



**Public Sector Climate Change Duties 2019**  
**Summary Report: South Lanarkshire Council**  
**– required reporting**

## **Part 1: Profile of reporting body**

<b>1(a) Name of reporting body</b>	<b>1(b) Type of body</b>
South Lanarkshire Council	Local Government

<b>1(c) Highest number of full-time equivalent staff in the body during the report year</b>
12,290

<b>1(d) Metrics used by the body</b>			
Specify the metrics that the body uses to assess its performance in relation to climate change and sustainability.			
<b>Metric</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Population size served	population	319,020	Figure taken from mid year estimate 2018
Other (Please specify in the comments)	other (specify in comments)	7.1	The Council's carbon footprint in tonnes per number of employees (per head) for 2018-19
Other (Please specify in the comments)	other (specify in comments)	4.1	South Lanarkshire area wide carbon emissions per capita (tonnes) - latest figure available from BEIS 2017

<b>1(e) Overall budget of the body</b> Specify approximate £/annum for the report year	
<b>Budget</b>	<b>Budget Comments</b>
£713,593,000	The budget represents the year end budget from our 2018-19 outturn report

<b>1(f) Report year</b>
Financial (April to March)

<b>1(g) Context</b>
<b>Provide a summary of the body's nature and functions that are relevant to climate change reporting.</b>
<p>South Lanarkshire is Scotland's fifth largest local authority in terms of population with 319,020 (mid-year estimate) residents living with 147,471 households. The Council covers 180,000 hectares of land stretching from almost the centre of Glasgow to the Scottish Borders. The area has a mix of urban, rural, and former mining environments - almost 80% is classed as agriculture but 70% of the population live in the major settlements in the north.</p> <p>There are four towns in South Lanarkshire with a population of more than 20,000 (East Kilbride, Hamilton, Rutherglen and Cambuslang) and a further 23 towns and settlements with a population of over 1,000.</p> <p>South Lanarkshire is divided into 20 electoral wards which are represented by 64 Councillors who are responsible for agreeing the Council's plans and policies and deciding how the Council's budget should be spent.</p>

The Council provides services for everyone in this large and diverse geographical area from five Resources:-

Community and Enterprise Resources - comprises various services operating from a wide variety of locations throughout South Lanarkshire. The diverse range of services contributes significantly to the quality of life experienced by both residents and visitors to South Lanarkshire. Activities include:- maintaining the road and active travel networks, waste disposal and recycling services, street cleaning and maintaining open spaces, promoting economic development, planning and building standards, environmental health, trading standards, facilities services within schools and council offices, bereavement services, fleet, and leading the development and promotion of sustainable development and climate change action.

Education Resources – is South Lanarkshire Council's biggest service. There are 49,000 young people attending nursery, primary, secondary and additional support needs schools in South Lanarkshire. Education is both a national and local priority. The service aims to raise achievement and attainment and improve young people's health and wellbeing. The main focus is on raising standards, particularly in numeracy and literacy and in closing the gap between the most and least disadvantaged children so that every child has the same opportunity to succeed. Also to provide young people with the necessary skills for life and work.

Finance and Corporate Resources – provides the framework of support which allows the Council to deliver its wide range of services on behalf of local people. Services throughout the Resource include:- overseeing the Council's budget, revenue, Q and A services and Customer Services Centre, digital transformation, human resources, registrars and licencing, audit, communications, and legal services

Housing and Technical Resources – is the fourth largest social landlord in Scotland and delivers a range of key housing management, homelessness, and property and repairs services. Activities include:- managing a stock of 25,000 dwellings, support to prevent and alleviate homelessness, adapting homes for independent living, maintenance, repair and improvements to the Council's properties and asset management.

Social Work Resources – supports social welfare and provide effective care and support to meet the needs of vulnerable people in South Lanarkshire. Activities include: assessment and support, targeted services for vulnerable children, young people and adults, providing care at home, community support services, respite and residential services and supporting carers.

South Lanarkshire Leisure and Culture – is a charitable Trust set up by South Lanarkshire Council to deliver a range of services including: operation, management and development of indoor and outdoor sport and leisure facilities, community halls, arts venues, country parks, libraries and museum services.

The scope of South Lanarkshire Council's carbon footprint includes the energy used in our buildings, municipal waste sent to landfill, fuel used in our fleet of vehicles, energy used for our street lighting and business travel. These were considered the most appropriate sources to measure when carbon was first managed across the Council in 2005. Robust data is collected and converted into carbon using the carbon conversion factors published by Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) in 2006.

The conversion factors are not updated each year when the new data is made available from Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) as we do not want external factors influencing our carbon footprint. By using static conversion factors we are confident that the changes to our carbon footprint each year are in direct relation to our actions.

The data includes that of South Lanarkshire Leisure and Culture Ltd.

## **Part 2: Governance, management and strategy**

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

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

Sustainable Development, including climate change duties compliance is a priority objective for the Council; this is reflected in the Council Plan and the Council's Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy (SDCCS).

Climate Change is governed through the Council's Sustainable Development Member Officer Working Group (SDMOWG) which is chaired by an Elected Member with Sustainable Development and Climate Change duties responsibility. The group consists of an additional two elected members, the Chief Executive, the Executive Directors of Housing and Technical Resources and Community and Enterprise Resources, the Sustainable Development Officer and other officer and management level representatives. The group ensures and oversees the implementation of: the SDCCS; compliance with the climate change duties; embedding sustainable development within Council policy; and the scrutiny of performance monitoring reports.

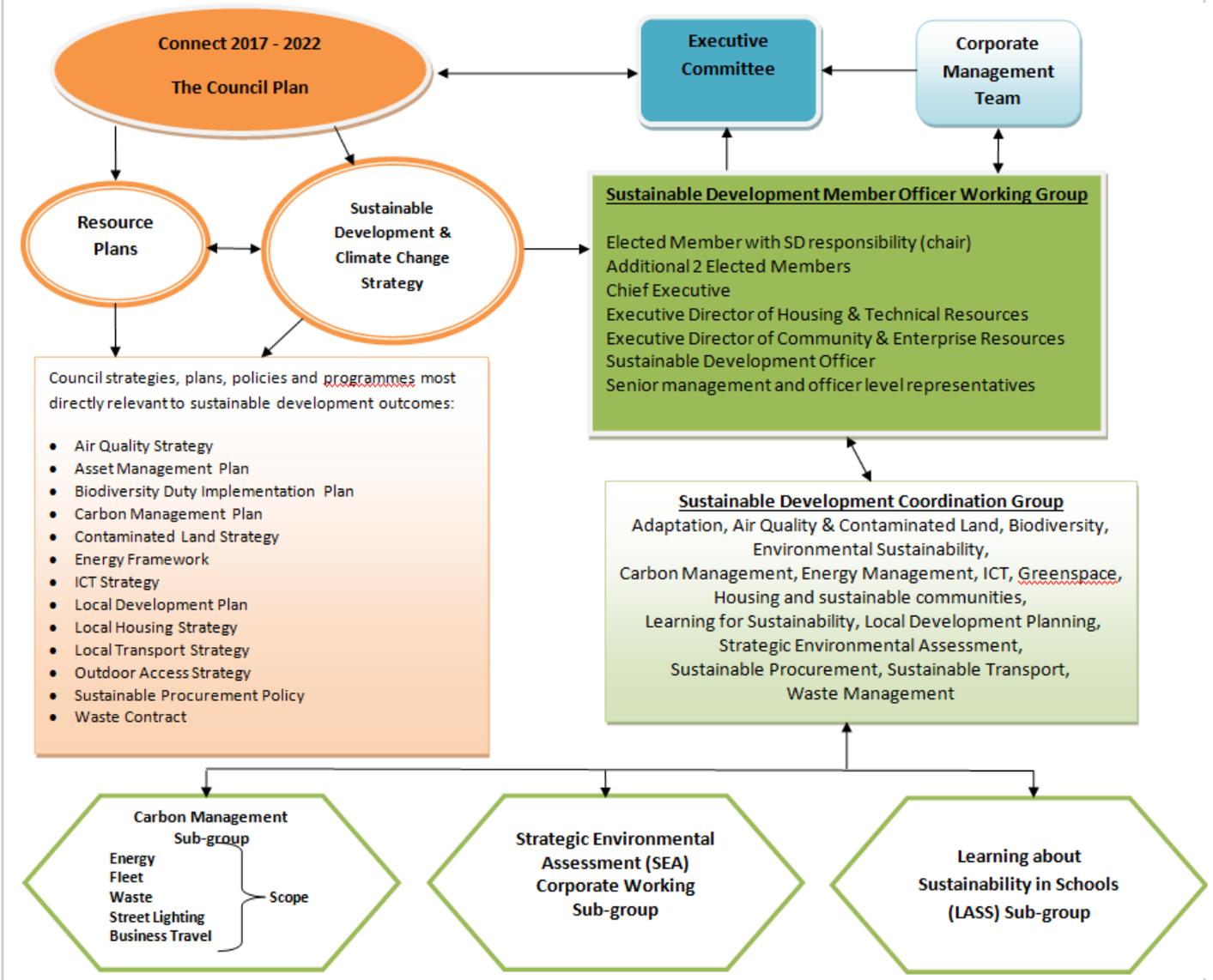
Progress on the Council's SDCCS and complying with our climate change duties are reported to the SDMOWG bi-annually using IMPROVe (the Council's performance management system). The group provides the Council's Executive Committee with a mid-year and year-end progress report on meeting our climate change duties and the actions set out in the SDCCS.

An officers' coordination group, drawn from all Council Resources and led by the Sustainable Development Officer, supports the work of the SDMOWG, making recommendations and developing work programmes. The group play a particular role in terms of:- supporting the development and implementation of the SDCCS; representing and promoting sustainable development and the climate change duties within their Resource/Service; collation and dissemination of information in relation to sustainable development; supporting sustainable development work streams including sustainable procurement, SEA, carbon management, awareness training, employee communications and engagement; project involvement and delivery. The group meets every eight weeks.

There are 3 sub-groups of the coordination group:- The Carbon Management Group (representatives from Services within the scope of the Carbon Management Plan deliver carbon reduction projects across the estate.); Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Corporate Working Group (ensuring that all plans, policies and strategies undergo the SEA process which includes climatic factors); and Learning about Sustainability in Schools (LASS) Group (helps further embed environmental sustainability and climate change awareness in the curriculum). The sub-groups meet every eight to twelve weeks and they each report progress on Carbon Management, SEA and Learning for Sustainability to the coordination group.

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

The following diagram outlines governance, management and strategy for the Council:-



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

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

Sustainable Development and Carbon Management sits within the Performance and Development Team of Community and Enterprise Resources. The sustainable development officer and carbon management development officer have a strategic overview of the Council's progress to reduce carbon emissions, climate change adaptation and environmental sustainability. The Performance and Development team acts as a centre of expertise on climate change for the Council, and works with Services across the Council to build capacity on climate change awareness.

Reports on climate change produced by the team are reviewed by the Head of Service prior to being presented to the Corporate Management Team, which includes the Chief Executive and Executive Directors for all Resources. Reports on climate change are then presented to the Sustainable Development Member Officer Working Group before being presented to and scrutinised by the Executive Committee. Progress reports on climate change and sustainable development actions are reported to the Executive Committee bi-annually.

The Performance and Development team are responsible for developing the SDCCS and carbon management plan (CMP). The development of both documents are done in conjunction with all Resources and they provide a basis from which elected members and officers can demonstrate strong and effective leadership in environmental sustainability and climate change actions.

Actions within the SDCCS action plan monitored and reported using the Council's IMPROVe system. The SDCCS action plan is reported bi-annually to the Corporate Management Team, SDMOWG and Executive Committee using the progress update in IMPROVe. Many of the SDCCS actions are embedded in Resource and Service plans which results in many employees having climate change actions included in their key work objectives as part of their annual performance development review.

The Council also has a 'Behaviours Framework' which sets out 5 key principles of how employees are expected to approach their work. The first principle is 'Efficient' which includes taking action to ensure sustainability and minimising environmental impact. Employees have to evidence how they contribute to this principle as part of their annual review. The Behaviours Framework helps to embed sustainability and climate change consideration in the culture of the Council.

The Council has corporate key performance measures that all Resources have to comply with that contribute to meeting the climate change duties, these include: reducing fuel vehicle emissions, reducing the use of single-use plastics and reporting new or ongoing sustainable development and climate change activity within the Resource. Each Resource reports progress on these measures, on a quarterly basis using IMPROVe, to each Resource's committee.

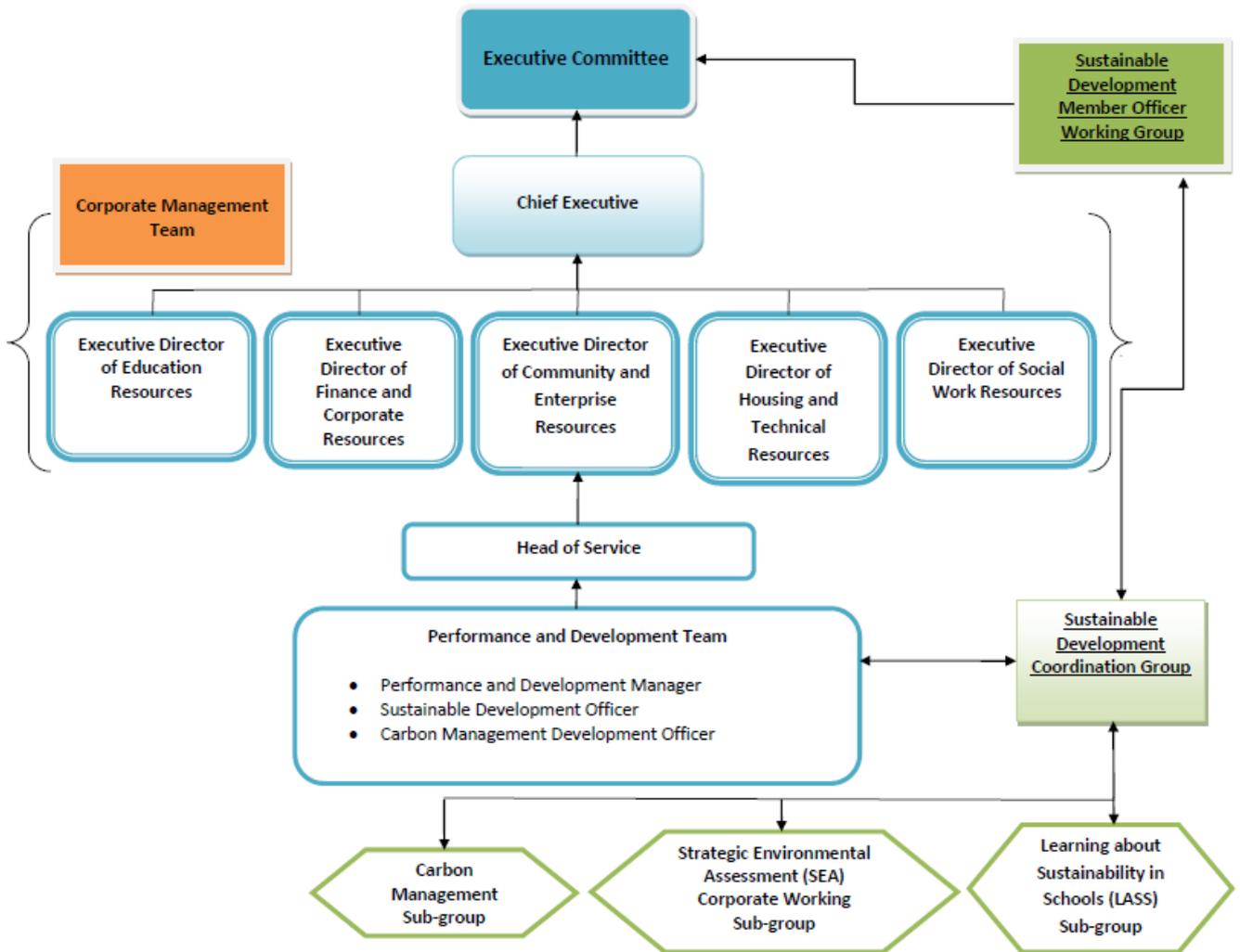
The Council has taken a number of steps to further embed climate change action across the organisation. This includes staff engagement and awareness activities including the development of an e-learning module on climate change and sustainability, climate change and sustainability session in the management development programme, an SEA webinar and carbon corner articles in the 'Works' staff magazine. There is also an annual programme of events and campaigns focused on climate change including Earth Hour, Cycle to Work Week, Recycle Week, Climate Week, and Sustainable South Lanarkshire.

The SEA Corporate Working Group provides a mechanism to liaise with Services to ensure that relevant plans, policies and strategies include the climate change duties considerations and any actions accordingly.

The Sustainable Development Officer is also part of the Council's procurement network and has been working with procurement colleagues to review the Sustainable Procurement Policy to include further guidance on climate change and sustainability within the procurement process.

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

The following diagram outlines how climate change is managed and embedded in the Council.



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

Provide a brief summary of objectives if they exist.

Objective	Doc Name	Doc Link
Work with communities and partners to promote high quality, thriving and sustainable communities  (Communities will be empowered and South Lanarkshire will be an environmentally responsible, clean, attractive and well-designed place to live, work and play)	The Council's Corporate Plan: Connect 2017-2022 page 5	<a href="#">Connect 2017-2022</a>

**2(d) Does the body have a climate change plan or strategy?**

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

The Council's Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy (SDCCS) 2017-2022 sets out our overall approach to sustainable development and addresses the challenges and opportunities of climate change. It outlines the changes in sustainable development and climate change policy since the publication of the last strategy, and the Council's strategic outcomes for sustainable development and climate change over the next five years. This is the Council's third strategy; the first was published in 2007. ([Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy 2017-2022](#))

The Council's Carbon Management Plan (CMP) update 2018 provides details of what we aim to achieve over two years. The Council's first CMP was published in 2008, with updates published in 2012, 2014 and 2016. The CMP will be refreshed and published in 2020. ([Carbon Management Plan 2018](#))

The Council also has an 'Environmental Statement' which is relevant for all employees and sets out the Council's environmental commitments as per the sustainable development and climate change strategy. Climate change is one of the key considerations in the statement and information is included on how employees can contribute to meeting the commitments.

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

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

<b>Topic area</b>	<b>Name of document</b>	<b>Link</b>	<b>Time period covered</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Adaptation	Local Development Plan	<a href="#">Local Development Plan</a>	2015 - 2020	Policy 2 Climate Change – the LDP is accompanied by supplementary guidance on sustainable development and climate change
Business travel	Carbon Management Plan	<a href="#">Carbon Management Plan 2018</a>	2018	Business Travel is one of the sources of carbon emission within the boundaries of the Council's carbon footprint
Staff Travel	Employee Travel Plan	<a href="#">Employee Travel Plan</a>	Published 2013	The staff travel plan is due to be refreshed before March 2020
Energy efficiency	Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy	<a href="#">Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy 2017-2022</a>	2017-2022	Included in the Strategy's framework to achieve the outcomes (Appendix 3): Continue to implement energy efficiency measures across Council facilities including investment in renewable and low carbon energy solutions
Renewable energy	Local Development Plan	<a href="#">Local Development Plan</a>	2015 - 2020	Policy 19 – renewable energy. The LDP is supported by supplementary guidance on renewable energy
Sustainable/renewable heat	Local Development Plan	<a href="#">Local Development Plan</a>	2015 - 2020	Sustainable/renewable heat is included in Policy 2 climate change
Waste Management	Local Development Plan	<a href="#">Local Development Plan</a>	2015 - 2020	Policy 18 - waste
Land Use	Local Development Plan	<a href="#">Local Development Plan</a>	2015 - 2020	Land use is featured throughout the LDP however the most relevant policies are Policy 1 Spatial Strategy Policy 2 Climate Change Policy 14 Green network and greenspace

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

Topic area	Topic area	Topic area	Topic area	Topic area
Other	Sustainable Procurement Policy	The SPP is an internal document and not on the website therefore no link available. A word version is available if required	2016 - 2019	The sustainable procurement policy outlines how the Council will use their procurement practices to help tackle climate change action. The policy is currently being renewed and will be published before 2020
Adaptation	Biodiversity Strategy	<a href="#">Biodiversity Strategy</a>	2018 - 2022	Climate change adaptation is incorporated into Chapter 3: Our eco-systems and challenges
Adaptation	Local Transport Strategy	<a href="#">Local Transport Strategy</a>	2013 - 2023	LTS includes adaptation through Flood Risk Management
Adaptation	Sustainable and Climate Change Development Strategy	<a href="#">Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy 2017-2022</a>	2017-2022	Strategic Outcome: The Council's strategies, plans and policies support communities to live more sustainably, reduce carbon emissions and adapt to changing climate
Energy efficiency	Carbon Management Plan	<a href="#">Carbon Management Plan 2018</a>	2018	Energy from the Council's buildings and street lighting are two of the sources of carbon emissions within the boundaries of the Council's carbon footprint
Energy efficiency	Local Housing Strategy	<a href="#">Local Housing Strategy</a>	2017-2022	Chapter 2: Housing Quality and Energy Efficiency
Waste management	Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy	<a href="#">Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy 2017-2022</a>	2017-2022	Included in the of the Strategy's framework to achieve the outcomes (Appendix 3): Continue to divert waste from landfill by providing and encouraging the effective use of waste management services across South Lanarkshire

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

Topic area	Name of document	Link	Time period covered	Comments
Waste management	Carbon Management Plan	<a href="#">Carbon Management Plan 2018</a>	2018	Household waste is one of the sources of carbon emissions within the boundaries of the Council's carbon footprint
Adaptation	Local Flood Risk Management Plans (LFRMP) for Clyde and Loch Lomond, and Tweed	<a href="#">Flooding Advice and Support</a>	2016 - 2022	The Flood Risk Management team also have 'Response to Flooding' procedures
Other	Air quality Action plan	<a href="#">Air Quality Action Plan</a>		The air quality action plan includes a measure to incorporate green infrastructure integration to reduce emissions within air quality management areas
Fleet transport	Air Quality Action Plan	<a href="#">Air Quality Action Plan</a>		South Lanarkshire provide fleet operators, including the Council's own fleet, free access to assessment and tailored guidance to assist fleet operators in becoming more economic in terms of fuel, emissions and costs.  Link to Eco-stars <a href="#">Eco Stars</a>
Business Travel	Air Quality Action Plan	<a href="#">Air Quality Action Plan</a>		The air quality action plan includes a number of measures to encourage a shift to walking, cycling and public transport instead of the reliance of private car
Other	Procurement Strategy	<a href="#">Procurement Strategy</a>	2017 - 2020	Sustainable Procurement - Includes contribution to sustainable procurement duty

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

Topic area	Name of document	Link	Time period covered	Comments
Business Travel	Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy	<a href="#">Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy 2017-2022</a>	2017-2022	Included in the Strategy's framework to achieve the outcomes (Appendix 3): Continue to improve the efficiency of our business travel and promote more sustainable travel options for employees
Fleet Transport	Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy	<a href="#">Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy 2017-2022</a>	2017-2022	Included in the Strategy's framework to achieve the outcomes (Appendix 3): Implement measures within the Council's fleet to contribute to the Scottish Government's ambition of the decarbonisation of road transport
Renewable Energy	Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy	<a href="#">Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy 2017-2022</a>	2017-2022	Included in the Strategy's framework to achieve the outcomes (Appendix 3): Supporting renewable energy generation across South Lanarkshire helping to reduce the area's carbon emissions and promote economic growth
Land Use	Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy	<a href="#">Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy 2017-2022</a>	2017-2022	Included in the Strategy's framework to achieve the outcomes (Appendix 3): Ensure our planning and land use policies protect and enhance the natural environment and ecosystem services

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

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

1. Increase the awareness of the fast changing and developing climate change agenda with elected members and officers
2. Undertake a mid-term review of the Sustainable Development and Climate Change strategy
3. Implement the 2019/20 action plan for the Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy
4. Incorporate climate change and sustainability checklist in the capital programme submission process
5. Continue the work with the Climate Ready Clyde partnership to develop a city region adaptation strategy and action plan

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

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

There were two sustainability self-evaluations carried out during 2017-18. The first self-evaluation was done using PSIF (Public Sector Improvement Framework) themed assessment for sustainability. This was identified as a corporate requirement as sustainability and climate change sits high on the 'Corporate Risk Register'.

### **PSIF**

The themed PSIF assessment focused on environmental sustainability and climate change for the whole council. The question set consisted of 11 questions under five headings:- Leadership, Service Planning, People, Partnerships and Resources, People and Community. There were many examples of evidence, identified for each question, demonstrating environmental sustainability across a range of Council services.

Areas for improvement included:- Improve successfulness of Sustainability Partnership; Increase awareness of environmental sustainability objectives and actions by using website articles, social media and consider development of apps; Climatic considerations to be included in asset management plans.

### **Sustainability Audit Toolkit**

The second self-evaluation was completed using Audit Scotland's auditor's toolkit for sustainability. This assessment was also a corporate requirement as the Council was undergoing a 'Best Value Audit'. The sustainability toolkit assessment has been used in previous years to help the development of the sustainable development strategies. The question set consisted of 20 questions under five main themes:-

- How well is sustainability embedded in the organisation's vision and strategic direction?
- How well is the organisation promoting sustainability effectively through partnership working?
- How well are sustainability issues embedded into governance arrangements?
- Does the organisation use its resources in a way that contributes to sustainability?
- Can the organisation demonstrate its contribution towards sustainability?

Areas for improvement identified include:- further develop partnership working on climate change issues; better promotion of sustainability and climate change with stakeholders; continue to integrate sustainability and climate change in decision making; further develop sustainable procurement practices and ensure staff are trained on sustainable procurement principles.

Due to the work involved in carrying out both assessments, it was agreed not to carry out a third assessment using CCAT.

Actions for improvement from both assessments were included in the sustainable development and climate change strategy action plan for 2018-19. The next self-assessment will be carried out during 2019-20 which will be the final year of the CCAT five year assessment tool.

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

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

The sustainable development officer and carbon management development officer work in partnership with the unions, this provides another avenue to engage employees in climate change action. A series of awareness raising sessions were held at individual Resource union meetings and the overall Joint Trade Union Committee on what the Council's approach is to tackling climate change and how each Resource can contribute to meeting the duties. The main focus of the partnership work with the unions is to engage with employees on how they can contribute further to the climate change duties and also a just transition for employees whose job could be affected by climate change.

South Lanarkshire Council is represented on the SSN Steering Group and is an active member of the network with participation in both the Finance and Reporting Action Groups and presenting at member events.

**Part 3: Emissions, targets and projects**

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

Reference Year	Year	Scope1	Scope2	Scope3	Total tCO2e	Comments
Baseline carbon footprint	2005-06	42,014	50,836	63,115	155,965	Water is not included. Emission factors were set at baseline year and have not been updated for any subsequent year. Scope 1= buildings gas and oil and fleet. Scope 2= buildings and street lighting electricity. Scope 3=waste, staff travel.
Year 1	2006-07	40,119	49,806	61,956	151,881	Comment as above (in baseline year)
Year 2	2007-08	39,655	52,085	59,597	151,337	Comment as above (in baseline year)
Year 3	2008-09	38,168	52,797	56,658	147,623	Comment as above (in baseline year)
Year 4	2009-10	41,637	50,846	52,349	144,832	Comment as above (in baseline year)
Year 5	2010-11	40,263	50,645	50,356	141,264	Comment as above (in baseline year)
Year 6	2011-12	36,510	51,081	47,665	135,256	Water is not included. Emission factors were set at baseline year and have not been updated for any subsequent year. Scope 1= buildings gas and oil and fleet including embedded cars. Scope 2= buildings and street lighting electricity. Scope 3=waste, staff travel and pool cars.
Year 7	2012-13	39,999	53,216	46,226	139,441	Comment as above (in year 2011-12)
Year 8	2013-14	37,119	51,383	47,513	136,015	Comment as above (in year 2011-12)
Year 9	2014-15	35,269	47,850	42,084	125,203	Comment as above (in year 2011-12)
Year 10	2015-16	35,498	45,071	39,707	120,276	Comment as above (in year 2011-12)
Year 11	2016-17	34,017	38,950	37,927	110,894	Comment as above (in year 2011-12)
Year 12	2017-18	34,599	36,860	42,656	114,115	Comment as above (in year 2011-12),
Year 13	2018-19	32,863	35,378	39,665	107,906	Differs from total in 3b due to using static conversion factors from baseline year

### 3b Breakdown of emission sources

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

Emission source	Scope	Consumption data	Units	Emission factor	Units	Emissions (tCO2e)	Comments
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Total **93,094.96** Figures in this whole section do not match the total in section 3a due to differing conversion factors used in 3a (see expanded note in section 1g). Water is not part of our carbon footprint.

Grid Electricity (generation)	2	57,308,422	kWh	0.28307	kg CO2e/kWh	16,222.3	From electricity used in our buildings
Grid Electricity (transmission distribution losses)	3	57,308,422	kWh	0.02413	kg CO2e/kWh	1,382.5	From electricity used in our buildings
Natural Gas	1	125,583,159	kWh	0.18396	kg CO2e/kWh	23,102.28	From gas used in our buildings
Gas Oil	1	3,955,536	kWh	0.27652	kg CO2e/kWh	1,093.78	From oil used in our buildings for heating
Biomass	1	3,724,947	kWh	0.01506	kg CO2e/kWh	56.10	From biomass produced and used in our buildings
Refuse Municipal to Landfill	3	65,794	tonnes	586.5315	kg CO2e/tonne	38,590.24	Municipal waste collected and sent to landfill
Refuse Municipal to combustion	3	25,948	tonnes	21.38	kg CO2e/tonne	554.88	Municipal waste collected and sent to Energy From Waste plant
Diesel (average biofuel blend)	1	2,927,864	litres	2.627	kg CO2e/litre	7,691.32	Used to run our fleet vehicles
Petrol (average biofuel blend)	1	89,569	litres	2.2	kg CO2e/litre	197.33	Used to run our fleet vehicles
Gas Oil	1	335,220	litres	2.97049	kg CO2e/litre	995.77	Used to run our fleet vehicles
Grid Electricity (generation)	2	8,572,275	kWh	0.28307	kg CO2e/kWh	2,426.55	From electricity for street lighting
Grid Electricity (transmission distribution losses)	3	8,572,275	kWh	0.02413	kg CO2e/kWh	206.85	From electricity for street lighting
Average Car - Unknown Fuel	3	1,477,662	miles	0.29072	kg CO2e/mile	429.59	From staff mileage claims, type of vehicles unknown

Car - diesel (Small car up to a 1.7 litres engine)	3	602,199	miles	0.23389	kg CO2e/mile	140.85	Miles travelled in small diesel pool cars
Grid Electricity (generation)	2	13,885	kWh	0.28307	kg CO2e/kWh	3.93	Used to charge our electric pool vehicles
Grid Electricity (transmission distribution losses)	3	13,885	kWh	0.02413	kg CO2e/kWh	0.33	Used to charge our electric pool vehicles

### 3c Generation, consumption and export of renewable energy

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

Technology	Renewable Electricity		Renewable Heat		Comments
	Total consumed by the organisation (kWh)	Total exported (kWh)	Total consumed by the organisation (kWh)	Total exported (kWh)	
Solar PV	537,928	130,723			Installed in 40 schools and 1 Sheltered Housing complex
Biomass			3,724,947		Installed in 48 schools and 1 Sheltered Housing Complex
GRID CHP	2,298,680		3,916,000		Combined Heat and Power in 12 properties

### 3d Targets

Name of Target	Target	Scope of Target	Progress against target	Baseline Year	Units of baseline	Target completion year	Comments
Carbon reduction target	6% reduction	All emissions	10.3%	2015-16	tonnes	2020-21	Target of 10% reduction by 2020-21 using baseline of 2015-16, equating to 2% annual reduction for 5 years
Implement fuel efficiency measures to reduce emissions from fleet vehicles	6% reduction	Transport	14%	2014-15	tonnes	2018-19	Target to reduce emissions from fleet vehicles met and exceeded
Percentage of household waste to be recycled	50% reduction	Waste	44.9%	2018-19		2018-19	Recycling rates below target in 2018-19 due to the new residual waste contract

**3e Estimated total annual carbon savings from all projects implemented by the body in the report year****Total 2,254**

<b>Emissions Source</b>	<b>Total estimated annual carbon savings (tCO2e)</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Electricity	952	As per project list below - street lighting LED programme, LED projects and PV installations
Fleet transport	212	As per project list below - fuel efficiency measures in our fleet
Waste	1,883	As per project list below - Residual waste to Energy from Waste plant

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

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

Project	Funding source	Are these savings figures estimated or actual?	Capital cost (£)	Project lifetime (years)	Fuel/ emission source saved	Estimated carbon savings per year (tCO2e/ annum)	Estimated costs savings (£/ annum)	Behaviour Change	Comments
LED street lighting replacement final phase	Capital	Actual	6,268,000	25	Grid Electricity	861	155,224	None required although communications with local residents is ongoing as there has been a change to the environment with white light and no back spill into gardens and driveways	Approximately 59,000 LEDs were replaced by the end of the programme
LED lighting projects	Capital	Estimated	278,427	10	Grid Electricity	38	17,645	None required - building users should be unaware/unaffected by the upgrades	4 LED lighting projects in East Kilbride Central Library, Brandongate offices, John Wright Sports Centre, McClymont Day Care centre
Fuel efficiency measures in council fleet	Existing budgets	Actual		10	Diesel (average biofuel blend)	212		Behaviour change is required by drivers, however some of these initiatives are technological and so work automatically	Various projects have been implemented on a phased basis and continue to be incorporated into existing and new vehicles - speed limiters, telematics, anti siphoning, route planning, driver training. Fleet continued to downsize in 2018-19 in relation to the size of vehicles, which has resulted in smaller, more efficient vehicles.

Project	Funding source	Are these savings figures estimated or actual?	Capital cost (£)	Project lifetime (years)	Fuel/ emission source saved	Estimated carbon savings per year (tCO2e/ annum)	Estimated costs savings (£/ annum)	Behaviour Change	Comments
PV panel installation projects	Capital	Estimated	236,924		Grid Electricity	53	24,500		Installed in 5 Primary Schools
Residual waste to Energy from Waste plant	No capital investment as plant is owned by Viridor	Estimated	Commercially sensitive information	10	Waste	1,883	No savings	Residents need to segregate waste at source and use the kerbside bins as appropriate. When using the bring sites waste must also be separated appropriately. Not all the materials that were previously landfilled are suitable for thermal treatment so residents are encouraged to make better use of recycling bins and re-use organisations so items that can be reused/ recycled are put to better use.	A proportion of residual waste in the second half of 2018-19 was processed at the new Energy From Waste facility which became fully operational in 2019-20

Fewer than 10 projects have been implemented and this is the complete set

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

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

**Total** -1,998

Emissions source	Total estimated annual emissions (tCO2e)	Increase or decrease in emissions	Comments
Estate changes	1,998	Decrease	This is the effect of new buildings opening and old ones closing

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

**Total** 227

Source	Saving	Comments
Electricity	43 + 27	4 PV projects and 6 projects to replace light fittings with LEDs
Gas	164	5 boiler replacement projects
Waste	7,532	Change to residual waste treatment contract, creating energy from waste rather than landfill - estimated savings figure unknown

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

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

**Total** 16

Emissions source	Total estimated annual emissions (tCO2e)	Increase or decrease in emissions	Comments
Estate changes	16	Increase	This is the effect of transferring some small property utility bills to the Council

**3j Total carbon reduction project savings since the start of the year which the body uses as a baseline for its carbon footprint**

If the body has data available, estimate the total emissions savings made from projects since the start of that year ("the baseline year").

Total	Comments
301,428	This is the sum of annual carbon savings since the baseline year of 2005-06

### **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.

A Carbon Management Plan has been in place since 2008, with update reports issued in 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018. This clearly demonstrates our commitment to reducing our carbon footprint and reporting in a transparent manner.

Our ambitious LED street lighting programme has seen emissions from street lighting reduce by over 60%. The programme completed in April 2019 when approximately 59,000 LEDs had been installed and 7,253 lighting columns replaced.

The Council's new long term residual waste contract sends our previously landfilled waste to a treatment Energy From Waste facility which ensures that we will meet the legislative landfill ban requirements and substantially reduce our carbon emissions associated with waste.

## **Part 4: Adaptation**

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

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

#### **Assessing Current Climate Risk**

A Local Climate Impacts Profile was carried out for South Lanarkshire in 2008. The outcome of the Impact Profile coupled with our knowledge of past impacts and contributory factors indicate flooding as the biggest risk for South Lanarkshire, and will be a more frequent problem in the area which the Council and partners will respond to.

A Council-wide climate change adaptation workshop was held in 2011 involving the most relevant services and managers that contribute to meeting the Council's climate change adaptation duty. The event was facilitated by Adaptation Scotland and it helped raise awareness of climate change and the potential risks and opportunities to service delivery.

The outcome from the event was also used to help in the development of the Council's previous sustainable development strategy 2012-2017 and the local development plan 2014-2019, which includes supplementary guidance on sustainable development and climate change. The local development plan and supplementary guidance, directs future development and indicates where development, including regeneration, should happen and where it should not. Link:- [Development Plans](#)

The Council's risk management team assists in the identification and evaluation of risks associated with the delivery of the Council's objectives and provides support to help manage these risks. The risk management team manage the Council's risk register and one of the top risks identified is 'Failure to meet sustainable development and climate change objectives'. The risk scorecard identifies the business impacts of climate change now and in the future and contains a number of control measures - such as ensuring that the climate change duties are embedded in policies, plans and strategies, working with services to raise the awareness of the business risks of a changing climate, to be an active member of the 'Climate Ready Clyde' partnership - to mitigate the risk and impact of climate change. The scorecard is reviewed annually.

Severe weather is also one of the risks in the Council's risk register and includes control measures such as emergency and contingency planning, weather warning alerts and response, infrastructure investment and flood risk management.

The Council's Emergency Management Team (EMT) leads on responding to emergencies. The EMT is made up of senior managers from Services who may be involved in dealing with emergencies and led by the Council's Resilience Adviser. The effects of severe weather is one of the emergencies that the EMT have prepared for.

The South Lanarkshire area is covered by the West of Scotland Resilience Partnership which has representatives from the emergency services, Councils, NHS boards and utilities companies. The West of Scotland Community Risk Register (CRR) includes severe weather incidents, the possible consequences and what the Regional Resilience Partnership are doing to mitigate the risks.

The CRR is the result of risk assessments carried out by the multi-agency resilience partnership to identify the likely risks in the area and rate them in terms of their potential impact and likelihood of occurring. The results of these assessments are used to inform the partnership and produce agreed and effective multi-agency plans and procedures

#### **Assessing Future Climate Risks**

The Council has a dedicated flood risk management team who manages flooding priorities and delivers prioritised flood protection schemes. In accordance with the requirements of the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009, the flood risk management team has been involved in the publication of the Clyde and Loch Lomond and Tweed Local Flood Risk Management Plans. The production of these plans has involved a national flood risk assessment and identification of potentially vulnerable areas. Flood risk assessments and the implementation of sustainable drainage systems are required as part of the planning

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

process for any new builds/developments. These future flood risks are also incorporated into the local development plan.

The impacts from increased rainfall are the area's biggest climate change risks however the challenges from rising temperatures and sea levels will also bring risks as well as opportunities for the area. To understand these risks further, and if action is required to adapt to them, the Council is an active member of the Climate Ready Clyde partnership – a collaborative initiative developing an adaptation strategy and action plan for the Glasgow City Region (which includes all of South Lanarkshire both rural and urban areas).

#### [Climate Ready Clyde](#)

The partnership started in 2017 the first major piece of work was to assess the risks and opportunities of climate change for the city region. The risk and opportunities assessment was launched in October 2018 and sets out the risks and opportunities posed by climate change to the end of this century, and highlights areas where more action is needed in the next five years. The risks and opportunities assessment is supported by a technical report and in parallel an economic assessment was undertaken which provides an evidenced baseline cost of doing nothing

The assessment identified 70 risks and opportunities which can be found on the website and have been grouped into four categories of urgency:- more action needed, build capacity and understanding, sustain current action, and a watching brief. The findings and recommendations in the assessment are being used to guide the development of the first Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for the Glasgow City Region.

Climate Ready Clyde has also developed and piloted a toolkit for screening capital investment and major projects. Informed by world leading thinking from development banks, the toolkit will enable a common approach to embedding adaptation into new investment to maximise its performance. The toolkit will be trialled in South Lanarkshire Council for large scale investment projects.

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

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

The Council's **sustainable development and climate change strategy** 2017-2022 includes the Council's approach to managing climate change adaptation. Within the strategy's Sustainable Council theme the intention is to take account of the public sector climate change duties (reduction, adaptation and acting sustainably) when making decisions about the use of our assets and capital investment in our estate. Incorporating climate screening as part of the capital programme submission process would help to manage this. Within the Sustainable Communities theme the intention is to work in partnership to ensure local infrastructure, buildings and local communities are resilient to adapt to the impacts of climate change. The strategy links with the work of Climate Ready Clyde.

The **Climate Ready Clyde** board, subgroups and networks provide a forum for the Council to engage with other stakeholders to understand the collective risks from the City Region. Doing so will also enable dialogue between the Council and others about the wider consequences of one organisation's climate risks on other organisations (for example, disruptions to transport network affecting the ability for employees to get to work).

The Council has a **Risk Management Strategy** which aims to provide a sensible and proportionate approach to risk management that promotes awareness rather than avoidance. Resources are required to ensure that risk management is embedded in service planning and delivery; in the way they make decisions; in major projects; and in their dealings with partners and contractors.

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

The Council has a corporate '**Business Continuity Plan**' which is managed by the Resilience Adviser. South Lanarkshire Council is a category 1 responder and leads the Local Resilience Partnership on work required to meet the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 and its associated Scottish Regulations and Guidance as part of Scotland Regional Resilience Partnership.

In addition the Council has the following strategies and plans which include policies and actions to address climate-related risks:-

**Core Path Plan** – Adopt a path is an environmental volunteering opportunity in South Lanarkshire to report the condition of paths within the Council's path network. An interactive comprehensive map of all core path routes in South Lanarkshire can be found on the Council's web-site.

**Local Development Plan 2014 - 2019** - Supplementary Guidance to the Local Development Plan, such as Sustainable Development and Climate Change, Green Network and Greenspace, Natural and Historic Environment. A key theme running through the Local Development Plan is the need to address the land use issues arising from the impact of climate change.

- Policy 2, Climate Change – proposals for new development must, where possible, seek to minimise and mitigate against the effects of climate change.
- Policy 14, Green network and Greenspace - any development proposals should safeguard the local green network and identify opportunities for enhancement and / or extension which can contribute towards:- place-making; mitigating greenhouse gases; supporting biodiversity; enhancing health and quality of life; providing water management including flood storage, and buffer strips; providing areas for leisure activity; and promoting active travel.
- Policy 17, Water environment and flooding - the avoidance principle of flood risk management as set out in Scottish Planning Policy must be met.

**Response to Flooding** - The Flood Risk Management Service have procedures to deal with potential flooding events, called 'Response to Flooding', which is reviewed annually and takes cognisance of the effects of climate change upon predicted flood risk. Flood risk assessments and the implementation of sustainable drainage systems are required as part of the planning process for any new builds or developments.

**Local Transport Strategy 2013-2023** - Objective 6: Mitigate, adapt and manage the effects of climate change, including flooding, on transport infrastructure and communities.

The revised **South Lanarkshire Biodiversity Strategy 2018-2022** has been approved and published. Climate change is identified as a key cross-cutting theme in the draft South Lanarkshire Biodiversity Strategy that affects all ecosystems. Issues related to this are identified and addressed where possible. Peatland management which benefits carbon sequestration remains a key theme

**The Biodiversity Duty Implementation Plan (BDIP)** will encourage appropriate management of the Council estate. The BDIP will, through the planning function, encourage other land-owners and developers to adopt the principles of the Biodiversity Strategy in their land-use. This is especially important in woodland cover and peatland conservation for carbon management and intrinsic biodiversity.

The Council has an '**Energy Framework Group**' which has representation from Housing and Technical Resources and Community and Enterprise Resources. The group discusses the delivery of actions which includes energy efficiency measures, carbon reduction and climate change adaptation.

The Council's '**Environmental Statement**' is for all employees and sets out the environmental commitments and how employees can contribute to the commitments. Meeting our climate change duties is one of the high level commitments which includes preparing for a future where the climate is changing.

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

Include details of work to increase awareness of the need to adapt to climate change and build the capacity of staff and stakeholders to assess risk and implement action.

##### Delivering adaptation actions

- The conversion of vacant and derelict land to a community urban greenspace - Fernbrae Meadows. The area now provides 20 acres of local nature reserve including 9140 square metres of woodland which will help to reduce surface water run-off and prevent local flooding.
- Ongoing peatland restoration of Langlands Moss Local Nature Reserve. Restoration of lagg buffer zone at bog edges by removing conifer plantation on deep peat and installing dams/bunds to drains. The remainder of the site will convert to wet woodland which will help reduce the effects of both floods and droughts. An extension of the Local Nature Reserve boundary has also been agreed which will include the creation of approximately 1400 square metres of wetlands which will contribute to flood risk reduction.
- The Council has adopted and implemented a number of practices to adapt to climate change through both building design and management:- Natural Ventilation, SUDS, Insulation, low carbon technologies (Air Source Heat Pumps, Ground Source Heat Pumps, PV, LED, Combined Heat and Power systems, Biomass).
- The Council's Flood Risk Management team continue to be consulted regularly during the Planning and Development Management process to ensure all new developments are being designed in accordance with the latest guidance on flood risk, climate change and the sustainable management of surface water.

##### Building adaptive capacity

Following the launch of the risks and opportunities assessment developed through the Climate Ready Clyde partnership, reports raising the awareness of the assessment have been presented to the Corporate Management Team, Sustainable Development Governance Board, The Strategic Environmental Assessment Group and Sustainable Development Coordination Group. The Corporate Management Team approved further raising the awareness of the assessment and the climate screening toolkit with Heads of Service, Managers and Officers from each Resource.

The Council's sustainable development officer is a member of Adaptation Learning Exchange (ALE) network. The ALE provides a collaborative process to support organisations with adaptation planning through the sharing of knowledge and ideas, highlighting good practice and increasing learning and networking opportunities to promote further work on adaptation to climate change.

As members of Climate Ready Clyde the Council has been involved in training in adaptation skills and competencies including the business case for action and the co-benefits; training on Climate justice and the new projections of future flood disadvantage; and have access to an advisory board which is a virtual group of practitioners cities and adaptation experts to inform and challenge the City Region's approach to adaptation.

The Council is also represented on Climate Ready Clyde's 'Impact, Influence and Engagement' sub-group. The sub-group produced the partnership's communication and engagement plan which includes Creating a much broader conversation about climate change risks and opportunities to the City Region and beyond. Glasgow City Region are also the first City Region in the UK to be involved in developing and piloting emerging ISO standards on adaptation.

The Council was involved in the engagement workshops to inform the development of SCCAP2. The purpose of the workshop was to raise awareness of climate change adaptation with stakeholders in different sectors, stimulate discussion and input around each outcome in the draft programme, gather views and information from stakeholders of draft programme.

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

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

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

**Objective N1 - Natural Environment**

**Understand the effects of climate change and their impacts on the natural environment.**

<b>Policy / Proposal reference</b>	<b>Delivery progress made</b>	<b>Comments</b>
N1-8	Local Flood Risk Management Plans were published in June 2016. South Lanarkshire Council (SLC) was involved in the production of the Clyde and Loch Lomond and Tweed LFRMPs. Through the process of developing these plans a National Flood Risk Assessment identified the areas at risk of coastal flooding, and then objectives and actions were included in the Plans for Responsible Authorities to undertake in order to improve the current situation.	Due to the location of South Lanarkshire, no coastal flooding occurs within our area. SLC therefore has no objectives or actions relating to coastal flooding within any LFRMP
N1-10	South Lanarkshire Council have been involved in the production and the ongoing updating of the Scottish Detailed River Network (SDRN), and in complying with our duty under the Flood Risk Management (FRM) Act we use this dataset within our asset management database to assess and maintain waterbodies. We also have access to the LiDAR (Light Detection And Ranging) dataset which is regularly utilised during the catchment analysis stage in the production of Flood Studies.	Through the Society of Chief Officers in Transportation in Scotland (SCOTS), SLC officers are involved in the production, review and/or usage of datasets being developed within the FRM field. All available datasets are integrated within our asset management system and are used as required to feed into the work we undertake to meet our duties under the FRM Act.

**Objective N2 - Natural Environment**  
**Support a healthy and diverse natural environment with capacity to adapt.**

<b>Policy / Proposal reference</b>	<b>Delivery progress made</b>	<b>Comments</b>
N2-2	The Council's Local Development Plan contains policies on protecting and enhancing its priority greenspace and green networks and ensuring the effect of development proposals on the natural environment and flood risk is considered during the application process.	The Council is also a member of the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network Partnership (GCVGNP) whose remit is to protect and enhance access and habitat networks.
N2-3	SLC manages two components of the Clyde Valley Woodlands National Nature Reserve, at Chatelherault and Mauldslie. Recent restructuring of the woodland at both sites is allowing conversion from coniferous forest to naturally regenerating, native broadleaved woodland.	
N2-7	<p>SNH published a survey of the River Clyde Catchment to establish the extent of riparian transported INNS plants, Japanese Knotweed, Giant Hogweed and Himalayan Balsam.</p> <p>SLC collect data on reported occurrence, principally Japanese Knotweed.</p> <p>SLC undertake some control of the species on SLC land</p>	During 2019/20 SLC will prepare and issue an INNS position statement that will cover Japanese knotweed, giant hogweed and Himalayan balsam
N2-11	The Local Development Plan contains policy to ensure development proposals mitigate and adapt against climate change. The Planning Service works closely with colleagues in Greenspace and Countryside to ensure habitats are not adversely affected by new development. Masterplanning of the Council's Community Growth Areas has incorporated measures to enhance existing habitats.	The Blueprint recently launched by the GCVGNP will be used strengthen existing habitat networks
N2-18	The first cycle of Local Flood Risk Management Plans (LFRMPs) were published in June 2016. SLC were involved in the production of the Clyde & Loch Lomond and Tweed LFRMPs. Through the process of developing these plans a National Flood Risk Assessment identified the areas at risk of coastal flooding, and then objectives and actions were included in the Plans for Responsible Authorities to undertake in order to improve the current situation.	Due to the location of South Lanarkshire, there are no coastal areas within the Council area. SLC therefore has no objectives or actions relating to the assessment or management of coasts within any LFRMP.

**Objective N3 - Natural Environment****Sustain and enhance the benefits, goods and services that the natural environment provides.**

No policies applicable to South Lanarkshire Council

**Objective B1 - Buildings and infrastructure networks****Understand the effects of climate change and their impacts on buildings and infrastructure networks.**

<b>Policy / Proposal reference</b>	<b>Delivery progress made</b>	<b>Comments</b>
B1-13	The first cycle of LFRMPs were published in June 2016. SLC were involved in the production of the Clyde & Loch Lomond and Tweed LFRMPs. Through the process of developing these plans a National Flood Risk Assessment identified the areas at risk of flooding, and then objectives and actions were included in the Plans for Responsible Authorities to undertake in order to improve the current situation	The actions assigned to SLC include the production of four Flood Protection Studies and 5 Surface Water Management Plans. SLC are currently working through a programme of delivering these projects in advance of the deadline for the completion for these projects of 2021. The effects of climate change upon future flood levels, and the resultants impact upon building and infrastructure networks, will be considered in each of these projects

**Objective B2 - Buildings and infrastructure networks****Provide the knowledge, skills and tools to manage climate change impacts on buildings and infrastructure**

No policies applicable to South Lanarkshire Council

**Objective B3 - Buildings and infrastructure networks****Increase the resilience of buildings and infrastructure networks to sustain and enhance the benefits and services provided**

<b>Policy / Proposal</b>	<b>Delivery progress made</b>	<b>Comments</b>
B3-2	The Local Development Plan includes policy on ensuring new development adapts to climate change including avoiding areas of flood risk, mitigating flood risk and incorporating SUDS into schemes. The Planning Service liaises with colleagues in Flood Management and with SEPA on planning applications in this respect.	The Planning Service is represented at the Land Use and Sustainability Portfolio Group as part of the governance of the Glasgow City Region. Measures to ensure new development adapt to predict long term climate change will be an integral issue in the preparation of strategic land use strategy.
B3-3	The Local Development Plan contains policy to ensure development proposals mitigate and adapt against climate change.  The Council consults SEPA on development proposals on sites are at risk of flooding or could increase the risk of flooding elsewhere.	Work has started on the preparation of a Council wide Open Space Strategy.

<b>Policy / Proposal</b>	<b>Delivery progress made</b>	<b>Comments</b>
B3-6	HEEPS:ABS programmes are developed to install external wall insulation in privately owned and council properties and are prioritised to target fuel poor areas and households in most need of assistance.  In the financial year 2018-19 <b>164</b> private properties and <b>111</b> council properties had external insulation applied.	A further phase of the HEEPS:ABS programme has been prepared for 2019-20 to continue to install external wall insulation in private and council properties aiming to maximise the number of private owners who sign up to participate in the scheme.
B3-7	Programmes of works for energy efficiency measures – loft and cavity insulation, external wall insulation and heating upgrades – have been developed to increase energy efficiency in tenant's homes. 91.1% of SLC housing stock complied with EESSH as at March 2019.	It is anticipated that by March 2020 93.1% of SLC housing stock will meet EESSH. 4.55% of the housing stock will be exempted from EESSH compliance at December 2020.
B3-8	100% of our non-exempt housing stock meets Scottish Housing Quality Standard (SHQS).	This is now measured using EESSH

#### **Objective S1 – Society**

**Understand the effects of climate change and their impacts on people, homes and communities.**

No policies applicable to South Lanarkshire Council

#### **Objective S2 – Society**

**Increase the awareness of the impacts of climate change to enable people to adapt to future extreme weather events.**

No policies applicable to South Lanarkshire Council

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

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

The Council's sustainable development and climate change strategy 2017-2022 will undergo a mid-term review during 2019. The review will coincide with the publication of SCCAP2 and will be used as a guide for embedding climate change adaptation as well as the Risk and Opportunity Assessment developed by Climate Ready Clyde.

The Council's top risks, which include risks on both climate change and adverse weather, are reviewed annually at 30th June.

The local development plan is currently being renewed. Climate change mitigation and adaptation are key themes throughout the current plan and has been strengthened in the draft LDP. It is proposed the new LDP will be published in 2020.

The new Biodiversity Strategy 2018-22 and Biodiversity Duty Implementation Plan were launched in 2018. The Strategy is reviewed every five years and the BDIP every three years. Action planning takes places on a rolling programme and kept under continual review. The South Lanarkshire Biodiversity Partnership meets once a year, but the project development is largely driven by subgroups that meet more regularly.

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

The Strategic Environmental Assessment process is well embedded within the Council and provides an opportunity to assess the risks and opportunities of climate change in new or revised plans, policies and strategies.

The first cycle of Local Flood Risk Management Plans (LFRMP), which were published in 2016, are scheduled to undergo a mid-term review in 2019 before being updated in 2022. The monitoring of weather patterns, including rainfall statistics, continues to be carried out to help inform how the Council allocates resources and tracks the observed effects of climate change.

The actions for the Council in the current cycle of LFRMPs includes the production of four Flood Protection Studies and 5 Surface Water Management Plans. The Council are currently working through a programme of delivering these projects and the effects of climate change upon future flood levels, and the resultant impacts upon building and infrastructure networks etc., will be considered in each of these projects.

Climate Ready Clyde launched the first comprehensive the risk and opportunity assessment for the Glasgow City Region, in October 2018. The findings and recommendations in the assessment will be used to guide the development of the first Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for the Glasgow City Region. The risk and opportunity assessment provides context for the Council's risk management approaches to climate change adaptation.

Biannual State of the Environment report has indicators for monitoring climate change. This is reported to various governance forums within the Council and with partners.

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

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

South Lanarkshire's State of the Environment Report provides data that facilitates the monitoring and evaluation of a range of environmental issues - such as Biodiversity, Soil, and Water - where climate change adaptation action has been undertaken. This includes a specific chapter related to climate change. Link: [State of the Environment report 2017](#)

The Council's performance management system IMPROVe is used to monitor and report actions and measures within Resource Plans and the Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy (SDCCS). The SDCCS includes adaptation actions such as biodiversity, greenspace and flood risk management which are monitored and evaluated through IMPROVe.

SEPA prepared indicators that have been used in the first cycle of the LFRMPs, however these will be reviewed and adapted to ensure they are reflective of the on-going changes within the cycles and as our understanding improves through the process. A number of Surface Water Management Plans (SWMP) and Flood Studies have been developed for the locations assessed with the highest Annual Average Damages (AADs) from surface water and river flooding. Any actions or recommendations identified within the plans and studies will be evaluated in regards to reduce or mitigation of damages due to flooding within these areas.

The development of the regional adaptation strategy and action plan, through Climate Ready Clyde, will include monitoring and evaluation arrangements.

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

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

1. Continue to raise awareness of the risks and opportunities for the city region with elected members and officers of the Council and how these could impact service delivery and local communities
2. Continue Climate Ready Clyde development work of the city region's adaptation strategy and action plan
3. Continue involvement in the 'Impact, Influence and Engagement' sub-group of Climate Ready Clyde.
4. Work with the equalities team to further understand the effects of climate change on vulnerable groups and how Climate Justice can be incorporated in equality impact assessments
5. Pilot the climate screening tool within the Council and organise training for Council officers on the use of the toolkit and to help embed adaptation into new capital investment

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

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

South Lanarkshire Council is a member of the Climate Ready Clyde partnership. Climate Ready Clyde, is a place-based approach to adapting to the impacts of climate change. Initially, a three year initiative to assess the risks and opportunities and develop a comprehensive adaptation strategy and action plan for Glasgow City Region.

Glasgow City Region now has its first Climate Change Risk and Opportunity Assessment sets out the risks and opportunities posed by climate change to the end of this century, and highlights areas where more action is needed in the next five years. The assessment is supported by a technical report and an economic study of the costs and benefits of Glasgow City Region's climate risks and opportunities

The findings and recommendations in the assessment will be used to guide the development of the first Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for the Glasgow City Region.

The full assessment, methodology, technical report and economic study are available on the [Climate Ready Clyde](#) website.

## **Part 5: Procurement**

### **5(a) How have procurement policies contributed to compliance with climate change duties?**

Provide information relating to how the procurement policies of the body have contributed to its compliance with climate changes duties.

The Council continues to consider environmental and social issues when purchasing goods and services. From June 2016, South Lanarkshire Council was subject to a new Sustainable Procurement Duty, whereby the Council must demonstrate that it has considered sustainability in all of its regulated purchases over £50,000. Consequently, whenever anyone makes a purchase above £50,000 on behalf of the Council they need to consider how the purchase can:

- Improve the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of the authority area, with a particular focus on reducing inequality
- Facilitate the involvement of small and medium enterprises, third sector bodies and supported businesses
- Promote innovation

The Council has had a sustainable procurement policy since 2009. The current policy outlines the key aims and objectives to meet each of the sustainable procurement duty outcomes. The policy is currently being updated to reflect the new net-zero targets. The updated policy will be taken to the Corporate Management Team for approval late 2019.

An example of how the policy has contributed to the compliance with climate change duties is that the sourcing strategy was reviewed and now sustainability testing is a requirement and all procurements must consider environmental and social-economic specifications appropriate to the product or service being procured.

Following an exercise through the procurement network, procurements with a higher impact on climate change were identified and the sustainable development and carbon management officers both have a role in the renewal or contract and the tendering process by advising suitable sustainability consideration in tender specifications and evaluation criteria. An example of this is sustainability question in the evaluation criteria for the Passenger Transport Services Framework.

Bidders are asked to detail how they will contribute to helping the Council achieve the aims set out in its Environmental Statement. The guidance to bidders outlines that the reduction in the use is key to the environmental statement. A response from bidders on the question should detail how they are reducing their emissions. Examples would include: the use of ULEVs, vehicle tracking software, no 'idling' policy, automatic stop-start engine systems, eco-driver training, and for larger vehicle operators membership of schemes such as EcoStars. This question is currently weighted at 25% however there is currently a discussion through the procurement network that this should be higher to help to drive change that is needed.

The Council's Procurement Network includes representation from all Resources including Sustainability and Economic Development teams, this helps to further embed environmental and socio-economic considerations in procurement processes.

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

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

There are a number of procurement activities that contributed to compliance with climate change duties. The following are examples of this activity during the report year of 2018-19:-

Procurement were involved in securing the new Energy from Waste contract. The new waste service is in response to the regulations in the Zero Waste Plan and will divert approximately 90,000 tonnes of post-recycling 'residual waste' from landfill for South Lanarkshire. The Energy Recovery Facility (ERF) is capable of diverting up to 300,000 tonnes of non-recyclable waste from landfill from across Scotland. The site will generate 258GWh of base-load renewable energy direct to the National Grid – the equivalent of 39 wind turbines – enough to continuously power 70,656 homes. What's more the plant will offer up to 10MW of heat available for local use.

The procurement team continues to support Fleet Services in the procurement of electric vehicles and the expansion of the electric charging network as per the funding secured. Procurement were also involved in the electric charging point upgrade programme.

Within a city deal road construction project (Greenhills Road/Strathaven Road) the tender specification included 44% climate control factor for flood risk instead of the previous 20% for climate control.

The procurement team have been involved in the development of the Council's first Good Food Strategy, advising routes to market and how we influence elements of food purchased though National Frameworks.

The central procurement team continues to promote the Council's drive to reduce its reliance of single-use items, in particular single-use plastic items. Specific single-use plastic items have been removed from procurement catalogues following the publication of the EU directive, this includes plastic cutlery, plastic-stemmed cotton buds, plastic straws, plastic water cups, and plastic stirrers. Alternative items have been identified.

### **5(c) Supporting information and best practice**

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

## **Part 6: Validation and declaration**

### **6(a) Internal validation process**

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

The data in this report is reviewed internally through bi-annual submission to the Corporate Management Team, Sustainable Development Member Officer Working Group and Executive Committee.

Finance and Corporate Resources carry out an annual audit of the climate change duties report. Findings are reported back to Community and Enterprise Executive Director and any recommendations will be incorporated in the following year's reporting process. An evidence pack is also prepared as part of this report which is also audited by Internal Audit.

This report has been reviewed by the Corporate Management Team, Sustainable Development Member Officer Working Group and Executive Committee prior to submission.

### **6(b) Peer validation process**

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

Internal audit carried out a benchmarking exercise to compare the level of reporting detail against six other local authorities that come under the same 'family group' as South Lanarkshire for sustainability (LGBF) Overall South Lanarkshire's report compares favourably with the other Councils reviewed.

### **6(c) External validation process**

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

Portions of the data and information used are reported and audited externally, for example energy use within building and street lighting for CRC purposes, and waste figures by SEPA.

### **6(d) No validation process**

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

n/a

### **6e - Declaration**

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

<b>Name</b>	<b>Role in the body</b>	<b>Date</b>
Michael McGlynn	Executive Director of Community and Enterprise Resources	6 November 2019