

Argyll and Bute Council
Comhairle Earra-Ghàidheal Agus Bhòid

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SUPPLEMENTARY PACK

**CLIMATE CHANGE ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION GROUP – THURSDAY, 16
JANUARY 2020 AT 10:00AM WITHIN COMMITTEE ROOM 1, KILMORY,
LOCHGILPHEAD**

I enclose herewith agenda item 6 **(CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY AND**

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose

- 1.1 Minimising activities that generate carbon and dealing with the impacts of Climate change is a corporate and wide ranging function for the Council. All departments, services, teams and individuals have a role to play by either direct actions or by influencing others. One of the activities agreed by the Short Life Working Group (SLWG) was to *'collate existing Council and corporate policy*

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This report aims to inform and stimulate discussion of the SLWG in relat. 52687, 2352382

(Emissions Reductions Target) (Scotland) Bill¹ to reduce greenhouse gases by 75% by 2030 (with a target of net-zero emissions by 2045). These are ambitious targets that require all sectors to contribute and it is recognised that the public sector will play a key leadership and 'leading by example' role. We will continue to work with COSLA and emerging national groups to shape our activities in this regard.

- 4.2 Officers of Argyll and Bute Council have been considering and addressing aspects of Climate Change on a number of fronts for well over a decade. Differing teams address different aspects and can include planning policy, energy efficiency, property design, economic policy, fleet, waste, education, roads, marine, marine design, procurement and corporate policy to name a few. There is no argument that addressing climate change is a corporate and cross cutting vocation that requires universal buy-in. There is also recognised good practice of working with partners outside of the Council such as Argyll and Bute Renewables Alliance (ABRA) and A

Strategic Transportation Service Plan	
Planning, Housing and Regulatory Services Plan	Argyll and Bute Economic Strategy
Local Development Plan	Biodiversity Action Plan
Woodland and Forestry Strategy	Renewable Sourcing Strategy
Argyll and Bute Council Sustainable Procurement Policy	Carbon Management Plan
Waste Strategy	Strategic Housing Investment Plan
ICT Strategy	Fleet Strategy
Flood Risk Management Policy	Economic Strategy

Annual Submission to Scottish Sustainable Network

- 4.5 The Council, as with all other public sector bodies, has a statutory duty to submit climate change related information and performance data to the Scottish Sustainable Network (SSN) on an annual basis. The submission is highly detailed and included both qualitative and quantitative data. The SSN in its current form has been running for several years and allows a consistent benchmark between different Local Authorities and also annual trends.
- 4.6 As outlined in the recent Scottish Government Consultation '*Role of Public Sector in tackling Climate Change*' the national SSN process is being radically reformed in 2020 with new sets of indicators and performance reporting regime to be announced in due course. We will watch this with close interest and seek to contribute and comply with new arrangements once know.
- 4.7 The full SSN submission is made at the end of November each year and all historic reports dating back to 2014 can be found on this webpage:-

<https://sustainablesotlandnetwork.org/reports/argyll-and-bute-council>

Our most recent submission for 2018-19 was submitted in November 2019 and is with the SSN Administrator to upload and expect this to be available from mid-January 2020.

- 4.8 Some of the key and summary outcomes from SSN 2019 are contained within **Appendix B**.

Corporate Climate Change Indicators

- 4.9 Given the increasing focus and importance of delivering upon climate change targets over the next decade, and beyond, it is worthwhile that the SLWG consider the most appropriate climate change indicators and performance measures. As outlined above, the current performance regime is undergoing significant restructuring at a national level over the next 12 months and we will update SLWG as this progressed. However, and in the interim, the SLWG can consider to identify some key

measures that are important to them now that are able to be revisited once the national picture is clarified.

Proposed Climate Change – Corporate Indicators

	Value	Benchmark	Target	Comments
MITIGATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE				
1. Emissions of the Council (Overall Carbon Footprint)	34,738 tCO2e	tbc	tbc	Activity of Council including below indicators
2. Emissions of Refuse Municipal Waste	17,645 tCO2e	tbc	tbc	Landfilled Municipal waste – includes business pick ups and household.
3. Emissions from use of fossil fuel in Council buildings (Natural Gas, Oil, LPG)	5,840 tCO2e	tbc	tbc	Oil, LPG, Natural Gas
4. Emissions from electricity use in Council buildings and street lights (Grid Electricity + Streetlighting)	6,357 tCO2e	tbc	tbc	Grid is becoming decarbonised as more windturbines, hydro solar comes online
5. All Council fleet and business miles consumption of				

5.0 IMPLICATIONS

5.1 Policy:

Consideration given to how the
SLWG wish to review and

APPENDIX A – COUNCIL POLICY ON CLIMATE CHANGE

CLIMATE CHANGE, ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION & SUSTAINABILITY POLICIES & CASE STUDIES – AS EXISTING

Corporate Plan & ABOIP

The Council's [Corporate Plan](#) 2018-22 (BV30004) embraces sustainability and aligns with the Community Planning Partnership's vision and strategy.

The Corporate Plan's vision and 6 outcomes are

of savings we were able to deliver this through prudential borrowing.

The [Renewable Energy Action Plan](#) (REAP, BV30453) was developed to assist Argyll and Bute realise its vision for the development of renewable energy:

“Argyll and the Islands will be at the heart of renewable energy development in Scotland by taking full advantage of its unique and significant mix of indigenous renewable resources and maximising the opportunities for sustainable economic growth for the benefits of its communities and Scotland.”

The REAP focuses on ensuring the infrastructure and skills are in place to facilitate appropriate renewable energy and, where possible, enable the people of Argyll and Bute to benefit directly from any new development.

The REAP also seeks to support community renewables including through the provision of the [Community Renewables Opportunity Portal](#), (BV30454) a suite of webpages which provide guidance to community organisations who are interested in developing renewables or who may be negotiating community benefit in relation to a commercial renewable energy development.

The Council also administers the [Home Energy Efficiency Programmes for Scotland: Area Based Scheme](#) (HEEPS: ABS) (BV30455) which offer significant energy benefits to the community. A case study providing further information is available at evidence item BV30456.

The Council has been successful in securing funding through the Scottish Governments Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy (LHEES) pilot programme (BV30457) to develop a community energy hub in Argyll and Bute. The hub will provide a central point for community energy development and will be a key part of the council's energy strategy. The hub will also provide a central point for community energy development and will be a key part of the council's energy strategy.

and sustainably from local renewable resources. One of the projects put forward was the [Iona Heat Network](#). The Council has been working with Iona Renewables to help them successfully be awarded Energy Efficiency Scotland (pilot phase 2) funding to install a Ground Source Heat Pump (GSHP) district heating network to around 40 residential and commercial buildings, including the island school (July 2017 briefing note BV30433). The group are currently working to secure the additional funding required to enable the project to proceed following receipt of tenders.

Waste

Argyll and Bute Council is responsible for collecting and then disposing of household waste on behalf of its customers across the Council area. In order to provide this vital service across a large and diverse geographic area,

foundation for the Rural Growth Deal. The priorities for the strategy focus on delivery of three main themes:

- Critical Economic Infrastructure
- Place and People
- Smart Growth

The [Local Development Plan](#) (LDP)

- Reducing the impacts of new development through LDP policies and Supplementary Guidance;
- Protecting and enhancing biodiversity through LDP policies, the eco system approach taken in the Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) and the inclusion of a biodiversity checklist for significant development;
- Protecting trees and woodland (carbon sinks);
- Safeguarding existing waste sites and reducing waste at every opportunity;
- Protecting important open spaces and safeguarding better agricultural land from development;
- Minimising long distance imports of natural resources by safeguarding local supplies of minerals to meet the needs of the construction industry;
- Requiring developers to employ water saving technologies in areas that are subject to water shortages;
- Maximising the use of existing infrastructure capacity;
- Ensuring that new development does not increase the potential for flooding and is not located in areas subject to flooding risk, landslip and coastal erosion;
- Encouraging the use of decentralised and local renewable technologies and/or low-carbon sources of heat and power such as bio mass.
- Providing a land-use framework for the development of on-shore renewable energy development.

The Argyll and Bute Local [Biodiversity Action Plan](#) (BV30569) seeks to maintain and enhance our extensive variety of habitats and species. In addition to the Plan there is a [Biodiversity Technical Note for Planners and Developers](#) (BV30570) to assist developers and householders thinking about new-builds, renovations or extensions to meet the requirements to address and protect biodiversity. The Council supports community groups undertaking projects which may impact upon biodiversity by offering [Phase 1 Habitat Surveys](#) (BV30571) to let you know of any potential ecological issues for a fixed fee.

Woodlands cover over 30% of the land area of Argyll and Bute and the [Woodland and Forestry Strategy](#) (BV30516) provides an overall picture of the resource and its related issues. It sets out what we would like our woodlands to look like over the next 50 years in our area, and how we can make the most of them so that they contribute to our local economy, to the environment, our rich heritage, and to the quality

[Sustainable Design Guidance](#) (BV30572) has been produced which promotes good quality, sustainable and contemporary building design, and

Sustainable Communities

The Council recognises the importance of our towns and villages as locations for people to live, work and visit. Regeneration has already started, the CHORD project is investing £30 million of Council funds into our five main towns, and is proposed to continue in the future, Proposal 8 of the [Rural Growth Deal](#) (BV30332) is about investing to create attractive places and the [Economic Strategy](#) (BV30006) highlights the need to create stronger places. Regeneration activities can help to build sustainable can

Plans or strategies covering the following areas that include climate change

Topic area	Name of document	Link	Time period covered	Comments
Adaptation	Flood Risk Management Policy	https://www.argyll-bute.gov.uk/moderngov/documents/s97750/Flood_Risk_Management_Policy_and_Strategy%20-%20Final%20draft%20110315.pdf	2015	Rolling Document
Business travel				
Staff Travel				

APPENDIX B – SUMMARY OF SCOTTISH SUSTAINABLE NETWORK SUBMISSION

Full submission along with previous years dating back to 2014 can be found
<https://sustainablesotlandnetwork.org/reports/argyll-and-bute-council>

Below is 2019 summary submission

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

Reference Year	Year	Scope1	Scope2	Scope3	Total	Units	Comments
Baseline carbon footprint	2015/16	10767.7	11701.3	16995	39464	tCO2e	
Year 1 carbon footprint	2016/17	9146.4	9790.3	16593.8	35531	tCO2e	
Year 2 carbon footprint	2017/18	9437.6	7797.8	19569.4	36805	tCO2e	Municipal waste to landfill is the Council's largest contributor to its carbon footprint; despite a reduction in municipal waste to landfill, the significant increase in the relevant carbon emissions factor has caused an upturn in scope 3 emissions.
Year 3 carbon footprint	2018/19	8937.4	5862.49	19938.13	<u>34,738</u>	tCO2e	This represents a 12% reduction in 3 years

3b Breakdown of emission sources

Emission Source	Emissions (tCO2e)	Comments
Refuse Municipal to Landfill	17,645	~51% of total carbon footprint
Grid Electricity	5,278	~15% of total carbon footprint
Natural Gas	3,837	~11% of total carbon footprint – mainly used as heating source in buildings
Fleet – all Diesel Vehicles	3,094	~9% of total carbon footprint – bin lorries, cars, vans

Gas Oil & LPG	2,003	~6% of total carbon footprint – mainly for building heating
Business Miles (unspecified fuel)	1,152	~3% of total carbon footprint - 171,299 more miles than 2017/18
Streetlighting	1,079	~3% of total carbon footprint
All other activities	632	~2 % of total carbon footprint includes collections for recycling, water treatment, tyre processing, glass / WEE recycling

3c Generation, consumption and export of renewable energy

Renewable Electricity

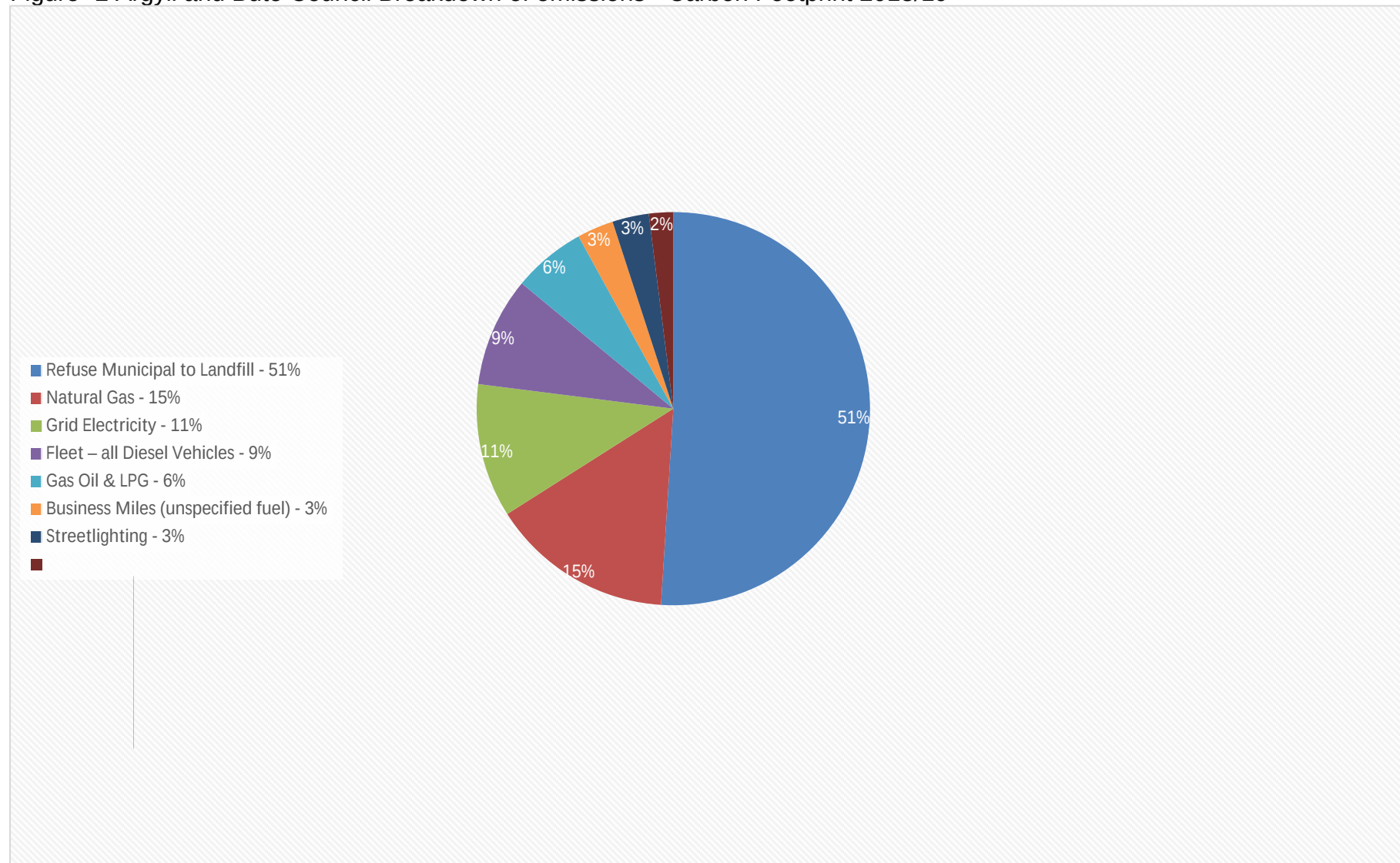
Corran Halls - rewire containing
lighting improvements
Keills Primary School - improved
boiler efficiency and

Capital

Grid Electricity

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Figure -2 Argyll and Bute Council Breakdown of emissions - Carbon Footprint 2018/19



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