Council Offices, Almada Street
Hamilton, ML3 0AA

Tuesday, 26 October 2021

Dear Councillor

Climate Change and Sustainability Committee

The Members listed below are requested to attend a meeting of the Committee to be held as follows:-

Date: **Wednesday, 03 November 2021**
Time: **11:30**
Venue: **By Microsoft Teams,**

The business to be considered at the meeting is listed overleaf.

Yours sincerely

Cleland Sneddon
Chief Executive

Members

John Ross (Chair), Maureen Chalmers (Depute Chair), Alex Allison, John Anderson, John Bradley, Robert Brown, Gerry Convery, Margaret Cooper, Peter Craig, Maureen Devlin, Isobel Dorman, Joe Fagan, Allan Falconer, Lynsey Hamilton, Ian Harrow, Mark Horsham, Richard Lockhart, Eileen Logan, Katy Loudon, Joe Lowe, Monique McAdams, Jim McGuigan, Gladys Miller, Lynne Nailon, David Shearer, Jim Wardhaugh, Jared Wark, Josh Wilson

Substitutes
Stephanie Callaghan, Andy Carmichael, Poppy Corbett, George Greenshields, Graeme Horne, Martin Grant Hose, Ann Le Blond, Hugh Macdonald, Catherine McClymont, Mark McGeever, Richard Nelson, Graham Scott, Collette Stevenson, Margaret B Walker, David Watson

BUSINESS

1 Declaration of Interests

2 Minutes of Previous Meeting 5 - 12
Minutes of the meeting of the Climate Change and Sustainability Committee held on 25 August 2021 submitted for approval as a correct record. (Copy attached)

Item(s) for Decision

3 Statutory Climate Change Duties 2020/2021 13 - 46
Report dated 13 October 2021 by the Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources). (Copy attached)

4 Scottish Government Consultation on Scottish Building Regulations: Proposed Changes to Energy Standards and Associated Topics, Including Ventilation, Overheating and Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure 47 - 62
Report dated 13 October 2021 by the Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources). (Copy attached)

5 Active Travel – Feasibility of Bike Hire Scheme, Community Engagement and Provision of eBike Infrastructure 63 - 72
Report dated 12 October 2021 by the Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources). (Copy attached)

Item(s) for Noting

6 Development of a Litter Strategy - Update 73 - 80
Report dated 13 October 2021 by the Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources). (Copy attached)

7 Nature Restoration Fund 81 - 84
Report dated 13 October 2021 by the Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources). (Copy attached)

8 Community Grants - Climate Emergency Fund and Food Strategy Support Fund 85 - 88
Report dated 12 October 2021 by the Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources). (Copy attached)

9 Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy 2022 to 2027 – Update 89 - 98
Report dated 13 October 2021 by the Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources). (Copy attached)

Urgent Business

10 Urgent Business

Any other items of business which the Chair decides are urgent.

Clerk Name:	Pauline MacRae/Lynn Paterson
Clerk Telephone:	01698 45 4108/4669
Clerk Email:	pauline.macrae@southlanakrshire.gov.uk

CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE 2

Minutes of meeting held via Microsoft Teams on 25 August 2021

Chair:
Councillor John Ross (ex officio)

Councillors Present:
Councillor Alex Allison, Councillor John Anderson, Councillor Robert Brown, Councillor Maureen Chalmers (Depute), Councillor Margaret Cooper, Councillor Peter Craig, Councillor Maureen Devlin, Councillor Isobel Dorman, Councillor Joe Fagan, Councillor Allan Falconer, Councillor Lynsey Hamilton, Councillor Mark Horsham, Councillor Richard Lockhart, Councillor Eileen Logan, Councillor Katy Loudon, Councillor Monique McAdams, Councillor Gladys Miller, Councillor David Shearer, Councillor Jim Wardhaugh, Councillor Jared Wark, Councillor Josh Wilson

Councillors' Apologies:
Councillor John Bradley, Councillor Gerry Convery, Councillor Ian Harrow, Councillor Joe Lowe, Councillor Jim McGuigan, Councillor Lynne Nailon

Attending:
Community and Enterprise Resources
M McGlynn, Executive Director; H Gourichon, Policy Development Officer (Food Development); L Hinshelwood, Sustainable Development Officer; L Maddison, Biodiversity Officer; A McKinnon, Head of Facilities, Waste and Ground Services; C Reid, Grounds Adviser; J Richmond, Carbon Management Officer; M Wilkie, Performance and Policy Development Manager
Finance and Corporate Resources
T Little, Head of Communications and Strategy; P MacRae, Administration Adviser; K McLeod, Administration Assistant

1 Declaration of Interests

The following interest was declared:-

Councillor(s)	*Item(s)*	*Nature of Interest(s)*
Dorman	COVID-19 Memorial – Tree Planting	Member of Friends of Stonehouse Park

2 Minutes of Previous Meeting

The minutes of the meeting of the Climate Change and Sustainability Committee held on 26 May 2021 were submitted for approval as a correct record.

The Committee decided: that the minutes be approved as a correct record.

3 Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy Update – Quarter 4 2020/2021

A report dated 4 August 2021 by the Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources) was submitted providing an update on the Sustainable Development Strategy actions and measures at Quarter 4 of 2020/2021.

The Council's Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy (SDCCS) had been approved by the Executive Committee on 6 December 2017 and covered the period 2017 to 2022. The Strategy set out outcomes and actions organised around the following 3 sustainable development themes:-

- sustainable Council
- sustainable environment
- sustainable communities

Delivery of actions within the Strategy provided focus for sustainable development activity and enabled the Council to fulfil its duties under the Local Government (Scotland) Act 2003, the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 and the Council's contribution to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals.

The Strategy action plan set out specific actions to be undertaken to deliver objectives under each theme. The action plan was monitored using IMPROVe and regular progress reports on the action plan were submitted to this Committee following Quarter 2 and Quarter 4.

The action plan progress report consisted of the following 2 parts:-

- performance/contextual measures towards the Strategy's outcomes
- improvement actions for each of the themes within the Strategy

The SDCCS Action Plan for 2020/2021 contained 37 performance measures towards the Strategy's outcomes together with 66 improvement actions. The measures were rated using a traffic light system of green, amber or red, while the improvement actions were rated using green, amber or red as well as blue which indicated that an action had been completed. Of the 37 measures within the SDCCS:-

- 10 had been achieved or were on course to be achieved (green)
- 1 had seen some minor slippage against targets (amber)
- 3 had seen major slippage against targets (red)
- 23 would be reported later when data was available

The 3 red and 1 amber measures related to household waste and recycling. There had been slippage on those performance measures due to the effects of COVID-19. It was anticipated that the performance measures would improve as COVID-19 restrictions eased.

Of the 66 actions within the SDCCS:-

- 1 had been completed (blue)
- 41 had been achieved or were on course to be achieved (green)
- 10 had seen some minor slippage against targets (amber)
- 13 had seen major slippage against targets (red)
- 1 would be reported later when data was available

In the case of all but 3 improvement actions that had minor or major slippage, this was as a result of COVID-19 restrictions or reprioritisation of resources to allow continued service delivery during the pandemic. Details were given on management action in relation to the 3 improvement actions which had recorded slippage which was not COVID related.

Progress on all objectives, actions and measures was detailed in the Quarter 4 performance report for 2020/2021, attached as an appendix to the report.

Officers responded to members' questions on various aspects of the report.

The Committee decided: that the report be noted.

[Reference: Minutes of the Executive Committee of 6 December 2017 (Paragraph 16)]

4 Good Food Strategy Action Plan Update – Quarter 4 2020/2021

A report dated 6 August 2021 by the Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources) was submitted on the status of the actions and measures contained in the Good Food Strategy at Quarter 4 of 2020/2021.

The Good Food Strategy had been approved by the Executive Committee on 4 December 2019 and covered a 5 year period from 2020 to 2025. It set out outcomes and actions organised around 6 key themes as follows:-

- good food at home and in the community
- good food in the public sector
- good food economy
- good food growing
- good food for the environment
- good food governance

The Good Food Strategy contained an action plan which set out specific actions to progress the objectives in the Strategy. It contained 51 performance measures towards the Strategy's outcomes together with 41 improvement actions. The measures were rated using a traffic light system of green, amber or red while the improvement actions were rated using green, amber or red as well as blue which indicated that an action had been completed. Of the 51 measures within the Strategy:-

- 9 had been achieved or were on course to be achieved (green)
- 1 had seen some minor slippage against targets (amber)
- 14 had seen major slippage against timescale or major shortfall against targets (red)
- 27 would be reported later when data was available

Of the 41 actions within the Strategy:-

- 0 had been completed (blue)
- 19 had been achieved or were on course to be achieved (green)
- 4 had seen some minor slippage against targets (amber)
- 18 had seen major slippage against timescale or major shortfall against targets (red)
- 0 would be reported later when data was available

Progress on the implementation of the Strategy action plan had been disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic as the Council had to reduce or suspend a number of services following government advice. This was reflected in the number of actions and measures showing a red, amber or to be reported later status.

An update on the impact of COVID-19 on food related activities was provided in the report, together with actions and initiatives, not included in the plan, to tackle food access challenges arising from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Progress on all objectives, actions and measures was detailed in the Quarter 4 performance report for 2020/2021, attached as an appendix to the report.

Officers responded to members' questions on various aspects of the report.

The Committee decided: that the report be noted.

[Reference: Minutes of the Executive Committee of 4 December 2019 (Paragraph 9)]

5 Revising the Biodiversity Strategy and Biodiversity Duty Implementation Plan 2018 to 2022

A report dated 2 August 2021 by the Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources) was submitted on the Council's Biodiversity Strategy and Biodiversity Duty Implementation Plan.

Council delivery of its biodiversity duty was managed and monitored through the Biodiversity Implementation Plan. The Council had also produced a Biodiversity Strategy which set an agreed framework for furthering the conservation of biodiversity across South Lanarkshire. The Strategy focused on key ecosystems and set out objectives and actions for delivery by various partners.

Both biodiversity documents covered the 5 year period 2018 to 2022 and, under normal circumstances, the preparation of new documents for the period 2023 to 2028 would be under way. However, the Scottish Government had committed to publishing a new, policy focused Scottish Diversity Strategy by October 2022 which would replace existing plans and reflect international goals. It was proposed that, to allow the Council to ensure that its objectives contributed to national and international targets, revision of the Council's Biodiversity Strategy and Biodiversity Duty Implementation Plan be postponed to 2023 and that the revised documents cover the period 2024 to 2029. It was also proposed that a 1 year Biodiversity Duty Implementation Plan be developed for 2022/2023 encompassing outstanding actions from the 2 existing documents together with potential new projects which tied in with existing themes.

The Committee decided:

(1) that the revised timeframe for completing the development of the Council's Biodiversity Strategy and Biodiversity Duty Implementation Plan, as outlined on section 3.10 of the report, be approved; and

(2) that the proposal to prepare a 1-year Biodiversity Duty Implementation Plan for 2022/2023 be approved.

6 COVID-19 Memorial – Tree Planting

A report dated 4 August 2021 by the Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources) was submitted on a proposal to plant fruit trees in 13 locations across South Lanarkshire as a memorial to those who had passed away due to COVID-19.

As part of the 2021/2022 Revenue Budget, £300,000 had been allocated to promote alternative food growing in the Council area. It was proposed that £15,000 of that fund be allocated to support the planting of fruit trees to promote alternative food growing while providing a memorial to recognise those who had passed away due to COVID-19.

In addition to recognising, on a local basis, those who had passed away as a result of COVID-19, the proposal would:-

- highlight the importance of tree planting for the environment and future generations
- increase the level of tree canopy cover in South Lanarkshire as well as the overall environmental, social and economic benefits of tree planting

- complement the work of the Council's biodiversity actions
- link directly with the aims of the Food Growing Strategy and action plan

It was proposed to plant 798 fruit trees, representing the number of registered COVID-19 deaths in South Lanarkshire at 19 July 2021, the date on which the area moved to Level Zero. To provide a degree of scale and presence, befitting a memorial, it was proposed to plant around 62 trees in each of the 11 district parks and 2 County Parks detailed in Appendix 1 to the report. The trees would not be dedicated to individual residents but would form a place of remembrance, across a range of locations, where relatives and friends could go to reflect. No memorials would be allowed in the planted areas to ensure that they were accessible to all and complemented activities already available in the parks.

If the proposal was approved, next steps would include:-

- site investigation and sourcing of trees
- promotion of a press campaign
- consultation with local groups and organisations regarding proposed locations
- consideration of ways in which groups, schools and social work clients could be involved in the planting and harvesting processes

There followed a discussion during which officers responded to members' questions on various aspects of the report.

The Committee decided: that the proposal to plant fruit trees at 13 locations across South Lanarkshire as a memorial to those who had passed away due to COVID-19, funded from the Food Strategy Fund, be approved.

Councillor Dorman, having declared an interest in this item of business, left the meeting during its consideration

7 Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy 2022 to 2027 - Update

A report dated 4 August 2021 by the Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources) was submitted on the preparation of the Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy (SDCCS) 2022 to 2027.

At its meeting on 17 September 2020, the Committee had approved the development of the SDCCS 2022 to 2027 and noted the stages involved in the preparation of the Strategy, namely review, development and implementation, together with an indicative timescale for each stage.

The Strategy would set out the way in which the Council aimed to develop sustainability and tackle climate change over a 5 year period from April 2022 to March 2027 and would also provide a broad strategic direction for longer term planning beyond the 5 year period.

The review stage of the Strategy preparation was now complete and the development stage was in progress. This development stage involved:-

- holding an internal workshop with officers across the Council to identify future challenges and opportunities
- holding a series of engagement sessions and focus groups with a wide range of stakeholders
- meeting with Resource Management Teams to discuss required actions and interventions to meet key milestones and targets

- work to progress the Strategic Environmental Assessment and the Equalities Impact Assessment

Initial findings from the engagement sessions had identified the emergence of the following 4 key themes:-

- people
- community and place
- green economy
- the natural environment

It was proposed to hold an engagement session for members and arrangements for this were currently being finalised and would be circulated to members in due course.

There had been a degree of slippage in the original timeframe and a revised timetable for the preparation of the Strategy was outlined in the report. The Strategy was still on track to be launched in April 2022.

The Committee decided:

(1) that the progress on the preparation of the Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy 2022 to 2027 be noted; and

(2) that the revised timeframe for completing the development of the Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy 2022 to 2027 be noted.

[Reference: Minutes of 17 September 2020 (Paragraph 2)]

8 Pesticide Free Council Motion - Update

A report dated 4 August 2021 by the Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources) was submitted providing an update on the trials in relation to alternative weed control methods carried out to date.

Details were given on the following 4 main alternatives trialled to date:-

- hot foam
- hot steam
- New Way Spray, a form of non-selective herbicide promoted as an alternative to glyphosate
- Mankar Ultra Low Volume Lance – glyphosate applied through a low volume lance similar to a controlled droplet applicator

While alternative methods continued to be reviewed, to date, they had not been found to be more effective and resulted in varying degrees of additional costs or pressures on the environment through excess water use or increased carbon emissions.

Officers would continue to source and trial alternative weed control methods. Following completion of trials, a report on the outcome would be submitted to the Committee towards the end of 2021.

There followed a full discussion during which officers:-

- responded to members' questions

- undertook to provide further, more detailed information in future reports including quantities of substances used and other comparators as well as information on Co2 emissions

The Committee decided:

(1) that the report be noted; and

(2) that it be noted that a further report would be submitted to a future meeting of the Committee.

[Reference: Minutes of South Lanarkshire Council of 16 December 2020 (Paragraph 7) and Minutes of 10 February 2021 (Paragraph 5)]

9 Launch of Climate Change Action Logo

A report dated 23 July 2021 by the Executive Director (Finance and Corporate Resources) was submitted on a new logo, which had been developed to promote the Council's work to recognise and tackle the climate emergency and to encourage appropriate actions by residents and others.

The development of the logo had been undertaken in-house and the concept had been devised using behaviour change research that showed many people felt that the climate emergency was too large in scale for them to make a difference.

The logo comprised an hour glass, the content of which was the earth, dripping down into the vacuum below. Beside this was the message "Time is running out!" This represented the urgency of the climate change emergency and the need to address it. It was considered that the design would lend itself to a range of materials and would work well online and in animation form.

The Committee decided: that the logo, attached to the report at Appendix 1, and its use on Council materials, be noted.

10 Urgent Business

There were no items of urgent business.

SOUTH LANARKSHIRE COUNCIL

Report

Agenda Item
3

Report to:	**Climate Change and Sustainability Committee**
Date of Meeting:	**3 November 2021**
Report by:	**Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources)**

Subject:	**Statutory Climate Change Duties Report 2020/2021**

1. Purpose of Report

1.1. The purpose of the report is to: -

- ♦ present the Council's annual Climate Change Duties report for 2020/2021, as legally required under the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009.

2. Recommendation(s)

2.1. The Climate Change and Sustainability Committee is asked to approve the following recommendation(s): -

(1) that the Council's statutory Climate Change Duties report for 2020/2021 be approved for submission to the Scottish Government.

3. Background

3.1. The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 commits the government to reduce Scotland's greenhouse gas emissions and develop long-term measures to adapt to changes in the climate. The Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act 2019 commits Scotland to meet or exceed a net-zero greenhouse gas emissions target by 2045.

3.2. The legislation place duties on all public bodies in Scotland to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, adapt to a changing climate, and act sustainably. Public bodies are required to prepare annual reports on their compliance with these duties and publish and submit these reports to Scottish Government.

3.3. The Council has complied with the statutory reporting requirement every year since its introduction in 2015 but, as a signatory of Scotland's Climate Change Declaration, has also been reporting climate change action on a voluntary basis since 2007.

4 Climate change duties report 2020/2021

4.1. This report requests the Climate Change and Sustainability Committee's approval to publish the Climate change duties report on the Council's website and submission to the Scottish Government by 30 November 2021.

4.2. The report follows the same format as previous years and is based on a template issued by Scottish Government. It contains six sections:-

1	Organisational Profile	Provides an understanding of the scale of activity of the body in addressing climate change in relation to its size
2	Governance and Management	Seeks to establish how governance of climate change is recognised within the organisation. Also, the reporting and review structure and the level of engagement between leaders, department managers, practitioners and staff generally
3	Corporate Emissions	Provides data on corporate emissions relating directly to the organisation's assets and activities
4	Adaptation	Seeks to establish if the body has assessed the risks that both current and future climate change presents to its assets, infrastructure, service provision and business continuity. Also, to identify actions that will reduce risk both now and in the future
5	Procurement	Clarify how sustainable procurement policy has had an impact on climate change reduction, reporting and compliance issues
6	Validation	It is expected that validation of quantitative and qualitative information is regarded as good business practice and risk management of any inaccuracies or inconsistencies that could result in legal challenge or reputational damage

4.3. The draft Climate Change Duties report for 2020/2021 is attached as appendix 1.

4.4. Given the lengthy and detailed format of the Scottish Government template for the Climate Change Duties report, a summary video/animation is also currently being prepared by the Graphics Team. The film will last around 5 minutes and will contain a summary of how the Council is complying with the climate change duties. It is hoped that this format will be more suited to a wider audience.

4.5. South Lanarkshire Council is unaware of any other public sector organisations who have produced a summary version of the Climate Change Duties report, but it has been noted by various public sector organisations, and indeed by the Council's own elected members and officers, that the current report format is a difficult read. It is therefore planned to share the 5-minute film with Scottish Government and other public sector bodies.

4.6. Some highlights from the 2020/2021 report include:-

- Carbon reductions of 65% have been reported in 2020/2021 compared to the baseline year of 2005/2006
- Significant levels of renewable energy are being generated and consumed in our buildings from solar PV and biomass
- The new long-term residual waste contract has enabled a large proportion of our non-recyclable waste to be sent to the Energy from Waste plant in Dunbar, not only reducing landfilled waste but creating electricity
- We have a robust climate change and sustainability governance structure led by the Climate Change and Sustainability Committee and supported by the Climate Change and Sustainability Steering Group
- We have a robust Strategic Environmental Assessment process that ensures that all plans, polices and strategies undergo an environment assessment which includes considering climatic factors
- The report details a wealth of Council plans, polices and strategies which demonstrate our commitment to meeting our climate change duties
- South Lanarkshire Council's participation in the Climate Ready Clyde partnership which is a collaborative initiative with an adaptation strategy and action plan for the Glasgow City Region (which includes all of South Lanarkshire, both rural and urban areas)

4.7. The information contained in section 3 of the draft Climate Change Duties report details the Council's own carbon footprint which is measured from five sources: energy consumption from buildings, household waste, energy consumption from street lighting, fleet and staff travel. The Council, however, also has a role in influencing the reduction of South Lanarkshire's area wide carbon emissions.

4.8. The UK's Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) publishes carbon emission statistics for all local authority areas. The Council reports this information within the Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy and the Annual Performance Report. The most recent figures for 2019 were published in June 2021 (two-year lag on data). The emissions identified as under the scope of the Council's influence are Domestic, Industry and Commercial, and Transport (excludes large industrial sites, railways, motorways and land-use). The statistics have shown that South Lanarkshire's emissions have reduced by 4.0% when compared to the previous year. This compares similarly with Scotland's overall reduction of 3.9% for the same sources.

5. Employee Implications

5.1. The Council's Sustainable Development and Carbon Management officers prepare the annual climate change report in conjunction with relevant Council Resources. The statutory reporting regime has elevated the importance and accountability of climate change reporting within the Council.

6. Financial Implications

6.1. Collection of climate change information is a core management task and therefore is absorbed into the daily business operations.

7. Climate Change, Sustainability and Environmental Implications

7.1 The Council's Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy outlines the action to meet our climate change duties and has undergone a full strategic environmental assessment (SEA). This can be found on the Scottish Government's SEA Gateway database.

8. Other Implications

8.1. The annual statutory reporting requirements have implications for all Resources. However, the following services will have more involvement: –

- Community and Enterprise Resources - Sustainable Development and Carbon Management, Fleet Services, Environmental Services, Roads and Transportation, Flood Risk Management, Street Lighting, Waste Services, Resilience Support, Countryside and Greenspace, Planning and Building Standards.
- Finance and Corporate Resources – Procurement, Finance (Capital Investment), Risk Management
- Housing and Technical Resources - Energy Management, Asset Management and Property Services.

8.2. Climate Change and carbon reduction targets are included in the Council's top risks.

9. Equality Impact Assessment and Consultation Arrangements

9.1. An equality impact assessment was carried out on the Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy 2017 to 2022.

Michael McGlynn
Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources)

13 October 2021

Link(s) to Council Values/Ambitions/Objectives

- Work with communities and partners to promote high quality, thriving and sustainable communities

Previous References

- None

List of Background Papers

- The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009

Contact for Further Information

If you would like to inspect the background papers or want further information, please contact:

Julie Richmond, Carbon Management Officer
Ext: 4286 (Tel: 01698 454286)
E-mail : julie.richmond@southlanarkshire.gov.uk

3

Public Sector Climate Change Duties 2020-21 Summary Report: South Lanarkshire Council

Required section of the annual report

If you need this information in another language or format, please contact us to discuss how we can best meet your needs.

Phone 0303 123 1015

Email equalities@southlanarkshire.gov.uk

Part 1: Profile of reporting body

1(a) Name of reporting body South Lanarkshire Council

1(b) Type of body Local Government

1(c) Highest number of full-time equivalent staff in the body during the report year 12,264

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	320,820	Figure taken from mid-year estimate 2020
Other (Please specify in the comments)	other (specify in comments)	3.7	The Council's carbon footprint in tonnes per number of employees (per head) for 2020-21
Other (Please specify in the comments)	other (specify in comments)	3.8	South Lanarkshire area wide carbon emissions per capita (tonnes) – 2019 latest estimated figure available (two-year lag) released on 24th June 2021 from BEIS

1(e) Overall budget of the body Specify approximate £/annum for the report year

£768,404,000 The budget represents the year end budget from our 2020-21 outturn report and excludes the COVID GRG funding

1(f) Report year Financial (April 2020 to March 2021)

1(g) Context Provide a summary of the body's nature and functions that are relevant to climate change reporting.

South Lanarkshire is Scotland's fifth largest local authority in terms of population with 320,820 (2020 mid-year estimate) residents living with 149,802 households (2020 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.

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.

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.

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 49,500 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, 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 25,195 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.

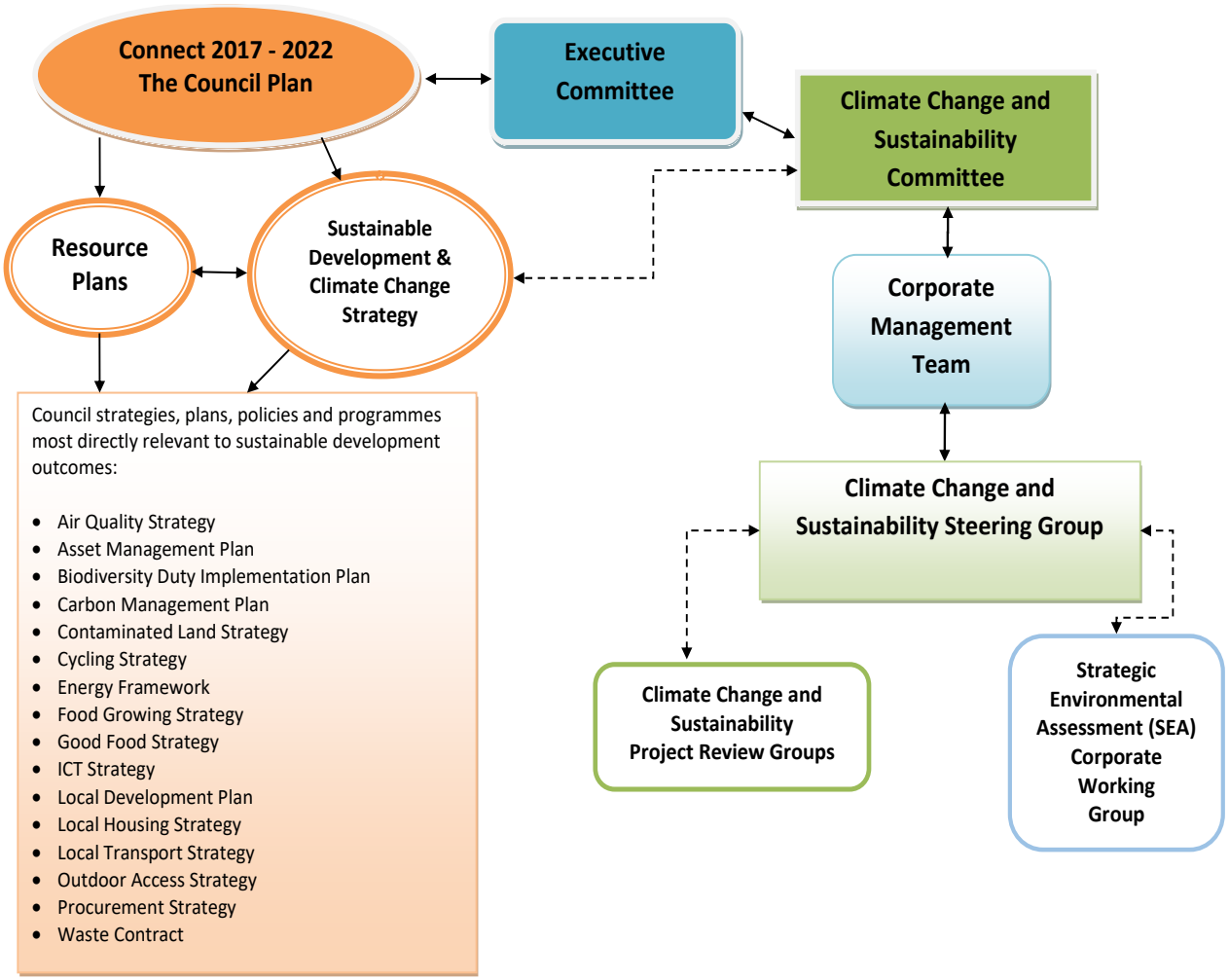
Sustainable Development, including climate change duties compliance is a priority objective for the Council; this is reflected in the Council Plan and the Council's Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy (SDCCS).

The Climate change agenda is governed through the Council's Climate Change and Sustainability Committee which has 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 is supported by the Climate Change and Sustainability Steering Group which is made up of senior managers from all Council Resources and has responsibility for 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. Progress on the Council's SDCCS and complying with our climate change duties are reported to the Climate Change and Sustainability Committee bi-annually using IMPROVe (the Council's performance management system).

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Corporate Working Group continues to operate and is a cross-resource group that works together to ensure that all plans, polices and strategies undergo the SEA process which includes climatic factors. The SEA group feeds in to the steering group and reports progress of the Council's SEA process to the climate change and sustainability committee.

In addition to the steering group and SEA working group, there are additional Project Review Groups (PRGs). The PRGs 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 are agreed by the Climate Change and Sustainability Steering Group and consist of relevant officers to deliver the outcomes of the project within the set timescales. There is a lead officer identified for each project group depending on the specific project or theme. The groups 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.

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. Progress reports are submitted to the 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.

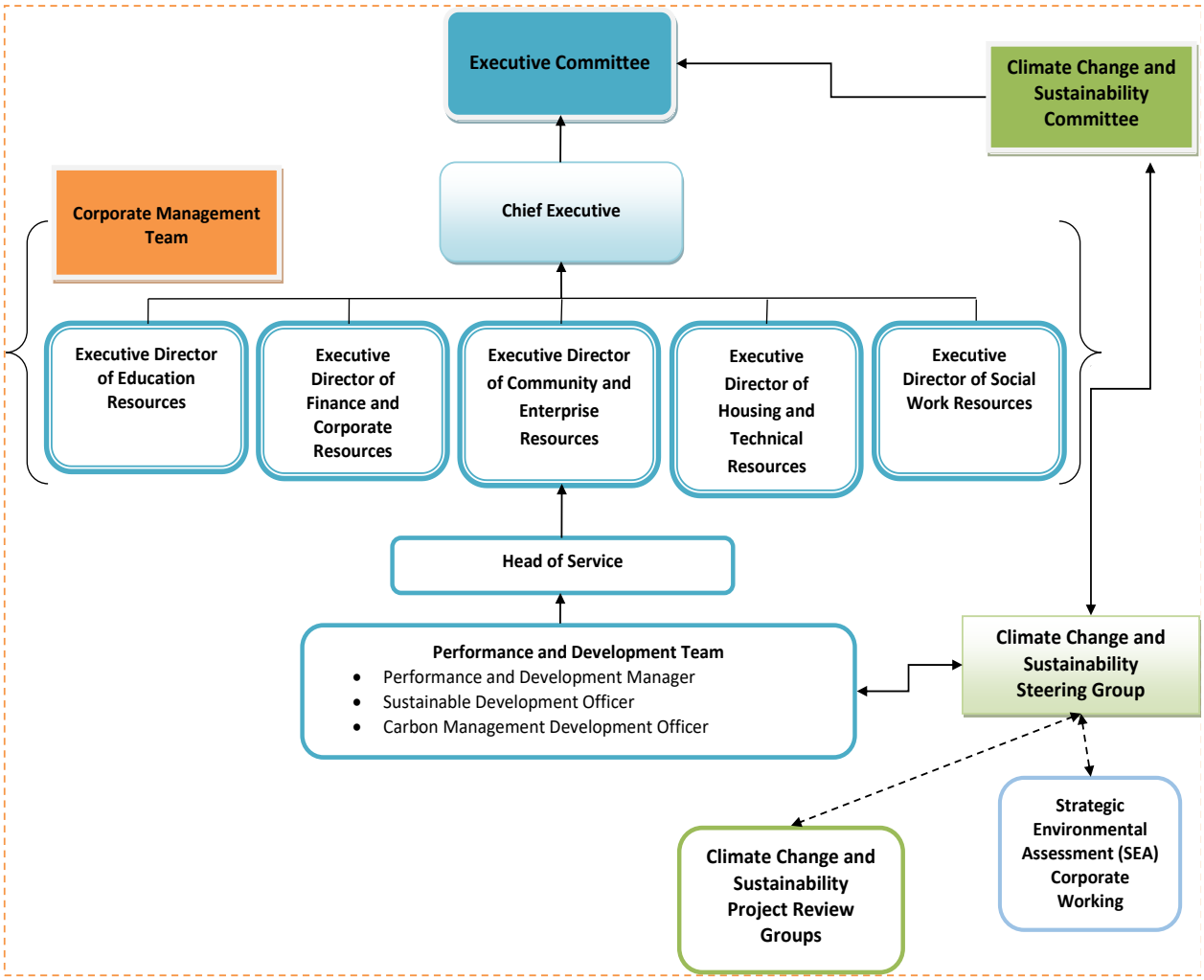
The Council has corporate key performance measures that all Resources have to comply with that contribute to meeting the climate change duties, these include: reducing fuel vehicle emissions, reducing the use of single-use plastics and reporting new or ongoing sustainable development and climate change 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 regular articles on the Council's intranet. 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, polices 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.

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 currently being renewed, with a new strategy to be ready for publication by April 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 alongside the renewal of the sustainable development and climate change strategy. (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 2	LDP2 Volume 1	2020 - 2025	Climate adaptation is embedded throughout the plan – in particular Policy 1 Spatial Planning, Policy 2 Climate Change, Policy 13 Green Network and Greenspace, and Policy 16 Water Environment and Flooding
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.

Topic area	Name of document	Link	Time period covered	Comments
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 2	LDP2 Volume 1	2020 - 2025	Policy 1 Spatial Planning, Policy 2 Climate Change, Policy 18 Renewable Energy
Sustainable/renewable heat	Local Development Plan 2	LDP2 Volume 1	2020 - 2025	Sustainable/renewable heat is included in Policy 2 climate change
Waste Management	Local Development Plan 2	LDP2 Volume 1	2020 - 2025	Policy 2 Climate Change and Policy 18 Waste
Land Use	Local Development Plan 2	LDP2 Volume 1	2020 - 2025	Land use is featured throughout the LDP however the most relevant policies are Policy 1 Spatial Strategy Policy 2 Climate Change Policy 13 Green network and greenspace
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

Topic area	Name of document	Link	Time period covered	Comments
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
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) - 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 Link to Eco-stars Eco Stars		South Lanarkshire provide fleet operators, including the Council's own fleet, free access to assessment and tailored guidance to assist fleet operators

Topic area	Name of document	Link	Time period covered	Comments
				in becoming more economic in terms of fuel, emissions and costs.
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 Selling to the council - South Lanarkshire Council	2020-2023	Sustainable Procurement - Includes contribution to sustainable procurement duty and the climate emergency
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

Topic area	Name of document	Link	Time period covered	Comments
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

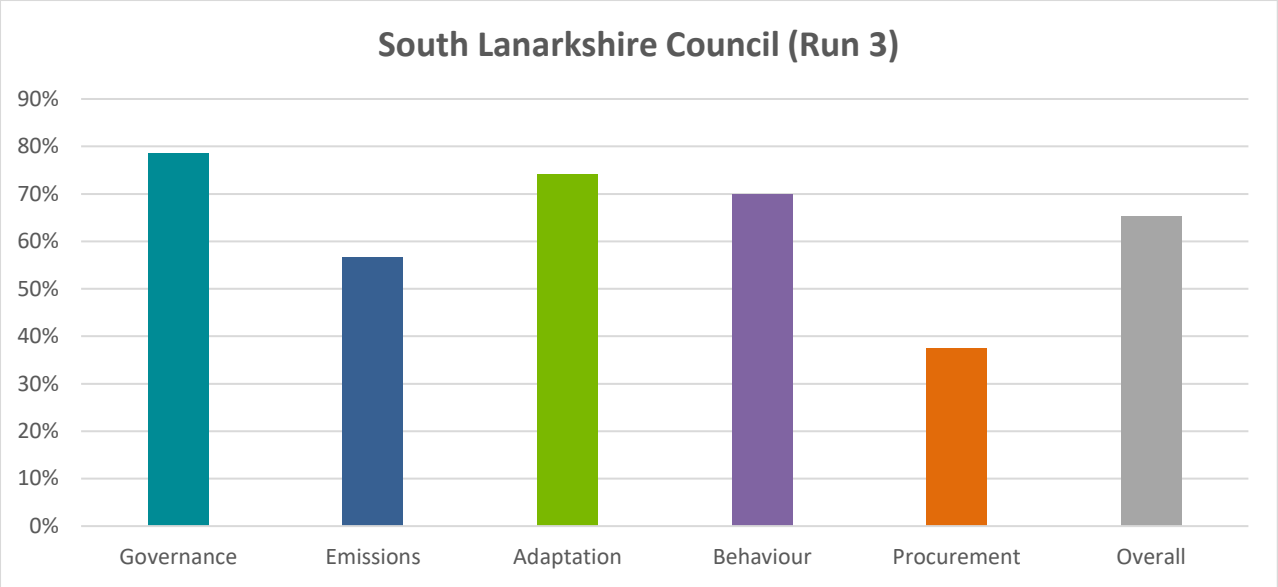
2(f) What are the body's top 5 priorities for climate change governance, management and strategy for the year ahead? Provide a brief summary of the body's areas and activities of focus for the year ahead.

1. Deliver a package of climate emergency training for elected member and senior management
2. Finalise the next sustainable development and climate change strategy for 2022-2027
3. Implement the 2021-22 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.

A self-evaluation using CCAT was carried out in June 2021 as part of the development of the next sustainable development and climate change strategy. The key findings are as follows:

Overall results - Run 3				
	Organisation score	Total score available	Percentage score	Traffic light assessment
Governance	22	28	79%	79%
Emissions	17	30	57%	57%
Adaptation	20	27	74%	74%
Behaviour	14	20	70%	70%
Procurement	6	16	38%	38%
Overall	**79**	**121**	**65%**	65%



Our focus areas are procurement and emissions. The emissions section has been marked down as we don't use the project register, however as part of the development of the next sustainable development and climate change strategy we will set new targets and have a plan which will include the carbon reduction projects that will help us to achieve this. In terms of procurement, climate change needs to be embedded more within our procurement practices. Focus will be given to progressing with sustainable procurement actions as identified through the Flexible Framework action plan; training opportunities on use of prioritisation and sustainability tools; updating our Sourcing Strategy to further embed sustainability measures from evaluation to contract management; and using the prioritisation tool undertake prioritisation assessments for construction, social care and information technology categories. We will also further our progress on adaptation and behaviour change through our new strategy and action plan.

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 25 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 can 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 current project review groups include a Strategic Energy Review and Food Procurement. Further project review groups will 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

3(a) 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
Year 15	2020-21	32,530	12,256	9,805	54,591	Comment as above (in year 2020-21)

3(b) 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.

Total 58,939 Figures in this section do not match the total in section 3(a) due to differing conversion factors used in 3(a) and the inclusion of home working and Biomass emissions. Water is not part of our carbon footprint.

Emission source	Scope	Consumption data	Units	Emissions (tCO2e)	Units	Source
Grid Electricity (generation)	2	49,364,719	kWh	11,508.9	kg CO2e/kWh	Buildings
Grid Electricity (transmission distribution losses)	3	49,364719	kWh	989.8	kg CO2e/kWh	Buildings
Natural Gas	1	131,396,021	kWh	24,159.8	kg CO2e/kWh	Buildings
Gas Oil	1	5,360,856	kWh	1,376.2	kg CO2e/kWh	Buildings
Biomass	1	4,499,162	kWh	69.5	kg CO2e/kWh	Buildings
Refuse Municipal to Landfill	3	15,094	tonnes	6,601.7	kg CO2e/tonne	Waste
Refuse Municipal to combustion	3	74,840	tonnes	1,595.4	kg CO2e/tonne	Waste
Refuse Municipal to mixed recycling	3	43,977	tonnes	937.5	kg CO2e/tonne	Waste
Refuse Municipal to composting	3	21,560	tonnes	220.0	kg CO2e/tonne	Waste
Diesel (average biofuel blend)	1	2,434,983	litres	6,199.5	kg CO2e/litre	Fleet
Petrol (average biofuel blend)	1	50,979	litres	110.5	kg CO2e/litre	Fleet
Gas Oil	1	311,029	litres	857.7	kg CO2e/litre	Fleet
Grid Electricity (generation)	2	8,355,202	kWh	1,947.9	kg CO2e/kWh	Street Lighting
Grid Electricity (transmission distribution losses)	3	8,355,202	kWh	167.5	kg CO2e/kWh	Street Lighting
Diesel (average biofuel blend)	1	53,410	litres	136.0	kg CO2e/mile	Pool cars
Average Car - Unknown Fuel	3	819,384	miles	140.4	kg CO2e/mile	Staff travel
Car - Battery Electric Vehicle (Small) miles	2	108,196	kWh	7.4	kg CO2e/kWh	Electric vehicles
Home working	3	52% workforce	kWh	1,913.2	kg CO2e/FTE/ annum	Estimated figure

3(c) 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	**Consumed by organisation (kWh)**	**Consumed by organisation (kWh)**	**Comments**
Solar PV	955,391		62 sites with PV systems installed
Biomass		4,499,162	Installed in 48 schools and 1 sheltered housing complex

3(d) Targets

Name of Target	Target	Scope of Target	Progress against target	Baseline Year	Units of baseline	Target completion year	Comments
Carbon reduction target	10% reduction	All emissions	55%	2015/16	tonnes	2020-21	Achieved well beyond target, with reductions in 2019-20 largely due to updating carbon conversion factors and in 2020-21 due to Covid lockdowns and restrictions which affected service delivery
Implement fuel efficiency measures to reduce emissions from fleet vehicles	10% reduction	Transport	28%	2014/15	tonnes	2020-21	Achieved well beyond target, largely due to disruptions to service provision due to Covid resulting in fewer vehicle journeys
Percentage of household waste to be recycled	50% of waste	Waste	42%	2020/21	tonnes	2020-21	Target not achieved primarily due to additional household waste collected during Covid lockdowns and restrictions
Percentage reduction in energy consumption in buildings	70% reduction	Energy use in buildings		2013/14	kWh	2031-32	Target progress not reported until after the completion of the Strategic Energy Review
Percentage of council cars and vans that are ultra-low emissions	100% of cars and vans	Transport	24%	2019/20		2025-26	Percentage of council cars and vans that are ultra low emissions
Percentage of household waste sent to landfill	No more than 25.2% sent to landfill	Waste	9.7%	2020/21	tonnes	2020-21	Achieved well beyond target due to residual waste going to Energy from Waste facility

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

Total 14,054

Emissions Source	Total estimated annual carbon savings (tCO2e)	Comments
Electricity	50	As per project list below - LED lighting and PV installations
Natural Gas	4	As per project list below – boiler replacement
Waste	14,000	As per project list below - residual waste to Energy from Waste plant

3(f) 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)
LED lighting South Vennel	CEEF	Estimated	144,100	10	Electricity	15
LED lighting David Dale House	CEEF	Estimated	127,800	10	Electricity	7
LED lighting Hamilton Town House	CEEF	Estimated	34,700	10	Electricity	5
LED lighting Rutherglen Registration Office	CEEF	Estimated	6,750	10	Electricity	3
PV panels Chatelherault Primary School	CEEF	Estimated	55,200	10	Electricity	10
PV panels Mount Cameron Primary School	CEEF	Estimated	54,800	10	Electricity	10
Boiler replacement Rutherglen Depot	CEEF	Estimated	8,115	25	Natural Gas	4
Residual waste to Energy from Waste plant	Existing budgets	Actual			Landfill waste	14,000

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

3(g) 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.

2,140 tonnes decrease from estate changes, due to fall in electricity due to lockdown during COVID19 restrictions

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

Source	Saving	Comments
Electricity	76	Various LED projects and 1 PV installation

3(i) 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.

238 tonnes increase from estate changes, and the effect of vehicle charging posts being installed by PACE project and new Early Learning units opening

3(j) 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").

499,208 tonnes This is the sum of annual carbon savings since the baseline year of 2005-06

3(k) 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 shape the Council's sustainable development and climate change strategy and the local development plan at the time. The local development plan has recently been renewed with a new LDP2 adopted in 2020. South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan 2

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

process for any new builds/developments. These future flood risks are also incorporated into the local development plan 2.

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 what action is required to mitigate them, the Council is an active member of the Climate Ready Clyde partnership – a collaborative initiative that has developed 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 were used to guide the development of the first Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for the Glasgow City Region which was launched in June 2021.

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 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.

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.

Local Development Plan 2 (2020-2025) - A key theme running through the Local Development Plan 2 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 13, Green network and Greenspace - Development proposals should safeguard the green network, as identified on the proposals map, and identify opportunities for enhancement and/or extension which can contribute towards mitigating greenhouse gases and adapting to the impacts of climate change
- Policy 16, 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

- Ongoing peatland conservation at Langlands Moss to help ensure the long-term viability of the site as a peat bog that can contribute to biodiversity, flood management and carbon storage
- 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.
- Contributing to the flagship actions in Climate Ready Clyde's climate adaptation strategy and action plan.

Building adaptive capacity

- Flagship action 1 in the adaptation strategy is 'Local authorities in the region working together to build capabilities and deliver collaborative adaptation'. A local authorities working group is being established to take forward this action.
- Raising the awareness of the Risk and Opportunity Assessment and the Climate Adaptation Strategy
- The Council has starting using Adaptation Scotland's Benchmarking Tool. The tool provides a baseline assessment of the Council's current adaptation capabilities and how we can development progresses over time. The Council's Sustainable Development Officer also attends the Capability Benchmarking Assessment Network meetings to share experience and knowledge amongst peers.
- The Council is also part of the Transboundary Adaptation Learning Exchange' (TalX) which is a collaborative project working across Northern Ireland, Republic of Ireland, Scotland, England and Wales and is an EPA–funded research project. TalX aims to establish an innovative learning network to enable a cohesive approach for measuring and acting on climate change adaptation across boundaries.
- 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 practitioner's cities and adaptation experts to inform and challenge the City Region's approach to adaptation.

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.

Policy / Proposal reference	Delivery progress made	Comments
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.**		
N2-2	The Council's Local Development Plan 2 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.	Clyde Valley Woodland NNR Partnership has annual meetings, which brings together SLC, Scottish Wildlife Trust and Nature Scot (formerly Scottish Natural Heritage).
N2-7	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. SLC collect data on reported occurrence, principally Japanese Knotweed. SLC undertake some control of the species on SLC land	An INNS position statement that covers Japanese knotweed, giant hogweed and Himalayan balsam has been prepared and published Position statement - South Lanarkshire Council

Policy / Proposal reference	Delivery progress made	Comments
N2-11	The Local Development Plan 2 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. Master planning 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.**		
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		

Policy / Proposal reference	Delivery progress made	Comments
Objective B3 - Buildings and infrastructure networks **Increase the resilience of buildings and infrastructure networks to sustain and enhance the benefits and services provided**		
B3-2	The Local Development Plan 2 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 2 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 2020-21 28 private properties and 29 council properties had external wall insulation applied. 20-2021 Energy Efficient Scotland - Area Based Scheme (EES:ABS)	The HEEPS:ABS programme is now known as EES:ABS and there are significant changes to the way in which these programmes can now be delivered, with the introduction of PAS2035, market supply of materials, significant increase in costs not all of the projects will be delivered.
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. 93.88% of SLC housing stock complied with EESSH as at March 2021. 4.82% of SLC housing stock complied with EESSH2 as at March 2021.	We reported 93.88% of the stock achieved the EESSH target at the final reporting stage. We will report at next year end on the new EESSH2 target and we anticipated 7% SLC housing stock will meet EESSH2. We are developing a longer-term strategy for the housing stock to progress compliance of the stock.
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.**		

Policy / Proposal reference	Delivery progress made	Comments
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 was renewed in 2020. Climate change mitigation and adaptation are key themes throughout the LDP2.

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 will be 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 were used in 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 4c and Question 4d.

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 regional adaptation strategy and action plan, through Climate Ready Clyde, will be monitored and evaluated.

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 for the flagship actions in the city region's adaptation strategy and action plan
3. Continue involvement in the TalX project.
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. Continue progressing the Adaptation Scotland's benchmarking toolkit

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 were used to guide the development of the first Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for the Glasgow City Region. A Theory of Change was developed and the strategy and action plan – along with the SEA – was published in June 2021.

The Strategy aims to ensure Glasgow City Region's economy, society and environment is not only prepared for, but continues to flourish in the face of the impacts arising from the climate crisis. The Strategy:

- outlines the processes and early interventions needed to manage climate risks and realise opportunities in line with our Theory of Change
- provides a strategic framework for adaptation in and by the Glasgow City Region that fits alongside and supports key plans, policies and activities to enable delivery
- sets out how Glasgow City Region will deepen and expand collaboration and collective impact by working together and engaging, equipping and enabling citizens and organisations to play a role in realising the vision
- sets out how progress in increasing climate resilience will be monitored, evaluated and learnt from to improve policies, strategies, programmes and projects.

The Strategy is supported by the Action Plan which contains the concrete actions being taken in the City Region between 2020 and 2025 that will move the City Region towards its vision.

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

One of the key objectives in the Council's Procurement Strategy is "Sustainable and Ethical" in recognition of our responsibility to secure wider social, economic and environmental benefits through contracts as set out in the Sustainable Procurement Duty.

The Council uses the Sustainable Flexible Framework to measure organisational progress in embedding sustainable outcomes: the framework measures performance across the following areas:

- People: training on sustainable procurement tools is progressing across the organisation
- Objective, Strategy and Communications: sustainable procurement duty embedded in Procurement Strategy
- Process: Development of the prioritisation and sustainable tools is scheduled for 2021/2022
- Stakeholders: improved engagement for stakeholders
- Monitoring and Reporting: Sustainable procurement outcomes are included in the Annual Report

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.

Progress will continue on actions identified through the Flexible Framework action plan.

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 2020-21 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 have been audited externally, for example energy use within building and street lighting for CRC purposes, and waste figures by SEPA.

6(d) - 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	November 2021

SOUTH LANARKSHIRE COUNCIL

Report

Agenda Item

4

Report to:	**Climate Change and Sustainability Committee**
Date of Meeting:	**3 November 2021**
Report by:	**Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources)**

Subject:	**Scottish Government Consultation on Scottish Building Regulations: Proposed changes to Energy Standards and associated topics, including Ventilation, Overheating and Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure**

1. Purpose of Report

1.1. The purpose of the report is to: -

- Advise the Committee of the Scottish Government's consultation on proposed changes to energy standards and associated topics, including ventilation, overheating and Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure
- Set out the proposed Council response to be submitted to the Scottish Government.

2. Recommendation(s)

2.1. The Committee is asked to approve the following recommendation(s): -

(1) that the overview of the consultation on proposed changes to Energy Standards and associated topics, be noted.

(2) that the proposed Council response be approved for submission to the Scottish Government by 26 November 2021 (extended from 29 October 2021).

3. Background

3.1. Scottish building regulations regulate building work on new buildings and new work to existing buildings to ensure that they meet reasonable standards which further the conservation of fuel and power and achieve sustainable development

3.2. Regular review of the standards, most recently in 2015, has resulted in staged improvements such that emissions from energy use in new buildings since 2015 are 75% lower for new homes and 80% lower for new non-domestic buildings compared to standards in force in 1990. The Programme for Government 2019/20 included a commitment to ensure that from 2024 all new homes are required to use renewable or low carbon heat. The Climate Change Plan 2020 references how building regulations can help achieve the overall target of net-zero emissions by 2045.

3.3. The Scottish Government's recent draft Heat in Buildings Strategy sets out its vision for decarbonising heat and reducing energy demand across all buildings in Scotland,

setting out the scale of the investment opportunity and supporting the green recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic. This includes a commitment that by 2024 new buildings must use heating systems which produce zero direct emissions at the point of use.

3.4. The Climate Change Plan also includes an aim to phase out the need for new petrol and diesel cars by 2030 and the decarbonisation of transport in Scotland. The transition to electric vehicles will contribute significantly to these goals which will in turn require access to charging infrastructure.

3.5. The Government published a consultation in July this year setting out proposals (to be introduced in mid-2022) to support the transition to low and zero emissions heat solutions (including reducing energy demand for heating) and seek views on separate proposals (for later implementation) for electric vehicle charging provision in new buildings and those subject to major renovation. The consultation also addresses changes to ventilation provision arising from improved energy standards, set out plans for assessment and mitigation of overheating risk in new dwellings and residential buildings and improve compliance with energy standards.

3.6. The proposals will have implications for the Council in terms of its statutory role as Building Standards Authority as well as the delivery of its own projects including the new Council house development programme.

4. Consultation

4.1. These new proposals for the review of energy standards set through building regulations seek to deliver further improvement to the energy efficiency of new buildings and new building work, in line with wider net zero ambitions. The consultation paper and supporting research papers are focused on several different topics, as noted below.

Energy – new buildings	Nineteen questions covering an uplift in standards for new buildings, amendments to calculation methodology, and enhancements to the requirement for air tightness testing.
Energy – all buildings	Twelve questions covering requirements related to work on existing buildings.
Ventilation	Nine questions related to providing greater clarity on the appropriateness of certain ventilation systems and improvements to the requirements for background ventilation.
Overheating risk in new dwellings and other new residential buildings	Six questions related to the proposed assessment of overheating risks in new buildings.
Improving and Demonstrating Compliance	Four questions seeking feedback on how to improve compliance of new building work.
Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure	Six questions related to proposals for the introduction of electric vehicle charging infrastructure related to new and existing buildings.

4.2. In terms of energy standards for new buildings the consultation describes two options to further improve energy performance through the use of amended methodologies to calculate a target emission rate. In addition, the introduction of a further primary energy (that has not undergone any conversion or transformation process) target using calculated energy demand is also proposed. In terms of implementing the uplift in standards for new dwellings two options are put forward – an 'improved' standard and an 'advanced' standard. The latter would result in a higher aggregate reduction in emissions (57% compared to 32%) but also higher capital costs (5-7% compared to 3-4%).

4.3. For new non-domestic buildings, the options are referred to as a 'medium' standard and a 'high' standard. The latter would result in a 25% reduction in emissions compared to 16% for the medium standard. In terms of capital costs, the former is estimated to result in an increase of 4% and the latter between 1 and 5%.

4.4. Part 3 of the consultation introduces a new term 'major renovation' which would apply where more than 25% of the surface of the building envelope undergoes renovation. The reasoning is that carrying out significant construction of this type triggers certain other activity not currently required under the regulations.

4.5. The proposals also seek to address the overheating risk in new dwellings. Currently, it is estimated that there are around 40 heat related deaths each year in Scotland, however, increases in annual temperatures could see this figure rise to between 70 and 280. It is, therefore, proposed that the risk be assessed for new housing and that passive cooling measures are installed where a risk is identified.

4.6. Proposals for EVCPs are described as follows;

New Residential Buildings	All dwellings with a parking space to have at least one EV charge point socket Exemption applies if costs of grid connection exceeds £2,000 in which case ducting has to be provided.
Residential buildings undergoing major renovation	For buildings with more than 10 spaces ducting to be installed in each parking space to support future installation EV charge sockets to be installed in as many parking spaces as electric capacity allows Exemption applies if costs exceeds 7% of overall renovation cost
New non – residential buildings	For buildings with more than 10 parking spaces 1 in every 2 to have ducting installed and 1 in 10 to have EV charge point socket provided.
Residential buildings undergoing major renovation	As above. In addition, exemption for renovation of residential buildings also applies

Existing non-residential buildings	By 1 January 2025 for buildings with more than 20 spaces 1 in every 2 to have ducting installed and 1 in 10 to have EV charge point socket provided.

5. South Lanarkshire Council Response

5.1. The proposed response was developed incorporating views from officers within, Community and Enterprise Resources and Housing and Technical Resources.

5.2. A summary of the proposed response is outlined for each section. A copy of the full proposed response is attached as Appendix 1.

Energy – new buildings	The Council is supportive of the proposals within this section of the consultation. The Council supports the higher of the two uplift levels proposed.
Energy – all buildings	The Council is supportive of the proposals within this section of the consultation.
Ventilation	The Council is supportive of the proposals within this section of the consultation.
Overheating risk in new dwellings and other new residential buildings	The Council is generally supportive of the proposals within this section of the consultation. The Council notes the need for further consideration of the methodology proposed for such assessments.
Improving and Demonstrating Compliance	The Council is supportive of the proposals within this section of the consultation.
Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure	The Council is supportive of the proposals within this section of the consultation. The Council has provided feedback where certain proposals could be improved.

6. Next Steps

6.1. Following agreement of the proposed response by the Committee, and if applicable, the inclusion of any required amendments, the final response will be submitted to the Scottish Government before the consultation closes on 26 November 2021.

7. Employee Implications

7.1. There are no employee implications associated with this report.

8. Financial Implications

8.1. There will be financial implications for the Council as related to the increase in construction costs associated with the proposals.

9. Climate Change, Sustainability and Environmental Implications

9.1. The proposals outlined in this consultation are directly related to, and support, the Scottish Government's policy goals outlined within the Climate Change (Scotland) Act and are in line with the EU Energy Performance of Buildings Directive. Proposals also

support the content of the Scottish Governments 2024 New Build Heat Standard and link to wider targets for the decarbonisation of transport in Scotland.

10. Other Implications

10.1. There are no additional risks associated with this report

11. Equality Impact Assessment and Consultation Arrangements

11.1. This report does not introduce a new policy, strategy or plan and is not subject to impact assessment requirements.

Michael McGlynn
Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources)

13 October 2021

Link(s) to Council Values/Ambitions/Objectives

- Ensure communities are safe, strong and sustainable
- Promote sustainable and inclusive economic growth and tackle disadvantage

Previous References

- None

List of Background Papers

- Scottish Government consultation on Scottish Government Consultation on Scottish Building Regulations: Proposed changes to Energy Standards and associated topics, including Ventilation, Overheating and Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure
  (https://consult.gov.scot/local-government-and-communities/building-regulations-energy-standards-review/)

Contact for Further Information

If you would like to inspect the background papers or want further information, please contact:-

Tony Finn
Planning and Building Standards Headquarter Manager
Ext: 5436
E-mail: tony.finn@southlanarkshire.gov.uk

APPENDIX 1

South Lanarkshire Council full response to the 'Scottish Government consultation on Scottish Building Regulations – Proposed Changes to Energy Standards and associated topics:-

No.	Question	Response
	Energy - New Buildings	
1.	Do you support the extension of standard 6.1 to introduce an energy target in addition to the current emissions target? If yes, do you have a view on the metric applied – primary or delivered energy?	Yes, while there are arguments for the use of either the primary or delivered energy targets, on balance the delivered energy target may be more appropriate, given the increase in self generation and storage in both domestic and non-domestic buildings.
2.	What level of uplift to the 2015 standard for new dwellings do you consider should be introduced as an outcome of this review? Option 1: 'Improved' standard (32% emissions reduction) Option 2: 'Advanced' standard (57% emissions reduction) or another level of uplift	While both options provide a significant uplift over current energy standards, the nature of the current climate change emergency needs to be balanced against the increase in capital costs of the 'advanced' level, estimated to be between 2-3% above the 'improved' level and a 5-7% increase in total. Both uplift levels are deemed to be achievable through current construction techniques and technologies.
3.	What level of uplift to the 2015 standard for new non-domestic buildings do you consider should be introduced as an outcome of this review? Option 1: 'Medium' standard (16% emissions reduction) Option 2: 'High' standard (25% emissions reduction) or another level of uplift.	While both options provide a significant uplift over current energy standards, the nature of the current climate change emergency needs to be balanced against the increase in capital costs of the 'high' level, estimated to be 1% above the 'medium' level and a 4-5% increase in total. Both uplift levels are deemed to be achievable through current construction techniques and technologies.
4.	Do you have any comments or concerns on the values identified for the elements which make up the Domestic notional building specification for either option, e.g. in terms of their viability/level of challenge?	No, the values proposed appear readily achievable.

5.	Do you have any comments or concerns on the values identified for the elements which make up the non-domestic notional building specification for either option, e.g. in terms of their viability/level of challenge?	No, the values proposed appear readily achievable.
6.	Do you have any comments on the simplified two-specification approach to defining the Domestic notional building from 2022?	No. However, consideration needs to be given to the impact of such proposals on rural and semi-rural development, which can include formation of new settlements which seek to address the aim of repopulating rural areas. Consideration should include options for technical and financial support to allow such development to meet the intent of this consultation and wider Scottish Government policy.
7.	Do you have any comments on the simplified two-specification approach to defining the Non-domestic notional building from 2022?	No. However, consideration needs to be given to the impact of such proposals on rural and semi-rural development, which can include formation of new settlements which seek to address the aim of repopulating rural areas. Consideration should include options for technical and financial support to allow such development to meet the intent of this consultation and wider Scottish Government policy.
8.	Do you have any comments on the proposal to separate and provide a more demand-based approach to assignment of domestic hot water heating within the Non-domestic notional building specification from 2022?	No, the proposals outlined appear reasonable.
9.	Do you support this change in application of targets for supplied heat connections to new buildings, focussed on delivering a consistent high level of energy performance at a building level?	Yes, the Council agrees that this will reinforce the need for Building Regulations to focus on actions which can be delivered at a building level, at the point of original construction, to reduce energy demand and therefore associated emissions.
10.	Do you agree with the principle set out, that the benefit from on-site generation within the compliance calculation should be limited by a practical assessment of the extent that generated energy can be used onsite?	Yes, this addresses the fact that when generated energy is exported and leaves the building it can no longer affect the delivered energy total for the building and accordingly, the export component of generated electricity should be ignored for the purpose of the building-level compliance.

11.	Do you agree with the proposal that new buildings where heat demand is met only by 'zero direct emissions' sources should be exempt from the need for a calculation to demonstrate compliance with the Target Emissions Rate?	Yes, homes that have invested in zero emission heat sources should benefit from the exemption.
12.	Do you support the need for new buildings to be designed to enable simple future adaptation to use of a zero direct emissions heat source where one is not initially installed on construction? And for information setting out the work necessary for such change to be provided to the building owner?	Yes. Considering how fast technology and innovation moves it would be appropriate to ensure easy adaptation to or between decarbonised heat sources. Clear guidance needs to be provided on what constitutes 'simple future adaptation'.
13.	Do you support the retention of the current elemental approach to setting minimum standards for fabric performance in new dwellings, supported by the option to take an alternate approach via calculation of the total space heating demand for the dwelling (as described)?	Yes.
14.	Do you support the move to airtightness testing of all new dwellings, by registered members of an appropriate testing organisation?	Yes, this proposal supports the Scottish Governments wider aims for better compliance in the construction of new buildings.
15.	Do you support the move to increased airtightness testing of all new non-domestic buildings, by registered members of an appropriate testing organisation	Yes, this proposal supports the Scottish Governments wider aims for better compliance in the construction of new buildings.
16.	Do you support the adoption of CIBSE TM 23 as the basis for airtightness testing in Scotland?	Yes.

17.	Do you support the introduction of the pulse test method of airtightness testing as a further means to testing and reporting on the performance of new buildings?	The Council has no comment to make in response to this question and would defer to the feedback from recognised industry professional bodies.
18.	Do you consider this amended provision provides an appropriate balance between? ♦ the requirement to improve building energy performance in new buildings; ♦ enabling the reuse of better performing modular elements; and ♦ enabling use of small units for short term use at short notice?	Yes, this proposal is considered reasonable and proportionate.
19.	We welcome any other comments you wish to make on the proposed changes to the setting of performance targets for new buildings or the application of other amended provisions within Section 6 (energy) which apply to the delivery of new buildings. Where practical, please with a reference to any particular issue in the context of the Domestic or Non-domestic Handbook (or both if applicable) and cite any standard or revised guidance clause relevant to the topic.	No further comments.
	Energy - All Buildings	
20.	Do you agree with the proposed introduction of the term 'major renovation' as defined above as an additional means of identifying when aspects of building regulations shall be applied to an existing building?	Yes. However, further clarification is required on the definition of such a term i.e. what is considered the 'surface of the building envelope' and what is considered to be 'renovation'.
21.	Do you support the improvement in maximum U-values for elements of building fabric for Domestic buildings, as set out above?	Yes.

22.	Do you support the improvement in maximum U-values for elements of building fabric for Non-Domestic buildings, as set out above?	Yes.
23.	Do you support the standardisation of values and approach for conversions, extensions and shell buildings, as set out above and in sections 3.2.2 and 3.2.3?	Yes. Standardisation will provide building owners with a better understanding of what is required in relation to U values. However, some element of flexibility to accommodate different building types and use should be considered. Further guidance on what constitutes 'reasonably practicable' would also be welcomed.
24.	If you have a view on the preferred format for presentation of information on compliance of building services, what would be your preference?	The view of the Council as Verifier is that the preferred option is to 're-integrate into guidance to the relevant standard', however the view of the Council as designer is to 'retain current separate Compliance Guides'.
25.	Do you support the continued alignment of minimum provisions for fixed building services at a UK level within the Domestic Building Services Compliance Guide?	Yes.
26.	Do you support the continued alignment of minimum provisions for fixed building services at a UK level within the Non-domestic Building Services Compliance Guide?	Yes.
27.	Do you agree with the proposal that the option of installing a less efficient heat generator and compensating for this using heating efficiency credits in existing buildings should be withdrawn from the Non-domestic Building Services Compliance Guide?	Yes. As noted in the supporting information to the consultation, such an approach is no longer justified due to improvements in the energy efficiency of appliances over recent years. In addition, the use of less efficient system/credits will not contribute to the wider transition to decarbonised heating so should be removed as an option.
28.	Do you agree with the proposal to limit distribution temperatures in wet central heating systems to support effective implementation of low and zero carbon heat solutions and optimise the efficiency of heat generation and use?	Yes, higher temperature systems produce more emissions when they aren't required.

29.	Do you agree with the proposed extension to the provision of self-regulating devices to include when replacing a heat generator?	Yes.
30.	Do you agree with the proposed introduction of a requirement for building automation control systems, of the type specified, in larger non-domestic buildings with systems with an effective rated output over 290kW	Yes, the proposals seem reasonable.
31.	We welcome any other comments you wish to make on the above topics and broader changes to the setting of minimum standards for all buildings. Where practical, please with a reference to any particular issue in the context of the Domestic or Non-domestic Handbook (or both if applicable) and cite any standard or revised guidance clause relevant to the topic.	No further comments.
	Ventilation	
32.	Do you support the proposed revisions to the presentation of guidance on ventilation and the incorporation of the 'domestic ventilation guide' into the Technical Handbooks?	Yes, this proposal improves visibility of this guidance.
33.	Do you agree with the revision of guidance to clarify the function of purge ventilation and increase provision to align with that applied elsewhere in the UK?	Yes. Clarification and alignment are always welcome and will aid the building owner's understanding of what is required.
34.	Do you support reference to a single option for continuous mechanical extract ventilation which can have centralised or decentralised fans, with the same design parameters being applied to the system in each case?	Yes. The need for bespoke design including adequate provision of trickle ventilation needs to be reinforced.
35.	Do you support introduction of proposed guidance on default minimum size of background ventilator for continuous mechanical extract systems?	Yes.

36.	Should continuous mechanical extract systems be considered a viable solution in very low infiltration dwellings and, if so, under what circumstances?	Yes, such systems could be widely used subject to bespoke design including adequate provision of trickle ventilation. Cost and ongoing maintenance of such system should be noted.
37.	Do you support the incorporating of this additional guidance into the Technical Handbooks?	Yes.
38.	Are there other elements of the commissioning of ventilation systems that you consider are both practical to implement and useful in providing additional assurance of performance in practice?	The Council has no comment to make in response to this question and would defer to the feedback from recognised industry professional bodies and system suppliers.
39.	We welcome your thoughts on these or broader topics which would merit consideration as part of the planned review. Please set out your thoughts below, including citation of relevant supporting evidence, where relevant.	No further comments.
40.	We welcome any other comments you wish to make on proposed changes to ventilation standards for domestic buildings	No further comments.
	Overheating risk in new dwellings and other new residential buildings	
41.	Do you agree with the proposed introduction of a requirement to assess and mitigate summertime overheating risk in new homes and new non-domestic buildings offering similar accommodation?	Yes. As average annual temperatures continue to increase, it will be important to increase the climate resilience of buildings people live and work in. This includes ensuring opportunities for cooling are explored at the point of building design. Waiting to retrofit often causes issues due to the scale and disruption of works required.
42.	Do you agree with the proposal that an initial assessment of dwelling characteristics should be undertaken to help inform design choices and the delivery of new homes which provide better thermal comfort in the summer months?	Yes. However, the proposed methodology needs further consideration as the process as outlined appears simplistic.

43.	Are there circumstances where you consider specific characteristics of a dwelling should trigger a need for TM59 assessment rather than application of a simple elemental approach?	The Council has no comment to make in response to this question and would defer to the feedback from recognised industry experts in this area.
44.	Recognising the level of risk identified in the published research paper, do you agree with the above proposals as a suitable means of mitigating summertime overheating in new homes through prescriptive actions?	Yes.
45.	Do you consider that such an approach will provide adequate assurance that ventilation measures provided to mitigate summer overheating can be used safely and conveniently in practice?	Yes, in principle.
46.	We welcome any other comments you wish to make on these proposals to introduce provisions to mitigate the risk of summer overheating new homes and new residential buildings.	No further comments.
	Improving and Demonstrating Compliance	
47.	Do you have any experience of successful design or construction quality assurance regimes which you consider may be useful to consider in the context of this 'Compliance Plan manual' work for section 6 (energy)?	No. While the Council undertakes checks on construction, this is as part of its role as verifier and not part of a design or construction QA regime.
48.	Do you have any comments on the above themes and any other actions you consider would be useful in supporting improved compliance with requirements for energy and emission performance?	Yes. The Futures Board workstream on Compliance has the potential to significantly increase compliance on site, through the creation of the Compliance Plan Manager role and an enhanced Compliance Plan framework. While such proposals are directed at high-risk buildings, the principles should apply to all new construction in terms of reinforcing the need for the relevant person to effectively monitor compliance on new building work.

49.	Are there particular aspects of building design and construction which you consider should be prioritised as part of the development of a detailed compliance manual for section 6 (energy)?	Yes. While all aspects of energy design are important, focus should be placed on areas of construction which can have a major impact on the level of energy use and carbon emissions produced, such as fabric construction and services installation.
50.	We welcome any other comments you wish to make on these topics of improving compliance of building work with the provisions within section 6 (energy) to better align designed and as-built performance.	Certification of Construction for part or the whole of Section 6 should be considered.
	Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure.	
51.	What are your views on our policy goal to enable the installation of Electric Vehicle (EV) charge points and ducting infrastructure (to facilitate the future installation of EV charge points) for parking spaces in new residential and non-residential buildings parking?	The Council supports the policy goals. This would ensure that developments are future proofed to both encourage and aid the transition to electric vehicles. These steps are considered necessary to progress towards the Government's 2030 targets. The goals are rightly ambitious and need to be matched with the necessary Scottish Government investment in infrastructure development. The approach should be flexible, aiming to meet current demand and use levels whilst also allowing opportunities to expand as demand grows. For example, it would be wasteful to have 100% requirement for EV charging on new developments when only 30% of residents currently own a vehicle and only 5% of them own an electric vehicle. It may be more appropriate to require the facilitation of ducting to minimise action required by building owners at a later stage.
52.	What are your views on our preferred options for EV provision in new and existing buildings?	The Council supports the proposals.
53.	Do you agree with the Scottish Governments preferred options for the exemptions as set out in section 7.6.1?	Yes. However, for larger developments, a minimum number of points should still be mandated. We also suggest that the cost exemption can be revisited during the approval and construction phase of a project to consider the possible reduction in unit costs in the future.

54.	What are your views on how our preferred option relating to existing non-residential buildings with car parks with more than 20 spaces could be properly monitored and enforced, given that the Building (Scotland) Regulations will not apply?	Possible consideration could be given to tax benefits or penalties. Hopefully such provision will be consumer led and therefore upgrading of the provision serving existing buildings will be positively viewed by building owners. Reference to EU legislation is noted but no preferred option is stated- 'possible' SPA involvement requires to be.
55.	What are your views on the proposed provision for charge points for accessible parking spaces? Do you have examples of current best practice for the provision of charge points for accessible parking spaces?	The Council recommends further discussion with accessibility groups to ensure proposals address the needs and demands of those using such spaces.
56.	Do you have any other views that you wish to provide on the EV section of the consultation (e.g. the minimum standard of EV charge point or safety within the built environment)?	Installations need to consider risk from tree root damage. How are new build non-residential units within existing retail parks covered? Some new units will make use of existing spaces. This is in particular relevance to 'out of town' retail parks. National and local electrical supplies will require major upgrade investment/work to match the ambitious proposals. Providing EV charge points for Existing buildings will require substantial grant funding/government support. Additional remedial/ reinstatement costs etc will be incurred.

Agenda Item
5

Report

Report to:	**Climate Change and Sustainability Committee**
Date of Meeting:	**3 November 2021**
Report by:	**Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources)**

Subject:	**Active Travel / Feasibility of Bike Hire Scheme / Community Engagement / eBike Infrastructure**

1. Purpose of this Report

1.1. The purpose of the report is to: -

- Advise the Committee on active travel projects, the introduction of a bike hire scheme, community engagement and the provision of eBike (electric bikes) infrastructure.

2. Recommendation(s)

2.1. The Committee is asked to approve the following recommendation(s):

(1) that existing and recent/ongoing active travel/cycling infrastructure projects be noted;
(2) that the status of Glasgow City Council bike hire scheme and potential for extension into South Lanarkshire be noted;
(3) that subject to funding being identified, arrangements be made to update the previous study into a potential Bike Hire Scheme in Rutherglen, Cambuslang, and East Kilbride areas for all South Lanarkshire
(4) that the previous, ongoing, and proposed community engagement in relation to active travel / cycling projects be noted
(5) that the eBike (electric bikes) infrastructure and expansion be noted

3. Background

3.1. On 10 March 2021, the Council considered a notice of motion on cycle hire and, following discussion, agreed to take a report to the Climate Change and Sustainability Committee to update members on:

- The work that had already been undertaken on active travel and ongoing cycling infrastructure projects.
- The status of the Glasgow "Next Bike" contract and the feasibility of joining.
- Suggestions on how new community consultation work on future of cycling in South Lanarkshire could be taken forward.
- How availability and use of electric bikes might be significantly expanded.

4. Existing Active Travel Infrastructure Projects

4.1. Within South Lanarkshire, there are National Cycle Network Routes NCN 74, 75 and 756 as well as several strategic routes between and through some of the Council's main commuting towns such as Rutherglen, Cambuslang, Hamilton, and East Kilbride.

4.2. Local cycle networks are also in place in many towns such as Blantyre, East Kilbride, Hamilton, and Lanark. Rural connections such as the Tweed Cycle Route and routes around Lanark, Strathaven and Biggar are also present.

4.3. Cycle parking and shelters are also in place in many locations and town centres including Carluke, Hamilton, East Kilbride, Halfway, Cambuslang, Rutherglen, Blantyre, Bothwell and Uddingston. Approximately 170 spaces are available in public spaces throughout South Lanarkshire. In addition, there are approximately 320 cycle parking spaces available at railway stations.

4.4. A network of over 30 automatic pedestrian and cycle counters are also provided, and these are monitored on a regular basis and reported to South Lanarkshire Cycle Partnership. Most of the sites have shown that walking and cycling activity increased during the Covid-19 pandemic period in comparison to previous years.

5. Recent / Ongoing Active Travel Infrastructure Projects

East Kilbride Cycle Network

5.1. The construction of an integrated cycle network in East Kilbride is continuing (Appendix 1, project 1). This was developed and endorsed through the engagement undertaken as part of the East Kilbride Active Travel Study.

5.2. A 600-metre section on West Mains Road from Strathfillan Road to East Kilbride Railway Station was completed in November 2020. Evidence from the pedestrian and cycle counter on this section of the route indicates that average cycle usage is 50 trips per day and on some days, this has been more than 100 trips.

5.3. A further phase of works is currently being constructed on West Mains Road to link the Railway Station to a point south of Kirktonholme Road. The design incorporates fully segregated cycle lanes as well as taking cognisance of proposed alterations to East Kilbride Railway Station. The route will also provide new controlled crossing points at Torrance Road / Ladybank Court by means of traffic signals and combined pedestrian and cycle crossings at strategic points along West Mains Road. In addition, the proposals will remove the mini-roundabout junctions at Kittoch Street and Kirktonholme Road and replace these with priority junctions.

5.4. The works programme has been delayed due to various supply chain and resourcing issues caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. It is currently programmed to be complete in November 2021. Following on from this it is anticipated that new traffic signals will be installed.

5.5. Outline designs have also been prepared for the remainder of the route on West Mains Road to Whitemoss Avenue and on Churchill Avenue between Priestknowe roundabout at Whitemoss Avenue. These will be subject to consultation with residents, the Community Council, and other groups as well as the wider public in the coming months. Residents and local groups will be contacted directly via letter while the wider community will be invited to comment via a questionnaire publicised through the local newspaper and the Council's website / social media platforms.

5.6. In addition to the above cycle route, Spaces for People funding has allowed the accelerated implementation of the cycle network between East Kilbride Rail Station and the Town Centre (Torrance Road / Brouster Hill) and on Cornwall Street. These works were completed earlier this year.

Cycle Monitoring Equipment

5.7. Counting equipment will be purchased for installation at various locations during the financial year (Appendix 1, project 2). At this time locations are being identified and it is expected that the installation of equipment will take place before the end of March 2022.

Cycle Parking Provision - Town Centres

5.8. Suitable facilities within towns and villages that will allow secure parking are currently being identified. Once potential sites have been selected from those towns / villages listed below, liaison will take place with local Councillors and Community Councils (Appendix 1, project 3) to establish which locations will be progressed. This is scheduled to take place before the end of the calendar year.

- Cambuslang
- Rigside
- Rutherglen
- Hamilton
- Strathaven
- Blantyre
- Stonehouse
- Larkhall

Cycle / Scooter Parking at Schools

5.9. Through working with schools with developed School Travel Plans, various initiatives have been identified to encourage the school journey to be made by a mode other than the private car. Shelters with stands provide a safe and secure location for children to park their bikes and scooters.

5.10. Schools have been identified and, subject to a successful award from a funding partner, Sustrans, the following schools will have new facilities provided later this financial year (Appendix 1 project 4): -

- Calderwood Primary School, Rutherglen
- Glassford Primary School, Glassford
- East Milton Primary School and Nursery, East Kilbride
- Townhill Primary School, Hamilton
- St. Andrew's and St. Bride's High School, East Kilbride

Design of Cycle Routes

5.11. Preliminary design of cycle routes at the following locations is ongoing in the following towns and villages (Appendix 1, projects 5 to 11):

- Bothwell/Uddingston Cycle Network (NCN74 Raith to NCN75 Uddingston)
- Carstairs Village (Clydesdale Cycle Network)
- Carluke / Law
- Hamilton

- Lanark
- Cambuslang
- Newton

Safer Route to Schools – Car Free Zones

5.12. The initiative is currently being taken forward at 2 schools (Burnside Primary School and St Joseph's Primary School) (Appendix 1, project 12).

5.13. It is anticipated that the implementation of the car free zones will take place during October / November 2021, however, this is subject to the delivery of materials to our contractor undertaking the works.

Spaces for People Projects - Active Travel Network, Pinchpoints, East Kilbride

5.14. This project (Appendix 1, part of project 1) sought to address 'pinch points' on proposed routes emerging from the East Kilbride Active Travel Study. Proposals were accelerated by the utilisation of temporary measures on Torrance Road, Brousterhill, Cornwall Street and Churchill Avenue. These have provided cycle segregation to the town centre from the West Mains and Village areas of East Kilbride, therefore, aiding essential journeys and physical distancing to and from the town centre. These works were completed earlier this year.

School Outdoor Environment – Spaces for People

5.15. To comply with previous public health guidance on physical distancing, it was essential that additional space was provided for those walking, cycling, and wheeling during the school run.

5.16. This project (Appendix 1, project 13) saw every school being considered through discussions between representatives from Roads and Transportation and Education Resources and measures have since been implemented.

5.17. Signs have been placed in and around 148 primary and secondary schools and ASN's to advise of social distancing practices. Pavement stencils, paint and banners asking to consider walking, cycling, and wheeling as well as safe and considerate car use have also been erected where considered appropriate.

5.18. Some schools such as Lanark Grammar Secondary School have included park and stride arrangements and have been provided with signs and other schools such as St Louise's and St Hilary's in East Kilbride have been provided with cones and barriers for internal management solutions where necessary.

5.19. A second phase of measures implemented provided 'school gateways' and new mandatory 20mph speed limits at approximately 90 schools. These measures are intended to change the characteristics of the roads outside schools to encourage active travel by pupils and parents/carers. These works were completed earlier this year.

5.20. Additional cycle parking storage facilities have also been provided at the following schools: -

- St Paul's Primary School, Hamilton
- Glenlee Primary School, Hamilton
- Machanhill Primary School, Larkhall
- St Mary's Primary School, Hamilton
- St Mary's Primary School, Lanark

- Carnwath Primary School, Carnwath
- Biggar Primary School, Biggar

Town Centres - Spaces for People

5.21. Town centres are a core element of local communities and required support so that people could make essential trips by active travel methods and follow previous social distancing rules.

5.22. Signage and pavement stencils requesting social distancing have been provided in South Lanarkshire towns and major neighbourhood centres and this was supplemented with a publicity campaign to encourage local shopping. Further publicity campaigns, building on the first, to again encourage local shopping was also undertaken.

5.23. Hyndford Place in Lanark was converted to an open space, with benches/umbrella coverings for local businesses and their customers to utilise.

5.24. 20mph cordons have been introduced within several town centres. The towns of Carluke, Lanark, Uddingston, Larkhall, Bothwell and Strathaven formed the basis of this project. These works (Appendix 1, project 14) were completed earlier this year.

5.25. Consideration will be given to other towns and neighbourhoods based on monitoring and evaluation which will be presented to the Council's Road Safety Forum in due course.

6. Bike Hire Scheme

6.1. Glasgow City Council (GCC) currently have a contract with Nextbike UK Ltd to operate their bike hire scheme. This commenced in September 2017 and is a 7-year contract with the possibility of two 1-year extensions.

6.2. GCC have advised that at this time, it would not be possible to expand beyond the current contractual boundaries of the scheme into neighbouring local authorities. Any such undertaking would be a material change to the existing contract that is not covered in the tendered scope of requirements. This precludes us from joining until September 2024 at the earliest and potentially later if extensions are taken up.

6.3. Notwithstanding, should a business model be developed where it was proven that the scheme could be justified and / or extended into South Lanarkshire, then this could be considered for a future contract.

6.4. It is noted that should a similar model be used to that of the current contract, then South Lanarkshire Council would require to enter into an agreement with GCC where there would likely be financial obligations such as any pump-prime funding and ongoing annual revenue funding. Details of this are presently unknown.

6.5. In 2017, South Lanarkshire Council commissioned Anson Consulting Limited to undertake a study to determine whether there is scope for one or more bike hire / share schemes to operate in the Rutherglen area and / or East Kilbride. This study identified a variety of factors that are known to influence the potential for a scheme to succeed. Of these, the study considered demand data indicators such as journey to work mode; population density; journey to work origin; topography; and existing cycle infrastructure.

6.7. The conclusion of the study identified that stand alone hire schemes would be unlikely to succeed in Rutherglen and in East Kilbride. While it considered it could be feasible to

extend the Glasgow City Council bike hire scheme, it recommended a cautious approach. It also strongly encouraged further research and detailed planning before committing significant financial or other resources to developing bike hire schemes.

6.8. In view of this and considering the potential changing demand because of Covid19, it is recommended that consideration be given into commissioning an external consultant to review the previous study referred to above. This would consider whether a bike hire scheme could be successful across South Lanarkshire, assess potential demand and to consider whether joining with a neighbouring authority such as GCC would be a preferred route for such an initiative.

7 Community Engagement / Consultation

7.1. South Lanarkshire's Cycling Strategy identifies several cycling infrastructure projects that should be progressed. Through discussions with funding partners, Sustrans, and Strathclyde Partnership for Transport, it was identified that one of the first steps for such projects is to undertake a study to support and encourage the active travel needs of communities. The aim is to undertake studies with several key outcomes, including identifying the actual and perceived barriers to cycling for everyday journeys.

7.2. Active Travel Studies identify a programme of recommendations to make active travel a viable option for everyday journeys in and around selected towns, encouraging modal shift to walking and cycling and promoting the towns as cycle friendly.

7.3. Studies have already been completed in East Kilbride and Rutherglen / Cambuslang, Carluke and Law Area, Hamilton, and Lanark and these can be viewed on the Council's website. The following study areas have recently been completed and these will be presented to the next South Lanarkshire Cycling Partnership meeting: -

- Bothwell, Uddingston and Blantyre Area
- Strathaven, Stonehouse and surrounding villages
- Larkhall

7.4. These studies have provided a policy context and included public consultation in the form of a questionnaire, considered emerging opportunities, included further consultation on the outcome and proposed final recommendations identified for short, medium- and long-term projects. The recommendations included a proposed cycle network for the towns, links to the surrounding cycle network, as well as associated facilities such as cycle parking infrastructure.

7.5. At this time, consideration is being given to taking forward studies for the remaining towns and villages in South Lanarkshire and these will form future bids to external funding partners.

7.6. Community engagement is key during all stages of project development from initial network discussions, cycle route design and phasing strategy as well as considering the impact of future developments and future transport infrastructure. This has led to a process of developing action plans, undertaking network designs based on local priorities and then construction of a cycle network that will encourage residents to use the bicycle as a principal mode of travel for short journeys.

7.7. This year, consultation on cycle provisions in Carstairs village has been undertaken and at this time engagement with respect to new cycle infrastructure is ongoing in East

Kilbride, Bothwell and Uddingston. It is also anticipated that consultation will be undertaken for proposals in Carluke early in the new year.

7.8. Given the extensive and ongoing Active Travel Study process and engagement already ongoing in relation to proposed works, it is proposed that this continues as future studies and cycle network development is progressed.

8 Expansion of eBikes Use

8.1. The popularity of eBikes has significantly grown in recent years with sales figures for the United Kingdom suggesting that eBikes make up almost 25% of all bike sales. The cost of such bikes is generally from £650 upwards, and the popularity has grown since improvements to battery life, motor design and lighter weights have been achieved. The Scottish Energy Saving Trust currently also offer interest free loans of up to £6,000 for eBike purchases.

8.2. When using an eBike, 'motor assistance' can be given for speeds between 0 and 15.5mph and the range of eBikes can be from 30km to 140km or between 1 and 4 hours per charge. To charge eBikes, the battery is removed and placed into a charging dock which is then plugged into a standard mains supply. Therefore, charging of batteries can be undertaken in any location where there is a three-pin plug socket.

8.3. Indoor and outdoor charging stations or stands are also available from various manufacturers. In general, these have lockers with internal plug sockets where riders can leave their docks and batteries to charge.

8.4. The Council can encourage the use of eBikes by providing adequate facilities for their use. The most fundamental of which is the construction of suitable cycling infrastructure such as the cycle networks described in this report. The second is ensuring that appropriate charging infrastructure is available in public places. For example, as part of the recent Cambuslang Park and Ride project, four locker style cycle charging points have been installed.

8.5. Monitoring of the usage at Cambuslang Park and Ride will being undertaken over the coming months and this will allow consideration to be given to installing future charging infrastructure at other locations. This will also be considered as we continue with the installation of new electric vehicle charging hubs across South Lanarkshire.

9. Employee Implications

9.1. The above projects have been and continue to be delivered utilising existing employee resources.

9.2. Any further significant increase in external active travel / cycling funding will require available employee resources to be reviewed and potentially strengthened.

10. Financial Implications

10.1. The 2021/2022 projects will be financed through funding partners as outlined below: -

Partner	Funding Awarded
Scottish Government Cycling Walking and Safer Streets	£600,500
Strathclyde Partnership for Transport	£500,000
Sustrans Places for Everyone	£251,000

Sustrans Cycling and Scooter Parking	£TBC
Scottish Government Air Quality Fund	£24,000
Sustrans Spaces for People	£1,150,000
TOTAL	**£2,525,500**

10.2. The nature of these projects means that the funding, scope, and timescales may be revised throughout the year as projects are refined or completed. It may therefore be necessary to increase or decrease funding from that outlined in Appendix 1.

10.3. At present no funding for the study outlined at para 6.8 has been identified, however, discussions are underway internally and with partners to identify a potential source. It should be noted that a bid to the Air Quality Fund earlier this year was not successful.

11. Climate Change, Sustainability and Environmental Implications

11.1. The active travel projects outlined in this report encourage the uptake of active travel and sustainable travel within the Council's local communities, whilst reducing reliance on private vehicles particularly for the shorter more local journeys. This supports South Lanarkshire's Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy.

11.2. Interventions to encourage sustainable and active travel is a key priority within this Strategy and the provision of cycling / walking facilities align with this.

11.3. Increased active travel and access to the outdoors will improve health and wellbeing whilst reducing reliance on fossil fuels for the purpose of travel. Encouraging the uptake of active and sustainable travel will also support improvements in air quality emissions by reducing the number of private car journeys and their resultant emissions.

12 Other Implications

12.1. Active travel is a key element of encouraging sustainable travel, therefore the design and construction of cycle routes as well as other measures to encourage walking will assist in this. There are no other implications associated with this paper.

13 Equality Impact Assessment and Consultation Arrangements

13.1. This report does not introduce a new policy, function or strategy or recommend a change to an existing policy, function, or strategy and, therefore, no impact assessment is required.

13.2. Appropriate consultation will be undertaken as the programme of Active Travel Projects is progressed.

Michael McGlynn
Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources)

12 October 2021

Link(s) to Council Values / Ambitions / Objectives

- Improve the quality of life for everyone in South Lanarkshire
- Support the local economy by providing the right conditions for growth
- Improve the road network
- Make communities safer, stronger, and sustainable
- Encourage participation in physical and cultural activities

Previous References
None

List of Background Papers
South Lanarkshire Council's Local Transport Strategy 2015 - 2020
South Lanarkshire Council's Cycling Strategy 2015 - 2020
Council Plan "Connect"
Resource Plan
Cycle Action Plan for Scotland 2016

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Appendix 1

Ref	Project	Sustrans Places for Everyone	Sustrans Spaces for People	Sustrans Cycle and Scooter Fund	Air Quality	SPT	Cycling Walking Safer Streets	Totals
1	East Kilbride Cycle Network - Developed design and part construction of route	£225,000	£300,000		£20,000	£200,000	£600,500	£1,345,500
2	Cycle Monitoring Equipment				£2,000	£20,000		£22,000
3	Cycle Parking Provision - Town Centres				£2,000	£20,000		£22,000
4	Cycle and Scooter Parking – Schools			£TBC			£TBC	£TBC
5	Bothwell / Uddingston Cycle Network (NCN74 Raith to NCN75 Uddingston) - Developed design.					£130,000		£130,000
6	Clydesdale Cycle Network (Larkhall to Blackwood/Carluke to Carstairs) - Developed design					£130,000		£130,000
7	Carluke and Law Area Cycle Network - Design of routes	£5,000						£5,000
8	Hamilton Cycle Network - Design of routes	£5,000						£5,000
9	Lanark Cycle Network - Design of routes	£5,000						£5,000
10	Cambuslang Cycle Network - Design of Routes	£5,000						£5,000
11	Newton Cycle Network - Design of Routes	£5,000						£5,000
12	Safer Routes to Schools - Car Free Zones	£1,000						£1,000
13	School Outdoor Environments/Spaces for People		£750,000					£750,000
14	Town Centres/Spaces for People		£100,000					£100,000
	Total	**£251,000**	**£1,150,000**	**TBC**	**£24,000**	**£500,000**	**£600,500**	**£2,525,500**

Agenda Item

Report

6

Report to:	**Climate Change and Sustainability Committee**
Date of Meeting:	**3 November 2021**
Report by:	**Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources)**

Subject:	**Development of a Litter Strategy - Update**

1. Purpose of Report

1.1. The purpose of the report is to:

- Provide an update on the preparation of the Litter Strategy which will cover the period 2022 to 2027.

2. Recommendation

2.1. The Committee is asked to approve the following recommendation(s):-

(1) that the progress on the proposed plan for the development of a Litter Strategy (2022 to 2027) be noted.

(2) that the revised timescales for the development of the Litter Strategy (2022 to 2027) be noted.

3. Background

3.1. The Climate Change and Sustainability Committee approved the development of a Council wide Litter Strategy on 10 February 2021 which would cover the period 2022 to 2027. A range of actions considered appropriate for the development of the strategy were outlined in conjunction with the proposed timeframe.

3.2. The strategy is intended to set out a vision on how the Council will develop a range of plans and initiatives that will drive our commitment to preventing litter, dog fouling and fly tipping. It will also set out to build on a range of existing initiatives as well as complimenting a range of national campaigns promoted by organisations, such as Keep Scotland Beautiful and Zero Waste Scotland, whilst also recognising and adhering to any guidance forthcoming from the new Scottish Government's National Litter Strategy due for publication in 2022.

3.3. The process involved in the preparation and completion of the Litter Strategy includes a wide range of consultation, engagement and communication involving Council departments, partners and communities identifying future opportunities that will support common and agreed objectives.

4. Strategy Development to date.

4.1. <u>Development of Vision and Objectives</u>

The vision and objectives of the Strategy was agreed through engagement and consultation with Council services, partners and communities.

The overall vision for the Litter Strategy for South Lanarkshire Council is:-

- To be a cleaner place to live, work and visit free of litter, fly-tipping and dog waste
- To encourage awareness, behaviour change and personal responsibility
- To work in partnership with the different communities and community groups
- To meet legislative requirements of the Code of Practice on Litter and Refuse (Scotland) 2018

The objectives are split into three key themes consisting of Education, Engagement and Enforcement.

Education

- Provide information, awareness and guidance to the community
- Run local campaigns along with promotion of national content through Keep Scotland Beautiful and Zero Waste Scotland
- Encourage and promote education that leads to long-term positive attitudes to waste and littering
- Work in partnership with the local communities, community groups, Council departments and businesses
- Encourage engagement and the creation of Litter Prevention Action Plans
- Provide advice on duty of care requirements to residents

Engagement

- Litter Bin Plan with mapping of current locations and future innovations
- Efficient and effective street cleansing service using zoning information
- Support local community groups and individuals with advice and the loan of equipment for litter picking
- Increased monitoring and mapping of fly tipping occurrences to identify hotspots
- Increased use of preventative measures including CCTV and other trials

Enforcement

- Use litter, fly tipping and dog fouling enforcement powers as a tool to change the future behaviour of offenders
- Provide guidance on current legislation on enforcement
- Continue to develop strong relationships with both internal and external stakeholders including Police Scotland and the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Services (COPFS)
- Engage with other local authorities to establish consistency and best practice

4.2. Consultation

Due to continued Covid-19 restrictions, the decision was made to commence with our public questionnaire consultation as the initial form of public engagement on the Litter Strategy. This was emailed to all stakeholders, community councils, groups and with individuals that have engaged through Community Clean Up support. The questionnaire was also promoted through a global email to all staff, promotion on social media, a View article and it was also subject to articles in the local press.

The consultation was live from 2 to 31 August 2021 and during this time a total of 1,340 responses were received. The split of responses, over each of the four geographical, is provided below. The service is currently reviewing all comments provided through these responses to ensure that, where appropriate, these are reflected in the strategy.

	Clydesdale	22%
	East Kilbride or Strathaven	28%
	Hamilton, Blantyre, Bothwell, Uddingston, Larkhall or Stonehouse	34%
	Ruthergle or Cambuslang	13%
	I do not live in South Lanarkshire	3%

The main feedback confirmed a strong approval for the proposed vision and themes/objectives:-

- 99% of responses strongly agreed or agreed with the stated vision.
- 98% strongly agree or agree with the Education objectives.
- 97% strongly agree or agree with the Engagement objectives.
- 97% strongly agree or agree with the Enforcement objectives.

Where appropriate the associated comments from the consultation responses will be reflected in the Strategy objectives.

4.3. Rezoning

The rezoning of all relevant land and roads where the Council has responsibility to clear litter was completed in 2020. This was one of the key parts contained within the review of Code of Practice on Litter and Refuse (COPLAR) and in addition to providing general information to the public on the actual zoning it also highlights the associated response times for returning any area to an acceptable standard.

Zoning will support the Council in prioritising when and where to deploy resources based on how likely it is that litter and refuse or detritus will build up in an area, whilst also considering the levels of footfall and litter generators. The zoning also provides information to the Local Environmental Audit and Management System (LEAMS) and the new Litter Monitoring System (LMS)

This information has subsequently been uploaded to the public map gallery titled 'Litter Zones' giving full access to the public, Council Management and Elected Members.

At this time South Lanarkshire Council are only one of two Scottish authorities to have completed this key task.

Link to gain access:-
https://southlanarkshire.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=6718e68488b1451aa5df8dfeb87f1f76

4.4. Litter Bin review/mapping

The litter bin mapping and inventory is nearing completion and is already being used internally in decisions regarding new bins and locations. The Litter Bin Plan and location criteria is being developed and will be publicly available in conjunction with the rezoning information when the strategy is in place. Bin procurement is also a key element, assessing types, models and capacities of bins for future use. Litter bins with hoods are being prioritised going forward to combat the escaping of litter though animal interactions and the wind.

Innovation and technological improvements are also important considerations within the Litter Strategy. We are currently trialling six solar compactor bins and assessing their feasibility and benefits. Through this trial a reduction in plastic bin liners will be

significant, which will also support our endeavours to reduce single use plastic items as well as reducing our carbon emissions through less journeys to the location to service the bins.

These planned approaches and trials will be reviewed and evaluated as they progress to increase our data and information surrounding our services and infrastructure.

4.5. Fly Tipping Mapping

Fly tipping occurrences have been mapped on Zero Waste Scotland's Litter Monitoring System since April 2020. The map software allows an effective visual representation of the instances of fly tipping, displays patterns, heat maps and brings emphasis to the hot spots. The data can also be filtered to show specific information.

It is intended that this information will also be part of our online range of relevant information highlighting the extent of the litter issues facing the Council, however at present this is for internal use only, as further work will be required to allow this information to be made available to the public

4.6. Education

The service has been working with Education on a number of initiatives that will encourage litter to be a focus within the curriculum and to increase on the education, engagement and awareness associated with prevention. COP26 engagement and activities programmed for the schools makes this an ideal time to capture other topics associated with Climate Change and Sustainability.

For Primary Schools, a litter prevention poster competition will be rolled out to encourage pupils to think about litter and the negative effect it has on the environment. This competition will run to the end of the year and be linked in with other COP26 activities. The winner will be selected at the start of the new year and the poster will be used in and around schools to highlight the key message.

Secondary Schools in South Lanarkshire have recently started the Youth Forum on Climate Change and Sustainability. The Litter Strategy featured at their second meeting with a presentation by the service that encouraged discussion on the vision and objectives of the Strategy.

4.7. Stakeholders

Grounds Services regularly participate in stakeholder meetings with Zero Waste Scotland, Keep Scotland Beautiful, APSE and the Litter Managers Network. The Council's Environmental Initiatives Offices is also actively engaged with the Scottish Government working group in contributing to the new National Litter Strategy and Fly Tipping Strategy which is due to be published in 2022.

4.8. Social Media

The service has continued to work with PR and digital teams regarding increasing awareness and engagement of messaging surrounding litter. During the summer the service also partnered with Zero Waste Scotland and produced bespoke South Lanarkshire content for their Scotland Is Stunning campaign.

Other campaigns and messaging during the last 6 months included highlighting fly tipping occurrences, road closures for a programme of roadside litter clean ups, Community Clean Up Support and the Strategy consultation.

5. Next Steps

5.1. The next steps in preparation of strategy are contained in the updated timetable below

Next steps	Original Timeframe	Revised Timeframe
Definition of the vision and objectives of the Strategy: ♦ Identification of litter related challenges and opportunities as well as the needs and wants through consultations and engagement with Services and employees, partner organisations, private sector and educational establishments. ♦ Identification and engagement with national stakeholders for consultation, future developments, resources and campaigns. ♦ Identification and initial engagement with local stakeholders and groups including attending meetings, consultations, discussions on priorities and feedback. ♦ Engagement with other local authorities to establish what approaches have been trialled and best practice. ♦ Consider the best approach to increased monitoring and mapping of fly tipping occurrences. ♦ Consider the development of a Media Engagement Plan with the Corporate Communication team. ♦ Consider the development of a Community Engagement Plan with the Community Engagement team. ♦ Consideration of Litter Bin Plan with mapping of current locations and future innovations. ♦ Production of an intermediate report compiling and synthesizing the vision and objectives of the strategy.	June 2021 – October 2021	June 2021 – October 2021
Consultations (internal and key external stakeholders, including community groups) to share and discuss the Strategy's vision and objectives.	September 2021	November 2021 – January 2022
Consultations (internal and key external stakeholders) to share and discuss the Strategy's outcomes, outputs and activities. Public consultation (surveys) to share and discuss the overall Strategy and benchmark current performance and issues.	November 2021	August 2021
Arrange a Members Engagement Session allowing a discussion on the consultation feedback on the litter strategy vision and objectives	September 2021	February 2022

Next steps	Original Timeframe	Revised Timeframe
Consultations with local stakeholders and groups regarding education, engagement and proposed creation of a range of Litter Prevention Action Plans.	December 2021 – January 2022	February – March 2022
Definition of the expected outcomes and outputs as well as activities for the first year through consultations with Resources and employees, the sub-groups and proposition of a monitoring system. It is proposed that activities of the Strategy will be defined on an annual basis and a midterm review of the strategy will be conducted.	December 2021	March 2022
Submission of final draft to Climate Change and Sustainability Committee	March 2022	June 2022
Submission of the final draft of the Strategy to Executive Committee (pending Climate Change and Sustainability Committee approval).	March 2022	June/July 2022
Launch of the Strategy with media engagement and consideration of a public event	April 2022	June/July 2022

5.2. The strategy will also look for confirmation on national policy, procedures and campaigns from Scottish Government, Keep Scotland Beautiful and Zero Waste Scotland. The service will also review the new National Litter Strategy due to be launched next year and keep abreast of any National campaigns to find opportunities to best support them and how they can support our initiatives.

5.3. The service will arrange an Elected Members engagement session in February 2022 and this will allow a discussion on the consultation feedback on the litter strategy vision and objectives. Elected Members will also have an opportunity to contribute to the overall aims and objectives from their perspective as well as that of their constituents.

6. Strategic Environmental Assessment

6.1. In April 2021, the pre-screening exercise was intended to be undertaken in order to assess whether a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is required. This however was delayed until September 2021 when the work commenced. This exercise is expected to last from 3 to 4 weeks. Moreover, a Screening might be carried out depending on the results of the Pre-screening.

6.2. If the Screening concludes that a SEA is required, the timeline for the development of the strategy indicated above will be modified to take into account the deadlines and stages imposed by the SEA process.

7. Employee Implications

7.1. Development of the strategy will be one of the key tasks of the Policy Officer. In addition, all Resources will need to contribute to the development of the Strategy to ensure that a co-ordinated and comprehensive approach is adopted. Implication of Resources and services will vary depending on the relevance of their activities with regards to litter.

7.2. In addition to developing the Strategy, the Policy Officer will champion and report on wider issues relating to litter, dog fouling and fly tipping prevention.

8. Financial Implications

8.1. There are no financial implications at this stage.

9. Climate Change, sustainability, and the environmental implications

9.1. Littering and fly tipping has a detrimental impact on health and wellbeing, the economy, and the natural environment. Litter and fly tipping can lead to soil, water, and air pollution and it is estimated that 80% of marine litter washing up on our beaches started out on land. It can affect our ecosystem services and bring harm to biodiversity. Prevention of litter and fly tipping has a key role to play in sustainable development and promoting the circular economy. The Litter Strategy will support the outcomes of the Council's Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy.

9.2. A further positive outcome of prevention of littering and fly tipping is that proper disposal will have a positive effect on the Council's recycling figures. At present the disposal of litter and fly tipping is not separated prior to disposal and in the main is sent for incineration.

10. Other Implications

10.1. There are no other implications associated with this report.

11. Equality Impact Assessment and Consultation Arrangements

11.1. This report does not introduce a new policy, function or strategy nor recommend a change to an existing policy, function or strategy and therefore, no impact assessment is required.

Michael McGlynn
Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources)

13 October 2021

Link(s) to Council Values/Ambitions/Objectives

- Work with communities and partners to promote high quality, thriving and sustainable communities.
- Support the local economy by providing the right conditions for inclusive growth.
- Support our communities by tackling disadvantage and deprivation and supporting aspiration.

Previous References

- Community and Enterprise Resources Committee report on Code of Practice on Litter and Refuse (Scotland) 2018 on 24 August 2017
- Community and Enterprise Resources Committee report on Litter Development Policy Officer on 26 March 2018
- Climate Change and Sustainability Committee – 10 February 2021

List of Background Papers

- None

Contact for Further Information
If you would like to inspect the background papers or want further information, please contact:-

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SOUTH LANARKSHIRE COUNCIL

Report

Agenda Item
7

Report to:	**Climate Change and Sustainability Committee**
Date of Meeting:	**3 November 2021**
Report by:	**Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources)**

Subject:	**Nature Restoration Fund**

1. Purpose of Report

1.1. The purpose of the report is to: -

- brief the Committee on the Nature Restoration Fund and outline proposals.

2. Recommendation(s)

2.1. The Committee is asked to approve the following recommendation(s): -

(1) that the themes and areas of spend detailed in this report be noted.

3. Background

3.1. The Scottish Government's 2021/2022 budget announcement contained a commitment for a new £10 million fund to provide additional funding to support a wide range of projects that will deliver nature restoration, safeguard wildlife and tackle the causes of biodiversity loss especially climate change.

3.2. The Scottish Government and Local Authority Leaders have reached an agreement on the proportion of allocation of the newly established Nature Restoration Fund (NRF) to Scottish Local Authorities. This constitutes £5 million of capital funding to be spent in 2021-22 to support new, or to enhance existing, approaches to restoring biodiversity. Of this, £264,000 is to be allocated to South Lanarkshire.

3.3. The purpose of the NRF is to support actions that help nature recover across Scotland. To deliver this the NRF will run across two themes:

- Making Space for Nature (urban focused nature-based solutions for biodiversity and climate change).
- Helping Nature Recover (rural focused biodiversity enhancement, climate resilience and reinstatement).

3.4. The capital funding allocated to Local Authorities is to support new, or to enhance existing, approaches that further biodiversity and which adhere to the following essential criteria:

- deliver positive effects for biodiversity and enhance local ecosystems, and/or:
- address the climate emergency and its impacts through mitigation and adaptation and by promoting nature-based solutions
- Desirable criteria: promote the health and well-being of local communities and reduce inequalities

3.5. A light touch reporting arrangement is proposed to understand delivery and inform future policy and practice. Local Authorities will be required to complete and return a short form to the Biodiversity Unit at the Scottish Government within a year of the allocation of funding. The form will set out how the funds have been spent, categorised under the themes and criteria set out above.

3.6. As this fund is required to be spent before the end of the current financial year, there is likely to be a focus on initial ground works within 2021/2022 and developing proposals to enable future projects and funding bids to undertake similar type works at other locations.

4. Proposals

4.1. Grounds Services have identified 6 main themes for project delivery, and these are aligned to actions and objectives within the Biodiversity Plan:-

- Peatland and Wetland Management & Development
- Local Nature Reserve Management & Development
- Enhance Canopy Cover
- Outdoor Education
- Development of Management Plans and feasibility studies.
- Planting for pollinators

4.2. The broad areas of spend for this fund have been identified as:-

- Tools and equipment to enable biodiversity friendly land management to continue into the future.
- Material such as trees and wildflower seed to improve the biodiversity value and climate change mitigation of the Council land holding.
- Feasibility studies to develop future proposals, such as woodland management plans.
- Extending seasonal contracts to deliver on the ground work (i.e. 40 staff have been retained for an additional 10 weeks).

4.3. The types of works being considered are:-

- Removal of non-native rhododendron from woodland areas
- Orchard and native tree planting
- Pollinator planting within shrub beds including plants that can improve air quality
- Wildflower meadow creation
- Local Nature Reserve improvements for access and biodiversity.

4.4. The benefits of this work tie in directly with the essential criteria of the fund and will deliver positive effects for biodiversity and/or help mitigate the impacts of climate change. The intrinsic link between these two issues mean that many improvements made for biodiversity can deliver real improvements for people and the environment in the light of changing climatic conditions. For example, tree planting provides shade, intercepts water, and stores carbon in woody materials and soil while providing habitat for native wildlife and wellbeing benefits for people.

4.5. Information on works per Ward will be provided to local members to ensure they are aware of the projects and the service will work with PR to promote and outline the benefits to the local community. Plans are currently being developed for the following sites:

- Calderglen Country Park.

- Chatelherault Country Park.
- National Nature Reserve at Mauldslie.
- Existing and proposed new Local Nature Reserves.
- Various District parks.
- Green Flag Parks.
- Council managed greenspaces.

5. Employee Implications

5.1. It was considered appropriate, given the nature of these works and the timescales for spend that the majority of the works were kept in house and the service has therefore retained 40 seasonal staff for a 10-week period to undertake the agreed works.

6. Financial Implications

6.1. In addition to the £0.264 million allocated by the Scottish Government, the Climate Change and Sustainability Steering Group have agreed a further £0.146m is allocated to this project from the £2 million Climate Challenge Fund. This will allow some of the proposed works to be completed after March 2021, to align with preferred planting and growing timescales.

7. Climate Change, Sustainability and Environmental Implications

7.1. Improvements to biodiversity have the potential to help mitigate the effects of climate change for example through natural flood management and carbon storage. There is also a need for biodiversity to be improved to make natural systems better able to cope with the impacts of a changing climate, such as improving habitat networks to increase species resilience.

7.2. Nature based solutions (NbS) are defined as ‘actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural or modified ecosystems that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits. NbS have a critical role to play in responding to climate change, with a role in removing carbon, preventing emissions and helping us adapt to the impacts of climate change that are already occurring. Examples of NbS include street trees, raingardens and healthy, natural environments.

7.3. Biodiversity actions are incorporated in the Council’s Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy . Measures are reported on though statutory Climate Change Duties.

8. Other Implications

8.1. Reporting requirements under the biodiversity duty have implications for all Resources. Targets and measures set out in the Biodiversity Duty Implementation Plan are agreed with all Resources through their representatives on the Sustainability Development Co-ordination Group. The Countryside and Greenspace Section offer support and guidance for all Resources and undertake the collation of measures and preparation of the statutory reports.

9. Equality Impact Assessment and Consultation Arrangements

9.1. This work is not subject to an Equality Impact Assessment. The Biodiversity Strategy and Biodiversity Duty Implementation Plan were subject to consultation through Strategic Environmental Assessment procedures.

Michael McGlynn
Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources)

13 October 2021

Link(s) to Council Objectives/Values/Ambitions

- Improve the quality of life of everyone in South Lanarkshire
- Make communities safer, stronger and sustainable
- Improve achievement, raise educational attainment and support lifelong learning
- Encourage participation in physical and cultural activities
- Work with communities and partners to promote high quality, thriving and sustainable communities
- Improve achievement, raise educational attainment and support lifelong learning
- Accountable, effective, efficient and transparent

Previous References

- SL Biodiversity Strategy and Biodiversity Duty Implementation Plan: Community and Enterprise Resources Committee – 22 May 2018
- Edinburgh Declaration: Climate Change and Sustainable Development Committee – 28 Apr 2021.
- Biodiversity Duty Report: Climate Change and Sustainable Development Committee – 4 Nov 2020.

List of Background Papers

- South Lanarkshire Biodiversity Strategy
- Biodiversity Duty Implementation Plan
- COSLA Elected Members Briefing Note: Nature Based Solutions

Contact for Further Information

If you would like to inspect the background papers or want further information, please contact: -

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SOUTH LANARKSHIRE COUNCIL

Report

Agenda Item

8

Report to:	**Climate Change and Sustainability Committee**
Date of Meeting:	**3 November 2021**
Report by:	**Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources)**

Subject:	**Community Grants (Climate Emergency Fund and Food Strategy Support Fund)**

1. Purpose of Report

1.1. The purpose of the report is to:

- inform members of the Council's plans to formally launch the Climate Emergency Fund and Food Strategy Support Fund community grants schemes

2. Recommendations

2.1. The Committee is asked to note the following recommendation:

(1) that the plans for the launch of the community grants schemes, as detailed in the report, be noted.

3. Background

3.1. The 2021/2022 Revenue Budget was approved by Council on 24 February 2021. This included a package of investments totalling £10.054m, of which £2m was allocated for a Climate Emergency Fund and £0.3m for a Food Strategy Support Fund.

3.2. A further report to the Climate Change and Sustainability Committee on 28 April 2021 informed members of the range and scope of the areas to which the £2m climate challenge fund would be directed. The report highlighted the proposal to develop a small grant fund for local groups and schools, and it is recommended that a similar proposal is introduced for an element of the Food Strategy Support funding.

3.3. It is proposed that £150,000 of the Climate Emergency Fund and £20,000 of the Food Strategy Support Fund be set aside to allow local community groups to submit bids to develop projects and initiatives aligned to these funding streams.

4. Proposed Schemes

4.1. It is proposed that £75,000 is allocated from the Climate Emergency Fund and £10,000 from the Food Strategy Support Fund in 2022/2023 and 2023/2024, with the formal bidding process commencing in January each year. Groups will be able to apply for funding up to £2,500 and £1,000 respectively. The maximum bid values will be reviewed in 2022/2023 to ensure that are reflective of potential bids for 2023/2024. Examples of bid submissions from community groups could be the purchase of gardening equipment (Food Strategy Support Fund) or the start-up of a repair and reuse service (Climate Emergency Fund).

4.2. Promotion of the grants scheme will be advertised through social media, emails to community groups, community councils, and with the help of partners (e.g. VASLan).

4.3. Community groups will bid for grants using a community grants application form specifically developed for the funds. It will be the role of the new Development Officer (Sustainable Development Funding) to process these application forms. The Development Officer will also work closely with the community groups to help them complete application forms if this is required, and signpost them to further relevant funding and support.

4.4. The Development Officer will be supported in the decision-making on the applications by the other Sustainable Development Officers within the CER Performance and Development team. Further information will be sought from other Council services where relevant (e.g. Amenity Services for food growing projects). Projects will be assessed against a range of criteria related to potential environmental impacts (e.g., improved air quality, increased active travel opportunities, increased/enhanced urban greenspace), and in the case of the Food Strategy Support Fund, groups will be expected to show how the project meets the aims of the Good Food Strategy and/or the Food Growing Strategy. Applicants will also be required to answer questions on, for example, whether there is match funding, how scalable the activity is, how many people will benefit from the project, and how success will be measured. Completion of the above will help gauge whether proposed projects are progressing the objectives of the Council Climate Change and Sustainability Strategy, the Good Food Strategy and the Food Growing Strategy. Application forms will then be circulated and discussed at Climate Change and Sustainability Steering Group meetings and a final group decision will be made on whether the bid should be approved.

4.5. The new Development Officer (Sustainable Development Funding) will monitor draw down of the funds for each project and will request successful applicants to provide six monthly updates on the progress of their projects (this may be provided in the form of case-studies). Information on projects will then be presented to the Climate Change and Sustainability Committee within an annual report to keep members informed on the development/implementation of the community projects and the benefits arising from the projects for the local community.

5 Next Steps

5.1 The Development Officer (Sustainable Development Funding) commences employment on 1 November 2021 and will be responsible for administering the fund. It is expected that she will work with the Corporate Communications Team to develop the promotional material in anticipation of the launch date in January 2022. In the first year of the fund, she will also assess whether a cut off period is required in terms of the bid submissions, and any required changes to the timescales for submitting bids will be implemented the following year.

6. Employee Implications

6.1. Processing the community grants process will be the key task of the new Development Officer (Sustainable Development Funding).

6.2. Applications will be reviewed by officers within the Performance and Development team whose remit covers sustainable development. Support will be sought from relevant Council services, and the applications will be referred to the Climate Change and Sustainability Steering Group for approval.

7. Financial Implications

7.1. £150,000 of the Climate Challenge Fund and £20,000 of the Food Strategy Support Fund will be used to support local community groups. Funding was identified as part of the 2021/2022 Revenue Budget approved by members at the full Council meeting on 24 February 2021.

8. Climate Change, Sustainability and Environmental Implications

8.1. The Scottish Government is committed to reach net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2045, with interim reduction targets of 75% by 2030 and 90% by 2040 (based on 1990 levels) and becoming carbon neutral by 2040. The Council has an obligation to contribute to these targets and fulfil its duties under the Local Government (Scotland) Act 2003 and the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009.

8.2. Investment in these community grants is helping the Council contribute to these national targets.

9. Other Implications

9.1. There are no implications for risk in terms of the information contained within this report.

10. Equality Impact Assessment and Consultation Arrangements

10.1. This report does not introduce a new policy, function or strategy nor recommend a change to an existing policy, function or strategy and, therefore, no impact assessment is required.

Michael McGlynn
Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources)

12 October 2021

Links to Council Values/Ambitions/Objectives

- Work with communities and partners to promote high quality, thriving and sustainable communities.

Previous References

- Climate Change and Sustainability Committee 28 April 2021 – Climate Challenge South Lanarkshire Fund

List of Background Papers

None

Contact for Further Information

If you would like to inspect the background papers or want further information, please contact:

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Agenda Item
9

Report

Report to:	**Climate Change and Sustainability Committee**
Date of Meeting:	**25 august 2021**
Report by:	**Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources)**

Subject:	**Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy 2022-2027 - Update**

1. Purpose of Report

1.1. The purpose of the report is to: -

- Inform the Climate Change and Sustainability Committee about the ongoing process for the development of the Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy in particular the public consultation on the proposed vision, themes, and priorities

2. Recommendation(s)

2.1. The Committee is asked to approve the following recommendation(s): -

(1) the ongoing process for the development of the Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy in particular public consultation on the proposed vision, themes, and priorities is noted.

3. Background

3.1. The Climate Change and Sustainability Committee approved the development of the next Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy 2022-2027 on 17 September 2020.

3.2. The strategy will set out how the Council aims to develop sustainably and tackle climate change over a five-year period from April 2022 to March 2027. The strategy will also provide a broad strategic direction for longer term planning, beyond the five-year period, to help to deliver on agreed outcomes and contribute to achieving the longer-term vision

3.3. The preparation of the strategy is a comprehensive and lengthy process that consists of different stages and involves engagement, communication, and consultation with Council Services and employees, partners, relevant stakeholders, the business community, community groups and individuals.

3.4. An update on the development of the strategy was provided to the committee on 25 August 2021. This update stated that a consultation draft of the strategy's structure would be provided to the Climate Change and Sustainability committee on the 3 November 2021 for approval.

4. Community Engagement and public consultation

4.1. A series of community engagement focus groups were held to help shape the development of the strategy. The focus groups were led by external consultant Northern Star, and included the following:

- 9 focus groups
- All online
- Four geographic areas covered
- Groups included separate ones for young people, older people and voluntary sector
- 62 participants

4.2. The findings from the focus groups have now been analysed and a copy of the findings report is available on request. The views of the participants from the focus groups are not fully representative of all residents of South Lanarkshire, therefore the findings from the focus groups formed the basis of a survey to the wider South Lanarkshire residents. The survey was made available through social media, the SL View, Council website, and was made available to all employees and the citizen panel for comment.

4.3. In addition to the community engagement focus groups and survey, development workshops were also held that included council officers, community planning partners, and elected members. Feedback from these workshops has also been used to shape the strategy

4.4. Based on the aforementioned engagement, as well as legislative requirements and national/local policy, a proposed vision, themes, and priority/focus areas for the Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy have been defined.

<u>Proposed Vision</u>

Our Future is Now: Together we are building an environmentally sustainable, climate resilient, and net-zero South Lanarkshire in a fair and equitable way

<u>Proposed Themes</u>

- ♦ People
- ♦ Community and Place
- ♦ Natural Environment
- ♦ Local Economy

<u>Proposed Priorities/focus areas</u>

- ♦ Environmental sustainability and climate action will contribute to improving health and wellbeing
- ♦ Mitigate the effects of climate change and action to tackle the climate emergency compounding poverty and inequality
- ♦ Improve the understanding of Sustainable Development and the Climate Emergency to influence change
- ♦ Improving sustainable transport options
- ♦ Homes, buildings, and infrastructure are climate resilient, net-zero, and minimise the use of natural resources
- ♦ Improve the availability and access to local outdoor spaces and services
- ♦ Empowering communities to take climate action and be more environmentally sustainable

- Waste Management
- Enhance, protect, and respect the outdoors and the natural environment
- Conserve, maintain and improve biodiversity
- Nature-based solutions in tackling the climate crisis
- A transition to a green economy which includes training and re-skilling for people
- Responsible consumption and production, and resource efficiency through the transition to a circular economy and sustainable procurement of goods and services
- Support the business sector in the transition to a net-zero economy and climate resilient

4.5. A more in-depth explanation of the themes and priorities/focus areas can be found at appendices 1 and 2 respectively. The priorities/focus areas can relate to more than one theme therefore Appendix 2 illustrates which themes each priority/focus area contributes to. The priorities/focus areas have been numbered in Appendix 2 for ease of reference however they do not reflect priority order.

4.6. It is proposed that a public consultation is held which focuses on the vision, themes and priorities/focus areas outlined in 4.4. This public consultation will be in the form of an online survey. The consultation of the strategy will be accompanied by the consultation of the Strategic Environmental Assessment; it is a legal requirement to consult on them both together. It is proposed that the consultation takes place end of November 2021 through to end of December 2021.

5. Employee Implications

5.1. Development of the next strategy is a key task for the sustainable development officer with support and direction from the climate change and sustainability steering group. All Resources will have a responsibility to contribute to the implementation of the strategy to ensure that actions and targets are met.

6. Financial Implications

6.1. Financing the strategy will be explored during the development of the action plan that will accompany the final strategy and may need to be funded from a range of finance options. Some actions may be funded from existing Resource budgets, however the scale and pace of action needed to meet climate change targets and address the current climate crisis will require Capital investment and external funding and investment. The development of the strategy may help to leverage in additional funding and investment however alternative financial models may need to be considered.

6.2. Council Resources may require to further assess financial impacts and balance these against the social and environmental impacts in line with the principles of sustainable development and best value.

7. Climate Change, Sustainability and Environmental Implications

7.1. The sustainable development and climate change strategy contributes towards the Public Sector Climate Change Duties, the Biodiversity Duty and the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

8. Other Implications

8.1. Failure to meet sustainable development and climate change objectives is one of the Council's top risks, therefore, this strategy will help to mitigate that risk by providing a strategic approach, targets and timescales to tackling climate change and developing sustainably

8.2. The city region's climate risk and opportunities assessment that was prepared through Climate Ready Clyde will also be used in the development of the strategy to identify and mitigate potential risks and maximise opportunities that a changing climate pose.

9. Equality Impact Assessment and Consultation Arrangements

9.1. A public consultation on the strategy and the SEA will be undertaken. The strategy will also undergo an equalities impact assessment and a fairer Scotland assessment.

Michael McGlynn
Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources)

13 October 2021

Link(s) to Council Objectives and Values

- Work with communities and partners to promote high quality, thriving and sustainable communities

Previous References

- Report to the Climate Change and Sustainability Committee on 25th August 2021

List of Background Papers

- Sustainable Development Strategy 2017-2022

Contact for Further Information

If you would like to inspect the background papers or want further information, please contact: -

Lesley Hinshelwood, Sustainable Development Officer
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E-mail : lesley.hinshelwood@southlanarkshire.gov.uk

Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy

People
People are at the heart of the vision of a sustainable South Lanarkshire's. Health and well-being are paramount, no one is disproportionally affected, the transition to net-zero is a just transition, inequalities as a result of the impacts of climate change are minimised, fuel poverty is reduced, and there is harmony between society and nature
Communities and Place
Communities are empowered and invigorated to create sustainable, inclusive, and thriving places, that are net-zero, climate resilient, well connected, with access to warm affordable homes, local services, and quality outdoor space
Our Future is Now:
Together we are building an environmentally sustainable, climate resilient, and net-zero South Lanarkshire in a fair and equitable way
Natural Environment
South Lanarkshire's natural environment, greenspace, and biodiversity is restored, protected, enhanced, and respected, enabling basic needs like clean air, clean water, and healthy soils, as well as many other health and wellbeing, and economic benefits for the people of South Lanarkshire
Local Economy
South Lanarkshire demonstrates leadership and innovation in the transition to thriving net-zero, climate resilient, and circular economy. Protecting and enhancing our natural resources and the health and wellbeing of citizens, building community wealth, re-skilling and training, and leaving no one behind

Strategy priorities and challenges **Appendix 2**

Priority/focus area		Description	Strategic Themes			
			People	Communities and Place	Natural Environment	Local Economy
1	Environmental sustainability and climate action will contribute to improving health and wellbeing	This priority will include action on improving air quality, providing local outdoor access, increased opportunities for cycling and walking, quality greenspace for people to enjoy, or use to improve physical or mental health and wellbeing. This priority will also include action to encourage sustainable and healthy food options	⬢	⬢	⬢	
2	Mitigate the effects of climate change and action to tackle the climate emergency compounding poverty and inequality	This priority will include action to reduce fuel poverty, improve climate justice so that no one is disproportionally affected by the impacts of climate change, or that any action taken in the transition to net-zero does not leave anyone behind or widen the poverty or inequality gap. It will also consider the impacts of climate on food security. As the community plan's key priority is reducing poverty and tackling inequalities, this priority needs to align with the community plan	⬢	⬢		
3	Improve the understanding of Sustainable Development and the Climate Emergency to influence change	This priority will include the development of a public engagement strategy for sustainable development and climate change. It will involve working in partnership to help to raise awareness and have climate conversations through various methods of communication and engagement including using the arts. This priority needs to consider those people who may be harder to engage with but may be more affected by climate change. This priority will also include embedding the understanding of the climate change and sustainable development in school life and the wider community	⬢	⬢	⬢	⬢
4	Improving sustainable transport options	This priority will include action on improving sustainable transport options for people including public transport, integrated active and public transport options, electric vehicle charging infrastructure and incentives for people to make a switch to more sustainable and zero-carbon transport. This priority	⬢	⬢		⬢

		needs to consider the rural and urban diversity of South Lanarkshire, the affordability of transport options, and that no one should be disproportionally affected in the transition to low or decarbonised transportation. Transport is the second biggest source of carbon emissions in South Lanarkshire				
5	Homes, buildings, and infrastructure are climate resilient, net-zero, and minimise the use of natural resources	This priority will include action to reduce carbon emissions from homes, buildings, and infrastructure. It will look to review building standards to set South Lanarkshire on the trajectory of net-zero by 2045, if not before. It will include sustainable design and construction – minimising both operational and embodied carbon – renewable heating and incorporating green infrastructure. It will include a retrofit programme for the Council's housing stock to meet EPC band B by 2032. It will involve working in partnership with housing associations, homeowners, businesses, public bodies, and communities across South Lanarkshire in the move to net-zero from the built environment. Heat and energy from homes, buildings and embodied carbon in construction/infrastructure is the biggest source of carbon emissions across South Lanarkshire. This priority will also address the climate resilience of our homes, buildings, and infrastructure including buildings of heritage and culture.				
6	Improve the availability and access to local outdoor spaces and services	This priority will bring in spatial planning and the concept of 20-minute neighbourhoods. It will help to reduce travel needs and in turn reduce transport emissions and possibly contribute to more active travel thus improving health. It will also include action to encourage shopping locally and buying locally sourced food, in turn reducing delivery/food miles travelled. Access to outdoor spaces will also be a key focus for this priority, the importance of access to local and quality outdoor space was more apparent during and following the pandemic.				
7	Empowering communities to take climate action and be more environmentally sustainable	This priority will include action to help empower communities to be more environmentally sustainable and take climate action. This will include environmental volunteering opportunities, food growing opportunities, support and training, community wealth building, community grant funding, and participatory budgeting. This priority needs to be inclusive, so everyone has opportunities to be involved in their local community. This priority will also include supporting communities to build resilience to the impacts of climate change				

8	Waste Management	This priority will include action to manage household and commercial waste produced in South Lanarkshire. This includes encouraging the reduction of general waste and food waste. This will also look to improve the quality of recyclable material collected and minimise contamination. This priority links closely with the priority of responsible consumption and production and circular economy as it is better for the environment to keep goods and materials in circulation longer thus reducing waste. It also links closely with improving the understanding of sustainable development and climate change to influence change.				
9	Enhance, protect, and respect the outdoors and the natural environment	This priority will include action to manage our natural environment (or also known as natural capital) in a sustainable manner. The are many benefits the natural environment contributes to: health, wellbeing, enjoyment, sense of place, and cultural identity. This priority will also include respecting the outdoors, the natural environment, and our communities with prevention of litter and fly tipping. It will also look to regenerate vacant and derelict land to open spaces that people can use.				
10	Conserve, maintain and improve biodiversity	This priority will be addressed through an eco-systems approach which aims to protect species and habitats. It will help to build robust eco-systems that are adaptable to changes in climate. Tourism and the food sector rely on the provision of ecosystems from a high-quality environment, contributing to economic growth.				
11	Nature-based solutions in tackling the climate crisis	This priority will focus on the natural environment helping to tackle climate change. Through the restoration of carbon sinks and maintaining and increasing sources of carbon sequestration we can offset residual carbon emissions. Nature can also help us adapt to the impacts of climate change through providing natural flood management, shading and cooling				
12	A transition to a green economy which includes training and re-skilling for people	The priority will include action to encourage green businesses and jobs opportunities to South Lanarkshire. It will include training and re-skill people for green jobs and to ensure that no-one is left behind. This priority will require working collaboratively with various partners including, businesses, education establishments, further education, and members of the Lanarkshire Economic Forum				

13	Responsible consumption and production, and resource efficiency through the transition to a circular economy and sustainable procurement of goods and services	This priority will include action to influence responsible consumption and production. It will encourage a transition to a circular economy where goods and materials are kept in use longer either through reuse, refurbish or reconditioned. It will help to promote a culture shift in our consumption of goods. Procurement practices across South Lanarkshire are a key in the transition to a circular economy. Procurement practices can also help to tackle the climate emergency				
14	Support the business sector in the transition to a net-zero economy and climate resilient	Industry and businesses are the third largest contributor to carbon emissions in the area. This priority will focus on supporting the business sector be more environmentally sustainable, more energy efficient, reduce reliance of fossil fuels, and help to put them on the pathway to net-zero and climate resilience				