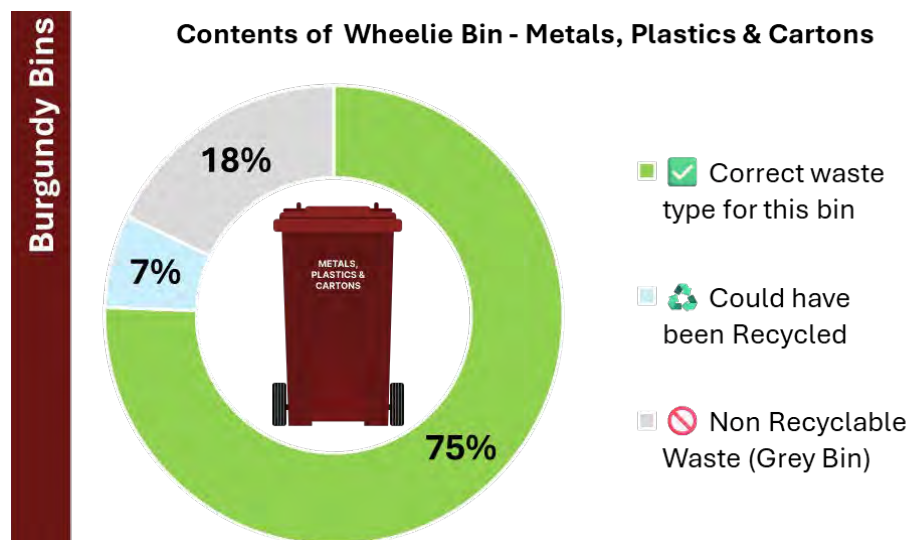


Figure 18 Contents of Wheelie Bin – Metals, Plastics & Cartons (Burgundy Bin)

Waste Composition (Individual Wheelie Bins – 60% - of Household Properties)			
Waste Streams	Non-Recyclable Waste	Metals, Plastics & Cartons	
	Grey Bins	Burgundy Bins	
 Plastics, Metals & Cartons	9%	76%	
 Paper & Card	7%	2%	
 Electrical	1%	0.4%	
 Non-Recyclable Waste	46%	18%	
 Food & Garden Waste	34%	4%	
 Textiles	3%	0.2%	
Percentage of waste that could have been recycled			
	54%	7%	

It is noted that Dundee differs from most other authorities due to its urban make up and high proportion of flats and tenements, which make up around 50% of households in the city. These properties present significant challenges in terms of participation in recycling services and contamination of recycling bins. A recent sample of bins serving flatted properties in the city was analysed and results showed that communal general waste bins outside flatted properties are still routinely used for disposing of all wastes despite recycling bins being located alongside general waste bins. In addition, a significant amount of bulky waste is being disposed of in communal bins rather than being taken to recycling centres or collected via the bulky uplift service. Bulky waste refers to items which should not be disposed of in household bins such as furniture, electrical items, exercise equipment, carpets etc.

When residents fail to segregate their waste or use communal bins to dispose of bulky items, general waste bins tend to fill up more quickly. As a result, surplus waste is often placed in recycling bins, leading to contamination of recyclable materials and disrupting both the collection and recycling process.



Figure 19 – Example of fly-tipping & contamination

Contamination refers to any material in recycling bins that doesn't belong there. This can range from minor issues—like placing plastics, paper, glass, or food residues in the wrong bin—to major cases where entire bags of general waste are routinely disposed of in the recycling bins. The waste industry recognises that contamination can be either:

- **DELIBERATE** when recycling bins are knowingly misused for general waste disposal.
- **UNINTENTIONAL** when people mistakenly place the wrong items in recycling bins, thinking it's the right thing to do.

Where contaminated bins are presented from kerbside properties in wheelie bins it can be relatively simple to identify the source of the contamination and attempts can be made to address the issues with the householder directly. However, there remains no formal process of sanctions for repeat offences, and this is being addressed through the Circular Economy (Scotland) Act 2024. Collection crews often must resort to making ongoing alternative arrangements for contaminated bins to be emptied, to avoid contaminating entire vehicle loads of segregated recyclate. When contamination occurs in communal on-street bins, it becomes challenging to pinpoint the specific source, making it difficult to address the issue effectively. Contaminated recyclate sent to reprocessors can incur significant fees and render a large portion of carefully segregated recyclate unsuitable for reprocessing, necessitating disposal. This not only impacts public perception and the council's recycling performance but also incurs additional costs.

Despite new bin labels, multiple distributions of information leaflets to residents of flatted properties and direct engagement through doorstep visits by recycling advisors to explain recycling procedures and answer questions, the problem persists, and this will form part of future communications initiatives.



Street cleansing and litter performance

The cleanliness of Dundee's streets remains a key priority for the council.

The council provides a comprehensive street cleansing and litter service to the city, 52 weeks a year. This service is responsible for maintaining 645 km of streets; managing 4500 hectares of public spaces; uplifting street bins in all neighbourhoods across the city; collecting and disposing of all street litter.

New street furniture provided by the Council, such as new litter bins, is aimed at encouraging people to use the bins thereby improving environmental performance.

Through the ongoing, 'Take Pride in Your City' campaign, launched in 2015 and refreshed in April 2025, the Council aim to encourage positive changes to people's behaviour, improving the image of the city's environmental quality and the public perception of Dundee as a good environment to live, work, shop and visit. In addition, recognising the national strategy which outlines three cornerstones of intervention to tackle litter and fly tipping:

- Information - ensuring effective and consistent messaging
- Infrastructure - improving the facilities and services needed to reduce litter and promote recycling
- Enforcement - strengthening the deterrent effect of legislation

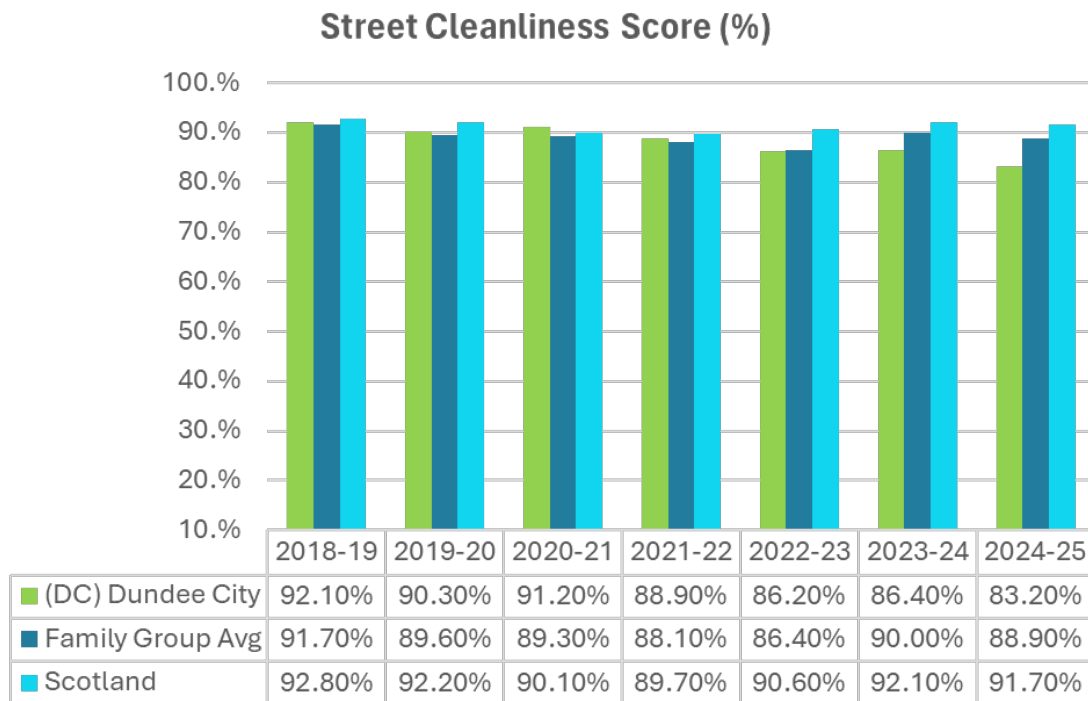
Four key strategic groups were identified to build on previous efforts:

- Local Environmental Quality
- Recycling
- City Centre Businesses
- Communications

Specifically in relation to litter management, the campaign will encourage increased public participation through promoting and facilitating community litter picks, working closely with fast food outlets and other retailers. Further encouragement of personal and shared responsibility is planned as part of the Take Pride initial, through increasing the number of city-wide litter actions and the delivery of a litter campaign, along with an ongoing focus on education and enforcement.

Street cleansing and litter performance is measured by the Local Environmental Audit and Management System (LEAMS), managed by Keep Scotland Beautiful (KSB).

LEAMS measures the percentage of areas assessed as having an acceptable level of cleanliness rather than completely litter free and challenges local authorities to tackle problem areas to achieve better results.



*Figure 20- Street Cleanliness Score
(Dundee LGBF Family Group for Street Cleaning/Cleanliness – East Ayrshire, Eilean Siar, Glasgow City, Inverclyde, North Ayrshire, North Lanarkshire, West Dunbartonshire)*

Legislative and policy drivers

There have been a number of national policy and legislative changes introduced in Scotland since the launch of the 2020 – 2025 strategy, and these now sit alongside the long-established pieces of legislation which govern how waste should be collected and managed in Dundee.

This is also set within the context of challenging budgetary pressures currently facing local authorities in Scotland.

Circular Economy

The Scottish Government developed a circular economy strategy for Scotland – “Making Things Last” – in 2016. This strategy incorporated waste prevention, product design, recycling systems, remanufacturing, skills, opportunities for businesses, climate change issues and the policies required to develop a successful circular economy. Producer responsibility was a key focus of this strategy, as was collaborative approaches between public, private and third sector organisations.

Making Things Last also provided a commitment from the Scottish Government to consider the role that a Deposit Return Scheme could play in Scotland.

In 2024 the Scottish Government introduced the Circular Economy (Scotland) Act. The Act provides the legislative framework required to support Scotland’s transition to a zero waste and circular economy, significantly increase reuse and recycling rates, and modernise and improve waste and recycling services and contains a number of measures compelling ministers to take measures to develop a circular economy, these are;

- Publishing a circular economy strategy
- Developing circular economy targets
- Reducing waste
- Increasing penalties for littering from vehicles
- Making sure individual householders and businesses get rid of waste in the right way
- Improving waste monitoring

A key element of the Circular Economy Bill is the development of Scotland's circular economy and waste route map to 2030 which has four strategic aims;

- Reduce and reuse
- Modernise recycling
- Decarbonise disposal
- Strengthen the circular economy

In addition, a local Tay Cities Region Circular Economy Strategy and Action Plan has been formulated to further these strategic aims. This has been developed with key external stakeholders, including Zero Waste Scotland and aims to maximise current reuse practices whilst offering support to 3rd sector organisations involved in this sector locally. The strategy aligns with national policy and it's hoped by embedding circularity locally via supply chains, procurement practices and business models, benefits such as reduced environmental impact and increased economic opportunities can be realised.

Packaging Extended Producer Responsibility (pEPR)

The Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) regulations came into force across the UK on the 1st of April 2025. The purpose of the regulations is to introduce a full net cost recovery model for household and household like packaging which is implemented at the point of products being placed onto the market. Such a cost recovery model would mean producers meeting the costs of:

- Collection/transportation, sorting and treatment less revenue from material sales;
- Treating/disposing of packaging in the residual waste stream;
- Providing information to consumers.

Effectively, this would mean that any product being placed onto the market for sale to householders (food and drink, toys, household goods, clothing etc) would incur a charge for the producer of that product for the packaging – e.g. a manufacturer producing 20,000 Easter eggs in plastic casing inside a cardboard box would face a bill for the recovery costs of each of the materials used to package their product. It is anticipated that this will drive both enhanced recycling capability within the UK and a drive towards less (and more easily recyclable) packaging.

Producers of drinks containers who are part of the DRS scheme will be exempt from the EPR regulations.

Local Authorities are now able to recover their collection and treatment/disposal costs under the terms of the regulations and as part of the process local authorities are required to submit detailed information to the newly formed scheme administrator in relation to the volume, costs and operational efficiencies to provide assurances that the scheme is providing value for money for the producers.

Local authorities that are unable to ensure that their collections systems and administration arrangements can demonstrate that they are both efficient and effective are likely to be required to undertake an improvement process to ensure that they can continue to fully recover their costs.

Emission Trading Scheme

The UK operates an Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) which is designed to reduce greenhouse gases from burning fossil fuels. It is a market-based mechanism which creates a financial incentive to reduce emissions by rewarding those who improve and penalising those who don't. The UK Government intends to extend the scope of the scheme to include carbon emissions from burning waste from 2028 onwards and has recently carried out a consultation exercise to seek views on the outline proposals.

The proposed changes will directly affect organisations that operate waste facilities within the scope of the extended regulations, including the Councils Baldozie EfW and almost all other Energy from Waste (EfW) facilities in the UK. This will result in significantly higher gate fees for the thermal treatment of waste and may also trigger a rise in landfill tax. Therefore, all councils with responsibility for disposal of waste must plan for the impact of ETS and those who collect waste should also consider the indirect impacts on them, and how they can support their disposal partners.

Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012

In 2012, the Scottish Government introduced the Waste (Scotland) Regulations which built on the ethos of the Zero Waste Plan and introduced stringent measures for local authorities and businesses to improve how waste is managed within Scotland. The Regulations have been designed to realise the true value of resources that are discarded and to continue to play a key role in helping Scotland reach its ambitious targets.

Household Waste Recycling Charter and Code of Practice

In 2016, the Scottish Government launched their Charter for Household Recycling in Scotland – a voluntary agreement for Local Authorities, intended to increase both the quantity and quality of recyclate collected across Scotland. By signing the Charter, local authorities committed to introducing specific services and policies as detailed in the associated Code of Practice (CoP). The CoP outlined a single collection model which all Scottish local authorities should implement, with the intention being to ensure that the same materials were collected in the same colour of bins throughout the country, making it easier for residents to recycle regardless of where they lived, worked & visited.

Dundee signed the Charter in June 2016 and became the first Local Authority in Scotland to introduce the Charter-complaint single collection model in April 2018.

Revised Code of Practice

Following publication of the Circular Economy (Scotland) Act 2024 and the requirements of the Waste Routemap to 2030 the current Code of Practice which sits alongside the Charter for Household Recycling is currently under review as part of a co-design process and a wider engagement with Scottish local authorities. The intention, as stipulated in the CE Act, is for the Code of Practice to become a mandatory requirement for all Scottish local authorities in terms of a minimum level of service and will require to take cognisance of the impacts of packaging pEPR and the introduction of the revised deposit and return scheme as part of the co-design process.

The codesign process is likely to continue to the end of 2026 before any decision on the date of implementation will be announced.

Deposit Return Scheme

Scotland was the first country in the UK to announce the introduction of a Deposit Return Scheme (DRS). These are effective in many countries around the world in encouraging more people to recycle drinks containers such as plastic and glass bottles and metal cans. The scheme works by charging anyone who buys a drink in a single use container a small deposit of 20p for the bottle or can it comes in. They can get this deposit back when they return the empty bottle or can to a collection point to be recycled.

The public consultation on a deposit return scheme for Scotland received more than 3,000 responses from individuals and organisations, indicating the high level of public interest.

Following the announcement of the implementation of a DRS scheme an industry led scheme administrator was established called Circularity Scotland. Unfortunately, after protracted negotiations, the Scottish Government was unable to establish a legal position with the UK Government through the Competition and Markets Act in relation to the inclusion of glass containers in the Scottish system and the decision was taken to pause the Scottish system in favour of a UK wide DRS system collecting PET plastic bottles and metal beverage containers that is due to be implemented in Autumn 2027. Further guidance from the Scottish Government is now awaited on how this scheme will be implemented within local authorities.

Code of Practice on Litter and Refuse

The Code of Practice on Litter and Refuse (COPLAR) in Scotland provides guidance for public bodies to manage litter effectively and fulfil their duties under the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

The Code of Practice on Litter and Refuse (Scotland) 2018 outlines the responsibilities of public bodies in maintaining land free from litter and refuse. It emphasizes the importance of not only cleaning up litter but also implementing preventive measures to reduce littering behaviour. The code is designed to help organisations understand their duties under Section 89 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, which mandates that they keep public spaces clean and safe.

Key Responsibilities include:

- **Duty to Keep Land Clean:** Public bodies must ensure that the land they manage is kept free from litter and refuse. This includes regular inspections and prompt removal of litter based on the level of footfall and potential litter sources.
- **Zoning:** The code requires public bodies to categorize their land into zones based on foot traffic and litter sources. Each zone has specific response times for litter removal, with higher footfall areas requiring quicker action.
- **Preventive Measures:** COPLAR stresses the need for preventive actions, such as community engagement and education, to reduce littering. This includes providing adequate waste disposal facilities and promoting responsible behaviour among the public.

Zero Waste Scotland's Corporate Plan

The ZWS Corporate Plan 2024 to 2030 sets the aim *"Rewire Scotland's economic system to drive a reduction of our consumption of natural resources through increased circularity and zero waste."*

- Increase circularity and ensure it becomes central to our future economic system.
- Evidence-led, highlighting the needs, means, and benefits of change socially, economically, and environmentally.
- Systems transformation for the greatest impact.
- Working in partnership as our principal means of delivery.
- Maximising our reach by enabling easy access to information, insight, and solutions.
- Retaining and attracting a talented, diverse, and inclusive workforce. It is noted that the only strategic outcome directly relevant to Dundee is maximising value from Waste and Energy. The partnership arrangement with Angus Council and MEB confirms that the city is already well set up for the future in this regard.



Implementation of the Landfill Ban

The Scottish Government's decision to delay the 2021 landfill ban until the end of 2025 does not directly impact Dundee, as the council has already secured a long-term local EfW contract. However, broader consequences are being considered with national stakeholders since alternatives to landfill may not be ready when the ban begins. If the current ban proceeds, unexpected issues could arise during unplanned outages at EfW facilities like Dundee's, as Scotland lacks landfill options and has limited alternative waste-to-energy capacity.

National Guidance

Managing Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Scotland

In October 2023, SEPA, in alignment with the Environment Agency in England, prohibited the landfill disposal of waste upholstered domestic seating (WUDs) due to concerns regarding the presence of POPs at high concentrations. The Council's residual waste treatment facility is currently used to dispose of this type of waste and further guidance on POPs can be found on the [SEPA website](#).

Waste prevention

Legislation, policy, and guidance documents consistently emphasise that waste prevention should form the basis of any sustainable waste management system to achieve stated objectives. Over the past decade, both local and national waste prevention and minimisation initiatives have been implemented with varying outcomes culminating in the introduction of the Circular Economy Act in 2024. The Act emphasizes waste prevention as a core principle by shifting away from the traditional "take-make-dispose" model toward a system that designs out waste from the start.

Public awareness regarding single-use items and their effects on waste has increased in recent years, resulting in a broader acceptance of the need for changes in behaviour. Waste prevention and re-use are closely linked; minimising waste requires considering reusable alternatives to single-use products such as plastic bottles, bags, and wrapping, as well as encouraging the reuse of furniture, clothing, and household goods rather than disposing of them.

According to the Waste Framework Directive, waste prevention refers to actions taken prior to a substance, material, or product becoming waste, aiming to reduce:

- The quantity of waste, which includes the reuse of products, extension of product lifespans, and reductions in packaging
- The negative impacts of waste on the environment and human health
- The presence of harmful substances in materials and products

Re-use is defined in the Directive as "any operation by which products or components that are not waste are used again for the same purpose for which they were conceived."

The development of the 'Revolve' accreditation quality standard for re-use continues to increase awareness of the availability and quality of reusable goods for households and businesses in Scotland.

Dundee's Social Enterprise partner at the Baldovie HWRC site Re-use Hub, Tayside Re-users, holds full 'Revolve' accreditation and accepts a wide range of items for re-use.

Strategic Themes & Key Outcomes

This strategy seeks to consolidate the work already undertaken to further improve sustainable waste management within Dundee to ultimately meet the aspiration of an entirely waste free Dundee.

Actions have been identified to achieve this overall aim. This will increase Dundee's recycling rate, influence widespread behavioural change and foster a greater sense of civic pride amongst residents, visitors and businesses.

In order to affect any significant change in Dundee's overall recycling performance, a step change in the behaviour of service users is required.

Whilst many Dundee citizens are committed recyclers, others have not yet made the shift away from their reliance on the general waste bin to dispose of all wastes indiscriminately. In common with other city authorities, this is a particular issue in flatted property areas with communal bins in central locations due to lack of ownership and reduced efforts to recycle. Random sampling through repeated compositional analyses of these bins confirms that there is a significant amount of recyclable material, as detailed earlier in the document, still being thrown away in Dundee by residents.

We have introduced a permit scheme for those households that are intitled to an additional general waste bin, along with information on making full use of the recycling bins. Similarly, there are areas of the city where recycling bins – both individual and communal, are routinely used for the disposal of general waste. Allowing these behaviours to remain unchallenged effectively provides these residents with no incentive or pressure to change, nor any acceptance of personal responsibility for sustainably managing the waste they create.

Amongst those citizens making use of their recycling facilities, further action must be taken to address contamination issues, whether deliberate or unintended. Contamination is costly and can in many cases be easily addressed through communicating simple, easy to understand messages about what can and cannot be recycled and why. The impacts of deliberate contamination and the need for all citizens to take personal responsibility are equally important messages which must be communicated. Feedback from recycling advisor engagement and results of compositional analyses clearly highlights the scale of the challenge and it is therefore essential that a multi-faceted approach is taken in order to tackle this issue fully.

Whilst it is vital that the Council continues to ensure that accurate, up to date information on services are readily available to householders and trade customers and that any changes to services are widely communicated well in advance, it is equally important that residents and customers are made aware of the importance of waste minimisation and recycling and of their own responsibilities for doing so. In the case of trade waste, businesses must be made fully aware of their legal responsibilities under the Environmental Protection Act, The Controlled Waste Regulations and the Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012.

Without action, recycling rates are unlikely to increase further, and future targets will not be reached. Further, the costs for disposal of general waste and contaminated recyclates will continue to put increased pressure on budgets while potential income from clean, high quality recycle collections will remain unrealised. Collections of general waste in the city will remain stretched to accommodate a population which, in part, fails to engage with the services provided.

As a council, there is a requirement to take urgent action to address the issues in order to fulfil the vision set out in the City and Council Plans, tackle the impacts of climate change and take steps to meet the carbon reduction targets as identified within the 2019 Climate Action Plan, to encourage our citizens to Take Pride in their city. Changes in the national policy framework show that producer responsibility is coming to the forefront as packaging reforms and plastic taxes put increasing pressure on waste producers to change their methods. Producer responsibility must sit alongside citizen responsibility, both householders and businesses cannot be allowed to opt-out of their responsibility towards the behaviour change that will be required for Dundee to achieve its vision for the City and take its place in contributing positively to the Circular Economy.

Take Pride Action Plan



1. Deliver the action plan to reduce waste, and re-use or recycle more engaging with residents/communities and businesses.
2. Develop a plan that engages with internal and external stakeholders to deliver a waste and recycling service that is utilised to the maximum potential.
3. Stimulate increased re-use, upcycling and repair opportunities and the necessary skills and training to undertake these.
4. Work with organisations to improve the visibility of re-use and upcycling opportunities in the city through promotion of re-use as an alternative to buying new.
5. Manage waste sustainably by reducing, reusing, recycling and recovering waste to improve resource efficiency whilst working towards a circular economy.
6. Ensure the most efficient and effective solutions are in place for collecting and handling waste and maximising the amount of recycling collected.
7. Implement robust policies which detail proactive and reactive actions to deal with issues relating to contamination, side waste, use of multiple bins and recycling from kerbside, communal and commercial properties to reduce littering and fly tipping.
8. Instigate a series of activities to highlight the importance of proper waste and resource management and conduct a pre and post campaign recycling rate analysis to measure participation and contamination alongside feedback from householders to measure success.
9. Continue to communicate frequently with residents around waste/recycling services to improve participation/recyclate quantity and quality
10. Build on previous Social Media campaigns and adoption of the Bin App to maximise the impact of and future use of these channels. Increase the uptake of the Bin App through social media posts and general promotion activities.
11. Explore initiatives to significantly reduce the quantity of single-use plastics used in Dundee organisations including Council premises and wider commercial establishments.
12. Continued delivery of sustained waste education campaign programme which aligns to the curriculum for excellence and embeds behavioural change at all stages of the educational journey.
13. Trade waste team to engage fully with Commercial Waste customers as part of the overall monitoring of trade waste contracts to increase their understanding of their responsibilities and requirements in relation to waste and recycling as part of their overall civic duty.

14. Review existing public recycling points on an annual basis to improve accessibility for residents, refurbish and/or replace where necessary, identify potential locations for new recycling points, and ensure signage and labelling at each centre is clear.
15. Support the Scottish Governments Deposit Return Scheme and other viable take back schemes including extended producer responsibility initiatives.
16. Raise awareness of policy changes such as the Deposit Return Scheme (DRS). Ensure an efficient waste/recycling operating model is in place.



Strategic Aims

To drive meaningful progress toward Dundee's environmental and sustainability goals, this strategy is built around four interconnected strategic aims.

Each aim represents a critical pillar of transformation, guiding the city's efforts to become cleaner, greener, and more resilient.



1. Policy & Strategy Implementation

Establishing clear, forward-thinking policies and strategies that align with national and local priorities, ensuring a cohesive and actionable roadmap for change.

2. Communications & Stakeholder Engagement

Building strong relationships and fostering transparent, inclusive dialogue with stakeholders to ensure shared ownership and collective action.

3. Behavioural Change

Encouraging and enabling shifts in public and organisational behaviour through education, incentives, and community-led initiatives.

4. Performance Improvements

Driving continuous improvement through data-led decision-making, monitoring, and evaluation to ensure accountability and measurable impact.

The following sections explore how these strategic aims will be implemented in practice, setting the foundation for a more sustainable future.

Policy & Strategy Implementation



To drive meaningful progress towards a waste-free Dundee, a well-defined plan with measurable actions and a structured programme is essential.

City-wide recycling services were first introduced to Dundee in line with the Waste (Scotland) Regulations in 2012. Since then, Dundee has undergone several major service changes driven by national policy and legislation, significantly enhancing the quality and accessibility of services available to residents.

As the policy landscape continues to evolve, it is crucial that Dundee is prepared. This strategy has identified actions to ensure that ongoing policy is monitored and that solutions are developed to match these new legal requirements whilst continuing to tackle the challenges currently faced in Dundee.

At a local level this requires building on existing policies relating to contamination, side waste and additional bins as well as ensuring robust strategies are in place for communication and waste education.

Dundee will also proactively monitor and respond to emerging national policies, including:

- Scotland's Circular Economy & Waste Route Map to 2030
- Deposit Return Scheme (DRS)
- Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR).
- National Recycling Charter & Revised Code of Practice
- Emissions Trading Scheme

Key Outcomes

- ✓ Increased participation in recycling services
- ✓ Decrease in volume of recyclables disposed of as general waste in Dundee
- ✓ Reduction in contamination levels of recycling collections
- ✓ Increased Re-Use tonnage
- ✓ Decrease in single-use plastic waste
- ✓ Implement local policies in line with national drivers

Communications and Stakeholder Management



Closely aligned to the further development of Policy and Strategy is the need for clear communication with residents, businesses and visitors of Dundee.

Households have routinely received letters and information leaflets from the Council anytime a service change takes place, as well as kerbside properties receiving their annual bin collection calendar each December. These direct mailings aside, information is provided on the website, MyBins App and via social media platforms, such as Facebook and X, year-round.

Funding awards from Zero Waste Scotland has also allowed specialist recycling advisors to be recruited on a temporary basis in the past. This has enabled targeted, face to face householder visits to help understand any barriers to residents using their services and to facilitate recycling.

Commercial waste officers also undertake visits to advise businesses of their obligation to segregate and recycle waste.

In order to ensure that recycling increases and waste is minimised there is a requirement to further increase communications and positive messaging around this subject. A detailed plan will be developed as a key action of this strategy with supporting targets to improve stakeholder engagement.

Key Outcomes

- ✓ Decrease in number of routine queries and complaints received
- ✓ Increased number of website & social media hits for information pages
- ✓ Improved staff survey results regarding communication and information
- ✓ Increased participation in recycling services
- ✓ Recognise commercial customer needs whilst maintaining service efficiency
- ✓ Regularly update stakeholders with progress reports
- ✓ Proactively ensure that council staff are reminded of the importance of their role in developing and maintaining a quality service
- ✓ Ensure best value for the council through contractor engagement
- ✓ Increase uptake of Dundee MyBin App

Behavioural Change

Residents and businesses across the city have responded to the need to adapt their behaviour and accept changes to their waste services, ultimately influencing the overall recycling performance in Dundee positively.



However, it has been confirmed that too much recyclable material is still being discarded within general waste bins. Therefore, there is a need for further progress in this area with residents accepting changes and adapting behaviours accordingly. This is fundamental in ensuring that waste is minimised and recycling is increased.

There is also a need to focus on supporting initiatives which support waste prevention, reducing the overall amount of waste produced in the city and shifting focus towards reuse. This will also require further behavioural change by residents.

To support this change, it is important that key messages are communicated to confirm that;

- inaction is no longer an option
- opting out of changing habits is not acceptable
- it's every resident's personal responsibility to reduce waste

This change in behaviour should also be led by the council which should act as an exemplar to residents and businesses alike.

Key Outcomes

- ✓ Reduced contamination in household recycling bins
- ✓ Reduced side waste
- ✓ Improved quality and volume of recyclate collected
- ✓ Reduced littering & fly tipping
- ✓ Increased positive engagement with key messaging
- ✓ Increase in number of local businesses which Take Pride in their environment and help improve their local area

Performance Improvements

While Dundee has made progress in waste and recycling, further work is essential to ensure continued success and meet the city's ambitious environmental goals. Internally, the Council must remain focused on delivering best value services—ensuring that waste and recycling operations are not only efficient and cost-effective, but also responsive to the needs of residents and businesses.

This includes ongoing optimisation of collection routes and regular reviews of service provision to ensure resources are deployed where they are most needed. Maintaining high service standards while adapting to new legislative and policy requirements will be key to sustaining public trust and participation.

Commercial waste services also play a vital role in Dundee's waste landscape. The Council must continue to support local businesses in meeting their legal obligations, offering tailored waste and recycling solutions that are both practical and compliant.

Equally important is the need to increase reuse across the city. Dundee's investment in reuse and partnerships with social enterprises has already diverted significant volumes of material from disposal. Expanding these initiatives—alongside promoting repair, upcycling, and sustainable consumption—will help embed reuse as a core component of the city's waste strategy.

Residents and businesses must continue to make full use of the services available and embrace their role in protecting Dundee's environment. By Taking Pride in their city, they can help drive up recycling rates, reduce waste sent for disposal, and keep Dundee Bonnie.



Key Outcomes

- ✓ Optimise collection route efficiency
- ✓ Review recycling provision annually
- ✓ Review and revise waste data recording
- ✓ Implement smart waste technology systems within the city
- ✓ Increase recycling
- ✓ Decrease contamination of recyclates
- ✓ Decrease waste arisings

Action Plan

Action	Summary	Policy & Strategy Implementation	Communications & Stakeholder Engagement	Behavioural Change	Performance Improvements	Links to Council Plans & KPI's	Priority	Timescale	Measurable Outcomes
National Policies	Deposit Return Scheme (DRS) Devise a policy to support the introduction of the revised DRS scheme for single use beverage containers from 2027 in Dundee in line with policy & legislative parameters.	X				Neighbourhood Services Plan	High	Oct-26	* Policy developed to support DRS implementation by October 2026 and successful transition / introduction by October 2027
National Policies	Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Adhere to reporting requirements of EPR legislation and identify target materials for future collections.	X				LGBF KPI Net cost of collection / disposal	High	Ongoing	* Establish a working group between Waste Operations, Waste Partnership, Fleet, and Finance to ensure all reporting data required is available on an ongoing basis by March 2026 * An increase in target packaging materials year on year, baseline to be established * Successful EPR submissions completed on time annually
National Policies	Strategic National Partnerships Build on strong working partnerships with Scottish Government, Zero Waste Scotland & SEPA in the preparation for and delivery of forthcoming policy & legislative changes to ensure a benefit for the city.		X				Medium	Ongoing	* Continue to attend and participate in national forums/discussions / co-design to ensure Dundee is aligned for any forthcoming changes * Deliver Recycling Infrastructure Fund (RIF) improvements by March 2026 * Ensure legislative and regulatory compliance for waste management licensed sites

Action Plan

Action	Summary	Policy & Strategy Implementation	Communications & Stakeholder Engagement	Behavioural Change	Performance Improvements	Links to Council Plans & KPI's	Priority	Timescale	Measurable Outcomes
National Policies	Waste Tracking & Reporting Ensure compliance with waste data reporting requirements and prepare for the forthcoming mandatory digital waste data tracking.	X			X		High	Dec-26 to Dec-27	* Ongoing waste data submissions successfully accepted on an annual basis * Work alongside DEFRA/SEPA to ensure successful implementation of Digital Waste Tracking
National Policies	National Recycling Charter & Revised Code of Practice Fully participate in the Household Waste Recycling Charter co-design process and prepare for forthcoming introduction of a mandatory Code of Practice.	X				Neighbourhood Services Plan / City Plan / Climate change Plan	High	Dec-26	* Continue to attend and participate in national forums & discussions to ensure Dundee is aligned and compliant with mandatory Code of Practice when implemented post December 2026
Provision of Best Value Household Services	Annual Citywide Review of Household Waste & Recycling Provision Review capacity and location of all public recycling points & communal bins, refurbishing or replacing units as required and ensuring all signage is relevant and targeted. Review all collection methodologies alongside fleet requirements, utilising route optimisation software including in-cab devices to ensure carbon impact is minimised.				X	Take Pride, LGBF KPI Net cost of collection/ disposal & Climate Plan	High	Ongoing	* Recycling provision reviewed annually * Increased participation in recycling services measured on an annual basis * Optimised collection route efficiency

Action Plan

Action	Summary	Policy & Strategy Implementation	Communications & Stakeholder Engagement	Behavioural Change	Performance Improvements	Links to Council Plans & KPI's	Priority	Timescale	Measurable Outcomes
Provision of Best Value Household Services	Side Waste & Contamination Intervention Build on existing side waste and contamination policies to increase awareness of side waste & contamination and provide detailed information, advice and support to assist residents in utilising bins for the correct purpose. Implement targeted intervention across kerbside, communal and commercial properties and areas where persistent contamination of recycling containers and side waste/fly-tipping occurs.	X	X		X	Neighbourhood Services Plan / City Plan / Climate change Plan	High	Dec-26	* A reduction of contaminated waste streams & charges for MPT and paper & card * A reduction in contamination charges * Improved quality and volume of recyclate collected * Increased revenue from recycling * Increased public awareness of Dundee's waste & recycling system * Reduction in contamination levels of recycling collections * Improved quality and volume of recyclate collected * Increased participation in recycling services * Reduced littering (associated with side waste) * Implement local policies in line with national drivers

Action Plan

Action	Summary	Policy & Strategy Implementation	Communications & Stakeholder Engagement	Behavioural Change	Performance Improvements	Links to Council Plans & KPI's	Priority	Timescale	Measurable Outcomes
Development of Communication & Engagement Strategies	Annual Communication Plan Develop and implement an annual communications strategy for recycling, including engagement with residents and businesses citywide, through multiple media platforms to harness increased buy-in and support significant behavioural change. This plan will include key activities, dates and planned messaging around each key events. Website information will be regularly reviewed and updated to ensure accuracy.	X	X	X		Neighbourhood Services Plan	Medium	Apr-26 then annually thereafter	* An increase in web site traffic for waste-related pages * A reduction in mailbox queries * An increase in social media metrics * Implement, gather and measure website feedback to ensure good user experience
Development of Communication & Engagement Strategies	MyBins Dundee Mobile App Continue to promote the MyDundee Bin App and utilise all functions to communicate with residents, educate and encourage behaviour change. Review impact and improvements to further develop App in 2026-2027.		X	X		Take Pride	Low	Ongoing	* Increase in app users from 12,500 to 15,000 by December 2026 * Reduction in costs and resources via traditional means of communications including associated postage costs * Decrease in number of routine queries and complaints received

Action Plan

Action	Summary	Policy & Strategy Implementation	Communications & Stakeholder Engagement	Behavioural Change	Performance Improvements	Links to Council Plans & KPI's	Priority	Timescale	Measurable Outcomes
Development of communication & engagement strategy plans	Waste Education Strategy for Schools Work closer with Education colleagues to implement waste education strategy in schools across Dundee to promote waste awareness and positive recycling and re-use messages.	X				Take Pride	Medium	Dec-26 then annually	* Establish baseline of school recycling rates to enable future measurement.
Internal DCC Resource Management	Digital Transformation of Waste Awareness for Staff Deliver staff briefing session, where required, on the importance of sustainable waste management within the Council and ensure clear communication across all offices. Continue to engage with Facilities Management Staff to improve waste management within Council buildings, ensure correct infrastructure is in place and increase participation.		X		X		Medium	Ongoing	* Proactively ensure that council staff are reminded of the importance of their responsibilities whilst disposing of waste whilst at work * Improved staff survey results regarding communication and information * Improved quality and volume of recyclate collected from DCC buildings * Increased number of engaged schools/eco groups, ensuring all schools have an internal waste system to encourage recycling * Improved staff survey results regarding communication and information * Improved quality and volume of recyclate collected from DCC schools

Action Plan

Action	Summary	Policy & Strategy Implementation	Communications & Stakeholder Engagement	Behavioural Change	Performance Improvements	Links to Council Plans & KPI's	Priority	Timescale	Measurable Outcomes
Increasing Reuse in Dundee	Encourage and Increase Reuse at HWRCs Promote the use of HWRC's for reuse and recycling via social media posts, Dundee MyBins App and online information videos detailing recycling journeys.		X			Services Plan / City Plan / Climate change Plan	Medium	Mar-26	* Increased number of website & social media hits for information pages * Installation of reuse facility at Riverside and upgrade of Baldovie re-use cabin by March 2026
Increasing Reuse in Dundee	Increasing Reuse in Dundee Draft a formal reuse plan to identify and co-ordinate reuse activities alongside Circular Communities Scotland including supporting the development of partnerships with the wider third sector community.	X	X			Services Plan / City Plan / Climate change Plan	Medium	Mar-26	* Increased Re-Use tonnage * Installation of reuse facility at Riverside and upgrade of Baldovie re-use cabin by March 2026
Increasing Reuse in Dundee	Encourage & Promote Reuse via Social Media Support a "Don't ditch the good stuff" social media campaign to promote the materials which can easily be recycled but are usually discarded.				X	Services Plan / City Plan / Climate change Plan	Medium	Mar-26	* Increased Re-Use tonnage * Installation of reuse facility at Riverside and upgrade of Baldovie re-use cabin by March 2026

Action Plan

Action	Summary	Policy & Strategy Implementation	Communications & Stakeholder Engagement	Behavioural Change	Performance Improvements	Links to Council Plans & KPI's	Priority	Timescale	Measurable Outcomes
Waste Prevention	Utilising Waste Compositional Analysis for Better Outcomes Conduct regular compositional analysis for all waste streams to inform a waste prevention plan, obtain detailed information on packaging materials and target high impact materials plastics, textiles and food waste. Identify the primary contaminants across all recycling collections and develop a suite of communication materials and target specific areas of concern to support performance improvement and behavioural change.	X	X	X	X		Medium	Mar-26	* Data requirement for annual submission to EPR Scheme administrator. An increase in target packaging materials year on year, baseline to be established. * EPR Submissions completed on time annually and successfully accepted.
Take Pride	Take Pride - Community Clean Ups Undertake community clean ups in localities across the city through a partnership approach to improve the local environment and deal with waste materials appropriately.	X	X			Take Pride	Medium	Ongoing	* Reduced fly tipping * Reduced littering * Increase in number of local businesses which Take Pride in their environment and help improve their local area

Action Plan

Action	Summary	Policy & Strategy Implementation	Communications & Stakeholder Engagement	Behavioural Change	Performance Improvements	Links to Council Plans & KPI's	Priority	Timescale	Measurable Outcomes
Take Pride	Take Pride - Promote Take Pride & Encourage Responsibility Encourage residents and city centre business to take personal and shared responsibility for their environment through the Take Pride in your City campaign, with particular focus on litter & flytipping. Identify local recycling champions who are keen to promote the Take Pride messaging and work with stakeholders to deliver messaging across schools, shopping centres & city centre spaces.		X	X		Take Pride	Medium	Ongoing	* Increased number of website & social media hits for information pages * Increased engagement with stakeholders * Increased number of website & social media hits for information pages * Reduced littering * Improved quality and volume of recyclate collected"
Take Pride	Take Pride - Litter Nudge & Litter Picks Deliver a litter nudge campaign in a pilot area, such as city centre. Promote, facilitate and encourage registration of litter picks across the city (in partnership with the community, KSB, community officers, and businesses), encouraging an even spread across wards.			X	X	Take Pride	Medium	Ongoing	* Reduced Littering (in targeted areas) * Reduced Fly-tipping * Increase in number of local businesses which Take Pride in their environment and help improve their local are * Increase in number of litter picks and associated activity

Action Plan

Action	Summary	Policy & Strategy Implementation	Communications & Stakeholder Engagement	Behavioural Change	Performance Improvements	Links to Council Plans & KPI's	Priority	Timescale	Measurable Outcomes
Provision of Commercial Waste Services	Commercial Waste Services Continue to provide commercial services to local businesses to improve environmental performance, legislative compliance and boost income revenue. Includes promotion of commercial services via all available media channels.		X		X	Take Pride	Medium	Ongoing	* Increased number of visits by trade waste team * Increased core business and receipt of income * Improved quality of recyclate from commercial sources * Improved service delivery and customer satisfaction

Glossary of Terms

Association of Public Sector Excellence (APSE) is a not-for-profit membership-based organisation dedicated to promoting excellence in the delivery of frontline services to local communities. They work with more than 300 local authorities across the UK to share information and expertise in services including waste and refuse, parks and grounds, highways, street lighting, leisure, school meals, housing and building maintenance and strategic policy advice.

Bulky Uplift Collection of large household items which should not be placed into household waste bins such as furniture, carpets, exercise equipment and large electrical items.

Contamination is when incorrect materials are placed into the wrong collection container. This can either be deliberate (i.e. used indiscriminately) or non-deliberate (i.e. due to a lack of understanding or awareness about what is accepted).

Energy from Waste (EfW) A means of waste disposal whereby the general waste is shredded and incinerated which generates heat & steam which is then converted into electricity

Environmental Protection Act (EPA) 1990 – Part two deals with regulations surrounding the controlled disposal of waste (household, industrial or commercial).

Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) a site provided for residents for the recycling and disposal of household waste. HWRCs, or recycling centres, are also known as civic amenity sites.

Keep Scotland Beautiful (KSB) is the charity that campaigns, acts and educates on a range of local, national and global environmental issues to change behaviour and improve the quality of people's lives and the places they care for. They are committed to making Scotland clean, green and more sustainable.

Materials Reclamation Facility (MRF) A facility to process waste for the purpose of recovering materials using a variety of processes to separate out different materials, ranging from manual sorting to advanced mechanical sorting techniques. The contents of the burgundy recycling bins are processed via this route.

Rapid Response Teams (RRT) Dedicated council street cleansing teams charged with delivering flexible and responsive front-line services to communities to remove litter, fly-tipping and graffiti in open spaces.

Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) Role in protecting the environment and human health including environmental regulation, mitigating and adapting to climate change, monitoring and reporting on the state of the environment, raising awareness of environmental issues, engaging with the public through citizen science projects, and resolving environmental harms.

Society for Local Authority Chief Executives (SOLACE) Solace is the representative body for Chief Executives and senior managers working in the public sector in the UK.

Third Sector Organisations a term used to describe the range of organisations that are neither public sector nor private sector. It includes voluntary and community organisations (both registered charities and other organisations such as associations, self-help groups and community groups), social enterprises, mutuals and co-operatives.

Transfer Station Facility where waste is taken to after being collected by refuse collection vehicles where it is stored and bulked prior to onward transport for treatment or disposal.

Waste Compositional Analysis (WCA) is a study that examines the weight and types of materials present in different waste streams. It typically involves collecting samples from these streams and sorting them into predefined categories, which are then weighed to provide detailed insights into the composition of the waste.

Waste Management Licence (WML)/Pollution Prevention Control (PPC): Permit issued by SEPA where waste is either being stored, treated or disposed of. Issued to operators of waste management facilities to ensure that they do not cause pollution of the environment or cause harm to human health and which becomes seriously detrimental to the amenities of the locality.

Zero Waste Scotland (ZWS) Funded by the Scottish Government to support the delivery of the Zero Waste Plan, the Circular Economy and other low carbon and resource efficiency policy priorities.

References

Scotland's Zero Waste Plan June 2010

The Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012

European Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC

Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009

Kerbside Good Practice Guide September 2012

Making Things Last: a circular economy strategy for Scotland 2016

Duty of Care: A Code of Practice 2014

Charter for Household Recycling & Code of Practice – Household Recycling in Scotland 2016

Thermal Treatment of Waste Guidelines 2014

Code of Practice on Sampling and Reporting at Materials Recovery Facilities 2024 SESO – Scottish Environment Statistics Online

Dundee City economic profile 2023

Improvement Service – Local Government Benchmarking Framework report 2023/24

The Circular Economy Act (Scotland) 2024

The Scottish Household Survey Data Explorer

Figures

Figure 1 Household Recycling Rates - Source: SEPA Published Data

Figure 2 Examples of new revised bin labels for shared bins

Figure 3 Council Budget Allocation 2025-26

Figure 4 Council Waste Management Costs

Figure 5 Council Tax Allocation 2025-26

Figure 6 Portion of total household waste recycled/composted

Figure 7 Net cost per waste collection per premises

Figure 8 Net cost per waste disposal per premises

Figure 9 Percentage of adults satisfied with refuse collection

Figure 10 Percentage of adults satisfied with street cleaning

- Figure 11 Dundee's landfill rate versus national rate. Source: SEPA
- Figure 12 Dundee's landfill rate 2023 vs Scottish average & other local authorities. SOURCE: SEPA
- Figure 13 Percentage of household waste recycled - last 5 yrs Source: SEPA
- Figure 14 How Dundee's Household Waste was managed 2024 Source: SEPA
- Figure 15 Contents of Shared Euro Bin – Non-Recyclable Waste (Grey bin)
- Figure 16 Contents of Shared Euro Bin – Metals, Plastics & Cartons (Burgundy bin)
- Figure 17 Contents of Wheelie Bin – Non-Recyclable Waste (Grey Bin)
- Figure 18 Contents of Wheelie Bin – Metals, Plastics & Cartons (Burgundy Bin)
- Figure 19 Example of fly-tipping & contamination
- Figure 20 Street Cleanliness Score (%)

Supporting Information

All supporting information can be found on our website:

www.dundee.gov.uk/recyclefordundee

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Waste Strategy Team, Neighbourhood Services

Dundee City Council



Integrated Impact Assessment

Committee Report Number: 324-2025

Document Title: Waste and Recycling strategy and action plan

Document Type: Strategy

Description:

A five year plan, following on from the 2020-2025 strategy, to improve Dundee's recycling performance and promote sustainable waste management practices across the city. The strategy outlines actions centred around four key themes, which link to wider council plans and priorities and seeks to improve performance, encourage behaviour change and develop a number of key policies in line with national policy.

Intended Outcome:

Over the course of the five year strategy timescale, it is intended that the actions identified, will have helped to raise the profile of waste reduction, reuse and recycling in the city. This will assist in meeting the key performance indicators that are set out for waste and recycling (percentage of household waste recycled and landfilled). New national policies will have been introduced and these will help drive forward the wider behavioural change that is required to make residents aware of the impacts of their actions in relation to waste, litter and recycling.

Period Covered: 17/11/2025 to 31/12/2030

Monitoring:

Each of the identified actions within the strategy has outcomes attached, whereby performance can be monitored. This will be reviewed by the Waste team at regular intervals over the duration of the plan.

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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:	No Impact
Lochee:	No Impact
Coldside:	No Impact
Maryfield:	No Impact
North East:	No Impact
East End:	No Impact
The Ferry:	No Impact
West End:	No Impact

Household Group Impacts and Implications

Looked After Children & Care Leavers: No Impact

Carers: No Impact

Lone Parent Families: No Impact

Household Group Impacts and Implications

Single Female Households with Children: No Impact

Greater number of children and/or young children: No Impact

Pensioners - single / couple: No Impact

Unskilled workers or unemployed: No Impact

Serious & enduring mental health problems: No Impact

Homeless: No Impact

Drug and/or alcohol problems: No Impact

Offenders & Ex-offenders: No Impact

Socio Economic Disadvantage Impacts & Implications

Employment Status: No Impact

Education & Skills: No Impact

Income: No Impact

Caring Responsibilities (including Childcare): No Impact

Affordability and accessibility of services: No Impact

Fuel Poverty: No Impact

Cost of Living / Poverty Premium: No Impact

Connectivity / Internet Access: No Impact

Income / Benefit Advice / Income Maximisation No Impact

Employment Opportunities: No Impact

Education: No Impact

Health: No Impact

Life Expectancy: No Impact

Mental Health: No Impact

Overweight / Obesity: No Impact

Child Health: No Impact

Neighbourhood Satisfaction: No Impact

Transport: No Impact

Environment

Climate Change Impacts

Mitigating Greenhouse Gases: Positive

Over the duration of the plan the actions identified should lead to a positive reduction in overall waste arisings and a subsequent increase in waste that is recycled and re-used.

Adapting to the effects of climate change: Positive

Over the duration of the plan the actions identified should lead to a positive reduction in overall waste arisings and a subsequent increase in waste that is recycled and re-used.

Resource Use Impacts

Energy efficiency & consumption: No Impact

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

Over the duration of the plan the actions identified should lead to a positive reduction in overall waste arisings and a subsequent increase in waste that is recycled and re-used.

Sustainable Procurement: No Impact

Transport Impacts

Accessible transport provision: No Impact

Sustainable modes of transport: No Impact

Natural Environment Impacts

Air, land & water quality: No Impact

Biodiversity: No Impact

Open & green spaces: No Impact

Built Environment Impacts

Built Heritage: No Impact

Housing: No Impact

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

Screening has determined that the proposal is unlikely to have any significant environmental effects. The reason(s) for this determination are set out in the Screening Report, a copy of which will be available to view at <http://www.dundee.gov.uk/cplanning/sea/>

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: Positive

Over the duration of the plan the actions identified should lead to a positive reduction in overall waste arisings and a subsequent increase in waste that is recycled and re-used.

Legal / Statutory Obligations: Positive

The waste strategy and action plan will ensure key actions are identified that will ensure legislative and regulatory compliance with regard to waste and recycling.

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.

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ITEM No ...5.....

REPORT TO: CLIMATE, NET ZERO AND ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE – 17 NOVEMBER 2025

REPORT ON: PUBLIC BODIES CLIMATE CHANGE DUTIES – ANNUAL REPORT 2024/25

REPORT BY: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF CITY DEVELOPMENT

REPORT NO: 312-2025

1 PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To inform Committee of the work undertaken over the period April 2024 to March 2025 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 which has resulted in a 54.6% 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 the progress in reducing its organisational emissions, outlined in the 2024/2025 Public Bodies Climate Change Duties (PBCCD) Report at Appendix 1.

3 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 3.1 There are no direct financial implications arising from the agreement of this report.

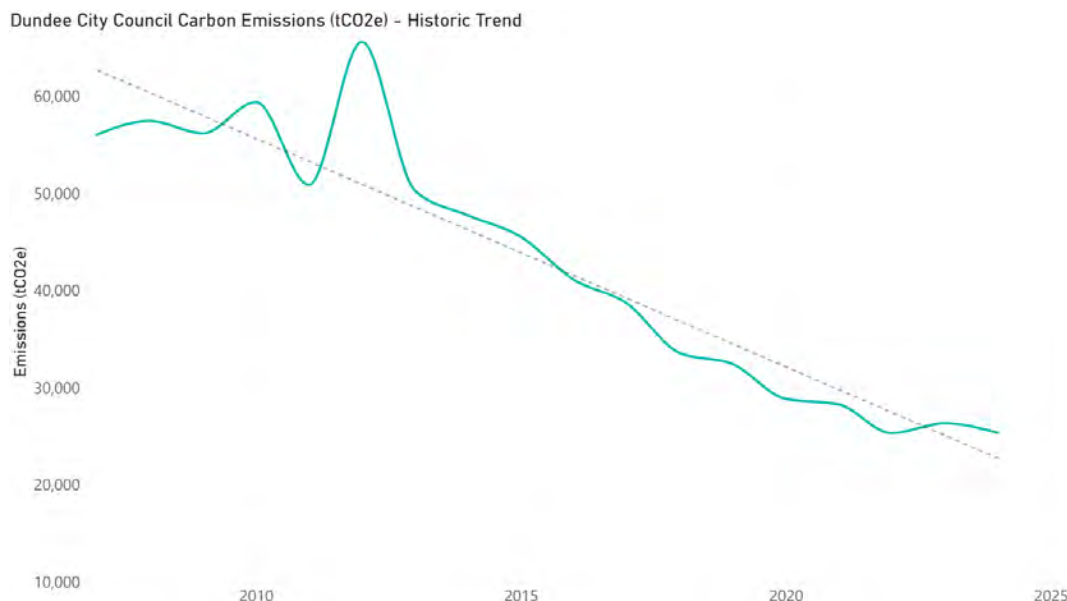
4 BACKGROUND

- 4.1 In November 2014, the Scottish Government announced its intention 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 2024/2025 PUBLIC BODIES CLIMATE CHANGE DUTIES REPORT

- 5.1 A detailed breakdown of the Council's progress in reducing its carbon footprint can be found in Section 3 of Appendix 1. The key findings are:
 - a The Council's total carbon footprint has decreased by 54.6% since the 2007/08 baseline, with the majority of current emissions arising from building energy use – particularly natural gas and electricity.
 - b The Council's total emissions decreased by approximately 4% compared to the previous year, driven primarily by reductions in natural gas use (260 tCO₂e) and waste-related emissions (943 tCO₂e). The significant drop in waste emissions is largely attributed to a revised emissions conversion factor issued by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ). The decline in gas-related emissions was mainly due to a reduction in gas consumption at a few of its property assets – an encouraging sign but highlights the importance of continued investment in energy efficiency measures and low-carbon technologies at scale, to sustain progress toward Net Zero.
 - c The Council's transport emissions accounted for 10% of its total emissions footprint and showed a slight year-on-year reduction of approximately 1%. This decrease follows improvements to the reporting process, including the reclassification of electricity used for electric vehicle (EV) operations – previously reported under Stationary Energy – into the Transport sector, as a result of enhanced data management systems. Within the Transport category, fleet emissions specifically saw a reduction of approximately 1%. In parallel, data sources for Business and Service Travel were refined to improve accuracy

and transparency – to ensure consistency and enable fair year-on-year comparisons, the same methodological adjustments were applied consistently across all previous years' emissions calculations, which showed a 4% reduction in emissions.



- d The Council has established a number of strategic frameworks, from the Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy and the Energy Efficiency and Net Zero Strategy to the Corporate Asset Management Plan and the Waste and Recycling Strategy, which collectively outline the necessary actions for the Council to achieve net zero status. While these plans provide a clear direction of travel, accurately quantifying the financial cost of implementing the required interventions remains challenging.

5.2 Potential change in reporting boundary in the coming years:

- a This PBCCD report covers Scope 1 (direct emissions from fuel use e.g. gas for heating), Scope 2 (indirect emissions e.g. purchased energy such as electricity) and partial Scope 3 (upstream and downstream emissions / emissions from assets not owned or controlled by the Council but as a result of delivering Council services). The only Scope 3 activities currently reported include:
 - 1 Waste (municipal, commercial and DCC);
 - 2 Business and service travel;
 - 3 Water supply and treatment; and
 - 4 Electricity transmission and distribution losses.
- b It is anticipated that by the next reporting period, additional Scope 3 activity data – such as emissions associated with employee commuting and homework – will become available and be incorporated into the Council's carbon emissions reporting, providing a more complete picture of its carbon footprint and reinforcing its commitment to accountability in climate action.

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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24 October 2025

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APPENDIX 1

PUBLIC BODIES CLIMATE CHANGE DUTIES – 2024/2025 ANNUAL REPORT

1 PROFILE OF REPORTING BODY

1a) Name of reporting body

Dundee City Council

1b) Type of body

Local Government

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

5981

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	150390	NRS mid-2023 population estimate
Other (specify in comments)			

1e) Overall budget of the body

Specify approximate £/annum for the report year.

£468,789,000

1f) Report year

Specify the report year

Financial Year 2024/2025

1g) 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 & planning, collection and disposal of municipal waste, composting operations, collection of recyclates for onward treatment as per national regulations and promotion of waste reduction & reuse activities. Waste education & awareness-raising to encourage behavioural change, route planning & 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 a 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 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. Provide a diagram/chart to outline the governance structure within the body.

With the launch of the Council's [Net Zero Transition Plan](#) (NZTP) in 2023, a new **Net Zero Transition Officer Group** has been set up to support the delivery of the actions outlined in the plan. The group pulls together representatives from each of the Council's Service Areas to ensure a coordinated approach to achieving the Council's climate ambitions. The group meets on a quarterly basis to share updates and address any cross-cutting challenges. In addition to the Officer Group, each Service Area will regularly report on their progress against assigned actions, and an emissions report will be produced on the Council's own carbon footprint. Progress on the NZTP will be reported annually to the Climate, Environment and Biodiversity Committee. Proposals can be agreed at the working group level, while decisions concerning projects with significant financial or strategic considerations will be taken to the Council Leadership Team.

The NZTP Officer Group supersedes the Council's **Sustainable Dundee Working Group** which was formed in March 2018, facilitated by the Sustainability and Climate Change

(S&CC) team. The group was previously responsible for overseeing progress on climate change activity.

The **Dundee Climate Leadership Group** was established in spring of 2021 to provide active leadership on Dundee's net zero challenge, leverage expertise from across the city to engage and inspire collective ownership and to form a shared commitment to tackling climate change. The Climate Leadership Group is chaired by Ronnie Quinn, Independent Consultant & part-time Advisor for Norwegian Energy Partners and its operating principles are to work within the objectives of the Dundee Climate Action Plan and strategic vision of the Dundee Partnership (Community Planning Partnership).

The Group's purpose is to:

- Promote climate change leadership in Dundee, provide expert advice, and aid in the progress of the city's contribution to tackling climate change.
- 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 within the public and private realm to reduce carbon emissions in key sectors including residential, commercial, industrial and transportation.
- Enable the provision of independent and expert advice on the most effective interventions available to meet reduction targets.
- Inform the policies and actions implemented by members of the Climate Leadership Group, local stakeholders and decision-makers.
- Identify the social challenges and impacts of climate change on Dundee's communities and ways to mitigate and improve them.
- 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.
- Embed best practice in public engagement on climate change and its impacts in order to support robust decision-making and local action.
- Support the exchange of ideas, knowledge and best practices on carbon reduction and climate resilience.
- Identify and promote the exchange of best practice and lessons learnt with other cities 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, departmental heads etc. If any such decision-making sits outside the body's own governance arrangements (in relation to, for example, land use, adaptation, transport, business travel, waste, information and communication technology, procurement or behaviour change), identify how this is managed and how responsibility is allocated outside the body. Provide a diagram to show how responsibility is allocated to the body's senior staff, departmental heads etc.

For reporting period 2024/25, the Council was structured as five Strategic Service Areas. The main roles in climate change activity are detailed below:

- Chief Executive's Services (strategic leadership)
- Corporate Services (procurement, finance, IT, staff travel)
- City Development (sustainable development, climate change strategy, monitoring/reporting, strategic environmental assessment, adaptation, behaviour

change, asset management, energy management, flooding and coastal flooding, land use planning, transport planning, street lighting, fleet)

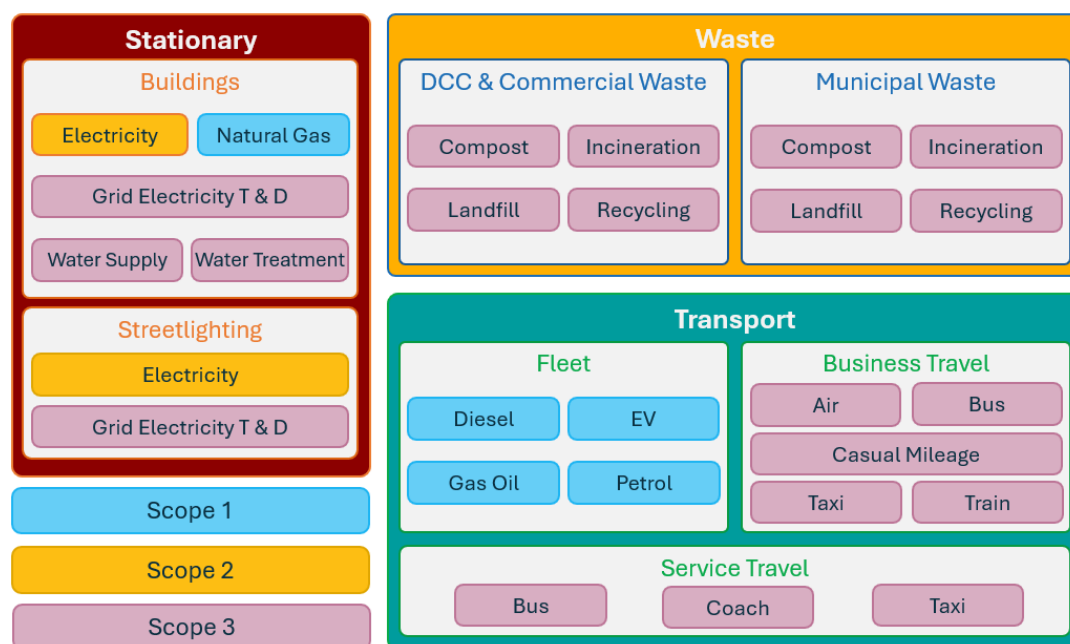
- Children and Families Services
- Neighbourhood Services (housing, community facilities, waste, air quality, greenspace, biodiversity)

Responsibility for climate change activity is led by City Development. The NZTP guides the Council's carbon management activities across Services and assists with the communication, facilitation, monitoring and promotion of initiatives.

Carbon Emissions

- The reporting boundary is illustrated in Figure 1 below. It is important to note that this boundary is subject to change over time, reflecting the evolving functions of the organisation and the availability of new data. To ensure consistency, accuracy and transparency in carbon management, the reporting boundary is reviewed annually. This reassessment allows the Council to apply the boundary consistently to any new sources or activities that may arise. The data is presented to Council Leadership Team and Climate, Environment and Biodiversity Committee as part of the Council's statutory 'Public Bodies Climate Change Duties' report.
- A **Carbon Footprint Projects Register** was 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 Emissions Reporting Boundary for 2024/25



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 the Council does not own and/or control

Embedding Climate Change within the Organisation

- The Council adopted the **NZTP**, co-designed with Senior Managers from each Service Area and supported by a dedicated working group formed after its development. Published in November 2023, the plan is now in its second year of implementation. It outlines both organisational and service-specific emissions reduction targets, along with actions under the themes of Circular Economy, Climate Resilience, and Just Transition. These actions are continuously being reviewed and updated with metrics and parameters to improve tracking and monitoring. Governance, reporting, and integration mechanisms are also detailed within the document. To enhance visibility and strengthen internal communication, a dedicated Net Zero Transition SharePoint site has been established. The site serves as a central platform for staff to track progress on the NZTP, access learning resources, view project spotlights, and provides a place for a structured climate reporting data repository.
- The **Dundee Climate Action Plan** is a city-wide plan governed by the Climate Leadership Group; it contains actions across the themes of Energy, Transport, Waste and Resilience; these are captured in the ClimateView emissions modelling software to provide an understanding of how far the actions outlined in the plan will take us to net zero. Dundee's emissions dashboard can be accessed here: [Dundee Emissions Dashboard](#)
- 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. The tool is used in the Committee reporting process to assess reports for any policy implications in several areas including the impacts on climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- In 2020 the Council joined **Adaptation Scotland's Benchmarking Working Group**, bringing Scottish local authorities together to mainstream climate 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 the Council's progress on the ACF was assessed. Climate resilience has been included as one of four 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 potential climate change impacts on their respective service delivery areas and the possible actions they can take to support the Council's transition to a net zero organisation. Training continues where budget allows.
- The Council also developed mandatory online **Climate Literacy Training** modules. The training provides staff with an understanding of the causes of climate change, why it matters and how the climate is expected to change. As part of the NZTP, a dedicated SharePoint site is now available to all staff, providing access to additional climate literacy training while also serving as a central platform to track, monitor, and report on each Service Area's progress against emissions reduction objectives and NZTP actions, as well as to disseminate related updates and information.
- The Council developed the [Sustainable Dundee Website](#) and the [Sustainable Dundee Goals Map](#) which showcases all of the local initiatives under each of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

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
Organisational emissions reduction targets - net zero organisation by 2038	Net Zero Transition Plan 2024-2030 https://www.dundee.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/net_zero_transition_plan.pdf
Tackle climate change across the city and reach net zero emissions by 2045 or sooner	City Plan (2022 – 2032) p. 33-35 https://www.dundee.gov.uk/city-plan-for-dundee-2022-32
	Council Plan 2022-2027 p.30-33 https://www.dundee.gov.uk/council-plan-2022-2027
City-wide targets to reduce carbon emissions and improve climate resilience	Dundee Climate Action Plan https://www.dundee.gov.uk/sustainable-dundee/dundee-climate-action-plan
Various policies detailed in the Local Development Plan related to climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives	Local Development Plan https://www.dundee.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/local_development_plan_2019_for_web.pdf

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 the City's commitment to the **Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy** in March 2018, the Council has collaborated with public, private, and community organisations through the Dundee Partnership to co-design the [Dundee Climate Action Plan](#). The Plan outlines targeted actions across Energy, Waste, Transport, and Resilience to reduce emissions and prepare the city for the impacts of climate change. The Plan was launched in December 2019 and represents the first set of actions in a long-term pathway to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2045 or sooner. The Council declared a **Climate Emergency** in the same year.

Building on its climate commitments, the Council has adopted an organisational [Net Zero Transition Plan](#), co-developed with Senior Managers from each Service Area. Published in November 2023, the Plan outlines the steps the Council will take to become a net zero organisation by 2038, setting out both organisational and service-specific emissions reduction targets, alongside actions under the themes of Circular Economy, Climate Resilience, and Just Transition. Further aspects of governance, monitoring, reporting and integration of the plan are also detailed in the document.

The [2024 Climate Risk and Vulnerability](#) (CRVA) analysed climate risks under both 2°C and 4°C warming scenarios, offering a more detailed understanding of sector-specific vulnerabilities and potential opportunities. It provided a robust evidence base to support the Council in reprioritising adaptation measures and estimating the economic impacts of climate change already affecting Dundee.

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	Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin Local Flood Risk Management Plan	2022-2028	The Plan was 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. A draft version of the Cycle 2 (2022-2028) Local Flood Risk Management Plan for the Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin Local Plan District is available. Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin Local Flood Risk Management Plan
	Biodiversity Action Plan	2020 – 2030	The protection and enhancement of ecosystems, habitats and species diversity in Dundee. Biodiversity Action Plan
	Local Development Plan	2019 – 2029	Policy 1: High Quality Design and Placemaking Policy 30: Green Infrastructure Maintenance Policy 36: Flood Risk Management Policy 37: Sustainable Drainage Systems Policy 38: Protecting and Improving the Water Environment Local Development Plan 2019
	Dundee Climate Action Plan	2019	Co-designed by the Dundee partnership, contains actions across the themes of Energy, Transport, Waste and Resilience. Dundee Climate Action Plan
	Dundee Coastal Study Stage 2	2013	The study 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. Dundee Coastal Flood Study Stage 2

Topic Area	Name of document	Time period covered	Comments
Energy Efficiency	Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy (LHEES)	2024	Dundee's Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy (LHEES) is an important strategic plan for the city. It will help to tackle the city's climate emergency and meet its net zero target whilst improving the thermal comfort and health and wellbeing of residents, alleviating fuel poverty, and offering the potential for new economic opportunities in the city. Dundee Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy
	Energy Efficiency and Net Zero Strategy	2023 – 2027	The Energy Efficiency and Net Zero Strategy 2023-2027 sets out the Council's plan to invest and retrofit its social housing stock by taking a fabric first approach and focussing on energy transition to net zero, tackling the climate emergency and reducing fuel poverty for tenants. The strategy was developed in partnership with key stakeholders and aligns with Dundee City Council's strategic plans including the NZTP and the City Plan 2022-2032 with the aim of becoming a greener city, made up of strong communities where people feel empowered, safe, and proud of their city. Energy Efficiency and Net Zero Strategy 2023-2027
	Local Housing Strategy (LHS)	2019 – 2024	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 several main areas for consideration within the strategy given the major role housing can play in reducing emissions. The 2019-2024 Local Housing Strategy launched in September 2019. Local Housing Strategy 2019-2024
	Capital Investment Strategy	2018-2028	The Capital Investment Strategy 2018-2028 outlines the city's long-term approach to infrastructure and service development, aiming to support economic growth, social inclusion, and quality of life. It reflects a coordinated effort to align capital investment with the city's broader strategic goals, including education, health, community wellbeing, and economic regeneration. Capital Investment Strategy 2018-2028
	Energy Management Policy	2012 – 2020	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. Energy Management Policy 2012-2020

Topic Area	Name of document	Time period covered	Comments
Renewable energy/Sustainable /Renewable heat -	Local Area Energy Plan (LAEP)	2024	Dundee City's Local Area Energy Plan (LAEP) sets out a vision of what a net zero carbon energy system could look like for Dundee and describes priority interventions and recommendations for actions that will support the City in delivering its 2045 net zero target. The LAEP was approved at Committee in September 2024. Local Area Energy Plan
	Local Development Plan	2019 – 2029	The Local Development Plan contains a number of policies that act as enablers to the development and generation of renewable energy and low carbon heating technologies: - Policy 45: Energy generating Facilities - Policy 46: Delivery of Heat networks - Policy 47: Wind Turbines - Policy 48: Low and Zero Carbon Technology in New Development Local Development Plan 2019
	Invest in Dundee – Energy Dundee	2018	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 technologies such as hydrogen, electric vehicles and a general market demand for lower energy costs and sustainability. The 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 activities made by both the public and private sector in the city. Significant public and private investments have been made in infrastructure to ensure the city and port meet the needs of the offshore wind sector. Alongside investments in infrastructure, Dundee offers skills, R&D facilities and competencies across the supply chain; a world-class centre of excellence. Works on the Invest in Dundee initiative have continued to progress, with significant milestones achieved across the city's waterfront regeneration programme. 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. Invest in Dundee

Topic Area	Name of document	Time period covered	Comments
	District Heating Strategy	2018-2028	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 the next steps required to realise its ambitions. District Heating Strategy 2018-2028
Land use	Local Development Plan	2019-2029	The 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. Local Development Plan 2019
	TAYplan	2012-2032	The TAYplan 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 improvements in the city's resilience to climate change and other potential climate risks. It seeks to deliver better quality development and places which respond to climate change by ensuring resilience is built into the natural and built environments through a presumption against development in areas vulnerable to coastal erosion, flood risk and rising sea levels. TAYPlan Strategic Development Plan 2012-2032
Staff travel (commuting)	Staff Travel Plan	2023 – 2026	The Council's commitment to sustainability is underpinned by the principles in this plan. The Staff Travel Plan 2023 – 2026 was designed to encourage sustainable commuting and business travel amongst employees of Dundee City Council by implementing the low carbon transport hierarchy.
	TACTRAN Regional Transport Strategy (RTS) refresh	2015 – 2036	The RTS refresh sets out a vision for improving the region's transport infrastructure, services and other facilities through 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 to promote regional economic prosperity; connect communities and fostering social inclusion; 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. Regional Transport Strategy 2015-2036 Refresh

Topic Area	Name of document	Time period covered	Comments
Cycling	Dundee Cycling Strategy	2019	This strategy sets out how Dundee City Council will deliver its duties, powers and policies to enable and encourage 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 set out in the Council Plan and therefore seeks to give due advantage to pedestrians and cyclists in its management of the transport network. Dundee Cycling Strategy
	Local Development Plan 2019	2019 – 2029	Policy 54: Safe and Sustainable Transport Local Development Plan 2019
Business travel	Staff Travel Plan	2023 – 2026	The Council's commitment to sustainability is underpinned by the principles in this plan. The Staff Travel Plan 2023 – 2026 was designed to encourage sustainable commuting and business travel amongst employees of Dundee City Council by implementing the low carbon transport hierarchy.
	Staff Travel Policy	2011	This policy aims to reduce the impact of business travel, and whenever travel is required, asks staff to explicitly prioritise options such as walking, cycling, public transport and car share over the use of a single-occupancy car. This will not only reduce carbon emissions from travel, but also contribute 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. Corporate Review of Staff Travel
Fleet transport	Fleet Asset Management Plan	2023 – 2028	The Fleet Asset Management Plan sets out the Council's plans for the management of the Council's fleet asset up to 2028. It provides a strategic plan to deliver the best value in the management and maintenance of the Council's vehicles and plant, informing the budget-setting process, target spending, and help to forecast future needs and requirements. It details the standards applied to the management of each asset group and informs the Council's investment decisions that affect the provision of fleet assets. An overarching strategic objective for the Council is to decarbonise transport, and Dundee is leading nationally in terms of the percentage of fleet with zero tailpipe emissions. Fleet Asset Management Plan 2023-2028

Topic Area	Name of document	Time period covered	Comments
ICT	Digital Strategy	2023 – 2027	The Digital Strategy aims to maximise the potential for digital technologies to improve outcomes and services for all of Dundee's citizens and the Council's employees in a way which supports the delivery of the Council's priorities and to design a modern digital Council. The strategy is aligned with the National Digital Strategy. Digital Strategy 2023-2027
	Information Technology Strategy	2011	The Information Technology Strategy takes a strategic approach in response to the challenges facing public sector services, Dundee City Council will build a digital platform that is always available, modern, and citizen-centric serving as the heart of its technology and business architecture. Information Technology Strategy
Waste Management	Waste and Recycling Strategy Action Plan	2020-2025	The Waste Management Strategy Action Plan was adopted in 2020 and sets out the long term plans to reduce and recycle waste. Waste and Recycling Strategy Action Plan 2020-2025
Water/Sewerage	Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin Local Flood Risk Management Plan	2022-2028	Developed in close partnership between all responsible authorities, SEPA and Scottish Water, the plan details the actions adopted to reduce and manage the devastating and costly impacts of flooding in the Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin (TEAMB) local plan district (LPD). A draft version of the Cycle 2 (2022-2028) Local Flood Risk Management Plan for the Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin Local Plan District is now available. Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin Local Flood Risk Management Plan
Other	Net Zero Transition Plan	2024 – 2030	The NZTP is a strategy that sets out a clear roadmap for the Council's transition to become a net zero organisation with a set of corporate actions spanning the topics of Net Zero emissions, Circular Economy, Climate Resilience, and Just Transition. Net Zero Transition Plan 2024-2030
	Dundee City Council Corporate Procurement Strategy	2024 – 2027	The procurement function has gone through a transformation process during the past year and can now look forward to engaging with the Council's supply chain to deliver outcomes to support the ambitions of the Council Plan. This includes a section dedicated to one of the Council's objectives: tackle climate change and reach net zero by 2045. Dundee City Council Corporate Procurement Strategy 2024-27

Topic Area	Name of document	Time period covered	Comments
	Local Development Plan	2019 – 2029	Policy 40: Air Quality Local Development Plan Dundee City Council
	Dundee Air Quality Action Plan	2011	The plan was produced in line with the Local Air Quality Management regime and sets out measures that the local authority and stakeholders will implement to work towards achieving the air quality objective levels for PM10 and NO2. 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 and the reduction in greenhouse gases and carbon emissions. The existing 2011 AQAP is expected to be replaced with an updated AQAP, expected in financial year 2024/2025. Dundee Air Quality Action Plan
	Corporate Asset Management Plan	2023-2028	The Council's Corporate Asset Management Plan is intended as a framework used to identify assets, their value, their use and how they support the council's overall aims and objectives and therefore plays a key role in the planning of capital and revenue expenditure. Corporate Asset Management Plan 2023-28

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

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

- 1) Increase engagement and collaboration with internal Council departments on the **NZTP**, embedding sustainability across services and integrating climate action into business-as-usual operations.
- 2) Integrate and publish actions from the **Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy (LHEES)** and the **Local Area Energy Plan (LAEP)** to update emission pathways on the ClimateView dashboard, using the platform to track progress, evaluate impact, and support data-informed decision-making.
- 3) Complete full technical and economic feasibility studies for heat network development in the next phase of the LHEES, to inform strategic decisions and support the delivery of low-carbon heat infrastructure across priority zones.
- 4) In line with the Dundee LHEES and LAEP, establish the Dundee Social Housing Net Zero Forum to unite the Council and local Housing Associations in delivering large-scale, area-based energy efficiency and net zero projects through strategic collaboration.
- 5) Prioritise adaptation actions identified in the updated Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment, with a focus on enhancing synergies with neighbouring local authorities and jointly deliver on the priorities of Climate Ready Tayside.

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 key findings and resultant action taken.

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

The Council utilised the Climate Change Assessment Tool (CCAT) to inform the development of an action plan aimed at strengthening its capability and performance in addressing the impacts of climate change. This assessment process identified six priority actions, which form the basis of the short-term improvement programme initially developed. Significant progress has already been achieved, including the delivery of several key initiatives. Recent developments include:

- Net Zero Transition Plan 2024–2030: Establishing a strategic pathway to achieve net zero emissions as an organisation.
- Climate Risk and Vulnerability Update: Improving understanding of local climate-related risks and resilience measures.
- Sustainable Procurement Tool: Further integrating sustainability considerations into procurement processes.
- Climate Data Literacy Training: Providing targeted training to key staff to improve data-driven decision-making.

The Council has continued to build on the foundation established through the CCAT, which has remained an iterative process and has been refined to ensure continuous improvement. Further details on the CCAT methodology and the status of each action are provided below.

Climate Change Assessment Tool Actions and Progress

The Council initially carried out an internal CCAT workshop in August 2015 with officer's present from a range of Council services. Its purpose was to help the Council self-evaluate its performance under the Climate Change (Scotland) Act Public Sector Duties and identify the key priorities and actions for improvement.

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

Action Priority 1 – 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 in 2016.

Action Priority 2 – 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 was 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 initial development of the Council's Sustainable Dundee Working Group (SDWG) and now the Net Zero Transition Officer Group, 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 reports directly to the Council Management when significant decisions are required regarding financial expenditure or changes in strategic direction.

Additional priority actions 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 the best available technology to reduce running costs and carbon emissions is considered. 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 is undertaking to improve sustainability and the reasons for acting. This action is ongoing and has seen significant progress with the 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.

In 2019, the Council was the first to use **ClimateView's emissions modelling platform** to help measure carbon abatement of actions, policies and strategies and their impact on our net zero target. The platform integrates actions and datasets from the LAEP, LHEES, and other strategic frameworks to model and forecast the city's potential future emissions trajectory. This enables a data-drive approach to understanding long-term impacts and supports informed decision-making for climate resilience and sustainability planning. The **Scottish Climate Intelligence Service (SCIS)**, delivered in partnership by the Edinburgh Climate Change Institute (ECCI) and the Improvement Service, collaborated with ClimateView to roll out the ClimateView platform across to all 32 local authorities. This initiative aimed to ensure a consistent and collaborative approach to Scotland's net zero goal, promote a unified response to climate mitigation and enable communities to benefit from the transition to a low-carbon economy.

The new organisational **Net Zero Transition Plan** was developed with Senior Managers from 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 the governance, monitoring, reporting and engagement measures. The plan, which outlines targeted climate actions to address its own operational emissions, is continuously refined to enhance accountability, establish measurable targets, and ensure alignment with broader city-wide strategies. This iterative approach enables the necessary fluidity to respond to the dynamic and complex nature of the net zero transition, including emerging data, evolving policy landscapes, and shifting priorities.

The **Dundee Climate Action Plan**: launched in 2019, led by the Council and co-designed with public, private and community organisations with a target of Net Zero emissions by 2045. The Plan was

informed by a Baseline Emissions Inventory, Climate Risk & Vulnerability Assessment, statutory Strategic Environmental Assessment, partnership workshops and public consultation. The plan is governed by the Dundee Climate Leadership Group and is currently being refreshed to incorporate the outputs from the LHEES, LAEP and emissions reduction actions being undertaken by the new partnerships that have evolved in the city. A refresh of the CRVA is also currently being undertaken in 2024 to reflect the changing climate projections.

3 **CORPORATE EMISSIONS, TARGETS AND PROJECTS**

Emissions

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

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

Reference year	Year	Year type	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3	Total	Units
Baseline Year	2007/08	Financial	20,029	23,664	12,177	55,870	tCO ₂ e
Year 1 carbon footprint	2008/09	Financial	20,520	24,815	12,006	57,341	tCO ₂ e
Year 2 carbon footprint	2009/10	Financial	20,551	24,662	10,818	56,031	tCO ₂ e
Year 3 carbon footprint	2010/11	Financial	20,208	27,032	12,038	59,278	tCO ₂ e
Year 4 carbon footprint	2011/12	Financial	18,197	23,857	8,760	50,814	tCO ₂ e
Year 5 carbon footprint	2012/13	Financial	21,215	24,159	20,190	65,564	tCO ₂ e
Year 6 carbon footprint	2013/14	Financial	17,991	21,579	10,493	50,063	tCO ₂ e
Year 7 carbon footprint	2014/15	Financial	16,845	24,097	6,486	47,428	tCO ₂ e
Year 8 carbon footprint	2015/16	Financial	16,144	22,321	6,668	45,133	tCO ₂ e
Year 9 carbon footprint	2016/17	Financial	15,980	18,244	6,430	40,654	tCO ₂ e
Year 10 carbon footprint	2017/18	Financial	16,595	15,732	5,901	38,228	tCO ₂ e
Year 11 carbon footprint	2018/19	Financial	15,339	11,724	6,072	33,135	tCO ₂ e
Year 12 carbon footprint	2019/20	Financial	16,244	9,951	5,711	31,906	tCO ₂ e
Year 13 carbon footprint	2020/21	Financial	15,557	7,553	5,199	28,309	tCO ₂ e
Year 14 carbon footprint	2021/22	Financial	17,563	7,047	3,162	27,772	tCO ₂ e
Year 15 carbon footprint	2022/23	Financial	15,698	5,963	2,469	24,130	tCO ₂ e
Year 16 carbon footprint	2023/24	Financial	16,325	7,333	2,761	26,419	tCO ₂ e
Year 17 carbon footprint	2024/25	Financial	15,917	7,625	1,832	25,374	tCO ₂ e

3b) Breakdown of emission sources

The Council's three reported sectors – Stationary, Transport, and Waste – were divided into ten sub-sectors, which were further broken down into distinct activities. These activities were also categorised by emission scope: Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3.

In the 2024/25 reporting period:

- Stationary sector emissions accounted for the 87% of the Council's total emissions followed by Transport at 10% and Waste at 3%.
- The Buildings sub-sector accounted for the largest share of total emissions, contributing 82.1%.
- Fleet and Street Lighting were the next highest-emitting sub-sectors, though with significantly smaller contributions, at 9% and 3.2% of total emissions respectively.
- The Council's total emissions were primarily driven by three sources: natural gas consumption in buildings (54.3%), electricity use in buildings – including emissions associated with transmission and distribution losses (27.6%), and fuel use from fleet operations (8.5%). These sources reflected the dominant energy demands across operational activities and highlight key areas for targeted decarbonisation.
- By scope, direct emissions (Scope 1) accounted for the majority of total emissions (63%), followed by grid electricity emissions (Scope 2) at 30%, and indirect emissions (Scope 3) at 7%.

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

Figure 3: Dundee City Council Carbon Footprint by Year and Sector: 2007 to 2024

Dundee City Council Carbon Emissions (tCO2e) by Year and Sector

● Stationary ● Transport ● Waste

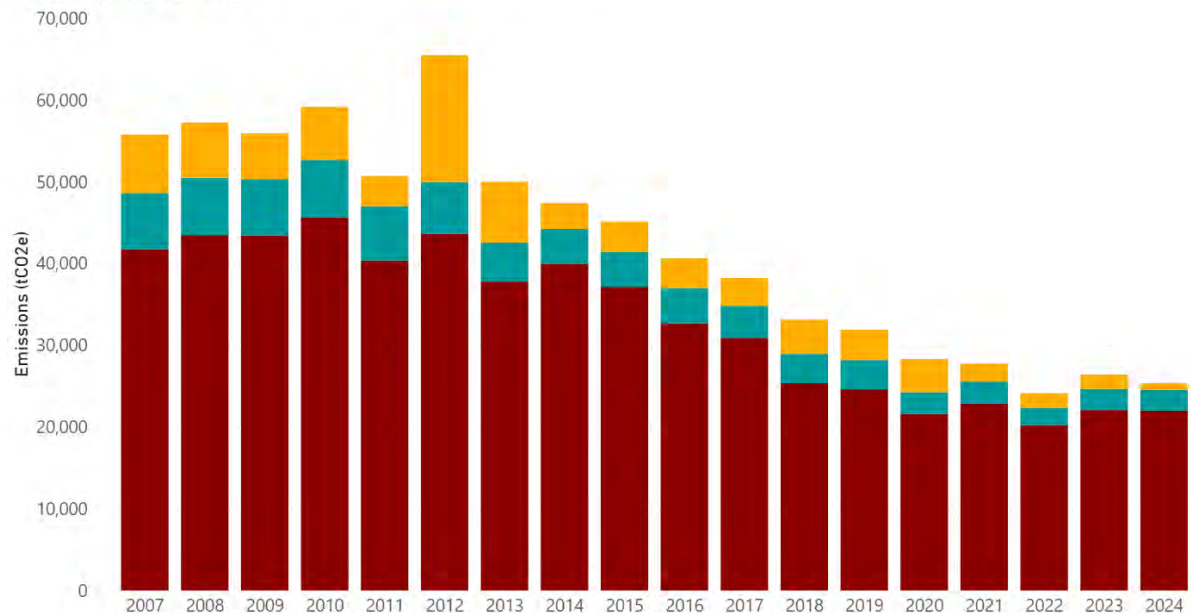


Figure 4: DCC Carbon Emissions by Year and Sub-sector: 2007 to 2024

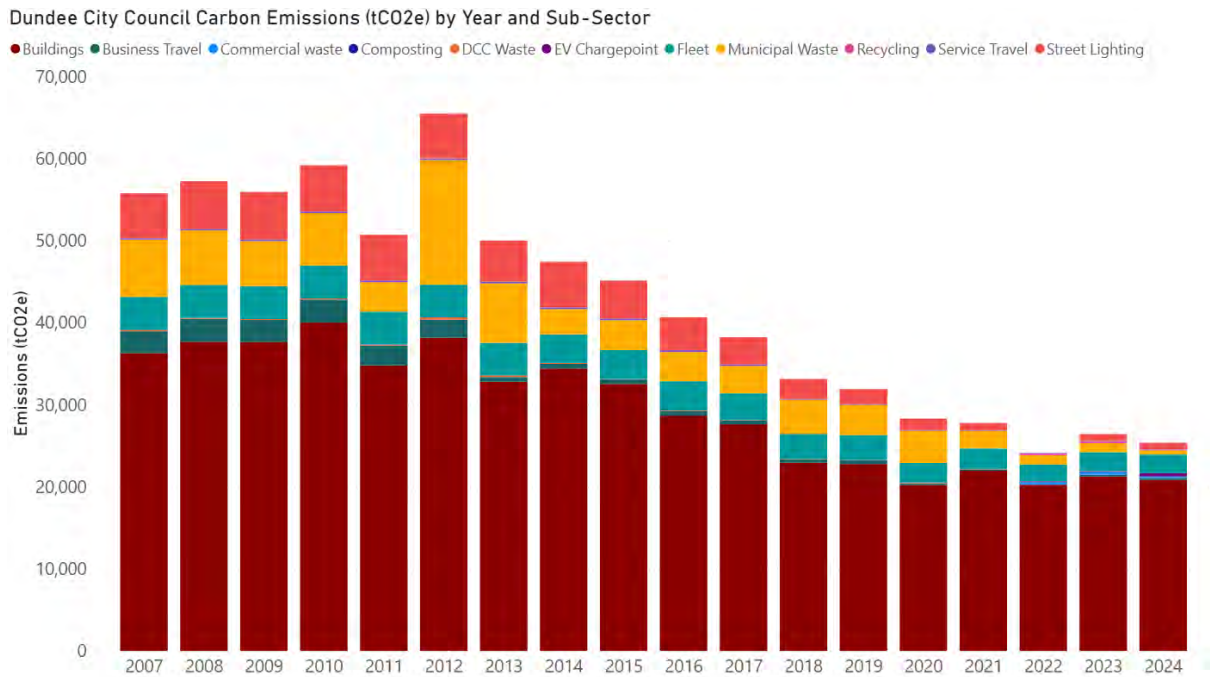
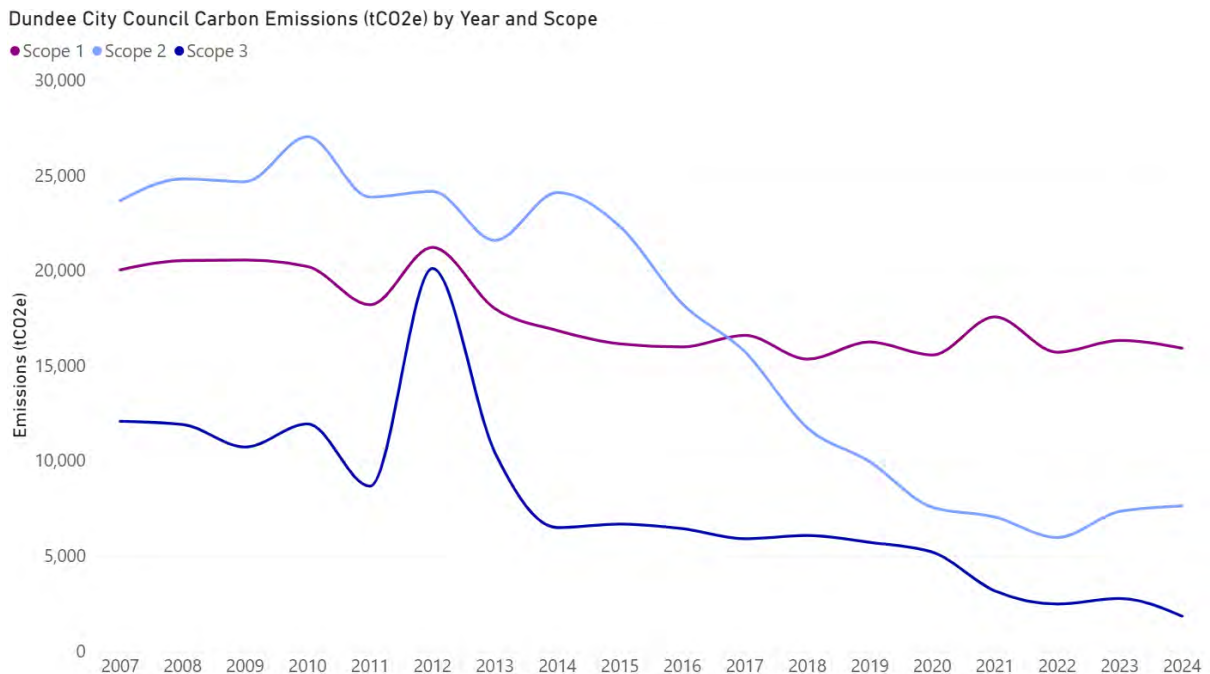


Figure 5: DCC Carbon Emissions (tCO₂e) by Year and Scope: 2007 to 2024



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 there is no data consumption available for an emission source enter the emissions in kgCO₂e in the 'Consumption' column of one of the "Other" rows and assign the scope and an emission factor of 1.

(a) Emissions factors are published annually by the UK Department for Energy Security & Net Zero

Emission Type	Emission source	Scope	Consumption data	Units	Emission factor	Units	Emissions (tCO ₂ e)
Fuels	Natural gas	Scope 1	75,308,631	kWh	0.18290	kg CO ₂ e/kWh	13,773.95
Electricity	Electricity: UK	Scope 2	31,035,255	kWh	0.20705	kg CO ₂ e/kWh	6,425.85
Electricity	Transmission and distribution - Electricity: UK	Scope 3	31,035,255	kWh	0.01830	kg CO ₂ e/kWh	567.95
Electricity	Electricity: UK	Scope 2	3,633,759	kWh	0.20705	kg CO ₂ e/kWh	752.37
Electricity	Transmission and distribution - Electricity: UK	Scope 3	3,633,759	kWh	0.01830	kg CO ₂ e/kWh	66.50
Electricity	Electricity: UK	Scope 2	574,698	kWh	0.20705	kg CO ₂ e/kWh	118.99
Electricity	Transmission and distribution - Electricity: UK	Scope 3	574,698	kWh	0.01830	kg CO ₂ e/kWh	10.52
Electricity	Electricity: UK	Scope 2	1,580,505	kWh	0.20705	kg CO ₂ e/kWh	327.24
Electricity	Transmission and distribution - Electricity: UK	Scope 3	1,580,505	kWh	0.01830	kg CO ₂ e/kWh	28.92
Fuels	Diesel (average biofuel blend)	Scope 1	761,486	litres	2.51279	kg CO ₂ e/litres	1,913.46
Fuels	Petrol (average biofuel blend)	Scope 1	34,824	litres	2.08440	kg CO ₂ e/litres	72.59
Fuels	Gas oil	Scope 1	57,096	litres	2.75541	kg CO ₂ e/litres	157.32
Transport - public	Regular taxi	Scope 3	177,302	passenger.km	0.14861	kg CO ₂ e/passenger.km	26.35
Transport - public	Local bus (not London)	Scope 3	111,825	passenger.km	0.12999	kg CO ₂ e/passenger.km	14.54
Transport - public	Coach	Scope 3	242,972	passenger.km	0.02717	kg CO ₂ e/passenger.km	6.60
Transport - public	Regular taxi	Scope 3	19,084	passenger.km	0.14861	kg CO ₂ e/passenger.km	2.84

Emission Type	Emission source	Scope	Consumption data	Units	Emission factor	Units	Emissions (tCO ₂ e)
Transport - public	Local bus (not London)	Scope 3	160,520	passenger.km	0.12999	kg CO ₂ e/passenger.km	20.87
Transport - public	National rail	Scope 3	350,778	passenger.km	0.03546	kg CO ₂ e/passenger.km	12.44
Transport - public	Flights - Short-haul, to/from UK - Economy class	Scope 3	21,268	passenger.km	0.18287	kg CO ₂ e/passenger.km	3.89
Transport - car	Motorbike – Average	Scope 3	8	miles	0.18293	kg CO ₂ e/miles	0.00
Transport - car	Average car – Unknown	Scope 3	711,744	miles	0.2686	kg CO ₂ e/miles	191.17
Waste	Household/Municipal/Domestic waste - Combustion	Scope 3	31,653	tonnes	6.41061	kg CO ₂ e/tonnes	202.92
Waste	Household/Municipal/Domestic waste - Landfill	Scope 3	605	tonnes	497.04416	kg CO ₂ e/tonnes	300.71
Waste	Commercial and industrial waste - Combustion	Scope 3	6,629	tonnes	6.41061	kg CO ₂ e/tonnes	42.50
Waste	Commercial and industrial waste - Landfill	Scope 3	195	tonnes	520.33420	kg CO ₂ e/tonnes	101.47
Waste	Organic: garden waste - Composting	Scope 3	10,244	tonnes	8.88386	kg CO ₂ e/tonnes	91.01
Waste	Organic: food and drink waste - Anaerobic digestion	Scope 3	1,668	tonnes	8.88386	kg CO ₂ e/tonnes	14.82
Waste	Glass - Recycled	Scope 3	1,958	tonnes	6.41061	kg CO ₂ e/tonnes	12.55
Waste	Paper and board: mixed - Recycled	Scope 3	4,203	tonnes	6.41061	kg CO ₂ e/tonnes	26.94
Waste	WEEE - mixed – Recycled	Scope 3	1,008	tonnes	6.41061	kg CO ₂ e/tonnes	6.46
Waste	Mixed dry recyclates – Recycled	Scope 3	2,457	tonnes	6.41061	kg CO ₂ e/tonnes	15.75
Water	Water supply	Scope 3	267,435	cubic metres	0.08000	kg CO ₂ e/cubic metres	21.39
Water	Water treatment	Scope 3	254,063	cubic metres	0.17000	kg CO ₂ e/cubic metres	43.19

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				Previous year's figures. Insufficient up-to-date data available to produce an accurate representation of renewable energy generation. The Council is exploring better data management options for renewable energy.
Biomass			327,125		Previous year's figures. Insufficient up-to-date data available to produce an accurate representation of renewable energy generation. The Council is exploring better data management options for renewable energy.

Targets

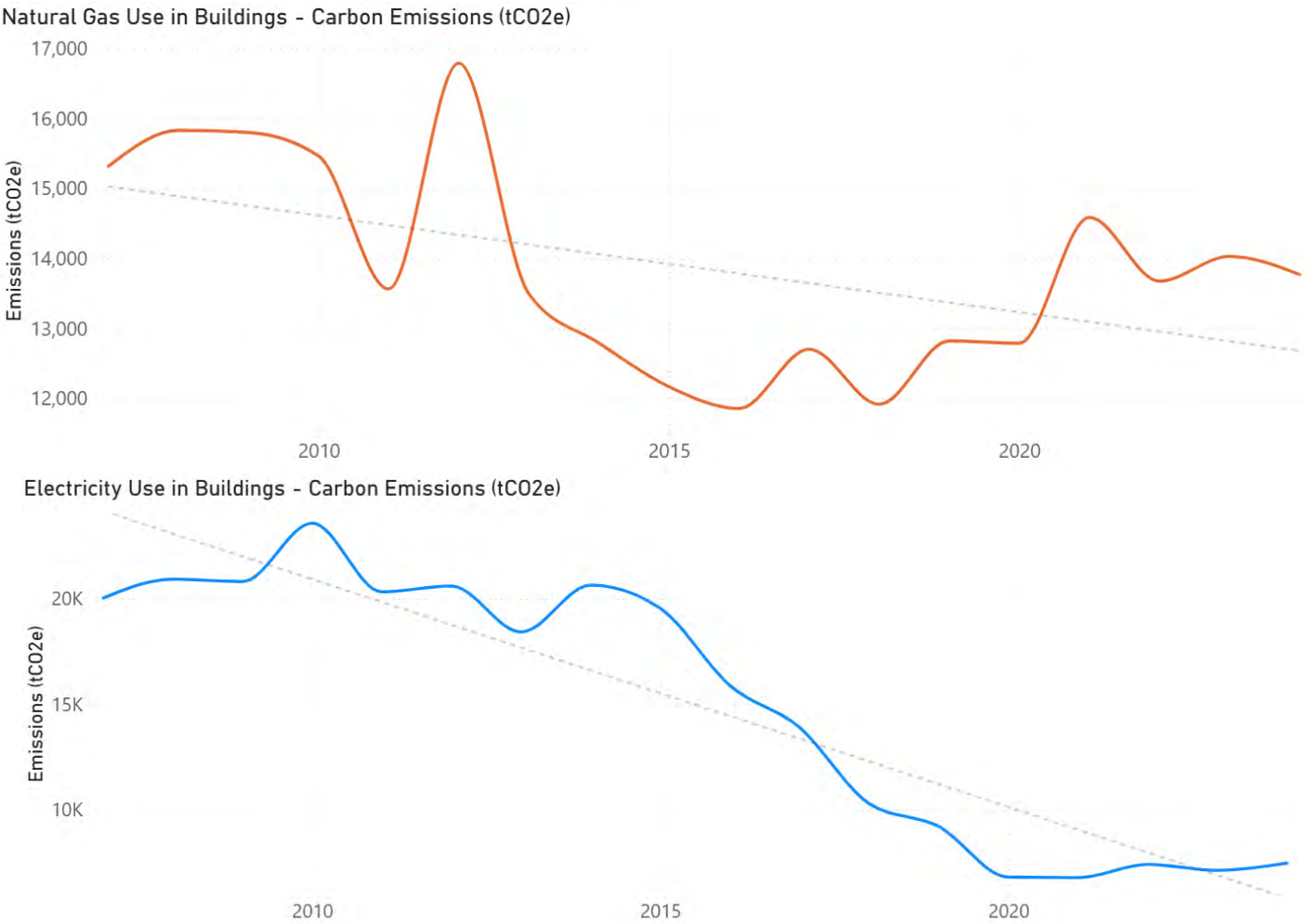
The Climate Change (Duties of Public Bodies: Reporting Requirements) (Scotland) Amendment Order 2020 requires public bodies to report targets on their operational/organisational emissions. These include reducing direct emissions, where possible, to 'absolute zero', and reducing indirect emissions, in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

Electricity consumption increased by approximately 5%, while gas consumption decreased by around 2% year-on-year. This shift resulted in a modest reduction in gas-related emissions (Figure 6). Gas-related emissions decreased by approximately 260 tCO₂e reflecting a modest reduction, primarily due to reduced energy consumption at sites such as Caird Hall & Offices, Fintry Primary School, and Dundee House. Additional reductions, though minor, were attributed to the exclusion of certain properties from the report, as Dundee City Council was no longer responsible for their energy use, placing them outside of the reporting boundary. Compared to the baseline year, emissions from the electricity use in buildings has dropped by 63%, while emissions from the use of natural gas, dropped 10%. Much of the drop in emissions from electricity use is down to the steady decarbonisation of the grid. It should be noted that the ability to reach net zero emissions from electricity consumption in Council buildings will be greatly dependent on the decarbonisation of the electricity grid.

The Council continues to actively explore and implement pathways to achieve net zero emissions, focusing on strategic investments, operational efficiencies, and collaborative initiatives that support long-term decarbonisation across its estate and services. From 2019 to 2022, the Council retrofitted energy reduction measures across 48 public buildings under the Non-Domestic Energy Efficiency (NDEE) Framework, representing a £7 million investment and resulting in annual cost savings exceeding £750,000. A further £3 million has been invested in renewable technologies and supplementary energy efficiency measures, including nine solar PV installations at West Campus, Bartholomew, Ballumbie, Scientific Services, East End, DCA, Kingspark School, Harris Academy, and Menzieshill Housing.

In addition, progressive upgrades to roofs, windows, and heating systems are being carried out across the operational estate on a needs basis, subject to budget availability. Building elements are replaced at the end of their economic serviceable life, improving air tightness and thermal performance, thereby reducing energy consumption. For heating systems, a case-by-case option appraisal is undertaken to identify the most viable energy efficiency improvements as part of any planned upgrade. While the new NDEE Framework and associated project support unit have yet to be published and established by the Scottish Government, City Development is actively exploring opportunities to apply for the Heat Decarbonisation Fund to support larger-scale projects. Initial technical feasibility studies are nearing completion for a Strategic City Centre Heat Network, which, if viable, could significantly decarbonise heating across multiple public buildings. Looking ahead, a comprehensive energy management strategy—including a revised energy policy and action plan, capital investment, and engagement with staff, building users, and partners—will be essential to achieving Net Zero and avoiding unnecessary costs. This will be a key responsibility of the new Energy Team currently being resourced.

Figure 6: Carbon Emissions (tCO₂e) from Gas and Electricity Consumption in Buildings



3d) Organisational targets

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

Name of target	Type of target	Target	Units	Boundary / scope of target	Year used as baseline	Baseline figure	Units of baseline	Target completion year	Progress against target	Comments
Net Zero Transition Plan Net Zero Emissions Target	Absolute	Net zero emissions	tCO ₂ e reduction	All emissions	2020/21	25,764	tCO ₂ e	2038/39	Baseline and target have been established and currently within the first year of monitoring. Analysis of 2024/25 will provide better insights into progress. Expected Q1 2026.	The NZTP sets out how the Council will achieve its organisational goal of net zero emissions by 2038 from 2020 levels. The reporting boundary covers three main sectors (stationary, transport and waste) though some limitations apply such as housing and procurement activities - more detail can be found in the NZTP available online.
Net Zero Transition Plan Net Zero Emissions Interim Target	%age	50	total % reduction	All emissions	2020/21	25,764	tCO ₂ e	2030/31	Baseline and target have been established and currently within the first year of monitoring. Analysis of 2024/25 will provide better insights into progress. Expected Q1 2026.	This is an interim target from the NZTP, with a target year of 2030/31. The NZTP sets out how the Council will achieve its organisational goal of net zero emissions by 2038 from 2020 levels. The reporting boundary covers three main sectors (stationary, transport and waste) though some limitations apply such as housing and procurement activities - more detail can be found in the NZTP available online.

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 NZTP incorporates a carbon accounting method to track each Service Area's contribution to the Council's overall carbon footprint. A carbon budget is used to set emissions reduction targets, per year per Council service. Additionally, the NZTP includes an array of actions, responsibilities, emissions reduction pathways, cost considerations and financing options. Ultimately, the plan is to incorporate carbon accounting as part of the financial budget process and spending plans for 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 maintains a transparent approach to reporting progress on both city-wide and organisational emissions reduction targets. Both the Council and city-wide emissions are key performance indicators for the Council and are included in the Council Plan Progress reports. For organisational emissions, the Council's annual Public Bodies Climate Change Duties (PBCCD) report is submitted to the Climate, Environment and Biodiversity Committee and made publicly available. Following the adoption of the Council's NZTP in 2023, it was agreed that an annual progress update would be provided to the Committee. These updates are published and accessible via the Dundee City Council website. Internally, Council staff have access to a dedicated SharePoint site designed to support emissions tracking and climate action. This platform enables staff to report progress against targets, monitor their carbon dashboard, access training opportunities, and find relevant resources and guidance.

City-wide emissions data is publicly disclosed through the Council's annual submission to the CDP (formerly the Carbon Disclosure Project) – the Council has been reporting to this framework for the past few years. This report provides a comprehensive overview of Dundee's emissions profile, as well as the city's climate mitigation and adaptation actions. CDP is regarded as the world's largest environmental disclosure system for cities, companies, states, and regions, focusing on climate change, water security, and deforestation. Dundee City Council has been recognised on CDP's prestigious A List for three consecutive years (2022, 2023, and 2024). This recognition reflects the Council's leadership in environmental transparency and climate action, placing Dundee among global frontrunners in sustainability.

Project and changes
3e) Estimated total annual carbon savings from all projects implemented by the body in the report year

Emissions source	Total estimated annual carbon savings (tCO₂e)	Comments
Electricity	-	Refer to "Other"
Natural gas	-	Refer to "Other"
Other heating fuels	-	Refer to "Other"
Waste	257	There was a combined reduction of 514 tonnes of household and commercial waste going to landfill. This has resulted in a 257 tCO ₂ e of avoided emissions (overall waste emissions are also down). Figure provided is an estimate of avoided emissions.
Water and sewerage	-	-
Travel	-	The Council's Staff Travel Plan encourages sustainable and active travel by promoting the low carbon transport hierarchy, which prioritises walking, cycling, and public transport over single-occupancy car use. To better understand current commuting behaviours and identify opportunities for improvement, the Council is planning a pilot project to enhance understanding of staff commuting patterns and promote more sustainable travel choices. This initiative is intended to inform the development of a revised Staff Travel Plan through data-driven insights and to offer staff personalised commute plans that support greener travel options. The proposed project aims to: gather current commuting data from staff based at specific workplaces; develop tailored travel plans to encourage active and sustainable commuting behaviours; support updates to the Council's Staff Travel Plan; and estimate commuting and home-working emissions to better understand the Council's overall emissions footprint. The first outputs are expected to be available in the next reporting period.
Fleet transport	-	The electric fleet has been continuously growing for over a decade and sits at 236 vehicles (around 35% of the whole fleet). Recently, the focus of our projects has matured from strengthening our electric fleet and providing a strong foundation of EV infrastructure to transitioning to the sole use of renewable energy and moving away from dependence on the grid. As part of our decarbonisation strategy, we have redeveloped two of our depot sites, which now feature photovoltaics systems further supported by energy storage units.
Other (please specify in comments)	-	The estimated cumulative total amount of carbon savings from three previously completed Non-Domestic Energy Efficiency (NDEE) baskets is 2,377 tCO ₂ e.

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 (tCO ₂ e)	Increase or decrease in emissions	Comments
Estate changes		Decrease	The Corporate Property Asset Management Plan Update approved in November 2024 sets out the Council's plan to decarbonise its buildings by reducing property-related CO ₂ emissions by 5% annually through energy efficiency retrofits, renewable energy installations, and participation in the Scottish Government's NDEE framework. It also aims to rationalise its property portfolio by closing or repurposing inefficient buildings, investing in modern, energy-efficient facilities, and promoting shared service delivery to support its net zero target by 2045. An estimate of emissions could not be provided due to insufficient data availability.
Service provision			
Staff numbers			
Other (please specify in comments)			The Council is seeking to improve its understanding of staff commuting patterns while actively promoting sustainable travel choices. This initiative supports the development of a revised Staff Travel Plan by generating data-driven insights and personalised commute plans for participating staff, helping to inform future policy and encourage low-carbon travel behaviours across the organisation.

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

Emissions source	Total estimated annual carbon savings (tCO ₂ e)	Comments
Travel		Dundee City Council is planning a pilot project to enhance understanding of staff commuting patterns and promote more sustainable travel choices. This initiative is intended to inform the development of a revised Staff Travel Plan through data-driven insights and to offer staff personalised commute plans that support greener travel options. The proposed project aims to: gather current commuting data from staff based at specific workplaces; develop tailored travel plans to encourage active and sustainable commuting behaviours; support updates to the Council's Staff Travel Plan; and estimate commuting and home-working emissions to better understand the Council's overall emissions footprint. The project is planned with the first outputs expected to be available in the next reporting period. An understanding of the impact on carbon emissions is expected upon completion of the project.
Fleet Transport		Dundee City Council awarded a long-term contract to an EV charging infrastructure and services company to manage, operate and maintain fleet charging infrastructure. This partnership has already seen the delivery of the city's EV charging hub at Princes Street in 2018, and Dundee's fourth charging hub at Clepington Road which features groundbreaking technologies, including a 'second life' battery system and rainwater harvesting technology. It will also provide a more cohesive approach to infrastructure support for the Council's fleet electrification programme. An estimate of emissions could not be provided due to insufficient data availability.

3i) Estimated decrease or increase in emissions from other sources 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 (tCO ₂ e)	Increase or decrease in emissions	Comments
Estate changes		Decrease	The Corporate Property Asset Management Plan Update approved in November 2024 sets out the Council's plan to decarbonise its buildings by reducing property-related CO ₂ emissions by 5% annually through energy efficiency retrofits, renewable energy installations, and participation in the Scottish Government's NDEE framework. It also aims to rationalise its property portfolio by closing or repurposing inefficient buildings, investing in modern, energy-efficient facilities, and promoting shared service delivery to support its net zero target by 2045. An estimate of emissions could not be provided due to insufficient data availability.
Service provision			Majority of changes will already have been accounted for in previous sections.
Staff numbers			Majority of changes will already have been accounted for in previous sections.

3j) Total carbon reduction project savings since the start of the year which the body used 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
Total project savings since baseline year	30,496	Overall emissions have decreased by 54.6% (30,496 tCO ₂ e) since 2007/08. This is the current total emissions savings since 2007/08 as calculated from 3a. There is not enough granular data available to determine the emissions reduction from individual projects and external factors such as grid emission factor reductions. The Scottish Climate Intelligence Service (SCIS) is working with all 32 local authorities to support city-wide emissions projection. SCIS have procured ClimateView to help local authorities visualise their emissions. This initiative aims to ensure a consistent and collaborative approach to Scotland's net zero goal, promote a unified response to climate mitigation and enable communities to benefit from the transition to a low-carbon economy. It will enable local authorities to track their progress towards their net zero target. Dundee has an existing emissions dashboard already accessible to the public; however, an updated dashboard is expected in the first quarter of 2026.

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 Council's carbon footprint reduced by 54.6% since the baseline year of 2007/08.
- Relative to the previous reporting year, total emissions declined by approximately 4%, indicating continued incremental improvements.

Stationary Sector

- Emissions from the Stationary sector represented 87% of the Council's total emissions.
- 22,007 tCO₂e was attributed to the Stationary sector, representing a marginal decrease of less than 1% compared to the previous reporting period.
- Gas-related emissions decreased by approximately 260 tCO₂e reflecting a modest reduction, primarily due to reduced energy consumption at sites such as Caird Hall & Offices, Fintry Primary School, and Dundee House. Additional reductions, though minor, were attributed to the exclusion of certain properties from the report, as Dundee City Council was no longer responsible for their energy use, placing them outside of the reporting boundary.
- The Council continues to actively explore and implement pathways to achieve net zero emissions, focusing on strategic investments, operational efficiencies, and collaborative initiatives that support long-term decarbonisation across its estate and services. Since 2019, the Council has retrofitted energy reduction measures on 48 public buildings under the Non-Domestic Energy Efficiency (NDEE) Framework with additional investment in renewable technologies and supplementary energy efficiency measures, including solar photovoltaic (PV) installations at West Campus, Bartholomew, Ballumbie, Scientific Services, East End, DCA, Kingspark School, Harris Academy, and Menzieshill Housing. While the new NDEE Framework and associated project support unit have yet to be published and established by the Scottish Government, City Development is actively exploring opportunities to apply for the Heat Decarbonisation Fund to support larger-scale projects. Initial technical feasibility studies are nearing completion for a Strategic City Centre Heat Network, which, if viable, could significantly decarbonise heating across multiple public buildings. Looking ahead, a comprehensive energy management strategy – including a revised energy policy and action plan, capital investment, and engagement with staff, building users, and partners – will be essential to achieving Net Zero and avoiding unnecessary costs.
- Compared to the baseline year, emissions from natural gas use declined by approximately 10%, indicating gradual progress in the decarbonisation of building energy systems. While this reduction is encouraging, it highlights the need for continued and accelerated efforts to transition away from fossil fuels. Further investments in energy efficiency measures, renewable technologies, and low-carbon heating solutions will be essential to meet long-term climate targets and the decarbonisation of the Council's property assets.
- A renewed focus on the Council's energy management strategy – including revised energy policies and action plans, capital investment, and engagement initiatives targeting staff, building users, and partners to raise awareness and encourage transformations – would be essential to continue sustained emissions reduction and advancing the organisation's Net Zero Transition.

Transport Sector:

- The Transport sector accounted for 10% of the Council's total emissions.
- Emissions from this sector showed a marginal decrease of approximately 1% compared to the previous reporting period.
- Following the implementation of improved data management systems for the Council's EV fleet, electricity consumption associated with EV operations was separately reported and reclassified under the Transport sector. Previously, this data had been recorded under Stationary energy, as part of the broader EV chargepoint electricity use.

- Data sources for Business and Service Travel were also updated to improve reporting accuracy and transparency, informed by a deeper understanding of the underlying datasets. To enable a more robust year-on-year comparison, the same methodological adjustments were applied consistently across all previous years' emissions calculations. This refinement resulted in a corrected figure of 291 tCO₂e for Business and Service Travel in 2023/24, indicating a 4% reduction compared to the previous year. These updates are reflected in the figures provided in Section 3a.

Waste Sector:

- The Waste sector accounted for approximately 3% of the Council's total emissions.
- Emissions from this sector decreased by 53.6% (943 tCO₂e) compared to the previous reporting period.
- A combined reduction of 514 tonnes of household and commercial waste sent to landfill resulted in an estimated 257 tCO₂e of avoided emissions. Landfilling remains the most environmentally damaging method of waste disposal due to the high global warming potential of landfill gases – particularly methane, which is significantly more potent than carbon dioxide in contributing to climate change.
- The significant reduction in Waste sector emissions was primarily attributed to changes in the emission conversion factors published by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ). A correction was made to an error affecting transport emissions associated with recycling and Energy from Waste (EfW) processes, resulting in lower reported transport-related emissions for these disposal methods and therefore a smaller emission conversion factor. However, the 2023/24 figures were not retrospectively amended as the emission conversion factors published by DESNZ for previous years remain unchanged and therefore did not warrant adjustment for comparability.

Emissions by Scope:

- Scope 1 emissions (direct emissions) represented 63% of total emissions.
- Scope 2 emissions (grid electricity emissions) represented 30% of total emissions.
- Scope 3 emissions (indirect emissions) represented 7% of total emissions.

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 **Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (CRVA)** of ten policy sectors was carried out in small workshops with key stakeholders to determine the nature and extent of climate related risks in Dundee. Results can be found at [Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment 2019](#).
- The resulting actions were implemented, monitored and evaluated (using Adaptation Scotland's **Benchmarking Tool**) as part of the on-going climate action planning process and aligned with **Adaptation Scotland's Capability Framework** in which the Council is currently at stage **P12C** ('Planning and Implementation – the Council has developed an initial adaptation strategy and action plan').
- The 2024 Climate Risk and Vulnerability (CRVA) analyses climate risks under both 2°C and 4°C warming scenarios, offering a more detailed understanding of sector-specific vulnerabilities and potential opportunities. It provides a robust evidence base to support the Council in reprioritising adaptation measures and estimating the economic impacts of climate change already affecting Dundee. An Internal Audit of Climate Strategy and Delivery Plans recommended the CRVA should be reviewed and considered by the Council's risk management governance group, such that the hazards it notes can be considered for inclusion in Risk Registers where relevant, and suitable internal controls identified and implemented. The CRVA update can be found here: [Dundee Climate Risk and Vulnerability Update](#).
- **Climate Ready Tayside**, a regional adaptation partnership progressed further in the reporting year. A share back event was held informing partners of the outcomes of the visioning workshops, allowing them to prioritise actions in the short-term. The next step is forming work groups and implementing quick wins as well as a further application for the Pathways 2 Resilience Funding. More can be found on the [Climate Ready Tayside](#) website.
- **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 awaiting publication by Angus Council. 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 implementing a Fluvial Flood Protection Scheme. SEPA have started the Flood Risk Management Cycle 3 process.
- Dundee City Council and Scottish Water have entered a **Water Resilient Dundee partnership**. This partnership aims to deliver surface water management strategies across Dundee reducing flooding, aiding development and economic growth along with other multiple benefits. Key areas have been identified as part of the partnership and will be taken forward subject to the allocation of funding. Design work at St Marys and Douglas are ongoing as two of the key projects arising from this partnership. The partnership also influencing projects across the city and implementing Blue Green Infrastructure (BGI) which helps manage surface water across the city. Further details of the drainage strategy partnership can be found in the 25 January 2021 City Development Committee Report Number 32-2021 available at [Surface Water Drainage - Brownfield Sites](#).

- Following on from the Dundee Coastal Study Stage 2, the “**Dundee**” and “**Broughty Ferry**” **Coastal Flood Protection Schemes** are now complete and active in protecting Dundee from Coastal Flooding.
- Since 2019 a programme of **dune restoration works** has been implemented. 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 working with **SEPA** to explore options for **river restoration works on the Dighty**. This project is funded as part of **SEPA’s Water Environment Fund (WEF)**. The feasibility stage of this project is complete, and the project team are now preparing concept designs that will allow detailed community engagement over the rest of FY25/26. The project team are confident that the health of the Dighty can be restored while improving habitats and increasing biodiversity. Neighbouring communities and interested stakeholders will be consulted with to see how the project can meet the needs of residents of Dundee. This project has the potential to improve the lives and health of residents of Dundee.
- 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** were updated in 2024
- 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 risks 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 body taken to adapt to climate change?

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

Building Adaptive Capacity

Training

- Dundee City Council delivered a Climate Data Literacy Capacity Building Programme through a series of workshops targeting key staff involved in climate data processes – from data

generation to analysis and reporting. The programme aimed to strengthen data literacy across the organisation to support Dundee's Net Zero Transition and enhance climate action planning. It focused on equipping participants with the skills and tools needed to work effectively with climate-related datasets, contributing to the success of strategies such as the Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy (LHEES). All learning materials and workshop recordings were made available to Council staff via the Net Zero Transition SharePoint site, which serves as a central resource for tracking NZTP progress, accessing training content, showcasing project highlights, and storing climate reporting data.

- As a result of the Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (discussed in section 4a), **21 actions were identified** to help the city build resilience against climate change (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 continues 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

Climate Adaptation

- **The 2024 Climate Risk and Vulnerability (CRVA)** analyses climate risks under both 2°C and 4°C warming scenarios, offering a more detailed understanding of sector-specific vulnerabilities and potential opportunities. It provides a robust evidence base to support the Council in reprioritising adaptation measures and estimating the economic impacts of climate change already affecting Dundee. An Internal Audit of Climate Strategy and Delivery Plans recommended the CRVA should be reviewed and considered by the Council's risk management governance group, such that the hazards it notes can be considered for inclusion in Risk Registers where relevant, and suitable internal controls identified and implemented. The CRVA update can be found here: [Dundee Climate Risk and Vulnerability Update](#).
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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's progress towards these actions are reported to Council committee annually (the latest report was agreed in [August 2025](#) at the Climate, Biodiversity and Environment Committee) as well as to the Scottish Government every 3 years as part of its legal [Biodiversity Duty](#) (last reported in January 2024).

Since the publication of the current Biodiversity Action Plan in 2020, there have been some significant changes to both international and national policies and strategies. Other issues such as Ash Dieback have become significant, requiring Dundee City Council to take action – this has not been reflected in the current plan. In addition, the Council's technological capabilities have improved, particularly updates to GIS software, which have enabled information to be shared more widely and used for more effective planning. These factors have prompted the need for a review of the Biodiversity Action Plan which will be brought to elected members in 2025. In the August 2024 Biodiversity Action Plan update report, it was agreed that the Plan would be reviewed to reflect recent changes in relevant legislation and guidance. Work on this review commenced but progress was temporarily paused due to the potential award of substantial funding through the National Lottery Heritage Fund's Nature Towns and Cities programme. A successful grant application would have supported a significant initiative which engaged local people in the identification of Dundee's Nature Network leading to a robust and renewed Biodiversity Action Plan. Despite the formation of a strong relationship between delivery partners; Dundee City Council, RSPB and Eden Project Scotland, with the support of wider partner organisations; Scottish Water, The University of Dundee, The University of Abertay and NHS Tayside, officers were informed at the beginning of July 2025 that the application had been unsuccessful. The Biodiversity Action Plan review will now proceed as originally proposed and will be presented to committee in 2026.

Seven parks in the city successfully attained a Green Flag award in 2025/26, by submitting a Management Plan and hosting a site visit by an external assessor.

Over the past year, Council officers have taken forward a variety of actions which support and enhance biodiversity across the city. Dundee City Council has previously benefited from a direct allocation of Nature Restoration Funding (NRF) from the Scottish Government, which has played a significant role in delivering the Biodiversity Action Plan. However, this funding was not available for the 2024/2025 period, which has impacted on project implementation:

- In addition to £750,000 distributed to successful Dundee Climate Fund projects between 2022/23 and 2023/24, over £100,000 was allocated to 6 projects in 2024/25. Of these, 3 specifically benefit the city's biodiversity, namely the Campy Growers, Creative Gardens and Dawson Park Community Garden (Scottish Association for Mental Health).
- Biodiversity profiles have been developed for all Dundee City Council wards and distributed to all elected members.
- A GIS StoryMap including the biodiversity profile information has been produced.
- Trees for Cities funding enabled the planting of 2,200 native trees in Templeton Woods and 20 native standard trees in Baxter Park.
- Enhancements at Stobsmuir Ponds were carried out. This included the installation of vegetation rafts.
- Revitalised planting schemes were implemented to support biodiversity and climate resilience at the V&A.
- New planters were installed at Lochee, sheltered housing in Dryburgh and along Princes Street which incorporate planting for biodiversity.
- Previously seeded biodiversity grassland areas along Lochee Road and the Esplanade in Broughty Ferry successfully flowered, which created visually striking displays and provided valuable habitat for pollinators.
- Wildlife monitoring reports confirmed the presence of pine martens, badgers, and beavers within the city, demonstrating the effectiveness of Dundee's developing Nature Network.
- Last year, all seven Green Flag sites were assessed, and all retained their Green Flag status. Broughty Ferry Beach was successful in achieving the Keep Scotland Beautiful Beach Award and retained an excellent standard of bathing water quality, as measured by SEPA.
- The Templeton Woods car park was resurfaced, enhancing visitor access to this ecologically significant biodiversity site.

Transportation

- Dundee EVIF Pathfinder project - following Transport Scotland's announcement of the Electric Vehicle Infrastructure fund, Dundee City Council tasked Urban Foresight with developing alternative models for a public EV charging network. The Pathfinder project aimed to establish a comprehensive network of public charge points, ensuring that EV infrastructure is accessible to residents, workers, and visitors. Another key goal was to gauge private investment interest and determine the necessary subsidy to bridge gaps between commercially viable and less profitable areas, ensuring a just transition. Urban Foresight utilised its expertise to assess Dundee's current EV charging landscape and forecast future EV uptake and infrastructure needs.
- Reimagining the ground floor of Bell Street MSCP: Green transport hub and spokes project - in 2023, Dundee City Council secured Levelling Up funding to redevelop the Bell Street multi-storey car park into a multi-modal, sustainable transport hub. The green transport mobility hub aims to become a destination for the city by:
 - Enhancing access and connectivity to key amenities such as employment, education, health, and leisure facilities in the city through active travel methods.

- Decreasing carbon emissions by promoting a shift towards low-carbon modes of transportation and encouraging the transition from private car usage to active travel options.
- Alleviating congestion and improving air quality by increasing the availability and usage of electric vehicles (EVs) while also minimising motorised vehicle deliveries in the city centre to enhance convenience for businesses.
- The project is nearing completion, with a bike and wheeled sports skill park, regional bike reuse centre, retail outlet, secure cycle storage and a cycle lending scheme planned and due to launch beginning in Spring 2026.

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

Provide any other relevant supporting information.

Objective Reference	Theme	Policy/Proposal reference	Delivery progress made
[N1] Understand the effects of climate change and their impacts on the natural environment	Natural Environment	[N1-8] Understand the risks associated with coastal flooding through development and implementation of local flood risk plans.	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.
		[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.	• 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 awaiting publication by Angus Council. 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 implementing a Fluvial Flood Protection Scheme. SEPA have started the Flood Risk Management Cycle 3 process. • Dundee City Council and Scottish Water have entered a Water Resilient Dundee partnership. This partnership aims to deliver surface water management strategies across Dundee reducing flooding, aiding development and economic growth along with other multiple benefits. Key areas have been identified as part of the partnership and will be taken forward subject to the allocation of funding. Design work at St Marys and Douglas are ongoing as two of the key projects arising from this partnership. The partnership also influencing projects across the city and implementing Blue Green Infrastructure (BGI) which helps manage surface water across the city. Further details of the drainage strategy partnership can be found in the 25 January 2021 City Development Committee Report Number 32-2021 available at Surface Water Drainage - Brownfield Sites.

			- Following on from the Dundee Coastal Study Stage 2, the “Dundee” and “Broughty Ferry” Coastal Flood Protection Schemes are now complete and active in protecting Dundee from Coastal Flooding. - Since 2019 a programme of dune restoration works has been implemented. 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 working with SEPA to explore options for river restoration works on the Dighty. This project is funded as part of SEPA’s Water Environment Fund (WEF). The feasibility stage of this project is complete, and the project team are now preparing concept designs that will allow detailed community engagement over the rest of FY25/26. The project team are confident that the health of the Dighty can be restored while improving habitats and increasing biodiversity. Neighbouring communities and interested stakeholders will be consulted with to see how the project can meet the needs of residents of Dundee. This project has the potential to improve the lives and health of residents of Dundee. - A coastal adaptation plan is being developed starting with a survey of the existing coastline. This adaptation plan will aim to be published by the end of 2026.
[N2] Support a 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	- 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. The Dundee Local Development Plan Delivery Programme was published in February 2025. This serves as a project management tool setting out how the planning authority aims to successfully deliver its Local Development Plan. - The Council is currently preparing the Evidence Report for the next Local Development Plan (LDP), which is scheduled for publication in 2027/2028. It is anticipated that the Evidence Report will be submitted to Scottish Ministers for Gate Check Examination in late 2025 / early 2026. This report will align with the national planning policies outlined in National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4). The Council is gathering relevant evidence and engaging with key stakeholders, including key agencies, children and young people, and the general public, to identify the issues

		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.	facing Dundee. To support this process, the Council has developed topic papers on various issues, including climate change, climate mitigation and adaptation, environmental responsibility, biodiversity, flood risk and water management, and sustainable transport. • Additionally, the Council has completed an Open Space Audit, evaluating all open spaces within the local authority area that are 0.2 hectares or larger. The findings from this audit will inform the development of an Open Space Strategy, which will outline policies and proposals for the development, maintenance, and use of green infrastructure in Dundee in accordance with the Council's statutory obligations. • Dundee City Council has also conducted a Play Sufficiency Assessment, which is informed by physical audits of play spaces and two interactive online surveys. This is scheduled for publication in late 2025. • The Council's Biodiversity Duty Report 2021-2023 is now available. A new Biodiversity Plan for 2020-2030 was published in January 2020 – the annual progress report can be found here: Dundee's Biodiversity Action Plan – Annual Progress Report
		[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 services that the natural environment provides	Natural Environment		N/A Dundee City Council is not listed as a responsible authority for this objective.
[B1] Understand the effects of climate change and their impacts on buildings and infrastructure networks	Buildings and infrastructure networks	[B1-13] Flood Risk Management Plans - The Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009 requires the development of Flood Risk	• 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 expected to be published in

		Management Strategies (FRMS) and Local Flood Risk Management Plans (LFRMP).	2025. 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 of the existing Dundee Coastal Flood Protection Scheme to protect Dundee Airport. The Tayside Integrated Catchment Study has been 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. Dundee City Council and Scottish Water are working in partnership to deliver projects where funding is available, and also develop longer-term drainage strategies for areas across the city. 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.
[B2] Provide the knowledge, skills and tools to manage climate change impacts on buildings and infrastructure	Building and infrastructure networks		N/A Dundee City Council is not listed as a responsible authority for this objective

[B3] Increase the resilience of buildings and infrastructure networks to sustain and enhance the benefits and services provided	Buildings and infrastructure networks	[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.	The adopted LDP policies actively support the installation of low and zero carbon technologies in new buildings, the promotion of active travel, and the development of green infrastructure networks. New, non-statutory planning guidance was published for public consultation on the Dundee Green Network to promote opportunities to enhance and protect the network of green infrastructure in Dundee.
		[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. [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.	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 introduce external wall insulation (EWI) to 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 a total investment of more than £50m 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. In recent years, this process has become more complex due to evolving standards, the reduction of ECO funding, and rising labour and material costs. Additionally, the Council has undertaken revisions to the internal contract management processes, while potentially beneficial in the long-term, have introduced some short-term delays. A decision has been taken to pause the EWI programme in its current form and instead pursue a whole-house deep retrofit approach. The proposed works will include the installation of energy-efficient doors, triple-glazed windows, photovoltaic (PV) / battery systems as well as loft and underfloor insulation, in addition to EWI. These measures will be introduced at Council cottages only. The first area to benefit from this will be the Linlathen 1st development which consists of large family homes constructed from solid cedar. Due to the nature of the building fabric, a structural EWI system will be required. The works are scheduled to commence on site in Autumn, 2025. The 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. This new standard, to be called the Social Housing Net Zero Standard (SHNZS), will bring in new metrics. Its introduction is expected in late 2025 / early 2026. 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. In the meantime, the Council continues to make upgrades to its properties – see below.
[B3] Increase the resilience of buildings and infrastructure networks to sustain and enhance the benefits and services provided	Buildings and infrastructure networks	[B3-8] 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.	The Housing Service is committed to improving the energy efficiency and performance of properties to benefit tenants. In 2024/25 the service delivered the following projects/installations: • 134 new boilers were installed, and 6 electric-to-gas properties completed. • 186 properties had new windows installed. • Stock total is 12,676 (not including HMO/Homeless accommodation). The Housing Service also aims to drive forward change and improvement and has recently updated its Asset Management Strategy and produced an Energy Efficiency/Net Zero Strategy that sits alongside it. Links are: Housing Asset Management Strategy 2023 - 2028 Energy Efficiency and Net Zero Strategy 2023 - 2027 The Housing Service is keen to contribute to the Scottish Government's stated aim of a net zero Scotland across all sectors by 2045. The Service will endeavour to ensure that this transition is just and that the fuel poor are prioritised in projects and programmes. 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 houses from 2024 onwards. This will require the consideration of different types of electric heating, including heat-pumps, which will theoretically be able to operate at optimal levels when installed in conjunction with high insulation standards of new-build properties. Within the existing stock, which currently has sub-optimal insulation standards, the Housing Department will not install replacement heating that leads to an increase in running costs for tenants. While air-source heat pumps are not yet cost-competitive with gas central heating, particularly at the point of system replacement, they remain a key part of the Council's long-term strategy to reduce carbon emissions. In the interim, where existing gas systems reach end-of-life, the Council may need to consider replacement with modern gas systems or hybrid solutions that incorporate heat pump technology. This pragmatic approach allows continuity of service while supporting a gradual transition to low-carbon heating as market conditions and technology improve. The Council will maintain its commitment to a fabric-first approach, prioritising improvements to the thermal efficiency of housing stock through enhanced insulation

			measures. This strategy ensures that regardless of the heating system in place, energy demand is reduced – resulting in lower carbon emissions. Where external wall insulation (EWI) is not feasible, and where the installation of photovoltaic (PV) arrays is cost-effective, the Council may consider installing them on suitable rooftops and properties. These may be complemented by battery storage and air-source heat pumps, helping to reduce tenants' fuel costs, alleviate pressure on the energy grid, and further cut emissions associated with domestic heating. 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. Within the new-build programme, the Council continues to aim for the Scottish Government Greener Standard through a fabric-first approach, while also remaining mindful of the Scottish Government's Heat in Buildings Strategy for achieving Net Zero Emissions in Scotland's buildings. This sets out plans that mean direct emission heating systems (DEH), such as those that run on fossil fuel, are no longer installed in any homes and non-domestic buildings since April 2024. The programme is also designed to align with the LHEES objectives by incorporating low-carbon heat systems, achieving high energy efficiency standards, and reducing the risk of fuel poverty through affordable and sustainable solutions. The Council is trialling the installation of hybrid air-source heat pump / gas boilers and continuing to maximise the benefits being directly gained by tenants through solar photovoltaic panel installations. The Blackness Road new-build development commenced on site on 18 August 2025, with completion anticipated by 18 June 2027. The project will deliver 24 flats, comprising six wheelchair-accessible one-bedroom homes and 18 two-bedroom properties. This development contributes to the Council's ongoing commitment to increasing investment in affordable housing, ensuring that all residents have access to secure, energy-efficient, and sustainable homes. The Council will 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. Dundee Energy Efficiency Advice Project (DEEAP), which forms a part of Dundee City Council's Advice Services within Corporate Services, aims to support Council Tenants, Private Tenants, Homeowners, and Housing Association Tenants with around 4,000 energy advice home visits per year, and attending on average over 100 community and public events to raise awareness of the energy advice service provided throughout Dundee. The DEEAP continues to support the eradication of fuel poverty with tailored free and impartial energy advice to households within Dundee and to help clients keep their homes warm and energy efficient. The DEEAP aims to help with all types of energy support, including
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			assessing for energy grants and schemes, complex metering issues, and general energy efficiency advice. Staff, comprising of DEEAP's energy advisors, Private Sector Services Unit (PSSU), Care and Repair, and Asset Management teams continue to raise awareness and make referrals to Home Energy Scotland (HES) for private owners and tenants. Home Energy Scotland can help assess clients for available support such as insulation upgrades and boiler replacements, to make their homes more energy efficient.
[S1] Understand the effects of climate change and their impacts on people, homes and communities	Society		N/A 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.
[S2] Increase the awareness of the impacts of climate change to enable people to adapt to future extreme weather events	Society		N/A 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 include elements of awareness raising.
[S3] Support of our health services and emergency responders to enable them to respond effectively to the increased pressures associated with a changing climate	Society		N/A 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.

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 2024 Climate Risk and Vulnerability (CRVA)** analyses climate risks under both 2°C and 4°C warming scenarios, offering a more detailed understanding of sector-specific vulnerabilities and potential opportunities. It provides a robust evidence base to support the Council in reprioritising adaptation measures and estimating the economic impacts of climate change already affecting Dundee. An Internal Audit of Climate Strategy and Delivery Plans recommended the CRVA should be reviewed and considered by the Council's risk management governance group, such that the hazards it notes can be considered for inclusion in Risk Registers where relevant, and suitable internal controls identified and implemented. The CRVA update can be found here: [Dundee Climate Risk and Vulnerability Update](#).
- The Council's first CRVA was conducted in autumn 2018, covering the same ten policy sectors. This served as the foundation for future climate resilience strategies. By identifying sector-specific vulnerabilities and evaluating potential climate impacts, the CRVA established a robust evidence base that has informed the development of adaptive policies and resilience measures. Results of the findings can be found at: [Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment 2019](#).
- **Climate Ready Tayside**, a regional adaptation partnership progressed further in the reporting year. A share back event was held informing partners of the outcomes of the visioning workshops, allowing them to prioritise actions in the short-term. The next step is forming work groups and implementing quick wins as well as a further application for the Pathways 2 Resilience Funding. More can be found on the [Climate Ready Tayside](#) website.
- Adaptation is one of the themes under the Council's new [Net Zero Transition Plan 2024-2030](#).
- 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 will continue to be carried out to monitor coastal erosion and assess bodies of water.
- Monitoring and review of Adaptation Actions in regular NZTP monitoring and reporting cycles (progress updated annually to the Climate, Environment and Biodiversity Committee)
- The **Flood Emergency Plan** requires the Council to record the 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 climate change adaptation priorities for the year ahead?**

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

- 1) Liaise with the Councils Risk Management governance group to incorporate climate change into the Risk Registers where appropriate.
- 2) Develop a Sustainability Policy for the Dighty Restoration project.
- 3) Implement organisational Climate Resilience plans via the Net Zero Transition planning process.

- 4) Complete Communications Strategy and progress priorities for Climate Ready Tayside.
- 5) Identify synergies between the three LA CRVA's and develop appropriate regional scale actions.

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.

Dundee City Council approved a [Corporate Procurement Strategy for 2024-27](#).

The Procurement Strategy includes measures of the scope 3 emissions calculated for each category of spend across the Council. The strategy plans for the development of category strategies for those categories identified by the analysis as 'hotspots' and those category strategies will develop more detailed plans to reduce emissions through demand management and changed procurement and related practices.

Examples of where the Council's approach to its procurement has had an impact include:

- **Electric Vehicle Charging Points** - Dundee City Council already has a substantial number of charging points, both in charging hubs and on-street. The Corporate Procurement Team have tendered for a concession contract which will out-source the management of the charging hub and provide a vehicle for further investment in expanding the network of fast and rapid chargepoints.
- **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:
 - o Promotion of furniture Take-Back schemes by suppliers, to encourage reuse or remanufacture
 - o Use of re-cycled content in final product
 - o Reuse of packaging materials for original purpose
 - o Reduction of waste materials
 - o Innovation for delivery planning and logistics such as use of vehicle trackers and on-site furniture assembly
 - o Suppliers are ISO14001 accredited
 - o Operating robust transport using Euro V and V1 compliant vehicles
- **Street Lighting** - Bulk Renewal of Luminaires - a collaborative framework is available allowing the City Council to secure the following benefits:
 - o Reduced expenditure on energy costs
 - o Reductions in carbon emissions due to the higher energy efficiency of LED luminaires
 - o 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
 - o Suppliers are required to dispose of all waste equipment in accordance with the WEEE regulations
- **Janitorial Products**
 - o Suppliers adopt plastic-packaging recycling initiatives
 - o Products have dilution control measures, which reduce the amount of waste chemical, and also reduce the outer packaging
 - o Suppliers reduce the amount of packaging associated with its products

- o 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**
 - o Reduced packaging initiatives
 - o Life extension initiatives
 - o WEEE Directive compliance
 - o Minimisation of transportation – use of sea/land freight rather than air
 - o Recycle 100% of waste materials and packaging.
- **Multi-Functional Devices (Printers / Photocopiers)**
 - o 80 multi-functional devices were not replaced in DCC premises under new contract (each machine is calculated to embody 1,100 kgCO₂e)

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.
- Further information: [Dundee City Council | Fair Trade](#)

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 has procured the CO2A software to calculate the carbon emissions of spending related to bigger suppliers. This has allowed the procurement team to tabulate CO₂ equivalent emissions from the supply chain and to prioritise actions to reduce those.

Sustainable outcomes are included in TPC specifications. Examples of positive outcomes delivered include:

- The Grounds Maintenance Equipment Framework includes outcomes from 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.

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 are sourced from relevant Service Areas and collated by the Sustainability and Climate Change Officer. The report is circulated at various levels of management for verification; (1) circulated to all officers and data officers involved in the data collection process, (2) an integrated impact assessment is completed, (3) circulated to Finance and Legal teams for verification, (4) signed off by the Sustainability and Climate Change Team Leader, Head of Service and the Executive Director of City Development, (5) presented to the Council Leadership Team for further comment, and finally (6) submitted to the Council’s Climate, Environment and Biodiversity Committee for acknowledgement.

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 all contributing officers for verification and sign-off.

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 of the entire report. Currently there is no agreed external validation process. Some individual datasets undergo an additional external validation, such as the Council’s waste data (Scope 3) - this dataset is regularly submitted to SEPA for verification but due to the timeline of the PBCCD report, the waste data reported will not have been entirely verified by SEPA at the time of submission to Sustainable Scotland Network (SSN). Sustainable Scotland Network are aware of this issue and have advised local authorities to include waste data that has not yet been verified by SEPA.

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.

The Council’s Scope 3 waste data is routinely submitted to SEPA for verification. However, due to the reporting timeline of the PBCCD, the data included in the submission to the Sustainable Scotland Network (SSN) may not yet be fully verified by SEPA. SSN is aware of this timing issue and has advised local authorities to proceed with including unverified waste data in their submissions.

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:	Naomi Clarke
Role in the organisation:	Sustainability and Climate Change Manager
Date:	09/10/2025

PART 2

RECOMMENDED REPORTING: REPORTING ON WIDER INFLUENCE

1) Historic Emissions (Local Authorities Only)

Please indicate emission amounts and unit of measurement (e.g. tCO₂e) and years. Please provide information on the following components using data from the links provided below. Please use (1) as the default unless targets and actions relate to (2).

Please note: territorial emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) are provided, but not fluorinated gases, which are also included in the UK territorial greenhouse gas emissions statistics. Prior to the 2005 to 2020 publication the statistics covered emissions of carbon dioxide only

(1) UK local and regional CO₂e emissions: subset dataset (emissions within the scope of influence of local authorities):

(2) UK local and regional CO₂e emissions: full dataset:

Table 1 – Subset dataset (2022 is the latest data available, published in June 2024)

Source	Sector	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Units
DESNZ	Total Emissions	843.43	817.28	725.30	694.15	643.17	614.81	600.23	556.36	544.07	538.19	493.64	478.44	ktCO ₂ e
Sectors	Industry and Commercial	278.45	279.36	245.16	229.19	201.62	184.40	181.27	151.24	188.45	131.92	117.67	112.59	ktCO ₂ e
	Domestic	333.34	316.54	264.95	254.61	228.88	220.84	213.58	207.96	196.75	206.52	174.07	168.63	ktCO ₂ e
	Transport	231.64	221.37	215.19	210.35	212.68	209.57	205.38	197.16	158.87	199.75	201.90	197.21	ktCO ₂ e
	Per Capita Emissions	6.37	6.18	5.48	5.25	4.84	4.63	4.51	4.17	4.05	4.17	3.76	3.58	tCO 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 Measured Year
Overall Reduction Target	Global Covenant of Mayors (GCoM) for Climate and Energy target	Percentage Emissions (%)	1,208.5	2005	40% reduction in GHG emissions	2030	50.5%	2023
Overall Reduction Target	Climate Emergency Declaration	Absolute (tCO ₂)	1,208.5	2005	Net Zero emissions	2045	50.5%	2023
Overall Reduction Target	C40 Cities: Race to Net Zero	Absolute (tCO ₂)	1,208.5	2005	Net Zero emissions	2045	50.5%	2023

- 2b) Does the organisation have an overall mission statement, strategies, plans or policies outlining ambition to influence emissions beyond your corporate boundaries? If so, please detail this in the box below.

The [Dundee Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy](#) (LHEES), published in 2025, provides a long-term, data-driven framework to decarbonise heat and improve energy efficiency across the city's buildings, aiming to tackle fuel poverty and support the city's net zero ambitions. This is supported by the [LHEES Delivery Plan](#) which sets out 39 targeted actions over five years to decarbonise heat, improve energy efficiency, and tackle fuel poverty, with a strong focus on stakeholder engagement, strategic zoning, addressing the skills shortage and creating economic of scales in the context of heat network delivery.

The [Dundee Local Area Energy Plan](#) (LAEP), published in September 2024, sets out a strategic roadmap to guide the city's transition to a net zero energy system by 2045, integrating interventions across heat, power, transport, and energy infrastructure.

In 2023, Dundee City Council published its [Net Zero Transition Plan 2024-2030](#) which sets an organisational target for 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. Additionally, it details a new carbon accounting process with carbon budgets set for each Service Area.

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 agrees to bring the city's emissions to net zero by 2045 at the latest. The achievement of this goal will be led by partnership working to deliver the Dundee Climate Action Plan.

The Edinburgh Declaration is a 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, 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.

Key Action Type	Description	Orgs Project Role	Lead Org (if not reporting org)	Private Partners	Public Partners	3 rd Sector Partners	Outputs
Capacity Building	Dundee Climate Fund	Lead			Members of the public within Dundee City, Libraries, Zero Waste Scotland, Cycling Scotland, University of Dundee Botanic Garden, Home Energy Scotland	Wellbeing Works, Backyard Botanicals, St Fergus Parent Council, Dundee Bairns, Heart Space Yoga & Bodyworks, Dundee Heritage Trust, Dundee Community Gardens (Food Growing) Network, Scottish Association for Mental Health, Douglas Food Cupboard, Fairmuir Community Green, Transition Dundee, Ninewells Community Garden, Dundee Rep, Strathmartine Community Larder, The Wardrobe, Maxwell Centre, St Mary's Community Centre, Abertay University Student's Association, Alexander Community Development, Campy Growers and more.	A Green Participatory Budget allowing community groups to apply for funding for climate change-related projects. The fund has already completed two successful rounds of funding and delivery, with the latest round awarding £326,255 to 10 projects across the city. Dundee Climate Fund opened its third round (3.0) with approximately £106,000 available. Community generated ideas were collected through the use of extensive stakeholder engagement and public consultation. Round 3.0 received 22 applications, resulting in 6 awarded projects and 3,092 public votes, with winners to be announced shortly. Additionally, there is potential to reclaim underspent funds, which could be reallocated to support an outstanding Round 3 project. In its first year of conception, the Dundee Climate Fund saw over 4,300 votes, 29 applications with 12 projects awarded funding, totalling £350,000. List of partners not exhaustive.
Communications and Engagement	Sustainable Dundee Map - UNSDG's in Dundee	Lead					A new Sustainable Dundee Map has been created which links the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals to locally relevant initiatives on an interactive online map.

Key Action Type	Description	Orgs Project Role	Lead Org (if not reporting org)	Private Partners	Public Partners	3 rd Sector Partners	Outputs
							Recent additions were made to the interactive map interface, adding topics including Water Resilient Dundee projects (addressing SDG 6), active travel, biodiversity, and sustainable drainage systems (SuDS). There are over 195 related items listed on the map.
Communications and Engagement	Earth Hour 2025	Lead					For Earth Hour, several coordinated actions were undertaken to raise awareness and encourage participation across Dundee. Multiple buildings across the city were encouraged to be mindful of their lighting use, with many illuminating green during the week of the event to signal support. On the evening of Earth Hour, selected buildings turned off their lights to mark the occasion. Public engagement was promoted through targeted social media posts on Sustainable Dundee channels. Internally, the event was highlighted via OneDundee, accompanied by a Sway providing staff with guidance and resources for involvement. All schools received a tailored Sway with classroom activity suggestions, which also promoted the Climate Ready Classrooms initiative for primary schools. Participating schools were provided with climate change topic books following their attendance at the session
Communications and Engagement	Scottish Climate Week 2025	Lead					Re:City is a public event, or series of events, in Dundee, associated with Dundee Climate Week. Its focus is on sustainability, community engagement, environmental awareness, and enabling citizens to interact with ideas and

Key Action Type	Description	Orgs Project Role	Lead Org (if not reporting org)	Private Partners	Public Partners	3 rd Sector Partners	Outputs
							initiatives around climate, energy, renewables, and urban / civic change. For Re:City 2025, the Council's Sustainability and Climate Change team together with its key partners in hosting this event have 14 planned events taking place across the city over a number of days. During Scottish Climate Week 2024, the Council turned to the Re:City project with an interactive expo highlighting key topics around energy including renewable energy, funding, secondary glazing, home improvement and retrofitting, mobility, and incorporating smart technology in buildings. The event saw over 2,200 visitors passing through the site. Re:City saw its first launch event back in 2023 coinciding with Scottish Climate Week; this received over 1,300 engagements on the day.
Partnership Working	Sustainable Dundee Network	Lead		Urban Foresight, McLaughlin & Harvey LTD, MVV Baldovie	Dundee & Angus College, Abertay University, Caledonia Housing Association, University of Dundee, Leisure & Culture Dundee, Hillcrest Housing Association, V&A Dundee	MSIP Dundee, Friends of the Earth Tayside/DCAN, Eden Project Dundee, Creative Dundee, RSPB, Abertay University Student's Association (AUSA), Stobswell Forum, Dundee Science Centre, Dundee Carers Centre, Angus Cycle Hub, Dundee Rep	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 the city. A COP26 Dundee planning group in 2021 led to the widening of the Sustainable Dundee Network which continues to meet regularly to coordinate events, activities and campaigns, and develop tools and networking opportunities to support sustainability in Dundee. A calendar of in-person events is continuously updated between partners allowing cross promotion and participation.

Key Action Type	Description	Orgs Project Role	Lead Org (if not reporting org)	Private Partners	Public Partners	3 rd Sector Partners	Outputs
						Theatre, Transition Dundee, SCCAN, Maxwell Centre, Dundee Fair Trade Forum, Scrapantics C.I.C, Dundee & Angus Cycle Hub, Dundee Heritage Trust (DHT), Tayside Reusers	These in-person site visits allow organisations to showcase their sustainability initiatives in action and share industry best practices. The network is currently in the process of developing a charter. List of partners not exhaustive.
Communications and Engagement	Hello Dundee	Lead					Developed together with other Council departments, Hello Dundee 2.0, previously known as Hello Lamp Post, utilises an AI-integrated platform and 100 physical signs at various locations across the city for the community to engage with environmental and sustainability-related topics. The tool provides an informative resource at the community's fingertips. There are a total of eleven topics on the platform with key conversations covering electric vehicles, the Low Emission Zone and waste disposal. Since its launch, Hello Dundee has welcomed over 6,860 users, generating 22,095 interactions and 9,188 conversations – marking a 58% increase in interactions and a 67% rise in conversations. These figures reflect growing engagement and the platform's expanding role in connecting the community.
Partnership Working	Baldovie Community Re-use Hub	Lead				Tayside Re-users, Transform Community, Dundee	The Community Re-Use Hub is a joint-up partnership set out to repair items that could be saved from the skip and given a new lease of life. The Hub accepts items such as unwanted

Key Action Type	Description	Orgs Project Role	Lead Org (if not reporting org)	Private Partners	Public Partners	3 rd Sector Partners	Outputs
						Social Network Enterprise	furniture and other household items, thus reducing waste to incineration 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. Community Re-Use Hub List of partners not exhaustive.
Capacity Building (i.e. Staff training and development initiatives)	Sustainable Dundee Website	Lead					A useful resource where organisations can learn how they can adapt to future climate scenarios, schools can find inspiration on how to embed sustainability and climate change in their curriculum, and for individuals to discover the impacts of their sustainable lifestyle choices. The website presents a collection of ongoing sustainability projects, case studies, funding opportunities for various organisations and serves as a resource for businesses and the community to get started on their path to net zero. It explores aspects of climate change mitigation, adaptation and community resilience. Various toolkits are available on the website including a resource for eco-schools, climate literacy training, a staff engagement toolkit, and sustainable event guides.
Capacity Building (ie. Staff training and development initiatives)	Consumed Exhibition	Supporting	Edinburgh Science	ASDA			Consumed is an interactive public exhibition that shines a light on human mass consumption and the impact it has on the climate. Three shipping containers were refurbished into mini galleries aimed at young ones featuring hands-on displays, games and explorations of

Key Action Type	Description	Orgs Project Role	Lead Org (if not reporting org)	Private Partners	Public Partners	3 rd Sector Partners	Outputs
							key themes: what we eat, what we wear, and how we live. It showed us how little changes in our everyday habits can add up to make a big difference that is easy on the pocket and on the planet. Alongside the exhibition, climate literacy workshops were delivered to community leaders, with additional workshops in schools covering the topics of food and textile repairs. List of partners not exhaustive.
Communications and Engagement	Dundee Food and Drink Festival	Lead		Local businesses		Food Network, Dundee Security Transition	An array of events and activities were spread across the city over one weekend in July of 2024. The festival aimed to showcase the city's local produce and culinary offerings, all while promoting food consciousness. At the heart of the Dundee Food Festival was a commitment to sustainability, thus a sustainability charter was created for participating organisations to sign up and make a pledge. Sustainability initiatives included a food waste contingency strategy, use of cork flooring as a sustainable alternative to astroturf lawns, use of locally grown flowers from sustainable florists, and bunting made from upcycled fabrics. The event saw over 18,000 visitors. The list of partners is not a comprehensive list.
Partnership Working	Bioregioning Tayside	Supporting	Bioregioning Tayside	Local businesses and farmers	Scottish Rural Network, Perth &	James Institute, community Hutton local gardens	Feeding Tayside Through the Climate Crisis: The conference brought together diverse voices through panel discussions and breakout

Key Action Type	Description	Orgs Project Role	Lead Org (if not reporting org)	Private Partners	Public Partners	3 rd Sector Partners	Outputs
					Kinross Council, Angus Council	and food bank initiatives	sessions, exploring the conditions needed to trigger systemic social tipping points in Tayside's food system. Participants identified a range of fundamental challenges and opportunities that could help nurture these shifts. Work is now underway to map key actors who can drive meaningful action, and future events are being planned to foster collaboration across stakeholders in the region's food network. List of partners not exhaustive.
Partnership Working	Dundee Climate Leadership Group	Lead		DC Thomson, Robertson Group, SSEN, SGN	Abertay University, Dundee & Angus College, MSIP, NHS Tayside, Scottish Water, University of Dundee	Dundee Science Centre, Hillcrest Housing Association, Transition Dundee, Creative 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 with a shared commitment to tackling climate change. The group is chaired by Ronnie Quinn, Independent Consultant & part-time Advisor for Norwegian Energy Partners and its operating principles are to work within the objectives of the Dundee Climate Action Plan and strategic vision of the Dundee Partnership (Community Planning Partnership). List of partners not exhaustive.
Partnership Working	Local Area Energy Plan (LAEP)	Lead					The Dundee Local Area Energy Plan (LAEP), published in September 2024, sets out a strategic roadmap to guide the city's transition to a net zero energy system by 2045, integrating interventions across heat, power, transport, and energy infrastructure.

Key Action Type	Description	Orgs Project Role	Lead Org (if not reporting org)	Private Partners	Public Partners	3 rd Sector Partners	Outputs
							Progress on Dundee's LAEP continues to advance through active collaboration and knowledge sharing among Scottish local authorities, fostering a unified approach to delivering shared climate objectives. Key actions and targets from the LAEP are now being integrated into Dundee's ClimateView emissions dashboard, enabling transparent tracking of their impact on the city's emissions pathway. This work is being carried out in partnership with the Scottish Climate Intelligence Service (SCIS), which is also supporting other Scottish local authorities – demonstrating a coordinated, national effort to tackle climate change through aligned strategies and data-driven decision-making.
Partnership Working	Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy (LHEES)	Lead			Heat Network Support Unit, Zero Waste Scotland, Scottish local authorities		The Dundee Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy (LHEES) provides a long-term, data-driven framework to decarbonise heat and improve energy efficiency across the city's buildings, aiming to tackle fuel poverty and support the city's net zero ambitions. Dundee's LHEES is progressing through a range of collaborative and locally focused initiatives. Work is underway to establish a Social Housing Net Zero Forum, bringing together local housing associations to jointly deliver LHEES targets and address fuel poverty. The LHEES Officers Group – comprising of representatives from Scottish local authorities – continues to support the development and delivery of heat decarbonisation and energy efficiency projects, including the advancement of heat networks.

Key Type	Action	Description	Orgs Project Role	Lead Org (if not reporting org)	Private Partners	Public Partners	3 rd Sector Partners	Outputs
								National partners such as the Heat Network Support Unit and Zero Waste Scotland are also actively involved, reinforcing the strategy's alignment across local and national levels. Additionally, Dundee City Council provided an internship opportunity for a student from one of the local universities to explore the feasibility of a central energy advice centre, further embedding community engagement and innovation into the city's net zero journey. List of partners not exhaustive.
Partnership Working		Dundee City Heat Network Delivery	Lead					Dundee City Council is actively progressing the development of a city-wide heat network, with recent efforts focused on re-evaluating designated heat network zones and conducting further feasibility studies to build on previous work. Engagement with a broad range of stakeholders – including the local Energy from Waste plant, schools, pumping stations, universities, and the NHS estate – has been central to identifying viable sources of waste heat and potential anchor loads. This collaborative approach is helping to shape a robust and scalable heat network that supports the city's wider decarbonisation goals, enhance energy resilience and address the issue of fuel poverty.
Partnership Working		Eco-Schools Dundee	Lead				Keep Beautiful Scotland	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

Key Action Type	Description	Orgs Project Role	Lead Org (if not reporting org)	Private Partners	Public Partners	3 rd Sector Partners	Outputs
							schools embarking on the Eco-Schools programme or general climate change activity. List of partners not exhaustive.
Partnership Working	Michelin Scotland Innovation Parc – Future Skills Academy	Supporting	MSIP		Scottish Enterprise, Dundee and Angus College		The Skills Academy brings skills and knowledge from the college and universities together with industry, to deliver new skills, for new technologies to support the just transition to net zero. List of partners not exhaustive.
Communications and Engagement	Drive Dundee Electric	Lead			Scottish Government, Office for Low Emission Vehicles		Drive Dundee Electric was launched in June 2017 to promote and support the adoption of electric vehicles across the region. It now serves as the central hub for all aspects of EV infrastructure, regulations, and events in Dundee. Acting as the main point of contact and information, Drive Dundee Electric ensures accurate, timely responses to deliver the best possible experience for electric vehicle users. Drive Dundee Electric List of partners not exhaustive.
Communications and Engagement	Waste Education and Awareness Programme	Lead			Schools, Zero Waste Scotland		Internal Waste Education programme delivered in two main Council premises to encourage proper use of recycling facilities and to reduce contamination. Briefings were held, reusable bottles and coffee cups were distributed and internal bins continue to be monitored for contamination.

Key Action Type	Description	Orgs Project Role	Lead Org (if not reporting org)	Private Partners	Public Partners	3 rd Sector Partners	Outputs
							Supported Zero Waste Scotland's food waste reduction pilot project in schools and small businesses in Dundee. Schools Waste Awareness programme commenced Autumn 2019. List of partners not exhaustive.
Capacity Building (ie Staff training and development initiatives)	Dundee Local Area Energy Plan (LAEP) and DCC Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy and Delivery Plan (LHEES)	Lead		Members of the Dundee Climate Leadership Group, Arup, Advanced Infrastructure Technology Limited	Members of the Dundee Climate Leadership Group	Members of the Dundee Climate Leadership Group	The Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategies (LHEES) Order came into force on the 21st of 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. Dundee City Council has developed its first statutory LHEES document. The Council worked collaboratively with SSEN, SGN, Scottish Water and other members of the Dundee Climate Leadership Group with the assistance of Arup and Advanced Infrastructure Technology Limited to help create an integrated, digital Local Area Energy Plan (LAEP) and LHEES. Dundee Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy 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 identifies strategic heat decarbonisation zones, sets out the principal

Key Type	Action	Description	Orgs Project Role	Lead Org (if not reporting org)	Private Partners	Public Partners	3 rd Sector Partners	Outputs
								measures for reducing buildings emissions within each zone and prioritises areas for delivery, against national and local priorities. The Dundee LAEP provides the level of detail for the city equivalent to a master plan; identifying both near and long-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 explores 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, network flexibility, energy generation and storage, and transport decarbonisation. Both strategies take a data driven, evidence-based approach that sets out to identify the most effective route for Dundee to meet its net zero target by 2045 or sooner. List of partners not exhaustive.
Partnership Working		Invest in Dundee – Energy Dundee	Lead		EDF Renewables , SSE Renewables , Red Rock	Other neighbouring local authorities, Scottish Enterprise		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

Key Type	Action	Description	Orgs Project Role	Lead Org (if not reporting org)	Private Partners	Public Partners	3 rd Sector Partners	Outputs
					Power, Forth Ports			capability to support low carbon sectors including offshore wind and wave and tidal. Forth Ports Ltd has committed over £54 million to enhancing port infrastructure, with more than £40 million already invested in facility upgrades and a further £14 million allocated to support the evolving needs of both established and emerging markets. Port of Dundee Infrastructure Masterplan includes: • New Decommissioning & Renewables Quayside • Fully SEPA Licenced Caledon East Quay with Water Management Systems for Decommissioning use • Upgraded quay that enables High Loads and RoRo • 140,000 sqm High Loading Land Space Fabrication, de-commissioning and re-commissioning facilities are available at Port of Dundee. Current and future offshore wind farm projects around Dundee Port are: • Inch Cape Offshore • Moray West Offshore • East Cost England – Sofia, Dogger Bank Zones and Hornsea Zones

Key Type	Action	Description	Orgs Project Role	Lead Org (if not reporting org)	Private Partners	Public Partners	3 rd Sector Partners	Outputs
								Scotwind 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. Forth & Tay Offshore Cluster 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. It also seeks to attract inward investment from leading developers and suppliers and to make Forth and Tay the location of choice for supply chain investments. 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. Forth & Tay Offshore List of partners is not exhaustive.
Partnership Working		Urban ReLeaf	Participant	Urban ReLeaf		Dundee City Council (Internal Departments), University of	Maxwell Centre, Scrap Antics, Hillcrest, RSPB, Scottish Council, Refugee	Urban ReLeaf (UR) is a collaboration between 15 academic and private sector partners as well as the cities of Athens (Greece), Cascais (Portugal)

Key Action Type	Description	Orgs Project Role	Lead Org (if not reporting org)	Private Partners	Public Partners	3 rd Sector Partners	Outputs
					Dundee, Abertay University, Scottish Water, Members of the public within Dundee City	Eden Project, Hot Chocolate and the Steeple Church, Dundee Changemakers Hub, Dundee Cycle Hub	Dundee (UK), Mannheim (Germany), Riga (Latvia) and Utrecht (Netherlands). The aim is to nurture citizen-powered environmental monitoring projects that bring the benefits of nature to everyone. Urban ReLeaf is a Horizon Europe Innovation Action under the Topic: CL6-2022-Governance-01-08 - Uptake and validation of citizen observations to complement authoritative measurement within the urban environment and boost related citizen engagement. Funded by the UKRI and European Union's Horizon Europe Research. Dundee, partnering with the University of Dundee is one of the six pilot cities at the heart of UR, offering an opportunity to engage the community and improve participatory, and data-driven decision making related to climate change adaptation and greenspace planning. We are currently promoting participation in the Greenspace Perceptions campaign - a city-wide citizen-science initiative that engages the community to contribute their observations and perceptions of greenspaces across the city. By harnessing the collective input of citizens, the project strives to enhance the benefits derived from these greenspaces and ensure they cater to the diverse needs of the community. The first year focuses on collecting citizen data for direct input to the Open Space Strategy. The first year of inception focussed on collecting citizen data for direct input to the Open Space Strategy. Going beyond the place standard tool, collecting perceptions in real-time. Since the

Key Type	Action	Description	Orgs Project Role	Lead Org (if not reporting org)	Private Partners	Public Partners	3 rd Sector Partners	Outputs
								launch of UR, over 2,800 residents have been involved with the project. This number will have expanded significantly following the launch of the Urban ReLeaf app, and hard-copies of the survey being distributed. To date, we have achieved: • 223 users have downloaded the Urban ReLeaf Cities App, contributing 1,171 submissions and 1,286 photos • More than 100 people have filled in a paper or web survey • Over 20 engagement events have taken place across the city, from attendance at large events such as Lochee Easter Fun Day and MVV Baldovie Open Day, partnering with universities for field trips such as the Tour of Dundee SUDs with Abertay University students, Douglas Community Park field trip for first-year St Andrews students, and having a presence at Abertay and the University of Dundee's freshers' week welcome hubs, to smaller events such as tree planting in Templeton Woods with the Scrapantics family club, led by Dundee City Council country rangers and running activities in community growing spaces. • The Urban ReLeaf Play survey has contributed to Dundee's Play Sufficiency Assessment which feeds into the wider Local Development Plan for the city. • The Urban ReLeaf Community of Practice have run a series of talks exploring the breadth and depth of scenario planning for grey to green urban transitions, looking into how scenario planning can play a key role in supporting structured, holistic and coherent ways to think about and represent possible or impossible futures. Urban ReLeaf Sustainable Dundee

Key Action Type	Description	Orgs Project Role	Lead Org (if not reporting org)	Private Partners	Public Partners	3 rd Sector Partners	Outputs
Communications and Engagement	Dundee Hooley	Lead					Urban ReLeaf, in partnership with Dundee City Council Events Team, will be promoting awareness around the city's greenspaces, flooding, and water scarcity and supply to foster dialogue around urban nature, sustainability, and community identity. In collaboration with local artists and communities, the Council will hold lantern-making workshops under the themes of greenspace and waterways to design lanterns that will feature in the Hooley parade, celebrating creativity and climate resilience.

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INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Committee Report Number: 312-2025

Document Title: Public Bodies Climate Change Duties - Annual Report 2024/25

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 2023/24 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: 01/04/2024 to 31/03/2025

Monitoring: Actions and initiatives within the annual report are monitored on a project by project basis. The Council's climate change activity from April 2025 to March 2026 will be compiled in summer 2026 and reported to Scottish Government by 30 November 2026.

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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

HOUSEHOLD GROUP IMPACTS AND 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.

Carers: Positive

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Lone Parent Families: Positive

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Single Female Households with Children: Positive

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Greater number of children and/or young children: Positive

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Pensioners - single/couple: Positive

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Unskilled workers or unemployed: Positive

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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

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Drug and/or alcohol problems: Positive

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Offenders & Ex-offenders: Positive

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SOCIO ECONOMIC DISADVANTAGE IMPACTS & IMPLICATIONS**Employment Status: Positive**

SOCIO ECONOMIC DISADVANTAGE IMPACTS & 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.

Education & Skills: 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.

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

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Affordability and accessibility of services: Positive

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Fuel Poverty: Positive

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Cost of Living/Poverty Premium: Positive

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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

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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.

Mental Health: Positive

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Overweight/Obesity: No Impact**Child Health:** Positive

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Neighbourhood Satisfaction: Positive

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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.
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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.

REPORT TO: CLIMATE, NET ZERO AND ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE – 17 NOVEMBER 2025

REPORT ON: AIR QUALITY ACTION PLAN 2025

REPORT BY: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF CITY DEVELOPMENT

REPORT NO: 334-2025

1 PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 This report informs Committee on the consultation carried out on the draft Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) update and seeks approval to submit the final version of the 2025 AQAP to Scottish Ministers.

2 RECOMMENDATION

- 2.1 It is recommended that the Committee:
- a notes the contents of this report and the feedback received during the statutory consultation on the draft AQAP carried out in June to August 2024; and
 - b remits the Executive Director of City Development to submit the final version of the 2025 AQAP to the Scottish Ministers in line with legislative and policy requirements.

3 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 3.1 Costs associated with the progression of AQAP measures are outlined in Table 2 of the AQAP provided in Appendix 2. A range of funding sources have been identified for the action measures including AQAP grant funding provided annually by the Scottish Government to local authorities.

4 BACKGROUND

- 4.1 In March 2023, the Scottish Government published updated LAQM Policy Guidance in response to recommendations made to them by Environmental Standards Scotland (ESS). The updated Policy Guidance includes that all current AQAPs should be reviewed and, where necessary, updated within one year of the revised Policy Guidance being introduced, and every five years thereafter.
- 4.2 A draft Dundee AQAP was presented to the Climate, Environment and Biodiversity Committee on June 10, 2024, with approval given to proceed with statutory consultation in line with Schedule 11 of the Environment Act 1995. Consultation on the draft was carried out over a 6-week period from 19 June to 2 August 2024, with statutory consultees contacted directly along with public consultation.
- 4.3 Following conclusion of the consultation, responses were collated and analysed with a summary of the responses contained within an appendix of the final AQAP. Responses were generally positive towards the draft AQAP and action measures contained within the plan. Feedback from statutory consultees was also supportive of the draft AQAP. Comments and recommendations within the feedback have been considered with amendments to the final plan being made where appropriate.
- 4.4 Appendix 2 contains the proposed 2025 AQAP which includes the actions that Dundee City Council aims to deliver between 2025 - 2029 to assist maintaining compliance with the current air quality objectives.

- 4.5 The proposed 2025 AQAP sets out the six key priorities to help improve air quality:
- a Priority 1: to maintain air pollutant concentrations below current air quality objectives and where practicable, reduce emissions further to protect health across the city.
 - b Priority 2: continue the implementation of the Dundee Low Emission Zone Scheme (LEZ) to protect public health through improving air quality in Dundee and achieving air quality compliance under section 87(1) of the Environment Act 1995, as well as to develop an environment that helps promote more active and sustainable travel choices in Dundee and contributes to meeting emission reduction targets set out in Part 1 of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009.
 - c Priority 3: work collaboratively with the Scottish Government and Transport Scotland regionally to ensure that wider transport measures are delivered, in particular to increase the use of active travel and public transport and reduce the use of private vehicles, and to increase the proportions of low and zero emission vehicles where modal shift is not feasible.
 - d Priority 4: ensure that plans being developed and implemented for placemaking and climate change are closely coordinated and aligned with those for air quality in order to maximise co-benefits.
 - e Priority 5: develop a Communications Strategy to provide a more strategic approach to public awareness and behaviour change, particularly for domestic homes solid fuel burning and vehicle idling; and
 - f Priority 6: report on an annual basis to the Scottish Government regarding the implementation of the measures set out in this report, as well as monitored concentrations within the Dundee Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and the effects of the LEZ.
- 4.6 Full details of all action plan measures can be found in Table 2 of the 2025 AQAP. Where possible, information relating to timescales, delivery organisations, funding sources, and target reductions in pollutants have been detailed for each action plan measures.
- 4.7 The 2023 Policy Guidance includes that AQAPs should have a timescale for completion and final revocation of the AQMA. This timescale should be as short as possible. The process for amending the existing AQMA Order to remove the 1-hour Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) objective element of the AQMA started in 2024 and is proposed to be completed in 2025. Subject to continued compliance with the annual mean AQOs for NO₂ and Particulate Matter (PM₁₀), the full Dundee AQMA is proposed to be revoked in 2028, or no later than the 2029 end date of the AQAP.
- 4.8 Progress on the delivery of the 2025 AQAP will be reported on annually within the APR which is submitted to the Scottish Government as per LAQM requirements.

5 POLICY IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 This report has been subject to an integrated impact assessment to identify impacts on equality and diversity, fairness and poverty, environment and corporate risk. An impact, positive or negative, 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 included as Appendix 1 to this report.

6 CONSULTATIONS

- 6.1 The Council Leadership Team have been consulted in the preparation of this report.

7 BACKGROUND PAPERS

7.1 None.

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Head of Planning and Economic Development

Author: Jamie Landwehr

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Dundee City Council
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Dundee

RP/KK/JL/KM

21 October 2025

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APPENDIX 1**INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Committee Report Number: 334-2025

Document Title: Air Quality Action Plan 2025

Document Type: Strategy

Description: this is an update to the previous Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) that was published in 2011. The 2025 AQAP has been produced as a part of our statutory duties under Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) framework and outlines the actions that Dundee City Council will deliver between 2025 - 2029 in order to reduce concentrations of air pollutants such as nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), and Particulate Matter (PM₁₀ & PM_{2.5}).

Intended Outcome: the 2025 AQAP seeks to reduce the exposure of people in Dundee to poor air quality in order to improve health. By the end date of the AQAP we expect that the existing Air Quality Management Area Order for Dundee is to be revoked due to continued compliance with the statutory Air Quality Objectives for NO₂ and PM₁₀.

Period Covered: 18 November 2025 to 31 December 2029

Monitoring: annual reporting on progress with actions within AQAPs is currently included within statutory LAQM reporting requirements through the Annual Progress Report on air quality.

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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:	No Impact
Lochee:	No Impact
Coldside:	No Impact
Maryfield:	No Impact
North East:	No Impact
East End:	No Impact
The Ferry:	No Impact
West End:	No Impact

Household Group Impacts and Implications

Looked After Children & Care Leavers: No Impact

Carers: No Impact

Lone Parent Families: No Impact

Single Female Households with Children: No Impact

Greater number of children and/or young children: No Impact

Pensioners - single/couple: No Impact

Unskilled workers or unemployed: No Impact

Serious & enduring mental health problems: No Impact

Homeless: No Impact

Drug and/or alcohol problems: No Impact

Offenders & Ex-offenders: No Impact

Socio Economic Disadvantage Impacts & Implications

Employment Status: No Impact

Education & Skills: No Impact

Income: No Impact

Caring Responsibilities (including Childcare): No Impact

Affordability and accessibility of services: No Impact

Fuel Poverty: No Impact

Cost of Living/Poverty Premium: No Impact

Connectivity/Internet Access: No Impact

Income/Benefit Advice/Income MaximisationNo Impact

Employment Opportunities: No Impact

Education: No Impact

Health: No Impact

Life Expectancy: No Impact

Mental Health: No Impact

Overweight/Obesity: No Impact

Child Health: No Impact

Neighbourhood Satisfaction: No Impact

Transport: No Impact

Environment

Climate Change Impacts

Mitigating Greenhouse Gases: Positive

Positive due to the AQAP including measures that support both air quality improvements and greenhouse gas reductions. Adapting to the effects of climate change: No Impact

Resource Use Impacts

Energy efficiency & consumption: Positive

Measures aimed to improve energy efficiency and therefore lowering emissions from combustion are included within the plan. Prevention, reduction, re-use, recovery or recycling of waste: No Impact

Sustainable Procurement: No Impact

Transport Impacts

Accessible transport provision: No Impact

Sustainable modes of transport: Positive

Aims to increase use of sustainable modes of transport are included within plan.

Natural Environment Impacts

Air, land & water quality: Positive

Main aim of the AQAP is to improve air quality.

Biodiversity: No Impact

Open & green spaces: No Impact

Built Environment Impacts

Built Heritage: No Impact

Housing: No Impact

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 RiskCorporate 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:** Positive

The AQAP 2025 should bring positive impacts to air quality over the duration of the plan.

Legal/Statutory Obligations: Positive

The publishing of the updated 2025 AQAP will ensure that we are meeting statutory duties within the Local Air Quality Management framework within the Environment Act 1995.

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.

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APPENDIX 2



Dundee City Council

Air Quality Action Plan

In fulfilment of Part IV of the Environment Act 1995

Local Air Quality Management

2025

Information	Dundee City Council
Local Authority Officer	Jamie Landwehr (Environment / Public Health Manager)
Department	Regulatory Services Planning & Economic Development City Development
Address	Floor 6, Dundee House, 50 North Lindsay Street, Dundee DD1 1QE
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Report Reference Number	
Date	November 2025

Executive Summary

This Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) has been produced as part of our statutory duties required by the Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) framework. It outlines the action we will take to improve air quality in Dundee between 2025 - 2029.

This action plan replaces the previous action plan which ran from 2011. Projects delivered through the past action plan include:

- Infrastructure improvement schemes to reduce congestion and bus idling, improve road safety and reduce pollutant concentrations. Specific locations have included Union Street, Lochee Road and Meadowside.
- Upgraded traffic control systems to improve junction efficiency and reduce congestion. Upgrades include the installation of fibre optic connections to the Urban Traffic Management and Control (UTMC) system, expansion of the UTMC, traffic light refurbishment at Seagate / Commercial Street and the introduction of a Bluetooth Traffic Speed Monitoring System on all major arterial routes leading into the city centre.
- Provision of active travel schemes to encourage the uptake of cycling and other active travel alternatives. Measures include the Dundee Cycle Hub at the Waterfront and the expansion of the Active Travel Schools Bikeability scheme.
- Introduction of School Streets projects to exclude vehicles from entering roads surrounding schools to reduce idling and emissions where there are particularly vulnerable populations.
- Promotion of low emission transport through the ECO Stars fleet management recognition scheme, Drive Dundee Electric campaign and new taxi and private hire car licences restricted to electric vehicles from an approved list.
- Upgrades to the Council's own fleet, replacing older vehicles with electric vehicles.
- Publication of Air Quality & Land Use Planning Supplementary Guidance to ensure air quality is accounted for in the planning process for new developments; and

- Invested £47m in the External Wall Insulation programme, improving energy efficiency and thus reducing emissions for thousands of residents.

There is scientific consensus that exposure to air pollution is harmful to people's health in terms of premature mortality and morbidity. Air pollution is associated with a number of adverse health impacts and particularly affects the most vulnerable in society: children and older people and those with pre-existing health conditions.

Dundee City Council (DCC) is committed to reducing the exposure of people in Dundee to poor air quality in order to improve health.

We have developed actions that can be considered under ten broad topics:

- Alternatives to private vehicle use
- Policy guidance and development control
- Low emission plant
- Domestic solid fuel burning
- Promoting low emission transport
- Promoting travel alternatives
- Public information
- Transport planning and infrastructure
- Traffic management
- Vehicle fleet efficiency

Our priorities are:

- To maintain air pollutant concentrations below current air quality objectives and where practicable, reduce emissions further to improve health across the city;
- Continue the implementation of the Low Emission Zone (LEZ) scheme to protect public health through improving air quality in Dundee and achieving air quality compliance under section 87(1) of the Environment Act 1995, as well as to develop an environment that helps promote more active and sustainable

travel choices in Dundee and contributes to meeting emission reduction targets set out in Part 1 of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009.

- Work collaboratively with Scottish Government, Transport Scotland and regional organisations to ensure that wider transport measures are delivered: in particular to increase the use of active travel and public transport and reduce the use of private vehicles and to increase the proportions of low and zero emission vehicles where modal shift is not feasible.
- Ensure that plans being developed and implemented for placemaking and climate change are closely co-ordinated and aligned with those for air quality in order to maximise co-benefits.
- Develop a Communications Strategy to provide a more strategic approach to public awareness and behaviour change, particularly for domestic solid fuel burning and vehicle idling; and
- Report on an annual basis to Scottish Government the implementation of the measures set out in this report, as well as monitored concentrations within the AQMA and the effects of the LEZ.

In this AQAP we outline how we plan to effectively tackle air quality issues within our control to meet statutory Air Quality Objectives (AQO) within the shortest possible time. However, we recognise that there are a large number of air quality policy areas that are outside of our influence, but for which we may have useful evidence, and so we will continue to work with the Scottish Government and partner organisations on policies and issues beyond DCC's direct influence.

In accordance with the requirements of Local Air Quality Management Policy Guidance (Scotland) (2023) (LAQM PG(S)(23)), DCC began the process for amending the Dundee AQMA Order to remove the hourly nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) objective element of in 2024, and expects the amended AQMA Order (containing annual mean NO₂ and Particulate Matter (PM)(PM₁₀)) to be revoked in 2028, or no later than the end date of this AQAP and where possible in the shortest possible time.

Responsibilities and Commitment

This AQAP was prepared by Regulatory Services of DCC with the assistance of Air Quality Consultants Ltd. and the support and agreement of the following officers and departments:

- Environment / Public Health Manager
- Senior / Environmental Health Officer
- Climate Change and Sustainability Manager
- Senior Sustainability and Climate Change Officer
- Senior Manager Planning
- Low Carbon Project Manager
- Corporate Fleet Manager
- Parking & Sustainable Transport Team Leader
- Traffic & Road Safety Team Leader

Draft and final versions of the AQAP have been presented to the Climate, Environment and Biodiversity (CEB) Committee of DCC for approval. The report was circulated to the Council Management Team prior to going to Committee.

This AQAP will be formally reviewed and republished on a five yearly cycle from the date of initial publication. Progress each year will be reported in the Annual Progress Report (APR) produced by DCC, as part of our statutory LAQM duties.

A local authority should allow 12 months for the formal action plan review process to take place and to ensure the revised action plan is republished within the five yearly cycle.

For enquiries regarding this AQAP, please contact Regulatory Services at:

Dundee City Council, Floor 6, Dundee House, 50 North Lindsay Street, Dundee DD1 1QE

pollution.control@dundeecity.gov.uk

Table of Contents

APPENDIX 2

Executive Summary	i
Responsibilities and Commitment	iv
1. Introduction	1
2. Summary of Current Air Quality in Dundee	2
3. Dundee City Council's Air Quality Priorities.....	4
Policy Context.....	4
Source Apportionment.....	6
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂).....	6
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5})	10
Required Reduction in Emissions.....	15
Key Priorities.....	15
4. Development and Implementation of Dundee City Council AQAP	17
Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement	17
Steering Group	18
5. AQAP Measures	20
Appendix A: Response to Consultation	29
Air Quality Action Plan Consultation – Summary Report.....	29
Appendix B: Reasons for Not Pursuing Action Plan Measures	42
Glossary of Terms	43

List of Tables

Table 1	Consultation Undertaken	17
Table 2	Air Quality Action Plan Measures	21
Table 3	Action Plan Measures Not Pursued and the Reasons for that Decision. ..	42

List of Figures

Figure 1	Roads in City Centre where emissions from buses predominated prior to LEZ Implementation (taken from SEPA Spotfire tool)	7
Figure 2	Source apportionment of NO _x emissions by fuel type and Euro standard based on real-world emission factors and fleet composition at Lochee Road in 2021	9
Figure 3	Source apportionment of NO _x emissions by fuel type and Euro standard based on real-world emission factors and fleet composition at Blackscroft in 2021	9
Figure 4	Map of monitoring sites selected for source apportionment analysis of PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5} and NO ₂	11
Figure 5	Average concentration distribution between 'background' and 'local' sources at roadside monitoring sites	11
Figure 6	Source apportionment of background PM ₁₀ concentrations	13
Figure 7	Source apportionment of background PM _{2.5} concentrations	14
Figure 8	“How important to you / your business / organisation / other is the need to reduce air pollutant levels in Dundee?”	31
Figure 9	“Do you consider that there is sufficient information in the draft 2024 AQAP for you to understand the need for the Action Plan?”	33
Figure 10	“Do you consider that the 6 key priorities identified within the AQAP are the main actions in respect to maintaining and reducing air pollutant levels within Dundee?”	34
Figure 11	“To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposed package of actions to further improve air quality in Dundee?”	35

Figure 12 “Do you consider that there are other actions, within the remit of Dundee City Council to deliver, which could be included within the action measures proposed in Table 2 within Section 5 of the draft AQAP?”	36
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1. Introduction

This report outlines the actions that Dundee City Council (DCC) will deliver between 2025-2029 in order to reduce concentrations of air pollutants and exposure to air pollution; thereby positively impacting on the health and quality of life of residents and visitors to the city of Dundee.

It has been developed in recognition of the legal requirement on the local authority to work towards Air Quality Strategy (AQS) objectives under Part IV of the Environment Act 1995 and relevant regulations made under that part and to meet the requirements of the Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) statutory process.

While not legally binding standards or currently within the Scottish legislative or policy framework, the 2021 World Health Organisation (WHO) Global Air Quality Guidelines are a set of evidence-based recommendations of limit values for specific air pollutants developed to help countries achieve air quality that protects public health. In terms of NO₂ and PM's, these guidelines set lower limits on pollution levels than the current AQOs or EU limit values. In respect to NO₂ and PM_{2.5}, the level that the annual mean limit values are set at are ambitious. DCC shares the ambition of the Scottish Government to achieve the best air quality possible so will take cognisance of the new guidelines and refer to them in this document by the term "WHO guidelines". DCC is not proposing though that these ambitious levels will be achieved across all monitoring sites in Dundee in the timescale of this plan.

Detailed information on the health impacts of outdoor air pollution can be found on the Public Health Scotland website : <https://publichealthscotland.scot/population-health/environmental-health-impacts/outdoor-air-pollution-and-health/overview/scale-of-the-problem/> .

This Plan will be reviewed every five years at the latest and progress on measures set out within this Plan will be reported on annually within DCC's air quality Annual Progress Report (APR).

2. Summary of Current Air Quality in Dundee

In 2006 Dundee City Council (DCC) declared the whole of the DCC local authority area as an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) for the annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) Air Quality Objective (AQO). In 2010, DCC amended the initial AQMA to include the annual mean AQO for particulate matter (PM₁₀), and in 2013 DCC further amended the AQMA to include the 1-hour mean AQO for NO₂. Historically, the predominant source of pollution in Dundee has been from road transport.

DCC currently monitors concentrations of NO₂, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} through a network of over 80 passive diffusion tube sites and 10 automatic (continuous) monitoring sites. Concentrations have declined considerably since the AQMA was first declared in 2006; concentrations at all monitoring sites were below the NO₂ annual mean and 1-hour mean AQOs in 2024. The last recorded exceedance of the 1-hour mean NO₂ AQO was in 2013 on Lochee Road, and the last recorded exceedance of the annual mean NO₂ AQO was in 2021 at the Victoria Road / Hilltown site. Concentrations of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} at all automatic monitoring sites were also below the annual mean AQO in 2024. The most recent exceedances of the 24-hour mean PM₁₀ AQO were in 2018 at the Logie Street monitoring site (an extension of Lochee Road), and in 2022 at the Albert Street monitoring site. These exceedances are to be treated with caution as they were identified using indicative air quality monitors (OSIRIS), while the 2022 exceedance was greatly influenced by a transboundary pollution event (i.e. not one which was caused by local emissions). No exceedances of the 24-hour mean PM₁₀ AQO or the PM_{2.5} annual mean objective were observed in 2024.

Travel restrictions put in place during 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic resulted in reduced concentrations of NO₂. In 2022 monitored NO₂ concentrations fell even further to be lower than those measured during 2020 at many locations. This significant decrease compared to pre-pandemic concentrations could largely be attributed to the implementation of the Dundee Low Emission Zone (LEZ) scheme and in particular, improvements in the bus fleet. The two major bus operators in Dundee, Xplore Dundee and Stagecoach, introduced fully electric and EURO VI standard retrofitted buses ahead of the LEZ scheme introduction on 30th May 2022 and continued to update their fleets with LEZ compliant vehicles in preparation for the commencement of enforcement of the LEZ on 30 May 2024.

It should be noted that the WHO guidelines for annual mean NO₂ (10ug/m³) is very ambitious. When comparing the 2024 monitoring data to the new guideline value, only four monitoring locations within Dundee achieved this limit, with these being at 'urban background' locations where there are no known pollutant sources, i.e. near road traffic or other combustion source.

Comparison of 2024 corrected annual mean PM_{2.5} data showed that compliance with the WHO Guideline value (5ug/m³) was not met at any of the monitoring locations, including the Urban Background site, however all sites were compliant with the Scottish AQO level (10ug/m³). All PM₁₀ monitoring locations met both the PM₁₀ annual mean WHO Guideline value (15ug/m³) and Scottish AQO level (18ug/m³).

For more detailed information on current air quality, please refer to the latest APR from Dundee City Council.

3. Dundee City Council's Air Quality Priorities

The priority for this revised AQAP is meeting the statutory air quality objectives but also, where practicable and feasible, to reduce local air pollutant emissions across the city. These priorities are consistent with Cleaner Air for Scotland 2 (CAFS2), in which the first theme is adopting a precautionary public health approach to air pollution reduction, with compliance with domestic and international air quality standards being a minimum.

Policy Context

The City Centre - Strategic Investment Plan 2050 sets out a long-term vision and identifies a wide variety of opportunities, including radical ideas for our future city centre, and conceptual plans and visuals for seven strategic development opportunity sites. The next stage of the city centre's journey will be led by people – to encourage more people to live in the city centre, more people to work in the city centre and more people to travel sustainably to the city centre via active travel (walking, cycling, wheeling) and clean public transport. The plan includes ambitions to double the resident population living in and around the city centre, as well as double the number of visitors, while supporting the creation and safeguarding of 3,000 jobs in the city centre. Low emission private cars and delivery vehicles will play a continuing, but more limited role in the future and pedestrians will be given priority where feasible. Although the Strategic Investment Plan is a long-term plan, this AQAP will support the themes and alignment with local air quality management will be crucial to ensuring sustainable economic growth.

In June 2019, the Council declared a Climate Emergency, recognising the serious and accelerating environmental, social and economic challenges faced by climate change. To respond to this challenge, a partnership Climate Action Plan has been prepared which has been the culmination of collaborative work, led by DCC and co-designed with public, private and community organisations, recognising that a concerted city-wide effort is required. The Plan contains 64 actions in a long-term pathway to a target of 40% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) by 2030 and then to achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2045 or sooner.

The actions are under the themes of Energy, Transport, Waste and Resilience with each theme including an initial set of actions to reduce emissions or adapt to a changing climate, taking into account existing projects, stakeholder priorities and national initiatives. The actions include measures to:

- reduce the consumption of energy, promote energy efficiency and increase the proportion of power and heat from low and zero carbon technologies;
- encourage active travel through walking, cycling and public transport and deploy sustainable alternatives to decarbonise transport;
- manage waste sustainably by reducing, reusing, recycling and recovering waste to improve resource efficiency whilst working towards a circular economy; and
- ensure our communities, green networks and infrastructure are adaptable to a changing climate and reduce the risks and vulnerability to unavoidable impacts.

Local air pollutants and climate change gases often have the same sources and as such, within the Climate Action Plan there are numerous actions which will work towards reducing air pollution. Actions relevant to air quality have been incorporated into Section 5 and are outlined in Table 2. Collaborative working across the Climate Change Action Plan and the AQAP will be strengthened. To help inform the plan, a Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment has been carried out. It determines 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.

Other policies and documents key to the delivery of this AQAP which will help shape the Council's priorities over the duration of this AQAP include:

- the Sustainable Transport Delivery Plan 2024-2034 : Approved by committee in 2023, this plan showcases how infrastructure will be provided for a sustainable mobility future, outlining how Dundee's plan ties in with national and regional strategies, and details potential investment from external sources of approximately £245 million in a number of projects over the ten-year period.
- Dundee Local Development Plan (LDP) 2019 : The Dundee Local Development Plan 2019 sets out the land use strategy that will guide development across Dundee up to 2029 and beyond.

- Net Zero Transition Plan (NZTP) 2024 - 2030 : This Plan outlines the Council's organisational approach and emissions reduction programmes to achieve our goal of net zero by 2038.

Source Apportionment

The AQAP measures presented in this report are intended to be targeted towards the predominant sources of emissions within Dundee City Council's area.

Source apportionment exercises were carried out for DCC during the development, and since the introduction, of the Dundee LEZ. These exercises were focused on NO₂ as the primary pollutant of concern as it is largely a result of NO_x emissions¹ from road vehicles. For the preparation of this Plan, further source apportionment has been completed for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} as the importance with regards to health effects has grown and the focus is likely to move further to PM over the timescale of this plan, as concentrations of NO₂ decrease further. Summaries of the findings from the source apportionment exercises are presented in the following sections, grouped by pollutant.

Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)

LEZ feasibility study

Before the Dundee LEZ was proposed, there were exceedances of the NO₂ annual mean AQO at 11 monitoring locations across Dundee but no exceedances of the PM₁₀ AQO (based on 2019 monitoring data). Therefore, the LEZ focused on reducing concentrations of NO₂, as outlined in the National Low Emission Framework (NLEF) report.

Transport Scotland commissioned Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) surveys in 2017 to understand the fleet composition in Dundee for the development of

¹ Nitrogen oxides (NO_x) refers to nitric oxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), both of which are mainly formed during the combustion of fossil fuels. The dominant gas is NO. NO can react with other gases in the atmosphere to form NO₂. These reactions take place very quickly and are reversible, so the two gases are referred to together as NO_x.

the National Modelling Framework (NMF) Dundee City Air Quality Model. The source apportionment report produced by the Scottish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA) identified that NO_x emissions on some roads in the Dundee city centre were largely dominated by buses and coaches, which accounted for approximately 80% of emissions. Figure 1 shows the roads where bus emissions predominated prior to the LEZ implementation.



Figure 1 Roads in City Centre where emissions from buses predominated prior to LEZ Implementation (taken from SEPA Spotfire tool)

Meanwhile, on roads surrounding the city centre such as West Marketgait on the inner ring road and Lochee Road leading into the city centre, the predominant source of NO_x emissions was identified to be from diesel cars.

The modelling undertaken as part of the NLEF assessment showed that the introduction of the Dundee LEZ would result in a 70% decrease of NO_x emissions inside the LEZ boundary and a 20% decrease of NO_x emissions on Lochee Road. The air quality model results indicated that at all of the locations where exceedances annual mean NO₂ were identified in 2019, the exceedance would be removed as a result of the LEZ. Further air quality modelling will be undertaken by SEPA using the NMF

Dundee City Air Quality Model post commencement of LEZ enforcement to assist with annual reporting on the LEZ scheme.

Remote Sensing (2021)

For eight days in April and May 2021 a remote sensing campaign monitored real-world emissions from vehicles at two locations outside the LEZ boundary (Lochee Road and Blackscroft). The campaign measured emissions from 29,000 vehicles and matched the number plate of vehicles to Driver & Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA) and Society of Motor Manufacturers & Traders (SMMT) databases to determine Euro standard and fuel type (amongst other characteristics).

The findings showed that emissions in both locations were found to be dominated by diesel cars and diesel LGVs. The results for Lochee Road are shown in Figure 2 and the results for Blackscroft shown in Figure 3. This presented a more recent and finer resolution dataset than the 2017 fleet composition which the initial LEZ development was based upon. With regards to cars, there is a predominance of emissions from Euro 5 diesel vehicles, which should, as the LEZ is enforced, decrease, even outside the zone.

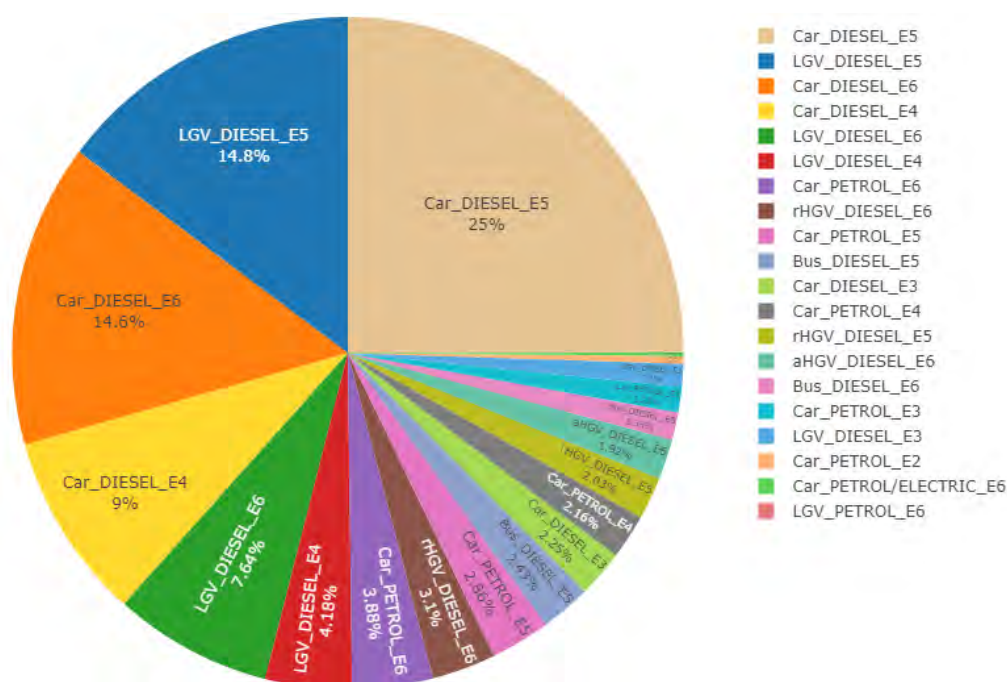


Figure 2 Source apportionment of NOx emissions by fuel type and Euro standard based on real-world emission factors and fleet composition at Lochee Road in 2021

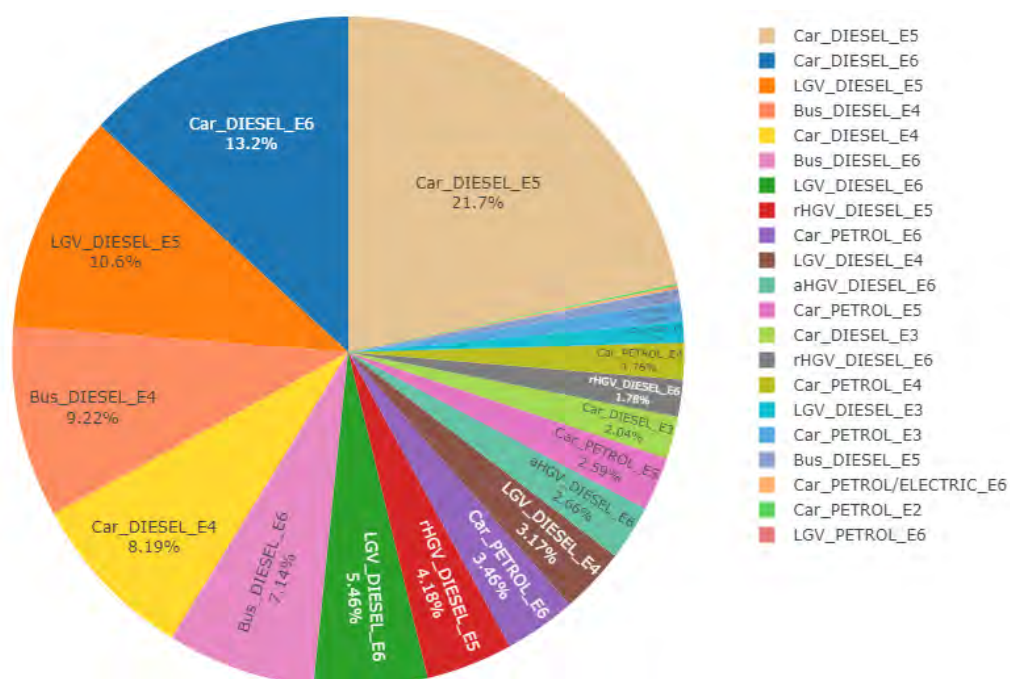


Figure 3 Source apportionment of NOx emissions by fuel type and Euro standard based on real-world emission factors and fleet composition at Blackscroft in 2021

Lochee Road Options Study

Lochee Road was highlighted in the initial LEZ development as an area of historic exceedance of the hourly and annual mean NO₂ AQOs. However, it was not feasible to include the Lochee Road within the LEZ boundary as all scenarios tested led to traffic displacement and re-routing to roads with limited capacity. Therefore, while not included within the LEZ scheme, an additional study on part of Lochee Road was completed to explore stand-alone road improvement options in the area of exceedance. While the additional study did identify air quality improvements being made with the stand-alone road improvement options, these have now been superseded by the Active Freeways project within the Sustainable Transport Delivery Plan.

To complete the study, updated traffic data was collected in February 2022. The modelling accounted for the bus fleet upgrades in recent years, such as Xplore Dundee introducing an electric bus fleet on routes operating along Lochee Road in early 2022. Additionally, the Scottish urban national fleet (based on Emissions Factor Toolkit (EFT)

v10.1) was adjusted based on ANPR data; the Lochee Road fleet was found to be similar to the national fleet, but slightly older. For example, the national 2022 fleet assumes 65% of cars and 69% of LGVs are Euro 6, while ANPR data for Lochee Road showed this was 55% and 53%, respectively. The study identified that approximately 80% of total NO_x emissions along Lochee Road were from cars and LGVs.

NO₂ Summary

There have been several recent and detailed studies into the sources of NO_x emissions in different areas of Dundee. The key findings are:

- Road vehicles are the predominant source of NO_x emissions.
- Different roads have different vehicle fleet distributions that influence NO_x emissions.
- Buses and coaches were identified as the predominant source of NO_x emissions within the city centre before the LEZ was introduced. However, there have recently been significant upgrades to the bus fleet to be LEZ-compliant, which has contributed to reduced NO₂ concentrations in the city centre.
- Diesel cars and LGVs were found to be the predominant source of NO_x emissions on the inner ring road and other 'feeder' roads, such as Lochee Road.
- Due to the significant improvements in the bus fleet, diesel cars and LGVs are now, proportionally, the largest sources of road traffic NO_x emissions; and
- The LEZ is likely to have led, and continue to lead, to improvements in emissions from diesel cars and LGVs, by shifting towards a fleet of higher Euro classes (and therefore result in lower emissions) and electric vehicles.

Particulate Matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5})

In contrast to NO₂, the primary source of fine particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) in Dundee is not road transport. Four monitoring sites (CM14, CM4, CM5, CM6) measure both PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}, and have been selected for further analysis. Figure 4 shows where the four monitoring sites are located within Dundee.

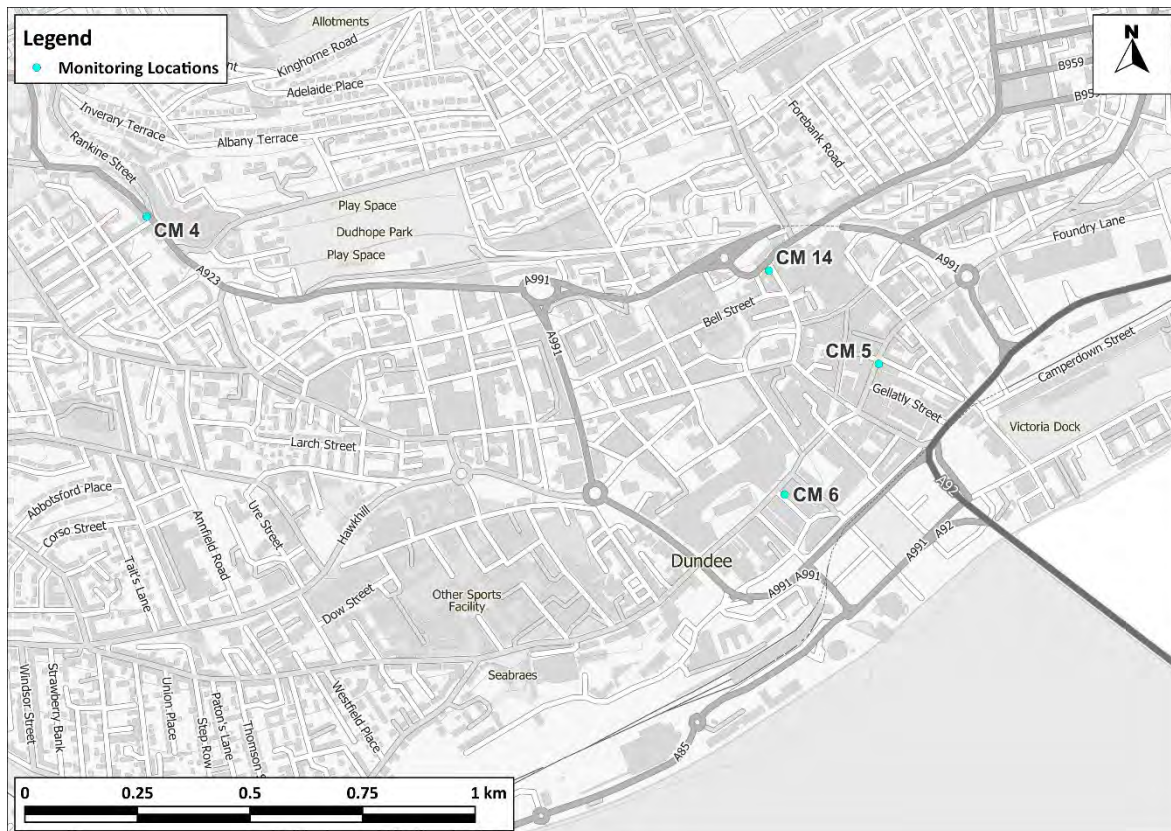


Figure 4 Map of monitoring sites selected for source apportionment analysis of PM₁₀, PM_{2.5} and NO₂

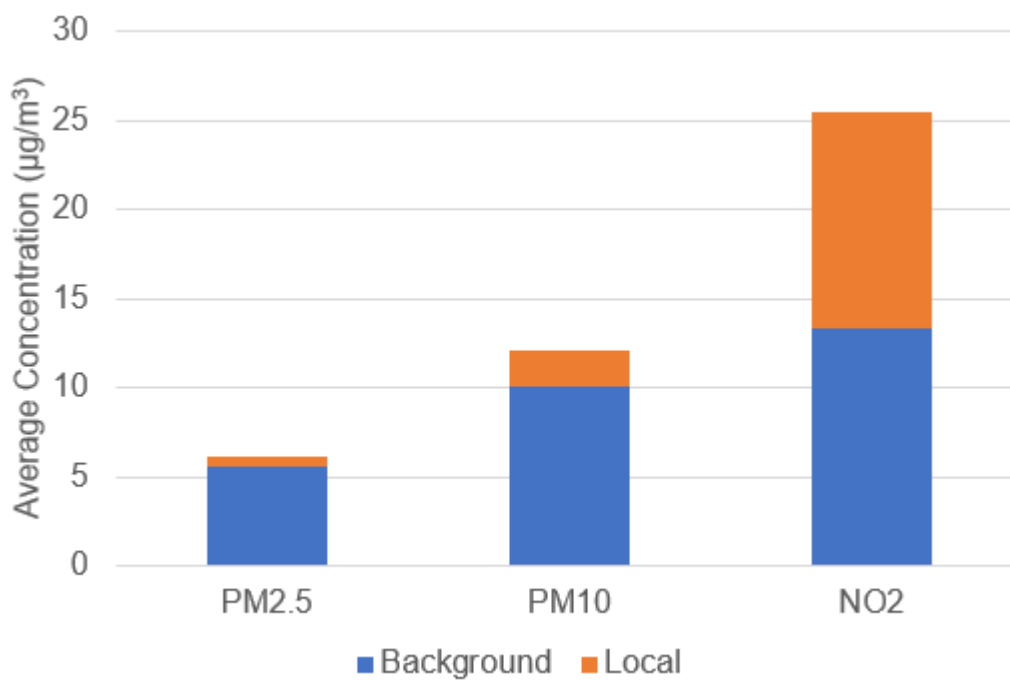


Figure 5 Average concentration distribution between 'background' and 'local' sources at roadside monitoring sites

Figure 5 shows the source distribution between background and local sources of PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ at these monitoring sites. Modelled background concentrations were obtained from Air Quality Scotland (PM₁₀) and Defra (PM_{2.5}). The average measured concentration across the four sites in 2022 is represented in Figure 5 as the total bar (6.2 µg/m³, 12.1 µg/m³ and 25.4 µg/m³ for PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀ and NO₂ respectively), which is proportioned into the average modelled background concentration (blue), and the remaining local concentration (orange).

On average, the local sources only account for 10% of PM_{2.5} concentrations and 16% of PM₁₀ concentrations. Therefore, any actions which affect local sources will not have a large effect on overall concentrations. This is in contrast with NO₂, which at these sites, local sources account for approximately half of the concentration (48%).

The majority of particulate matter concentrations in Dundee are classed as being derived from ‘background’ sources. The background maps user guide defines background concentrations as:

“The total concentration of a pollutant comprises those from explicit local emission sources such as, roads, chimney-stacks, etc., and those that are transported into an area by the wind from further away. If all the local sources were removed, all that would remain is that which comes in from further away; it is this component that is called ‘background’.”

The average contribution of different background sources across all 1 km x 1 km grid cells in the Dundee region are shown in Figure 6 for PM₁₀ and Figure 7 for PM_{2.5} (taken from mapped backgrounds published at <https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/data/laqm-background-home>). The background component for both PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} is largely attributable to the ‘secondary formation’ and ‘residual & salt’ categories. There are very limited actions that DCC can incorporate within the Dundee AQAP to reduce concentrations from these sources. The next largest category within the control of DCC is that from domestic sources, such as solid fuel burning, which accounts for 9% of the background component of both PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. Some of this background component will originate outside of the Dundee area.

Although at this stage we do not have any quantified source contributions for local emissions, they are likely to be made up of domestic solid fuel burning, industrial sources, commercial heating and transport. In relation to road transport related

sources the predominant source of PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ is 'brake & tyre wear' and 'road abrasion', which are not affected by reductions in tailpipe emissions and, therefore, wider changes in the vehicle fleets, such as moving towards more stringent Euro standards and/or electric vehicles, will have a minimal effect on PM₁₀/PM_{2.5} concentrations in Dundee. In terms of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} this plan needs to focus on non-transport sources and, for road transport emissions, the emphasis should be on taking vehicles off the road (i.e. modal shift to active travel and public transport). Actions for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} are often co-beneficial with climate change actions.

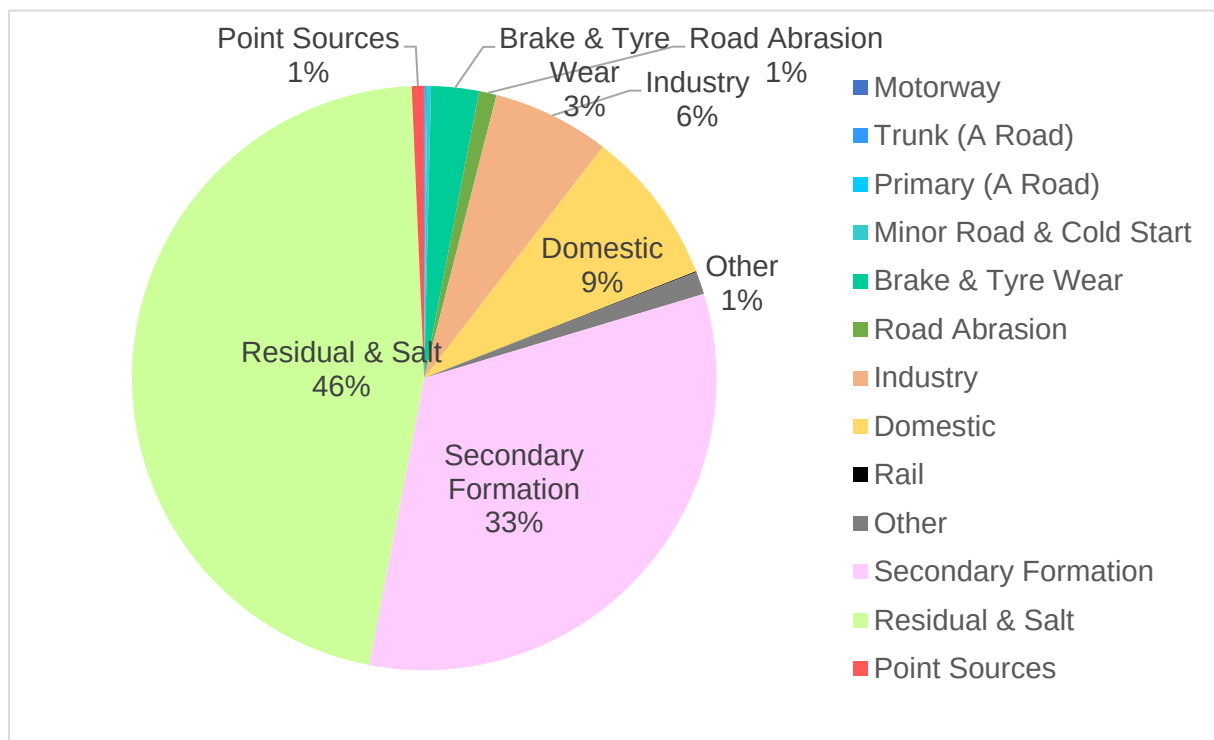


Figure 6 Source apportionment of background PM₁₀ concentrations

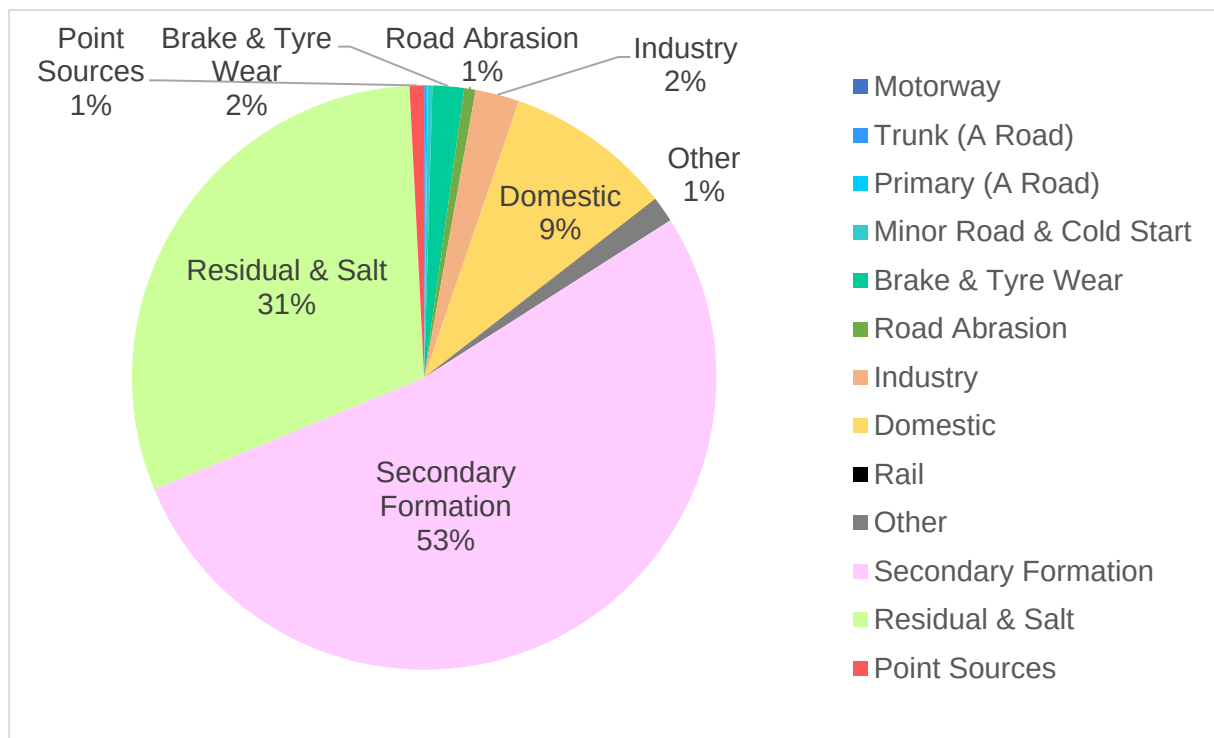


Figure 7 Source apportionment of background PM_{2.5} concentrations

PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} Summary

- The majority of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} in Dundee is from background sources rather than local (e.g. road) sources.
- Of the background sources, the largest sources are 'secondary formation' and 'residual & salt', which DCC have very little control over.
- Although no quantified information on local emissions is available, they are likely to be made up of domestic solid fuel burning, industrial sources, commercial heating and transport.
- In relation to road transport related sources the predominant source of PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ is 'brake & tyre wear' and 'road abrasion', which are not affected by reductions in tailpipe emissions.

Required Reduction in Emissions

Trends in pollutant concentrations outlined annually in DCC's APRs indicate that NO₂ is reducing considerably; in 2024 there were no exceedances of the AQO across Dundee and the last recorded exceedance of an NO₂ AQO was in 2021.

It should also be noted that, although compliance with air quality objectives is important, from a health perspective a general reduction in emissions of the key pollutants (including PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) may provide better health outcomes than focussing on hotspot locations. For this reason, wider, more strategic measures have been included.

Key Priorities

Based on the source apportionment set out in section 3 and a proportionate approach to actions in relation to the air quality concentrations, whilst recognising the ambition to reduce concentrations further than the current air quality objectives when taking cognisance of the ambitious 2021 WHO Guideline Values, the following priorities have been identified:

- Priority 1: To maintain air pollutant concentrations below current air quality objectives and, where practicable, reduce emissions further to protect health across the city.
- Priority 2: Continue the implementation of the LEZ to protect public health through improving air quality in Dundee and achieving air quality compliance under section 87(1) of the Environment Act 1995, as well as to develop an environment that helps promote more active and sustainable travel choices in Dundee and contributes to meeting emission reduction targets set out in Part 1 of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009.
- Priority 3: Work collaboratively with Scottish Government, Transport Scotland and regional organisations to ensure that wider transport measures are delivered: in particular to increase the use of active travel and public transport and reduce the use of private vehicles and to increase the proportions of low and zero emission vehicles where modal shift is not feasible.

- Priority 4: Ensure that plans being developed and implemented for placemaking and climate change are closely co-ordinated and aligned with those for air quality in order to maximise co-benefits.
- Priority 5: Develop a Communications Strategy to provide a more strategic approach to public awareness and behaviour change, particularly for domestic solid fuel burning and vehicle idling; and
- Priority 6: Report on an annual basis to Scottish Government the implementation of the measures set out in this report, as well as monitored concentrations within the AQMA and the effects of the Low Emission Zone.

4. Development and Implementation of Dundee City Council AQAP

Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement

During the process of developing and updating the Dundee AQAP, neighbouring local authorities and key agencies were consulted to seek feedback on means to improve local air quality. This is in line with Schedule 11 of the Environment Act 1995 which requires local authorities to consult the bodies listed in Table 1 when developing or updating existing AQAPs.

Following approval by Dundee City Council's Climate, Environment and Biodiversity (CEB) Committee in June 2024, a six-week statutory consultation period on a draft AQAP was undertaken. All statutory consultees (listed in Table 1) and other relevant groups were informed of the consultation through direct contact by email. The consultation was hosted on the consultation pages of the DCC website. Consultees were given the option to respond using the online questionnaire or by emailing feedback directly to pollution.control@dundeecity.gov.uk. The public consultation was advertised through a DCC media release and through various social media channels during this six-week period.

A consultation summary report containing feedback on the responses submitted by the statutory consultees, organisations and the public is provided in Appendix A.

Table 1 Consultation Undertaken

Consultee	Consultation Undertaken
The Scottish Government	YES
The Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)	YES
Transport Scotland	YES
Neighbouring local authorities	YES

Consultee	Consultation Undertaken
Other public authorities as appropriate, such as NHS Scotland and Health Boards	YES
Bodies representing local business interests and other organisations such as community groups as appropriate	YES

Steering Group

The development of the AQAP was taken forward through the existing Corporate Air Quality Steering Group (CAQSG), with meetings held specifically for the AQAP update. Prior to the June 2024 consultation, two main steering group meetings were held (29th February and 22nd March 2024), which involved the collaboration of officers across the Council in different disciplines.

The CAQSG was made up of the following members:

- Environment / Public Health Manager
- Senior / Environmental Health Officer
- Climate Change and Sustainability Manager
- Senior Sustainability and Climate Change Officer
- Senior Manager Planning
- Low Carbon Project Manager
- Corporate Fleet Manager
- Parking & Sustainable Transport Team Leader
- Traffic & Road Safety Team Leader

The meetings involved setting out the background to the air quality issue in Dundee, the process of updating the AQAP, previous work undertaken on air quality and gaining input and insight into existing and future policy measures within Dundee and how these may assist in the implementation of the aims of this Plan (and vice versa). Discussions focused on each of the categories of actions with updates on current

actions and new actions also discussed. The CAQSG will continue to be fully involved and consulted as the process continues.

Separate meetings were held if required, for example if a particular stakeholder could not attend the main meeting or where additional detail on measures needed to be discussed. A third CAQSG meeting was held prior to the consultation on 12th June 2024 to discuss matters for the consultation, such as format and clarification on who is required to be consulted.

Through the duration of the plan, external agencies, such as NHS Tayside and TACTRAN, will be invited to attend future meetings of the CAQSG to assist with the delivery of actions contained within the plan where applicable.

5. AQAP Measures

Table 2 shows the Dundee City Council AQAP measures. It contains:

- A list of the measures that form part of the plan.
- Expected or actual completion year for measures.
- Measure status (whether the measures are planned, in progress, completed or delayed)
- The responsible departments / organisations who will deliver these measures.
- How the measure will be funded (Scottish Government or other).
- Estimated cost of implementing each measure (overall cost and cost to the local authority).
- Expected benefit in terms of pollutant emission and/or concentration reduction.
- Key milestones towards delivery.

NB: Future air quality Annual Progress Reports will contain annual updates on the implementation of these measures. The DCC APRs are published on the “[Air Quality Reports page](#)” of the DCC website.

In accordance with the requirements of PG (S) (23), Dundee City Council expects the process for amending the current AQMA order to remove the hourly NO₂ objective element to be completed in 2025, and for the annual mean NO₂ and PM₁₀ AQMA to be revoked in 2028, or no later than the end date of this AQAP and, in the shortest possible time.

Table 2 Air Quality Action Plan Measures

Measure No.	Measure	Category and Classification	Expected / Actual Completion Year	Measure Status	Delivery Organisation(s)	Funding Source	Funding Status	Estimated Cost of Measure	Target Reduction in Pollutant / Emission from Measure	Key Milestones	Comments
1	Continue to work with the Tayside Bus Alliance to increase patronage on buses within Dundee, through reducing variability in journey times	Transport Planning and Infrastructure: Bus Route Improvements	2029 (across the delivery of this Plan)	In Progress	Transport Scotland, Tayside Bus Alliance, Dundee City Council	Transport Scotland	Initial Assessment funded – Funding awarded for design stage through the Places for Everyone (PfE) programme.	>£10 million	Very difficult to quantify at this stage.	An initial Detailed Assessment of bus improvement measures has been undertaken: Tayside - Detailed Options Appraisal - Summary (6.8MB PDF) Two packages of transport options assessed at a detailed level. Both packages scored positively overall. This study will now progress into a Strategic Business Case. Bus Priority Fund (BPF) now on hold. Arbroath Road and Lochee Road - funding bid for design stage grant awarded by Sustrans through the PfE programme.	Bus priority funding has been put on hold by Transport Scotland. Likely to be funded through Active Freeways process (see Action 2).
2	Support delivery of six Active Freeways to encourage a greater number of journeys by walking, wheeling and cycling	Promoting Travel Alternatives: Promotion of cycling / Promotion of walking	Ongoing - medium term delivery in Sustainable Transport Development Plan (4-6 years)	In Progress	Transport Scotland, TACTRAN and Dundee City Council	Transport Scotland Active Travel Transformation Fund	Transport Scotland, TACTRAN and Dundee City Council are funding the £325,000 for the preparation work towards creating the various routes.	>£10 million	Not quantifiable at this stage but could reduce concentrations along specific corridors by a measurable amount.	“Active Freeways” aim to encourage people to make their journeys by walking, wheeling and cycling by providing active travel infrastructure on high-demand travel routes. The six routes will link: • City centre to Hawkhill and Perth Rd area; • Lochee to Stobswell via Harefield Road, Strathmore Avenue, Dens Road corridor; • Stobswell and Fintry/Whitfield with the city centre via the Pitkerro Road corridor; • City centre and Broughty Ferry via the Arbroath Road corridor; • City centre with Strathmartine via the Hilltown / Strathmartine Road corridor; and • Coupar Angus Road / Lochee Road.	Funding for detailed design required. Statutory consultation / committee approval etc. may be required for parts which may extend time to deliver. Some areas have had funding for outline design but will need further funding for detailed design work (incorporating bus priority measures).

Measure No.	Measure	Category and Classification	Expected / Actual Completion Year	Measure Status	Delivery Organisation(s)	Funding Source	Funding Status	Estimated Cost of Measure	Target Reduction in Pollutant / Emission from Measure	Key Milestones	Comments
3	Increase the use of car clubs through promotion of existing clubs and encouragement of expansion through planning system.	Alternatives to Private Vehicle Use: Car Clubs	2029 (ongoing through plan period)	Planned	Dundee City Council	External funding not required, will be undertaken through planning system and comms strategy (see Action 24)	Not funded	<£10K for comms.	Not quantifiable at this stage	Number of active members (they have used the car club at least once in the preceding 12 months): April 2025 - 587 April 2024 - 541 April 2023 - 514 April 2022 - 483 April 2021 - 414	Co-wheels and Enterprise are currently the two car sharing businesses operating in Dundee. Co-wheels currently oversees seven base locations including West Hilltown, Nethergate, Perth Road, South Tay Street, Dock Street, Trades Lane and Meadowside, while Enterprise operates from three locations – Enterprise Dundee West at Kinnoull Road, Olympia multi-storey car park and Courthouse Square.
4	Monitor and evaluate the effect of the LEZ through traffic counts, fleet data and, where feasible, the NMF modelling framework.	Promoting Low Emission Transport: Low Emission Zone (LEZ)	2028	Planned	Dundee City Council	Within Council budgets Scottish Government	Fully funded for implementation. Funding will be sought to assist with aspects such as road traffic counts if ANPR surveys needed	£10k - £50K per annum	Monitoring the effectiveness of LEZ will not in itself reduce emissions.		Guidance from Transport Scotland: Low Emission Zone Guidance October 2021 (PDF) . Existing AQ monitoring includes long term locations that are within the / adjacent to the LEZ so impact in terms of AQ improvements can be monitored through trends. Enforcement of the LEZ commenced on 30 May 2024 so reporting on the effect of the LEZ will be from 2025. Due to the "soft start" to the LEZ, a proportion of non-compliant vehicles will have already been replaced in years leading up to enforcement commencing.
5	Support longer term changes to the City Centre to reduce emissions further, through processes including the City Centre Strategic Investment Plan, future Local Development Plan (LDP).	Traffic Management: Strategic Highway Improvements	2029 (ongoing through plan period)	Planned	Dundee City Council with partners	Transport Scotland	Not yet funded	>£10 million	Not quantifiable at this stage	City Centre Strategic Investment Plan (CCSIP) was approved in 2023 and includes transport and connectivity technical note which sets out transport schemes to support plan.	CCSIP is not statutory. However, it is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications. The LDP is part of the statutory land use development plan; and is currently being reviewed.

Measure No.	Measure	Category and Classification	Expected / Actual Completion Year	Measure Status	Delivery Organisation(s)	Funding Source	Funding Status	Estimated Cost of Measure	Target Reduction in Pollutant / Emission from Measure	Key Milestones	Comments
6	Ensure the emerging LDP integrates air quality considerations into future planning policy.	Policy Guidance and Development Control: Air Quality Planning and Policy Guidance	2028	Planned	Dundee City Council	Within Council budgets	Funded through staffing budgets	Unknown	Emission reductions will be over timescale longer than this plan.	The DPS requires to be approved annually, and outlines expected timescales for the review of the LDP. Adoption forecast to be during 2028. New LDP requires evidence report, which will include Air Quality.	Planning legislation does not allow supplementary guidance. Air Quality policies will be contained in LDP. Technical guidance outside planning would still apply.
7	Ensure that, where relevant, air quality assessments are submitted with planning applications and mitigation negotiated where required.	Policy Guidance and Development Control: Air Quality Planning and Policy Guidance	2029 (ongoing through plan period)	In Progress	Dundee City Council	Within Council budgets	Funded through staffing budgets	Unknown	Emission reductions will be over long timescale		Include Travel Plan conditions. In line with current Supplementary Guidance Air Quality & Land Use Planning.
8	Improve the Council's vehicle fuel consumption efficiency by better management of fleet activities.	Vehicle Fleet Efficiency: Fleet and recognition schemes	2026	In Progress	Dundee City Council	Within Council budgets	Partially Funded	Unknown	Difficult to quantify. Only relevant to Council fleet.		The council has continued to increase the deployment of its GIS route optimisation system to further increase efficiency across the council corporate fleet. Upgrading to EV fuel fobs has been successful in collecting data on the efficiency of EVs within the fleet, such as charging habits, locations and chargers' downtime, resulting in improved 'fuel' efficiency.
9	Support the expansion of Electric Vehicle (EV) charging hubs and infrastructure across the City.	Promoting Low Emission Transport: Procuring alternative Refuelling infrastructure to promote Low Emission Vehicles, EV recharging, Gas fuel recharging	2029 (ongoing through plan period)	In Progress	Dundee City Council	Scottish Government Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Fund (EVIF). Bell Street Infrastructure Hub awarded £14.4 million from Department for Transport Levelling Up Fund.	Partially Funded	>£10 million	Difficult to quantify as a measure, likely to have significant benefit for NOx emissions as part of overall shift to EVs. Not as much benefit for PM _{2.5} .	Work has started onsite at Bell Street Car Park. This Low Carbon Hub will prioritise active travel and accommodate a new active freeway through the heart of the facility providing connections to the north of the city. The facility will also provide EV charging for city centre residents and commuters and cycle parking for onward travel. DCC currently have 114 depot chargers spread across the estate. Cleington Road Depot currently has 21 x 7kW, 1 x 100kW and 2 x 50kW to	More overnight on-street chargers needed. 43% of homes have access to off-street parking so home charging will continue to have a significant role in transport energy refuelling. Procurement tender for the next 10 - 20 years in the final stages of being published. It is envisaged that the successful contractor for each lot will work in partnership with Dundee City Council to deliver an attractive and industry leading network in the city ensuring that

Measure No.	Measure	Category and Classification	Expected / Actual Completion Year	Measure Status	Delivery Organisation(s)	Funding Source	Funding Status	Estimated Cost of Measure	Target Reduction in Pollutant / Emission from Measure	Key Milestones	Comments
										support the over 200 electric vehicles currently within the DCC fleet. At present, the charging infrastructure deployed in Dundee can support 11.6% of the city's vehicles being electric.	customers have a positive experience while using the Dundee City Council owned network. Lot 1 will have a focus on new on-street and community solutions and existing on-street charge points.
10	Consider the introduction of taxi licensing conditions to include a policy with an age limit for taxis.	Promoting Emission Transport: Low Taxi	2027	Planned	Dundee City Council	Within Council budgets	Funded through staffing budgets	>£10K	Minimal improvement in emissions as taxis already covered by LEZ.		At the end of 2024 there were 232 pure electric taxis in Dundee (36% of taxi fleet). The introduction of Dundee's LEZ has helped to accelerate EV taxi adoption.
11	Continue the ECO Stars Fleet Recognition Scheme.	Vehicle Efficiency: Fleet and Recognition Schemes	2029 (ongoing through plan period)	In Progress	Dundee City Council	Scottish Government	Funded Annually	£10k- £50K per annum	Not quantifiable	Membership of the commercial fleet scheme increased by 3 to 279 members in 2024. This increased number of vehicles included in the scheme by 43, bring the total number of vehicles included to 10,129. At the end of 2024, the number of members of the Taxi / Private Hire scheme was 20, with the number of vehicles included being 576.	Any reduction in Scottish AQ Grant Funding will limit the amount of work that the scheme operators can put towards each of the Scottish LA schemes. No funding for the Taxi / Private Hire scheme was awarded in 2024/25 which prevented new members being able to join during that year.
12	Implement key actions within the Sustainable Transport Delivery Plan and support Active Travel initiatives, improving cycle infrastructure across the city and the perception of cycling as a safe and positive mode of transport.	Promoting Travel Alternatives: Promotion of cycling/ Promotion of walking	2029 (ongoing through plan period)	In Progress	Dundee City Council	Transport Scotland, Tactran	Not yet funded	>£10 million	Not quantifiable, but potential for large reductions in pollutant emissions		Challenge to provide secure, accessible bike storage, not just the bikes themselves. Co-benefits for climate change gases. Non-cycling forms of active travel, such as walking & wheeling will also need to be promoted.
13	Promotion of the local living concept to reduce the need for travel and	Promoting Travel Alternatives: Other	2029 (ongoing through plan period)	Planned	Dundee City Council	Developments, Dundee City Council	Not yet funded	Unknown	Emission reductions will be over long timescale	Local Living and 20-minute neighbourhoods already in policy within NPF4 Policy 15.	This action relates to policy support for local living - not implementation of projects. LDPs should support local living, including 20-minute

Measure No.	Measure	Category and Classification	Expected / Actual Completion Year	Measure Status	Delivery Organisation(s)	Funding Source	Funding Status	Estimated Cost of Measure	Target Reduction in Pollutant / Emission from Measure	Key Milestones	Comments
	encourage active travel such as walking, wheeling and cycling.									Scottish Government have consulted on guidance covering 20-minute neighbourhoods. DCC has developed a GIS tool already to assist with implementation.	neighbourhoods within settlements, through the spatial strategy, associated site briefs and masterplans. Should be incorporated into next LDP.
14	Adopt and Implement a Sustainable Procurement Strategy	Policy Guidance and Development Control: Sustainable Procurement Guidance	2025 for the Strategy, ongoing implementation	Planned	Dundee City Council	Within Council budgets	Fully funded	£10-£50K	Not quantifiable	The Council will collect data on its supply chain and construction activities, identify emissions reduction action plans and include those emissions and emissions reduction actions when the current Net Zero Transition Plan (NZTP) is reviewed. A Corporate Procurement Strategy Group will be established.	
15	Support work underway on the Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy, Local Area Energy Plan, District Heat Network Zones.	Promoting Low Emission Plant: Other Policy.	2029 (ongoing through AQAP period and beyond to 2045)	Planned/ In progress	Dundee City Council	Scottish Government funding - £750,000 over 5 years.	Partially funded	>£10 million (Estimated total cost of all domestic tenures is £539 million)	Not quantifiable in terms of local pollutants. Target net zero GHG emissions by 2045	<u>Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy (LHEES) (97MB PDF)</u> received approval at the Climate, Environment and Biodiversity (CEB) Committee on 22 April 2024. The Local Area Energy Plan received CEB committee approval on 23 September 2024.	Local Area Energy Planning is crucial to ensure the grid network is optimised for future challenges (electric vehicles etc).
16	Undertake work to provide a better evidence base for domestic solid fuel burning and change behaviour to reduce solid fuel burning where it is not a primary source of fuel.	Domestic solid fuel burning: Gathering evidence on the contribution of domestic burning to key pollutants in the local area	2027	Planned	Dundee City Council	Scottish Government	Not funded	£10K-£50K	Better evidence base required to work out what level of emissions could be reduced.	A high percentage of Dundee is within a Clean Air Act 1993 declared 'Smoke Control Area' (SCA) Permitted development rights for new flues for biomass / wood burning stoves do not apply within AQMAs. Domestic (household) combustion is a focus within the Scottish Government's CAFS2 air quality strategy, with potential measures such as the ban on house coal, sulphur content of smokeless fuels to be limited, and the sale of certain types of wet wood all proposed.	Enforcement of SCAs difficult and time consuming due to wording of legislation. Behaviour change is often difficult without large input to change culture around burning wood for aesthetic reasons, rather than being the primary source of heating for the property. The Clean Air Act 1993 is proposed to be revised as outlined in CAFS2 and it is within this legislation that local authorities are provided with SCA enforcement powers.
17	Continue work promoting sustainable travel options to schools,	Promoting Travel Alternatives: School Travel Plans	2027	Partially complete / In Progress	Dundee City Council	Transport Scotland	Not yet funded	not known at this stage	Localised emission reductions likely - https://www.a	<u>13 School Streets zones implemented across Dundee during 2022 – 2024.</u>	Drivers complying with road closures around schools can be problematic. Police Scotland are responsible for enforcing the restrictions.

Measure No.	Measure	Category and Classification	Expected / Actual Completion Year	Measure Status	Delivery Organisation(s)	Funding Source	Funding Status	Estimated Cost of Measure	Target Reduction in Pollutant / Emission from Measure	Key Milestones	Comments
	including support for school streets.								gconsultants.co.uk/case-studies/school-streets		Schools hosting a School Streets Zone on average have an 8% higher level of journeys made by active travel compared to a school that does not host a School Streets Zone.
18	Ensure effective co-ordination between climate change and air quality strategies and action plan measures.	Policy Guidance and Development Control: Other policy	2029 (ongoing through plan period)	In Progress	Dundee City Council	Within Council budgets	Funded through staffing budgets	<£10K	Potential for significant emissions reductions in long term	There is a reporting template for the Net Zero Transition Plan (NZTP). Climate leadership team meets 6-monthly and there is an Officer working group. Climate and Vulnerability Risk Assessment (CVRA) is being updated. Will engage internal and external stakeholders. New CVRA will be based on 2-degree and 4-degree scenarios to identify actions to help Dundee adapt to predicted climate change.	Working with Perth and Kinross and Angus Councils to establish wider nature networks.
19	Work regionally as part of TACTRAN to provide integrated solutions for regional transport issues.	Policy Guidance and Development Control: Other policy	2029 (ongoing through plan period)	In Progress	Dundee City Council, TACTRAN	Within Council budgets	Funded through staffing budgets	Unknown	Potential for significant emissions reductions in long term	<u>New Regional Transport Strategy (RTS)</u> received Ministerial approval and was adopted by the Tactran Board in June 2024. New RTS covers reducing carbon emissions and improving air quality - specifically to reduce transport emissions in AQMAs.	RTS Action 20: Tactran and the Councils will work with industry, the port authorities and the rail industry to identify and promote opportunities to reduce road freight. Detail will be covered in RTS Delivery Plan which is in process of being developed.
20	Review DCC Staff Travel Plan on a 3 yearly basis.	Promoting Travel Alternatives: Workplace Travel Planning	2027	Planned	Dundee City Council	Not known	Not yet funded	<£10K per review		Staff travel plan launched in March 2023.	This action is to review and update the staff travel plan on a 3-yearly basis (or more often if required).
21	Complete Non-Domestic Energy Efficiency (NDEE) retrofit and heat decarbonisation of DCC public buildings.	Promoting Low Emission Plant: Other Policy	2029 (ongoing through plan period)	In progress for NDEE and planned for heat decarbonisation plan	Dundee City Council	Mixture of funding - will seek external funding where possible - for example SG heat decarbonisation fund	Partially Funded	£1 million - £10 million	Not quantifiable at this stage in terms of local pollutants. Target net zero GHG emissions.		Needs further work before funding applications can go in for heat decarbonisation grants.
22	Enforce relevant legislation, and provide	Domestic Solid Fuel Burning: Other	2029 (ongoing through plan period)	In Progress	Dundee City Council, SEPA	Within Council budgets	Funded through staffing budgets	Unknown	Contribute to reduction in particulates		DCC offer a home composting bin as an alternative to the annual garden waste collection permit.

Measure No.	Measure	Category and Classification	Expected / Actual Completion Year	Measure Status	Delivery Organisation(s)	Funding Source	Funding Status	Estimated Cost of Measure	Target Reduction in Pollutant / Emission from Measure	Key Milestones	Comments
	information, to reduce the burning of commercial and domestic waste.								from combustion.		A charge was for the collection of garden waste was introduced in 2020. Cost increasing annually meaning some people burn garden waste instead.
23	Ensure that monitoring information is available to the public and use to assist evidence-based decision making.	Public Information: Via the internet	2029 (ongoing through plan period)	In Progress	Dundee City Council	Within Council budget	Funded Annually	£10K-£50K	No pollutant / emissions reduction	Comprehensive AQ monitoring network in place which is reviewed on an annual basis. Details available on DCC website : <u>AQ Monitoring Network</u> Amendment of Dundee AQMA to remove 1-hour NO ₂ objective element to be completed in 2025.	Maximise public information through a specific Communications Strategy.
24	Develop a Communications Strategy to provide a more strategic approach to public awareness and behaviour change	Public Information: Other	2025 / 26 for Strategy, ongoing for implementation	Planned	Dundee City Council	Scottish Government, Council budget	Funded Annually	£10K-£50K	Emissions reductions will be dependent on level of behaviour change	Recent work has included annually promoting Clean Air Day, and the awareness raising campaign "Hello Dundee" which includes conversations on air quality and the LEZ.	Strategy to include areas such as: • domestic solid fuel burning, • vehicle idling, • active / sustainable travel, • energy awareness, • Clean Air Day etc.
25	Complete improvements to domestic Council stock (and ex-Council properties in mixed tenure blocks) to achieve energy efficiency standard.	Promoting Low Emission Plant: Other Policy	2029 (ongoing through plan period)	In Progress	Dundee City Council	Energy Efficiency Scotland: Area Based Schemes and Dundee City Council	Funded Annually	>£10 million	NOx emissions reduction, but difficult to quantify	External Wall Insulation programme (EWI) started in 2013/14 and has been carried out on properties that are either solid wall or of non-traditional construction (without a treatable cavity). Between 2013/14 and 2020/21 5,227 properties (2,229 private, 2,998 Council) were insulated.	Following EWI work, work will start on the cavity-wall stock of almost 5,000 properties (with a further 1,500 of private flats embedded within blocks). All this stock has CWI but much of it is more than 40 years old and needs to be replaced.
26	Ensure safer streets that enable active travel in Dundee including identifying suitable locations for 20mph zones and off road / segregated active travel networks	Promoting Travel Alternatives: Promotion of cycling/ Promotion of walking.	2029	In Progress	Dundee City Council	Transport Scotland Cycling, Walking, Safer Routes Fund	Partially funded	£500k - £1 million	Difficult to quantify, probably neutral as reductions in speeds could increase emissions, but smoothing of traffic flow will be beneficial, as well as	Approximately 75% of the road network is assessed as suitable for 20mph. At present 38% of the road network identified for 20mph in Dundee is now within a 20mph zone and this will increase to approximately 50% when the 2025 / 2026 areas are implemented.	Detailed proposals for 20mph zones are subject to statutory consultation, public notice and advertisement as part of the Traffic Regulation Order process which can be lengthy. The Council also supports 20mph speed limits within new residential developments and through the planning process requires new residential road networks to be designed to limit traffic speeds.

Measure No.	Measure	Category and Classification	Expected / Actual Completion Year	Measure Status	Delivery Organisation(s)	Funding Source	Funding Status	Estimated Cost of Measure	Target Reduction in Pollutant / Emission from Measure	Key Milestones	Comments
									encouraging active travel		The remaining roads will be assessed and future 20mph zones will be brought forward subject to resources.
27	Undertake an audit of the existing air quality monitoring network and ensure we have adequate air quality monitoring around appropriate DCC schools (i.e. where potential interventions are likely etc), installing further monitoring if necessary.	Public Information: Other	2026	Planned	Dundee City Council	Within existing Council budgets	Initial audit within current staff costs	<£10k for audit, costs unknown for additional monitoring	Monitoring itself will not reduce emissions, but interventions will have localised benefits	The location of AQ monitors are reviewed on annual basis which is reported on in the Annual Progress Report on Air Quality.	Whilst existing knowledge indicates that all sensitive receptors of this type currently meet the air quality objectives, the provision of this information will help quantify the progress required for longer term ambitions such as meeting the WHO guideline levels. This action fulfils one of the additional recommendations from the ESS report.

Appendix A: Response to Consultation

Air Quality Action Plan Consultation – Summary Report

Statutory and Organisational responses

Eight responses were received via email or via the online questionnaire from the statutory stakeholders. One further response on behalf of an organisation in Dundee was received through the online questionnaire.

Those that responded included:

- Scottish Government
- Scottish Environmental Protection Agency
- Sustrans Scotland
- Historic Environment Scotland
- Angus Council
- Fife Council
- Perth & Kinross Council
- Tayside and Central Scotland Transport Partnership (Tactran)
- Dundee Rep and Scottish Dance Theatre Limited

Responses from the Statutory Consultees were generally supportive of the AQAP with amendments to the draft AQAP being made where considered necessary based feedback obtained.

Public Consultation

The public consultation on the draft AQAP ran for approximately 6-weeks, from 19th June 2024 to 2nd August 2024. A total of 14 completed online questionnaire responses were received during this period. Most were complimentary of the draft AQAP, however a small number of submissions were considered negative towards the need for an AQAP.

The online questionnaire consisted of two parts:

- Part 1 covering details of the person completing the questionnaire and if responding as an individual or on behalf of an organisation;
- Part 2 being set around five (5) main questions on air quality in Dundee and the content of the AQAP. Respondents were given the option to provide comments after each question, with an opportunity to provide any further comments on the draft AQAP also available at the end of the questionnaire.

Part 1

Fourteen (14) respondents indicated that they were responding as individuals. Of these, 13 were from within postcodes DD2 to DD5, whilst one was from DD6. No individuals were outside of the DD postcode area. The organisation who was not a statutory consultee was one located within DD1.

Part 2

This part included questions on the respondents view on air quality in Dundee, the information on Dundee's air quality contained in the draft AQAP, the proposed main priorities for the 2024 – 2029 AQAP, the proposed actions, and if they considered if there were other actions that the council has remit over to deliver that could have been included in the AQAP. A final question was a free text box for allowing respondents to provide any further comments on the draft AQAP that they wished to give.

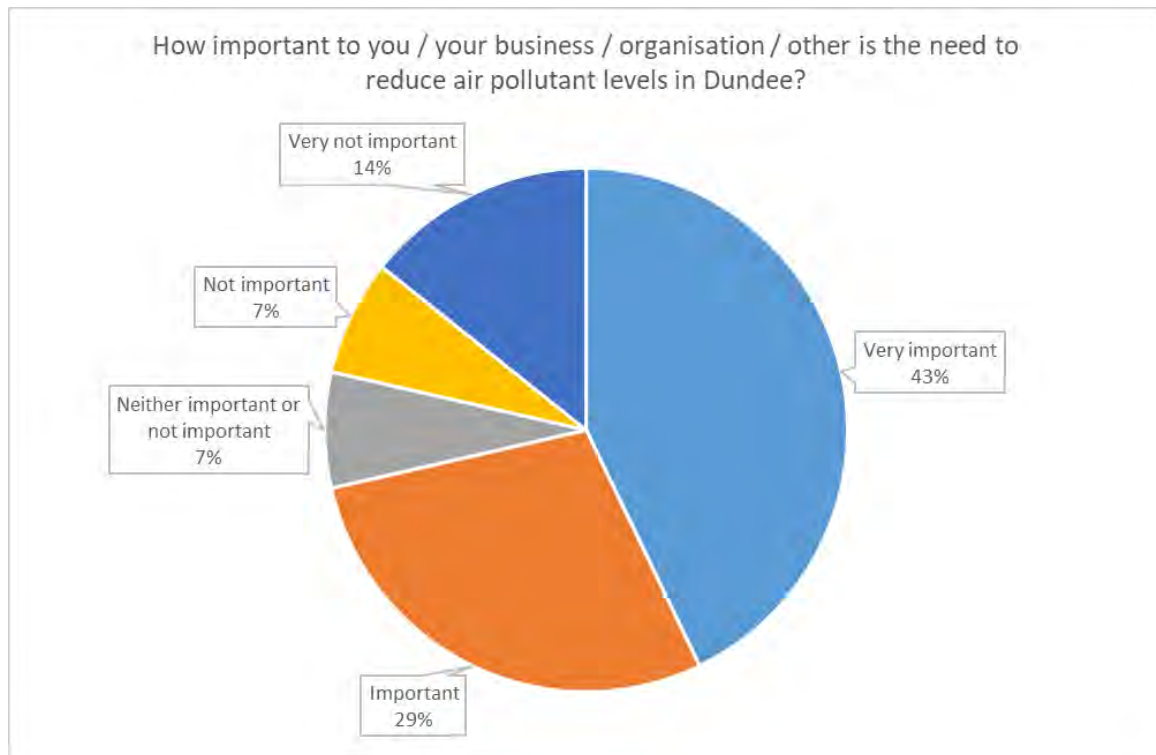


Figure 8 “How important to you / your business / organisation / other is the need to reduce air pollutant levels in Dundee?”

Comments from the 72% of respondents who responded that the need to reduce air pollutant levels is ‘Important’ or ‘Very Important’ included:

“Poor air quality containing toxic particulates are dangerous to health, particularly in children's development.”

“Albert Street in Stobswell is frequently used by coaches and lorries. These vehicles idle owing to the traffic and lights, which emits a lot of fumes. There are also a lot of “boy racers” using Arbroath Road that make it unsafe and contribute to pollution.”

“The pollution from intercity buses and HGV’s travelling up and down Albert Street and Forfar Road could be stopped if drivers were encouraged to travel on the routes they should take and not through a residential area including right past a High School.”

“Clean air will make the city a more attractive place to live and visit. I don’t personally have any underlying respiratory issues, but friends who do will benefit directly from cleaner air.”

“It is very important as it has a direct impact on the health of Dundee residents.”

Comments from the 21% who responded with ‘Not important’, or ‘Very not important’ included:

“I don’t think the air quality is important as the areas around the city centre are going to be affected by increasing the LEZ area as the air quality was already improved by buses going electric.”

“The air is clean, the goals have been achieved.”

This question was asked to help gauge the perceived need for reducing air pollutant levels across Dundee. Some respondents used this question though to highlight their concerns on activities that may be contributing to poor air quality, such as the Albert Street / Forfar Road / Arbroath Road use by HGVs and intercity buses.

While concerns have been raised as to the impact on air pollutants from these vehicles on Albert Street, ongoing monitoring of air pollutant levels in this area has not shown exceedances of the air quality objectives. Pollutant levels will continue to be monitored here though. The measures in the AQAP are not intended to be location specific, with wider, more strategic measures preferred to support a general reduction in emissions proposed rather than focussing on any hotspot locations.

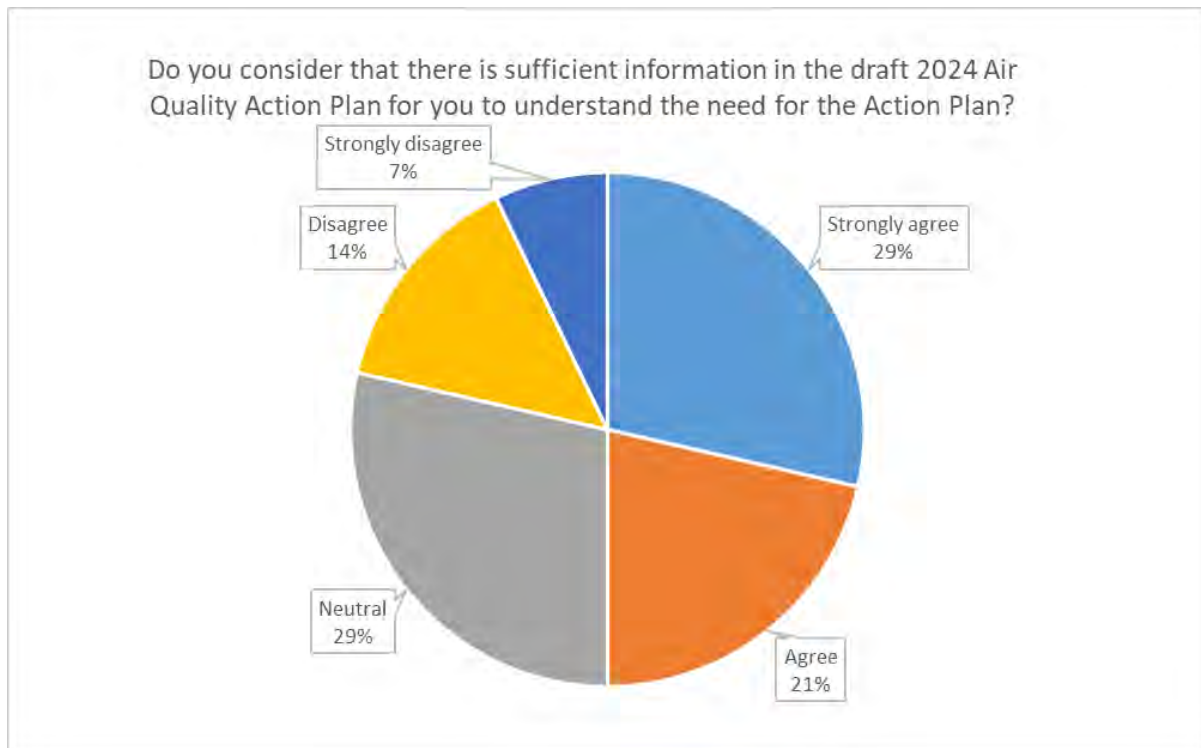


Figure 9 “Do you consider that there is sufficient information in the draft 2024 AQAP for you to understand the need for the Action Plan?”

Comments from the 50% of respondents who responded ‘Agree’ or ‘Strongly agree’ included:

“Clearly signposted by the Council”

“My only concern would be that there appears to be no up to date data from 2023. e.g. remote sensing data was from April/May 2021 , before everyone had returned to work/office in person . Also, not clear how much of reduction in air quality was due to COVID.”

The 21% who were either ‘Disagree’ or ‘Strongly Disagree’ included as comments:

“I think motorists are being singled out, especially diesels drivers”

“What we don’t get to know is who sets the standards, who’s paying for it all?”

In response to comments received regarding the use of ‘old data’, it is understood that traffic levels decreased during 2020 – 2021 however in many areas, pre-pandemic levels are again present. Future traffic and air quality modelling is due to be undertaken as a part of monitoring of the LEZ, and this is included as an action within the AQAP.

In respect to ‘who sets the standards’, and ‘who is paying for it all?’, details of the proposed sources of funding measures are included in Table 2 – Air Quality Action Plan Measures, under the column ‘funding source’.

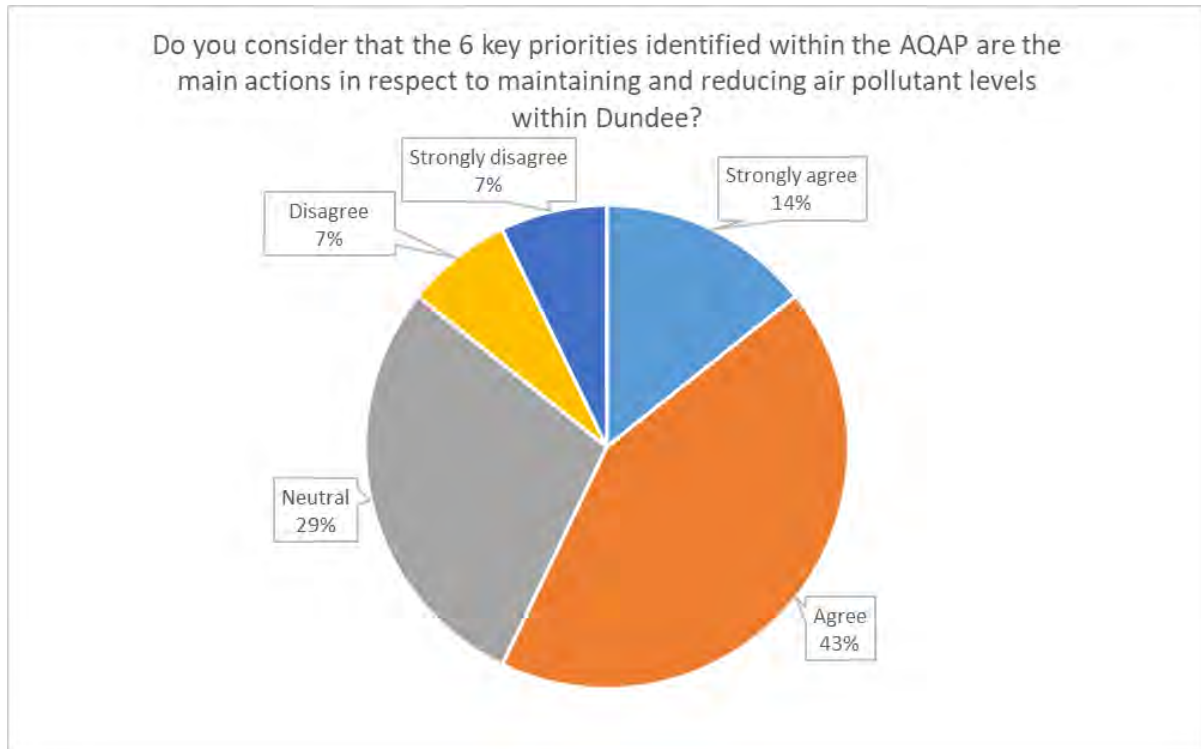


Figure 10 “Do you consider that the 6 key priorities identified within the AQAP are the main actions in respect to maintaining and reducing air pollutant levels within Dundee?”

Comments from the 57% who responded with either ‘Strongly Agree’ or ‘Agree’ included:

“The Plan relies a lot on a modal shift from private car use to active travel and bus use based on positive incentives. This modal shift has been a local and Scottish government ambition for over 10 years, but cycle rates in Dundee have hardly changed, bus use is declining and car ownership has increased.”

“I appreciate the focus on the city centre, but other areas require attention. Lochee is mentioned, why not Stobswell.”

The only comment from the 14% who answered this question as ‘Strongly Disagree’ or ‘Disagree’ included:

“It’s pointless”

While Stobswell is not directly referenced in the Action Plan or the six key priorities, there are many actions that would bring air quality benefits to this area. As previously

mentioned, the measures in the AQAP are not intended to be location specific, with wider, more strategic measures to support a general reduction in emissions proposed rather than focussing on any hotspot locations.

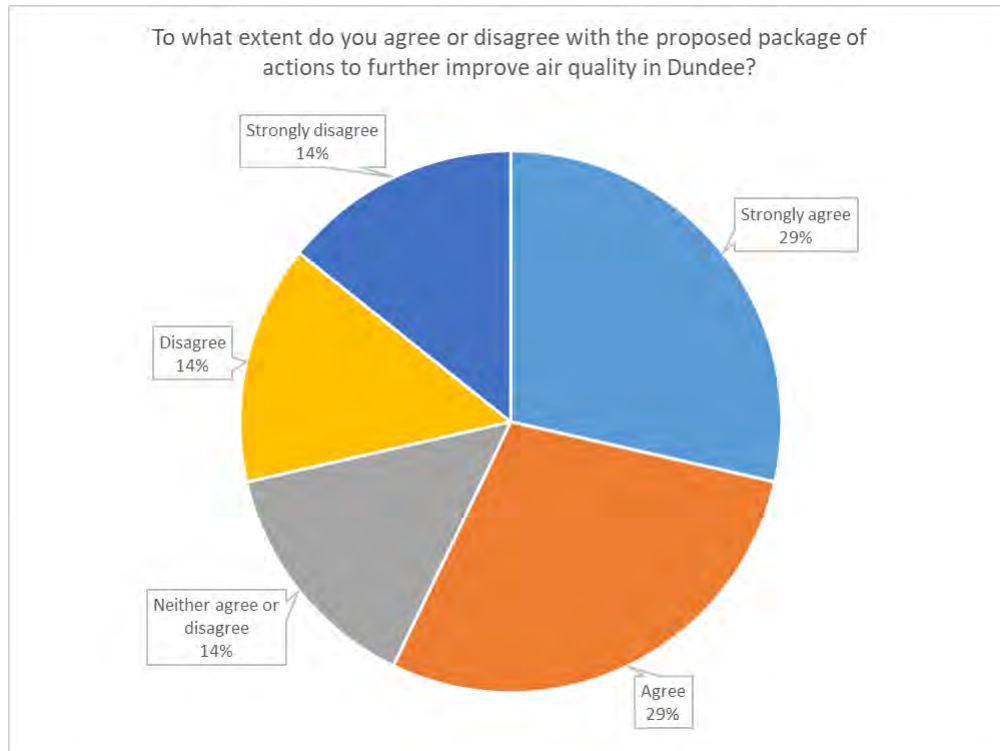


Figure 11 “To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposed package of actions to further improve air quality in Dundee?”

Comments from the 58% who provided a ‘Strongly agree’ or ‘Agree’ response included:

“Many of the actions will have wider benefits beyond simply improving air quality, for example any measures to reduce motor traffic, particularly around schools, improve safety, and the health benefits of increasing active travel are well known”

“common sense and necessary. Action 24, relating to the Communications Strategy is vitally important as still too many residents unaware of the health implications and why measures are necessary”

Comments from the 28% who provided a ‘Disagree’ or ‘Strongly disagree’ response included:

“Not needed” and “The air is clean”.

While some respondents believe that there is no need for such a plan due to already meeting objective levels, the 2021 WHO Global Air Quality Guidelines recommends limit values which are significantly lower than the current objective levels to help countries achieve air quality that protects public health. DCC shares the ambition of the Scottish Government to achieve the best air quality possible however we are not proposing that the very ambitious 2021 WHO levels will be achieved in the timescale of this plan.

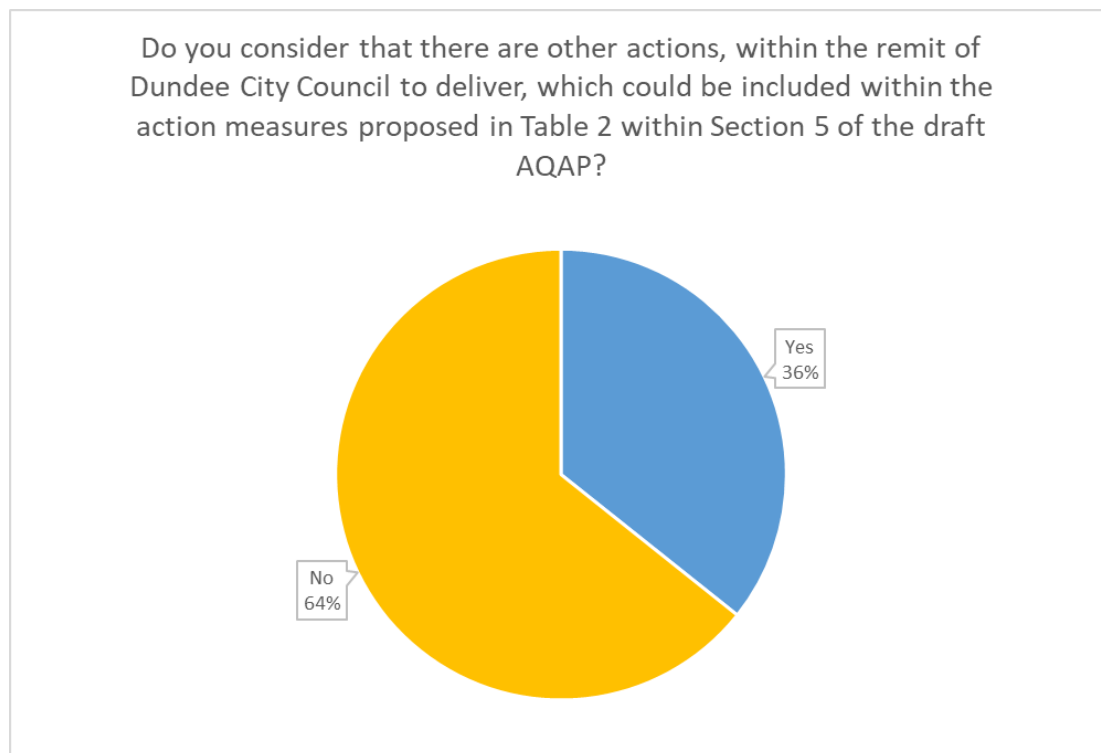


Figure 12 “Do you consider that there are other actions, within the remit of Dundee City Council to deliver, which could be included within the action measures proposed in Table 2 within Section 5 of the draft AQAP?”

Those answering ‘Yes’ to this question were able to provide suggestions on other measures. Of those who responded, the following were suggested:

“Why hasn’t Dundee got a Park and Ride, to prevent more cars coming into city centre ? The ‘ride’ section could also include access to bikes.”

“The plan could also highlight where changes to council procedures could provide incentives to reduce car use and ownership. This includes a switch from seasonal subsidised free car parking (e.g. near Christmas and Summer 2024) to cheaper bus

travel. Free parking on Sunday mornings and around shopping areas could also be stopped.”

The provision of a Park & Ride serving Dundee has been considered in previous years with DCC supporting a bid from Fife Council to secure Levelling Up funding for a new Park & Ride on the south side of the Tay Road Bridge. Local ‘Park & Choose’ sites are mentioned with the latest TACTRAN Regional Transport Plan for which DCC will continue to explore with TACTRAN and our neighbouring local authorities. DCC’s Sustainable Transport Action Plan also has many references to ‘Park and Choose’ facilities within that Plan and therefore there is no need to include a specific measure on this within this AQAP.

A final option to leave comments or raise issues in respect to the draft 2024 Air Quality Action Plan was available at the end of the questionnaire. Comments provided included:

“Fully supportive of the LEZ”

“Very perceptive about the aesthetics of wood burning stoves being a culture change needed!”

“Although the LEZ in Dundee is a big change for people, as a driver, a public transport user and a pedestrian I support it.”

Statutory Consultees Consultation

Responses from the statutory consultees utilising the online questionnaire feedback included:

How important to you / your business / organization / other is the need to reduce air pollutant levels in Dundee?

“The action plan is right to make the links between air pollution and health and there could be more detailed reference to an increase in cancer, strokes and respiratory conditions.”

“.. considers reducing air pollution a priority and welcomes the actions Dundee City Council will take to reduce air pollution and raise awareness of its health impacts over the next five years..”

A link to where further information on the health impacts of outdoor air pollutants on the Public Health Scotland has been added to the AQAP in response to feedback.

Do you consider that there is sufficient information in the draft 2024 Air Quality Action Plan for you to understand the need for the Action Plan?

“The information provided is sufficient to understand the need for an action plan.”

“...notes that the levels for the relevant pollutants - NOx and particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5) - are not set into context, i.e. whether the levels of pollutants in Dundee are, for example, exceeding the recommendations of the World Health Organisation. Providing this information would help to better understand the urgency of addressing the problem when working with (strategic) partners.”

In response to the comment relating to the WHO recommendations, the final AQAP has been amended to include reference to the ambitious levels contained within the 2021 WHO document.

Do you consider that the 6 key priorities identified within the AQAP are the main actions in respect to maintaining and reducing air pollutant levels within Dundee?

“The six key priorities neatly encapsulate the main actions in respect to maintaining and reducing air pollutant levels within Dundee.”

"We think that priority 3 is vital and are pleased to see this become a key feature in the new plans across Scotland. It will help us to reduce emissions in transport – the sector with the largest emissions as well as making walking, wheeling and cycling safer, more pleasant and healthier. In this priority there is a reference 'to increase the proportions of low and zero emission vehicles where modal shift is not feasible'. While electric vehicles are important for decarbonisation of transport it is important to point out that these are not currently affordable to many residents of Dundee so the increase of these vehicles should be of lower priority in line with sustainable transport hierarchy."

"... agrees in principle with the six priorities identified within the AQAP. The Partnership would suggest that the AQAP would benefit from raising awareness of the air pollution and respective health issues."

An action within the AQAP is to carry out a review of monitoring locations in respect to schools. An updated modelling exercise is proposed to be carried out post LEZ by SEPA which will also assist this task.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposed package of actions to further improve air quality in Dundee?

"The package of actions is both comprehensive and pragmatic in terms of improving air quality in Dundee."

"We are pleased to see a wide range of measures and key milestones and costs factored in and the action to 'implement key actions within the Sustainable Transport Delivery Plan and support Active Travel initiatives, improving cycle infrastructure across the city and the perception of cycling as a safe and positive mode of transport'. We also commend the draft action plan on acknowledging that the Low Emissions Zone is just one action needed to reduce air pollution that will need to come with significant modal shift to public transport and active travel."

"The important role that the historic environment will play in Delivering the Transition to Net Zero is reflected as a priority in Scotland's historic environment strategy Our Past, Our Future. It is recognised that reducing carbon emissions from historic environment assets will be a key outcome from this priority. It is therefore welcomed

that continued focus on non-domestic energy efficiency retrofit and heat decarbonisation of DCC buildings is set out as a measure of action plan..”

“... supports Dundee City Council's in focussing on areas where air quality is worst, while maintaining a focus on reducing emissions across Dundee. Actions should focus on areas where vulnerable members of the community are most at risk, and where planned developments risk introducing further exposure to poor air quality..”

In addition to the above, one organisation provided comment on a selection of proposed measures in the AQAP. These included suggestions on ensuring that measures relating to active travel do not solely focus on cycling and should contain measures that support walking (and wheeling).

Do you consider that there are other actions, within the remit of Dundee City Council to deliver, which could be included within the action measures proposed in Table 2 within Section 5 of the draft AQAP?

“Action 27 refers to the potential future need for adhering to WHO guidelines on air quality around schools. We recommend looking at this to see if any interim action could be taken sooner.”

“With regards to the reduction of particulate matter, Dundee City Council acknowledges that the AQAP needs to focus on a reduction in the number of cars and car kilometres. The measures identified within the plan, however, exclude the introduction of potential demand management measures..”

Action to help improve air quality around schools in Dundee can take on many forms, ranging from educating parents on the effects of vehicle idling to the creation of ‘school streets’ where access by vehicles is restricted at certain times of the day. These are already in place, while the action to progress with looking at the monitoring network in respect to such receptors is one that is proposed to be undertaken early in the lifespan of the AQAP.

If there are any further comments or issues that you would like to add in respect to the draft 2024 Air Quality Action Plan please do so here.

“.. would like to offer our input to the steering group. Especially as Dundee City Council's direct control over air pollution is limited in some critical areas, beyond the council boundaries.”

“Is the council working with organisations to prevent pollutants going into the air, from factories etc.”

Membership of the CAQSG is intended to be expanded to include external bodies, such as TACTRAN. In respect to working directly with factories, in most cases those that would be releasing pollutants to the atmosphere would fall under the Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) licensing regime overseen by SEPA. A part of the local authority's Annual Progress Reports on AQ includes liaising with SEPA in respect to PPC sites in the local authority area. In addition, SEPA would liaise with the local authority should any new licence, or substantial change to an existing PPC licence be submitted.

Feedback from those who responded directly via email included:

“...Environmental Health Team widely support the latest draft of Dundee City Council's Air Quality Action Plan, particularly the continued support of public transport, green and active travel measures which will have knock on benefits for the air quality in parts”

“.... agree with the proposed draft 2024 Air Quality Action Plan for Dundee City Council. The assessment of current air quality issues and source apportionment were found to be well presented and evidenced...”,

“The Plan is well written and sets out the Council's priorities clearly. We support the precautionary approach to reducing air pollution to levels below the current objectives in line with Cleaner Air for Scotland 2.”

Appendix B: Reasons for Not Pursuing Action Plan Measures

Table 3 Action Plan Measures Not Pursued and the Reasons for that Decision.

Action category	Action description	Reason action is not being pursued (including Stakeholder views)
Environmental Permits	Industrial Permitting process	DCC has ongoing liaison with SEPA who permit industrial processes, but not a sufficient enough source to require a specific action in this AQAP.
Freight and Delivery Management	Freight consolidation	Not considered suitable specific measure for the AQMA. Freight consolidation centres remain an option in the new Regional Transport Strategy (Action 20 refers) with Action Plan Measure 19 of this AQAP being to <i>'Work regionally as part of TACTRAN to provide integrated solutions for regional transport issues.'</i>

Glossary of Terms

Abbreviation	Description
ANPR	Automatic Number Plate Recognition
APR	Annual Progress Report
AQAP	Air Quality Action Plan - A detailed description of measures, outcomes, achievement dates and implementation methods, showing how the local authority intends to achieve air quality limit values'
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area – An area where air pollutant concentrations exceed / are likely to exceed the relevant air quality objectives. AQMAs are declared for specific pollutants and objectives
AQO	Air Quality Objective
AQS	Air Quality Strategy
CAFS2	Cleaner Air for Scotland 2
CEB	Climate, Environment, and Biodiversity Committee
CVRA	Climate and Vulnerability Risk Assessment
DCC	Dundee City Council
Defra	Department for the environment, food and rural affairs
DVLA	Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency
EES:ABS	Energy Efficiency Scotland: Area Based Schemes
EFT v10.1	Emissions Factor Toolkit version10.1
ESS	Environmental Standards Scotland
EU	European Union
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle

LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
LAQM PG(S)(23)	Local Air Quality Management Policy Guidance (Scotland) (2023)
LDP	Local Development Plan
LEZ	Low Emission Zone
LGV	Light Goods Vehicle
NLEF	National Low Emission Framework
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide
NO _x	Nitrogen Oxides
NZTP	Net Zero Transition Plan
PM ₁₀	Airborne particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10µm (micrometres or microns) or less
PM _{2.5}	Airborne particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5µm or less
SCA	Smoke Control Area
SEPA	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
SMMT	The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders
TACTRAN	Tayside and Central Scotland Transport Partnership
UTMC	Urban Traffic Management and Control

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