



Public Sector Climate Change Duties 2019-20 Summary Report: South Lanarkshire Council

Required section of the annual report

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Part 1: Profile of reporting body

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

1(c) Highest number of full-time equivalent staff in the body during the report year
11,925

1(d) Metrics used by the body			
Specify the metrics that the body uses to assess its performance in relation to climate change and sustainability.			
Metric	Unit	Value	Comments
Population size served	population	320,530	Figure taken from mid-year estimate 2019
Other (Please specify in the comments)	other (specify in comments)	4.7	The Council's carbon footprint in tonnes per number of employees (per head) for 2019-20
Other (Please specify in the comments)	other (specify in comments)	4.0	South Lanarkshire area wide carbon emissions per capita (tonnes) – 2018 latest estimated figure available (two year lag) released on 25 th June 2020 from BEIS

1(e) Overall budget of the body Specify approximate £/annum for the report year	
Budget	Budget Comments
£749,021,000	The budget represents the year end budget from our 2019-20 outturn report

1(f) Report year
Financial (April to March)

1(g) Context
Provide a summary of the body's nature and functions that are relevant to climate change reporting.
<p>South Lanarkshire is Scotland's fifth largest local authority in terms of population with 320,530 (2019 mid-year estimate) residents living with 146,173 households (2018 figure). 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).

From April 2019 to December 2019, climate change was governed through the Council's Sustainable Development Member Officer Working Group (SDMOWG); consisting of three elected members, the Chief Executive, the Executive Directors of Housing and Technical Resources and Community and Enterprise Resources. The group had responsibility of overseeing the implementation of: the SDCCS; compliance with the climate change duties; embedding sustainable development within Council policy; and the scrutiny of performance monitoring reports. This group however did not have decision making powers.

Following Scotland's declaration of a climate emergency and the new national climate change targets, a motion was agreed, at full Council on the 25th September 2019, to establish a climate change and sustainability committee that would replace the SDMOWG, and have decision making powers to help to accelerate the pace and scale of action needed in response to the climate emergency and meet challenging climate change national targets. The committee's structure and terms of reference was approved by full Council on the 26th February 2020.

Progress on the Council's SDCCS and complying with our climate change duties were previously are reported to the SDMOWG bi-annually using IMPROVe (the Council's performance management system). Reports will now be presented to the climate change and sustainability committee.

An officers' coordination group, drawn from all Council Resources and led by the Sustainable Development Officer, supported the work of the SDMOWG, making recommendations and developing work programmes. With the introduction of the climate change and sustainability committee it was felt that a more senior level officers' group was required to make higher level decisions on aligning action to spend and establishing and overseeing specific project review groups to drive climate action. The new group is called the climate change and sustainability steering group.

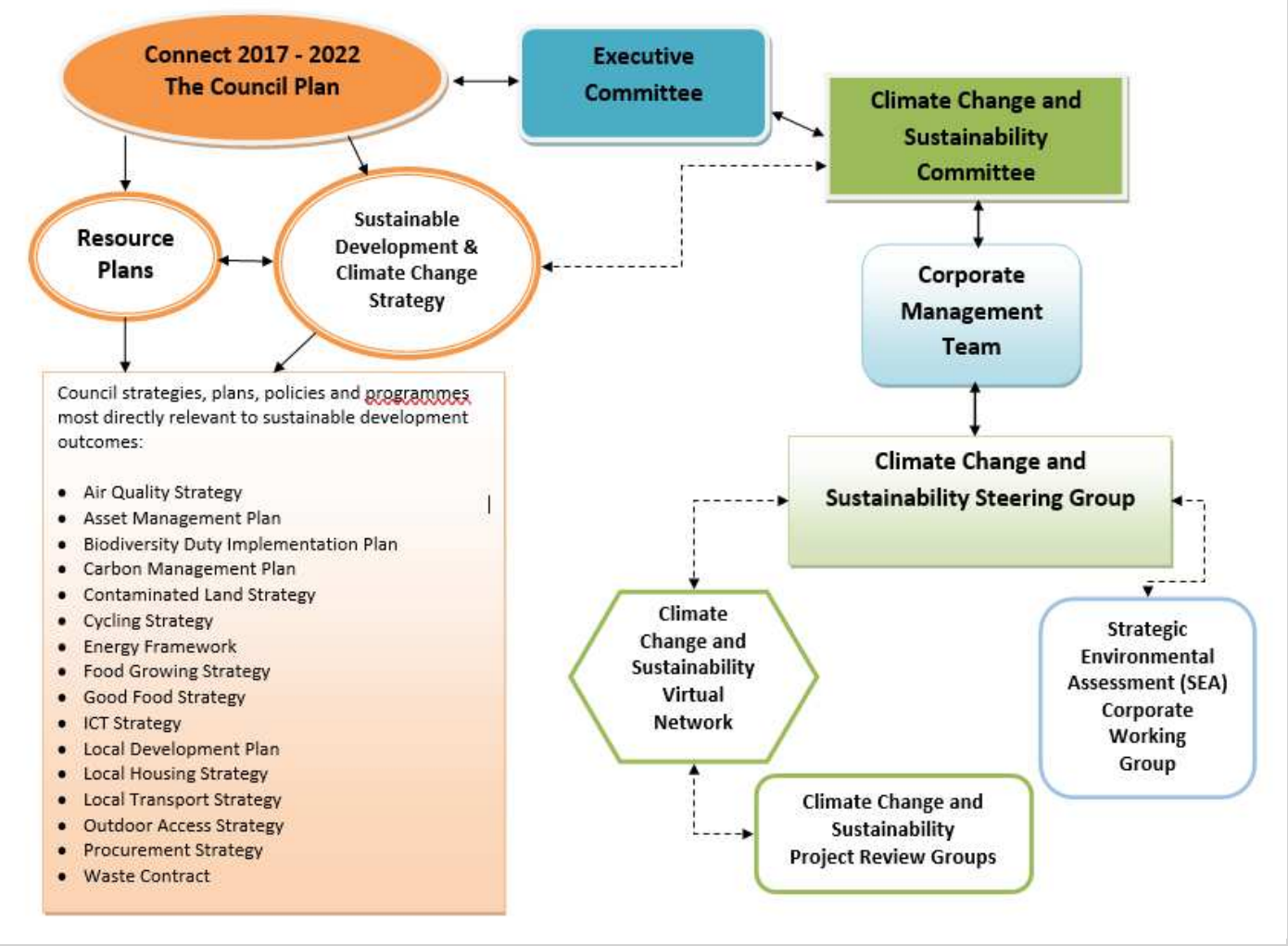
The coordination group members will become part of the newly established climate change and sustainability network which is for employees who have a work related or personal interest in climate change and sustainability. This network will build on the current strong network of employees across the Council. It will provide a space for communicating, engaging, sharing best practice, capacity building and raising awareness.

The current Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Corporate Working Group will continue. This is a cross-resource group that works together to ensure that all plans, policies and strategies undergo the SEA process which includes climatic factors. The SEA group will feed in to the network and steering group and will report progress of the Council's SEA process to the climate change and sustainability committee.

In addition to the steering group, network and SEA working group, there will be the addition of Project Review Groups (PRGs). The PRGs will work on projects that will drive forward climate change mitigation and adaptation and deliver the outcomes in the sustainable development and climate change strategy. The project group themes will be agreed by the senior officer steering group and will consist of relevant officers to deliver the outcomes of the project within the set timescales. There will be a lead identified for each project group depending on the specific project or theme. The group set up will include officers with the technical expertise of the specific subject/theme and representatives from procurement, finance, IT, communications and planning (if required) to enable the delivery of the project.

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 were then presented to the SDMOWG before being presented to and scrutinised by the Executive Committee. Progress reports are now submitted to the new climate change and sustainability 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 are monitored and reported using the Council's IMPROVe system. The SDCCS action plan is reported bi-annually to the corporate management team and the climate change and sustainability committee - previously the 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.

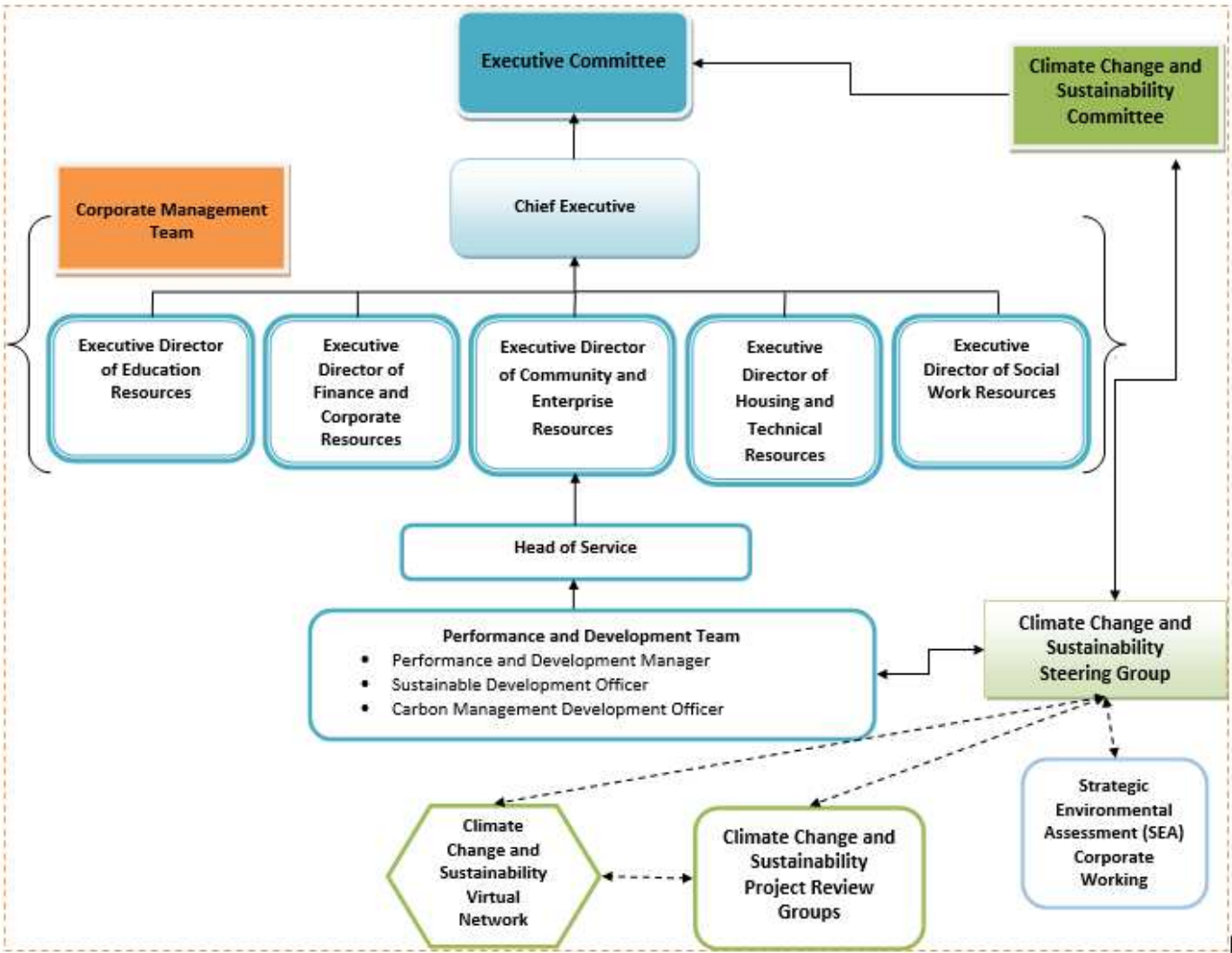
The Council has taken a number of steps to further embed climate change action across the organisation. This includes staff engagement and awareness activities including the development of an e-learning module on climate change and sustainability, climate change and sustainability session in the management 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	Connect 2017-2022

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 sustainable development and climate change strategy is due for renewal, with a new strategy to be ready for publication by April 2022. Work on reviewing and developing the new strategy will commence during the latter part of 2020.

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 2021. ([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.

Topic area	Name of document	Link	Time period covered	Comments
Adaptation	Local Development Plan	Local Development Plan	2015 - 2020	Policy 2 Climate Change – the LDP is accompanied by supplementary guidance on sustainable development and climate change
Business travel	Carbon Management Plan	Carbon Management Plan 2018	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	Employee Travel Plan	Published 2013	The staff travel plan was refreshed in March 2020 however was not published due to Covid-19. Changes in working arrangements for employees will require the employee travel plan to be reviewed again.
Transport	Cycling strategy	Cycling Strategy 2015-2020	2015-2020	The South Lanarkshire Cycling Strategy 2015-2020 sets out the Council's strategic cycling objectives for the South Lanarkshire area, as well as links to neighbouring Councils.
Energy efficiency	Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy	Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy 2017-2022	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	Local Development Plan	2015 - 2020	Policy 19 – renewable energy. The LDP is supported by

				supplementary guidance on renewable energy
Sustainable/renewable heat	Local Development Plan	Local Development Plan	2015 - 2020	Sustainable/renewable heat is included in Policy 2 climate change

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
Waste Management	Local Development Plan	Local Development Plan	2015 - 2020	Policy 18 – waste
Land Use	Local Development Plan	Local Development Plan	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
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 will not be refreshed as sustainable procurement will be included in the refresh of the Council's procurement strategy
Adaptation	Biodiversity Strategy	Biodiversity Strategy	2018 - 2022	Climate change adaptation is incorporated into Chapter 3: Our eco-systems and challenges
Adaptation	Local Transport Strategy	Local Transport Strategy	2013 - 2023	LTS includes adaptation through Flood Risk Management
Adaptation	Sustainable and Climate Change Development Strategy	Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy 2017-2022	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	Carbon Management Plan 2018	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

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
Energy efficiency	Local Housing Strategy	Local Housing Strategy	2017-2022	Chapter 2: Housing Quality and Energy Efficiency
Waste management	Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy	Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy 2017-2022	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
Waste management	Carbon Management Plan	Carbon Management Plan 2018	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	Flooding Advice and Support	2016 - 2022	The Flood Risk Management team also have 'Response to Flooding' procedures
Other	Air quality Action plan	Air Quality Action Plan		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	Air Quality Action Plan		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 Eco Stars

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
Business Travel	Air Quality Action Plan	Air Quality Action Plan		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	Procurement Strategy	2017 - 2020	Sustainable Procurement - Includes contribution to sustainable procurement duty. The strategy is due to be refreshed and will incorporate the sustainable procurement policy.
Business Travel	Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy	Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy 2017-2022	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	Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy 2017-2022	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	Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy 2017-2022	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	Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy 2017-2022	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. Continue with elected member awareness sessions and investigate climate literacy training
2. Start development work for the new sustainable development and climate change strategy for 2022-2027
3. Implement the 2020-21 action plan for the Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy
4. Establish Project Review Groups to work on specific projects/pilots that contribute to meeting the Council's sustainable development and climate change strategy outcomes
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.

The last self-evaluation was carried out in 2018. There were two different self-evaluations undertaken; one 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 have been included in subsequent sustainable development and climate change strategy action plans. The next self-assessment will be carried out during 2020 as part of the review of the sustainable development and climate change strategy.

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.

It was agreed at a full Council meeting on 25th September 2019 that a climate change and sustainability committee would be established. This was in response to both the UK and Scottish Governments declaring a climate emergency in May 2019 and new national climate change targets introduced of net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 and 2045 respectively.

To support the work of the committee a cross-Resource climate change and sustainability steering group has been established to provide senior-level management and guidance on the action required in the Council's transition to a net-zero economy and society, help to build resilience to climate risks, and address the climate emergency. In addition to the steering group, climate change and sustainability project review groups will also be established to work on specific projects to help deliver the outcomes in the sustainable development and climate change strategy. The project groups will have an identified lead and will work within the set timescales to meet set outcomes. The first project review group identified is Strategic Energy Review. Further project review groups would be agreed by the steering group and regular progress of each of the projects would be reported regularly to the steering group and in turn to the climate change and sustainability committee.

The Council currently has a good sustainability network amongst employees, however it is proposed to build upon this with the introduction of a virtual climate change and sustainability network using Microsoft Teams. The network would involve employees with a work-related or personal interest in climate change and sustainability, and provide an area to inform, share best practice, build skills and knowledge, and keep connected and engaged. This is vital in transition to net-zero and in delivering the sustainable development and climate change outcomes.

South Lanarkshire Council is represented on the Sustainable Scotland Network Steering Group and has been an active member of the network with participation in both 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 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	31,942	110,183	Comment as above (in year 2011-12)
Year 14	2019-20	33,583	14,966	18,783	67,282	Water is not included. Emission factors were re set at up to date factors at 2019-20. Scope 1= buildings gas and oil and fleet Scope 2= buildings and street lighting electricity. Scope 3=waste, staff travel and pool cars

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 (tCO ₂ e)	Comments
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Total **68,761.8** 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	56,205,005	kWh	0.23314	kg CO ₂ e/kWh	13,103.6	From electricity used in our buildings
Grid Electricity (transmission distribution losses)	3	56,205,005	kWh	0.02005	kg CO ₂ e/kWh	1,126.9	From electricity used in our buildings
Natural Gas	1	128,880,274	kWh	0.18387	kg CO ₂ e/kWh	23,697.2	From gas used in our buildings
Gas Oil	1	5,522,319	kWh	0.25672	kg CO ₂ e/kWh	1,417.7	From oil used in our buildings for heating
Biomass	1	3,780,838	kWh	0.01545	kg CO ₂ e/kWh	58.4	From biomass produced and used in our buildings
Refuse Municipal to Landfill	3	37,042	tonnes	437.3720	kg CO ₂ e/tonne	16,201.1	Household waste collected and sent to landfill
Refuse Municipal to combustion	3	41,761	tonnes	21.31700	kg CO ₂ e/tonne	890.2	Household waste collected and sent to Energy From Waste plant
Refuse Municipal to mixed recycling	3	44,360	tonnes	21.31700	kg CO ₂ e/tonne	945.6	Household waste collected and sent for recycling
Refuse Municipal to composting	3	23,737	tonnes	10.20400	kg CO ₂ e/tonne	242.2	Household waste collected and sent for composting
Diesel (average biofuel blend)	1	2,920,479	litres	2.54603	kg CO ₂ e/litre	7,435.6	Used to run our fleet vehicles
Petrol (average biofuel blend)	1	95,629	litres	2.16802	kg CO ₂ e/litre	207.3	Used to run our fleet vehicles
Gas Oil	1	323,150	litres	2.75776	kg CO ₂ e/litre	891.2	Used to run our fleet vehicles
Grid Electricity (generation)	2	7,986,197	kWh	0.23314	kg CO ₂ e/kWh	1,861.9	From electricity for street lighting

Grid Electricity (transmission distribution losses)	3	7,986,197	kWh	0.02005	kg CO2e/kWh	160.1	From electricity for street lighting
Average Car - Unknown Fuel	3	1,511,030	miles	0.27108	kg CO2e/mile	409.6	From staff mileage claims, type of vehicles unknown
Car - diesel (Small car up to a 1.7 litres engine)	3	490,058	miles	0.22082	kg CO2e/mile	108.2	Miles travelled in small diesel pool cars
Grid Electricity (generation)	2	19,046	kWh	0.23314	kg CO2e/kWh	4.4	Used to charge our electric pool vehicles
Grid Electricity (transmission distribution losses)	3	19,046	kWh	0.02005	kg CO2e/kWh	0.4	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.

	Renewable Electricity		Renewable Heat		
Technology	Total consumed by the organisation (kWh)	Total exported (kWh)	Total consumed by the organisation (kWh)	Total exported (kWh)	Comments
Solar PV	815,462	142,155			Solar PV Installed in 47 schools and 1 sheltered Housing complex and combined Heat and Power in 12 properties
Biomass			3,780,838		Installed in 48 schools and 1 Sheltered Housing Complex
Grid CHP	2,007,585		3,361,846		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	8% reduction	All emissions	46%	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	8% reduction	Transport	14%	2014-15	tonnes	2019-20	Target to reduce emissions from fleet vehicles met and exceeded

emissions from fleet vehicles							
Percentage of household waste to be recycled	50% reduction	Waste	46.4%	2019-20		2019-20	Recycling rates below target in 2019-20

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

Total 17,920

Emissions Source	Total estimated annual carbon savings (tCO2e)	Comments
Electricity	336	As per project list below - street lighting LED programme, PV installations
Natural Gas	34	As per project list below – boiler upgrades
Fleet transport	175	As per project list below - fuel efficiency measures in our fleet
Waste	17,375	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
LED street lighting replacement final phase	Capital	Actual	£6.2m	25	Electricity	315	£56,756	None required
Chatelherault Primary School Solar PV	CEEF	Estimated	£76,300	10	Electricity	11.87	£5,450	None required
Mount Cameron Primary School Solar PV	CEEF	Estimated	£48,000	10	Electricity	8.71	£4,000	None required
St Brides Primary School, Bothwell boiler upgrade	CEEF	Estimated	£33,000	25	Natural gas	13.92	£2,275	None required
Beckford Primary School boiler upgrade	CEEF	Estimated	£44,000	25	Natural gas	17.75	£2,900	None required
Blantyre Land & Fleet Services Depot boiler upgrade	CEEF	Estimated	£7,700	25	Natural gas	3.06	£500	None required
Fuel efficiency measures in council fleet	Existing budgets	Actual			Diesel	175		Behaviour change is required by drivers, however some of these measures are technological and so work automatically
Residual waste to Energy from Waste plant	Existing budgets	Actual			Landfill waste	17,375		Residents are required and encouraged to separate waste and present good quality recycle

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

Emissions source	Total estimated annual emissions (tCO2e)	Increase or decrease in emissions	Comments
Estate changes	658	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**

Source	Saving	Comments
Electricity	55	1 PV projects (14) and 3 projects (51) to replace light fittings with LEDs
Gas	3	1 boiler replacement project

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	272	Increase	10 Car charging posts being installed by PACE project and 6 Early Learning units opening

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
397,834	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 street lighting programme has seen almost all our street lighting move to LED with significant annual emissions and financial savings.

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 are meeting the legislative landfill ban requirements and substantially reducing 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 back in 2008. The outcome of the Impact Profile coupled with our knowledge of past impacts and contributory factors indicated 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 sustainable development and climate change strategy and the local development plan - 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. South Lanarkshire Council hosted training during 2019-20 on the toolkit for both Climate Ready Clyde partners, and officers of the Council, for use on 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 2015 - 2020 - 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

- Site works at Langlands Moss Local Nature Reserve started in January 2020. The conifer plantation, which is growing on deep peat is being removed and other areas of woodland thinned. At the bog edge, dams have been installed, thanks to Peatland Action funding, to improve the hydrology and condition of the lowland raised bog. The dam work was completed in 2019/20 with timber extraction ongoing in 2020. Over the long term, functioning peatland has the potential to help mitigate the effects of climate change by storing carbon, sequestering carbon and helping with natural flood management, as well as providing a valuable and unique habitat.
- During 2019/20, SLC worked with Buglife (the Invertebrate Conservation Charity) to create a series of pollinator sites in the Clyde Valley, which contributes to habitat corridors identified by [B-line](#) mapping in the CSGN. This has been funded by the Scottish Government Biodiversity Challenge Fund. Due to Covid restrictions the project timetable has been extended for completion by March 2021. The Council also continues to create and improve grasslands for pollinators at various additional sites. The creation of “stepping stones” of habitat have the potential to improve the resilience of the pollinator community by increasing the quantity of available habitat in proximity to others.
- Glen Esk is a former landfill site that was rejuvenated as a community greenspace using the Scottish Government Vacant and Derelict Land Fund. It was opened in December 2019 and now includes new native woodland and wildflower planting, paths, art work, an outdoor classroom and junior mountain bike track. This work has created 7.6 hectares of easily accessed community greenspace for healthy activity; the design includes tracks for disabled access and gentle walks for the less able. It has provided public greenspace in an area that it is urgently needed and transformed a derelict site to an open, inviting environment.
- 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.
- South Lanarkshire Council hosted 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 strategy and action plan sub-group, and also supports the adaptation strategy's SEA process.

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.

Policy / Proposal reference	Delivery progress made	Comments
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.

Policy / Proposal reference	Delivery progress made	Comments
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 Mauldslee. Recent restructuring of the woodland at both sites is allowing conversion from coniferous forest to naturally regenerating, native broadleaved woodland.	Clyde Valley Woodland NNR Partnership has annual meetings, which brings together SLC, Scottish Wildlife Trust and Nature Scot (formerly Scottish Natural Heritage).
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>	An INNS position statement that covers Japanese knotweed, giant hogweed and Himalayan balsam has been prepared and will be published in 2020-21 following committee approval
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.	GCVGNP blueprint 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.

Policy / Proposal reference	Delivery progress made	Comments
B1-13	The first cycle of LFRMPs were published in June 2016. SLC were involved in the	The actions assigned to SLC include the production of four Flood Protection Studies and 5

	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	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
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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

Policy / Proposal	Delivery progress made	Comments
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 progresses on the development of South Lanarkshire's Open Space Strategy.
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 2019-20 199 private properties and 85 council properties had external insulation applied.	A further phase of the HEEPS:ABS programme has been prepared for 2020-21 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. 93.4% of SLC housing stock complied with EESSH as at March 2020.	It is anticipated that by December 2020 93.4% of SLC housing stock will meet EESSH. 6.6% of the housing stock will be exempted from EESSH compliance at December 2020. The impact of the COVID-19 restrictions has increased the anticipated exemptions by 2.48%.

B3-8	100% of our non-exempt housing stock meets Scottish Housing Quality Standard (SHQS).	This is now measured using EESSH
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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).

SCCAP2 and the Risk and Opportunity Assessment for the city region will provide a basis for climate adaptation in the development of the Council's next sustainable development and climate change strategy 2022-2027. The strategy will review current and future climate risks and an action plan will be prepared with improvement actions as required.

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 LDP2 will be published in 2020-21.

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.

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 next sustainable development and climate change strategy will undergo a full SEA. The climate adaptation strategy for the city region is also undergoing a full SEA.

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. Undertake a climate adaptation engagement workshop as part of the development of the next sustainable development and climate change strategy

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

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. The strategy is in the final stages of development. The Theory of Change is complete, and a draft of the strategy has been prepared; the SEA process is also well underway. It is anticipated that the strategy will be ready by the end of 2020.

Climate Ready Clyde latest project is Clyde Rebuilt. The project is co-funded by Climate Ready Clyde and EIT Climate-KIC, and managed by Sniffer, a Scottish sustainability charity, with climate-and-culture experts at Creative Carbon Scotland and climate-change finance experts at Paul Watkiss Associates. Clyde Rebuilt is part of EIT Climate-KIC's "Resilient Regions", a programme that aims to help representatives from affected regions in Europe come up with concrete and connected projects to prepare for, recover from, and adapt to the impacts of climate change. In Glasgow City Region, Climate Ready Clyde and EIT Climate-KIC are now identifying a first set of projects, scheduled between 2021 and 2023, and are planning to use the success of this approach to attract support to extend the programme to 2030.

Clyde Rebuilt will bring together community groups, local councils, universities, businesses, government agencies and other bodies. They will collaborate to identify a range of joined-up actions that can change the way the region's society, economy and environment operate together, making them stronger as the effects of climate change become ever more apparent

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 due for renewal however it has been agreed that the sustainable procurement policy will be incorporated into the review of the Procurement Strategy and will reflect the transition to net-zero and a circular economy. The review of the strategy will take place during 2021-22.

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. The sustainable development officer also sat on the ASN Taxi renewal contract group to help further embed climate change and sustainability in contracts.

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 2019-20:-

The procurement team are currently developing a contract (via a call off from Scottish Government Framework) which will provide input to Local Heat & Energy Efficiency Strategy (LHEES). The strategy will outline how the Council could both reduce the energy demand and decarbonise the heat supply of buildings in its area.

The procurement team, in conjunction with Environmental Health, awarded a contract to Air Monitors Limited to assist them to fulfil their obligation to monitor the air quality as per their statutory obligation under the Environmental Act 1995.

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.

The 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.

This report has been reviewed by the Corporate Management Team and Climate Change and Sustainability Committee prior to submission.

Finance and Corporate Resources have previously carried out an internal audit of the climate change duties report. The audit interrogated the data compilation and evidence pack and reported that the methodologies and processes were robust and sound. The 2019-20 report has not been audited however the same methodologies and processes have been applied as previous years.

6(b) Peer validation process

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

When the internal audit was carried out a benchmarking exercise comparing the level of reporting detail against six other local authorities that come under the same 'family group' as South Lanarkshire for sustainability (LGBF) was reviewed. Overall South Lanarkshire's report compared 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.

Name	Role in the body	Date
Michael McGlynn	Executive Director of Community and Enterprise Resources	