The Highland Council

Agenda Item	7.
Report No	CCC/22/23

Committee: **Climate Change**

Date: **5 December 2023**

Report Title: **Annual Report Under Public Bodies Climate Change Duties, 2022/23**

Report By: **Interim Depute Chief Executive**

1. Purpose/Executive Summary

1.1 This report is The Highland Council's Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report for 2022/23. The report is produced annually and is a mandatory requirement of all public bodies.

2. Recommendations

2.1 Members are asked to:

i. **Note** the Highland Council's return submitted for reporting year 2022/23 under the Public Bodies Climate Change Duties.

3. Implications

3.1 **Resource** – As outlined in the report, the Council is now required to report as part of the Public Bodies Climate Change Duties report how it aligns its spending plans and use of resources to contribute to reducing emissions and delivering emissions reduction targets.

3.2 **Legal** - Public sector bodies are legally required to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and support Scotland's adaptation to a changing climate. They are also legally required to report annually on their greenhouse gas emissions and what they are doing to help adapt to a changing climate. The detail of the legal requirements is outlined in section 4.

3.3 **Community (Equality, Poverty, Rural and Island)** – the commitment to a Just Transition will form a major consideration in forming the evidence-based approach to our reporting.

3.4 **Climate Change / Carbon Clever** - Consistency and clarity in the reporting of our carbon reductions will provide the evidence base for the delivery of the Net Zero Strategy and Action Plan.

3.5 **Risk** – Failure to proactively address the climate and ecological emergency across all service delivery areas carries significant reputational risk, particularly considering the political ambition at both local and national level around the climate change agenda. In addition, failure to take a proactive approach to climate change action will limit opportunities to secure external funding.

3.6 **Health and Safety (risks arising from changes to plant, equipment, process, or people)** – There are no Health and Safety implications arising from this report.

3.7 **Gaelic** - There are no Gaelic implications arising from this report.

4. Background

4.1 The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 is a statutory framework for greenhouse gas emissions reductions in Scotland. Included within the Act are the following requirements on public bodies in the exercise of their functions:

- Act in the way best calculated to contribute to delivery of the Act's emissions reduction targets;
- Act in the way best calculated to deliver Scotland's statutory adaptation programme; and
- Act in a way that it considers most sustainable.

4.2 In 2015, the Scottish Government introduced an Order under the Act requiring all public bodies to submit an annual report detailing their compliance with the climate change duties detailed above.

4.3 In September 2019, the Scottish Parliament passed the Climate Change (Emissions Reductions Targets) (Scotland) Act 2019, which sets the following national emissions reduction targets:

- At least 75% lower than the baseline year by 2030;
- At least 90% lower than the baseline year by 2040; and
- Net Zero by 2045 ('Net Zero' refers to achieving an overall balance between emissions produced and emissions taken out of the atmosphere).

4.4 To ensure and monitor compliance with these targets, the Climate Change (Duties of Public Bodies: Reporting Requirements) (Scotland) Amendment Order 2020 ("The Order") came into force in November 2020. This order requires public bodies to include the following information in their annual reports, for reporting periods from 1st April 2021:

- where applicable, a target date for achieving **zero direct emissions** of greenhouse gases, or such other targets that demonstrate how the body is contributing to Scotland achieving its emissions reduction targets;
- where applicable, any targets **for reducing indirect emissions** of greenhouse gases;
- how the body **aligns its spending plans and use of resources** to contribute to reducing emissions and delivering its emissions reduction targets;
- how the body will publish, or otherwise make available, its **progress towards achieving its emissions reduction targets**; and
- how the body is **contributing to Scotland's Adaptation Programme.**

4.5 The Council's return for reporting year 2022/23 under the Public Bodies Climate Change Duties (PBCCD) is attached as **Appendix 1**. All public bodies are required to submit annual reports by 30th November 2023 to be deemed compliant.

4.6 Due to the deadline of submission and the Climate Change Committee meeting dates, a working draft was brought to the Committee for consideration and comment on 5 October 2023.

4.7 The Committee noted the draft would be updated as more data and information were received from Services across the organisation and on completion of a peer-review with the Scottish Borders Council. Scottish Borders Council have now advised they are unable to collaborate with Highland Council on a peer-review prior to submission of the PBCCD. Further liaison is to be organised in due course with regards to undertaking a peer-review collaborative process for the reporting year 23/24, including review of best practice approaches in preparation for future returns.

4.8 The Committee agreed on 5 October 2023 to delegate authority to the Interim Depute Chief Executive to submit the finalised report to the Scottish Government by 30 November 2023 following consultation with the Chair and Vice Chair of the Climate Change Committee.

4.9 The Council's return was submitted by the report deadline of 30 November 2023 following consultation with the Chair and Vice Chair of the Climate Change Committee.

5. Scope of Reporting

5.1 The report relates to the Council's operational emissions which includes water and energy use in buildings operated by High Life Highland (HLH), and waste, staff and fleet travel relating to HLH operations.

5.2 To calculate the Council's total carbon footprint, units such as miles, kWh, tonnes of waste or litres of fuel are converted into CO_2 equivalents (CO_2e) using Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) conversion factors. These conversion factors are updated annually and consider changes to behaviours and technologies relating to renewables, energy efficiency, vehicle types and fuel economy. For example, the emissions conversion factor for electricity fell from **0.212kgCO_2e/kWh** in 2021/22 to **0.193kgCO2e/kWh** in 2022/23 – a drop of **9%**. This means that the same level of electricity consumption in 2022/23 would emit **9%** less CO_2e than in 2021/22.

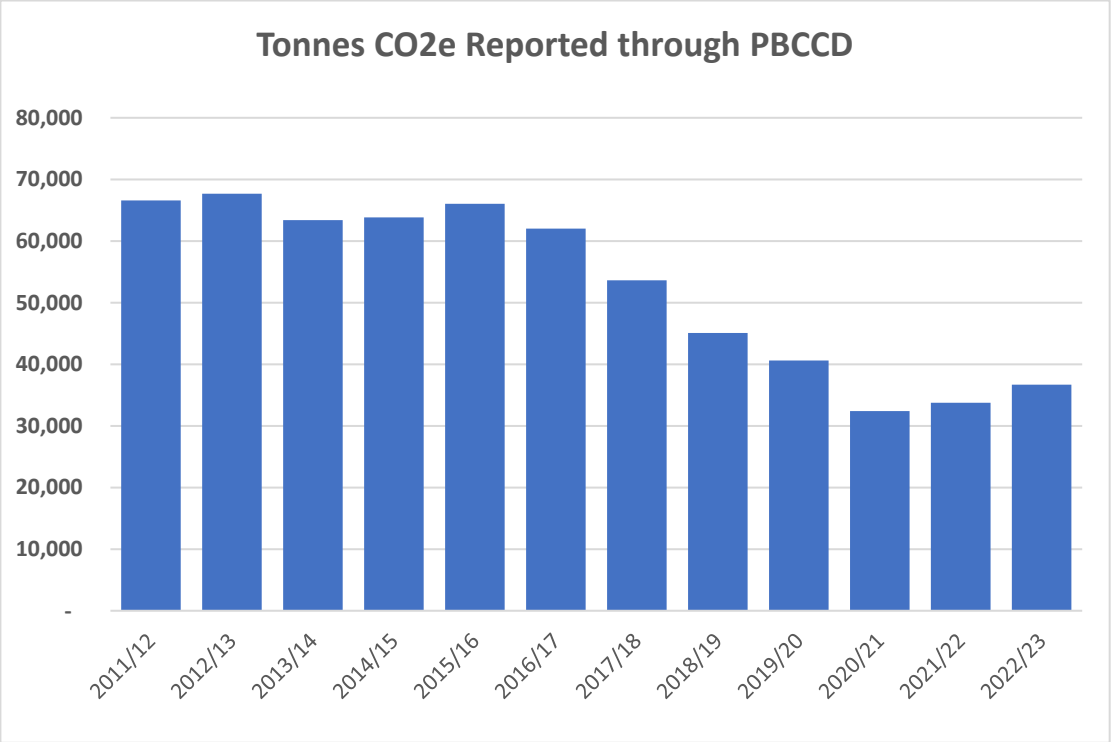
5.3 Emissions are categorised into groups of Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions. Reporting has previously focused largely on Scope 1 which are direct operational emissions arising from sources owned or controlled by the Council e.g., emissions from boilers and fleet vehicles; and Scope 2 which are indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy used by the Council e.g., electricity. The Council has control over the use of this energy, but the emissions generated from its production are created elsewhere.

5.4 As outlined in this report, public bodies are now required to report in their PBCCD Annual Report, where applicable, targets for their indirect emissions. This covers Scope 2 emissions from purchased electricity and heat and all other indirect Scope 3 emissions in the organisation's value chain.

5.5 Work is currently underway to develop a revised baseline for the Council which includes supply chain emissions. As this work is ongoing, the 2022/23 return does not include supply chain emissions.

6. Report Highlights

6.1 Total Emissions reported through the PBCCD have **risen by 8.7%**, a total **increase of 2,936** tonnes of CO2e.



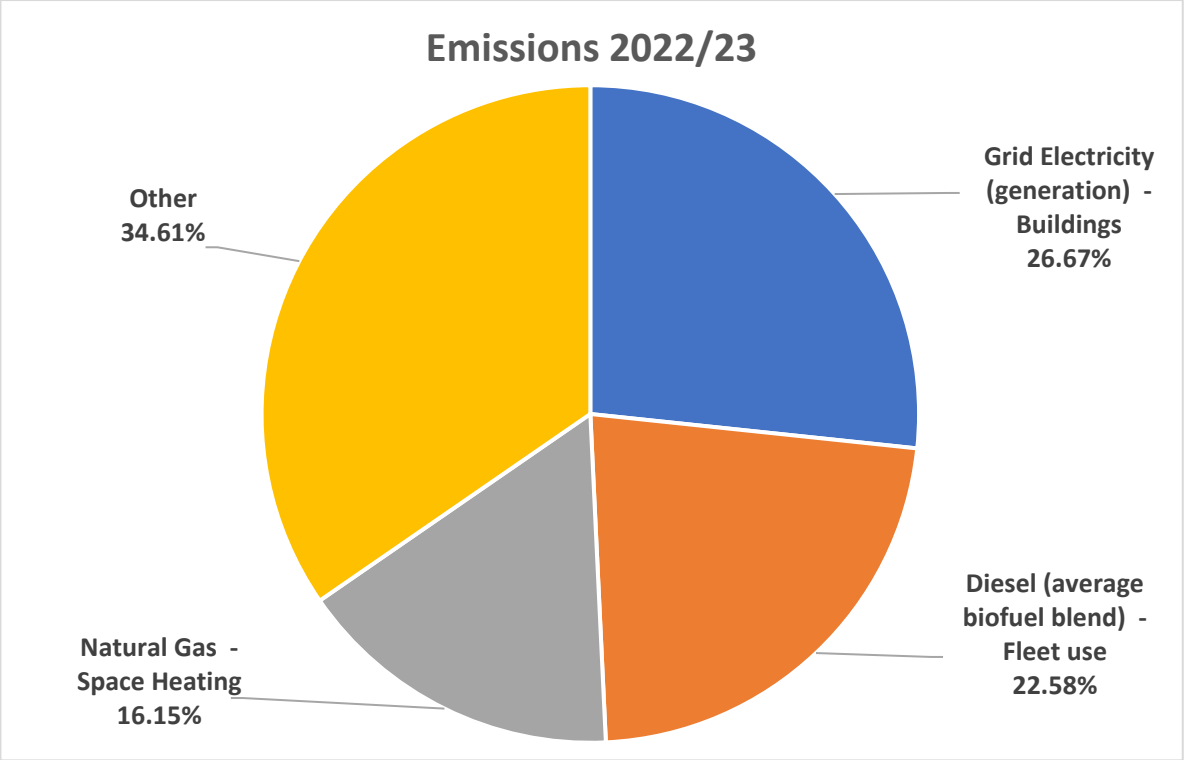
6.2 It should be noted that several categories have been added compared to the previous PBCCD returns, including:

- **Waste combustion (energy from waste - EfW).** This is recorded both for Schools, and other council buildings.
- **Car Hire Mileage (non-Travel Desk).** This aims to capture all casual car hire arranged out with the remit of the Fleet Hire and Travel desk such as Highlife Highland, Joint Venture Board and any hire which may bypass process (e.g., emergency hires). **This attributes a 4 tCO2e rise.**
- **Grey Fleet Mileage (Highlife Highland and Joint Venture Board). 123 tCO2e** was recorded for this within the reporting year.
- **In House Bus Project.** This new element has been included as separate categories to record fuel used in aid to provide clearer trending analysis. This accounts to **141 tCO2e** (138 tCO2e for diesel, with 3 tCO2e through petrol).
- **PPP buildings** were not previously reported on within our 2021/22 return. This amounts to **1,144 tCO2e** from electricity and **862 tCO2e** through natural gas.

6.3 Therefore, the like for like comparison for 2022/23 compared to 2021/22 indicates a **total increase of 68 tCO2e**, equivalent to a percentage **increase of 0.2%.**

6.4 **Over 65%** of the total emissions reported within 2022/23 fall in to **3 activities/elements:**

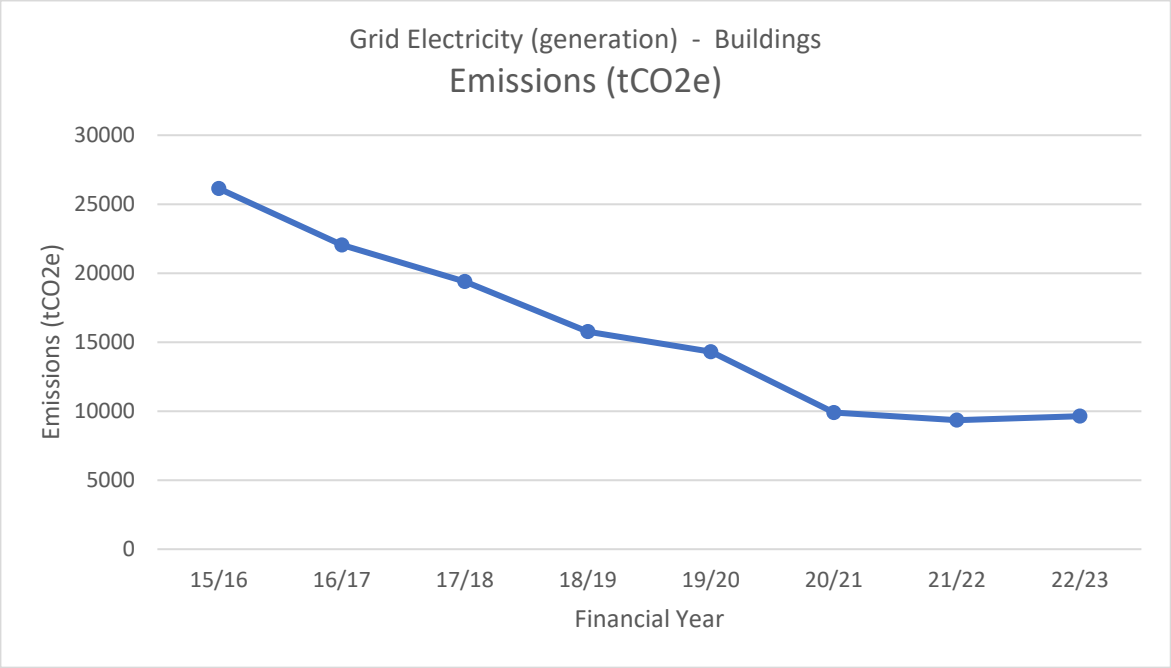
- Electricity consumed in our buildings (Grid Electricity to Buildings)
- Heating of our facilities (Natural Gas)
- Fleet (Diesel)



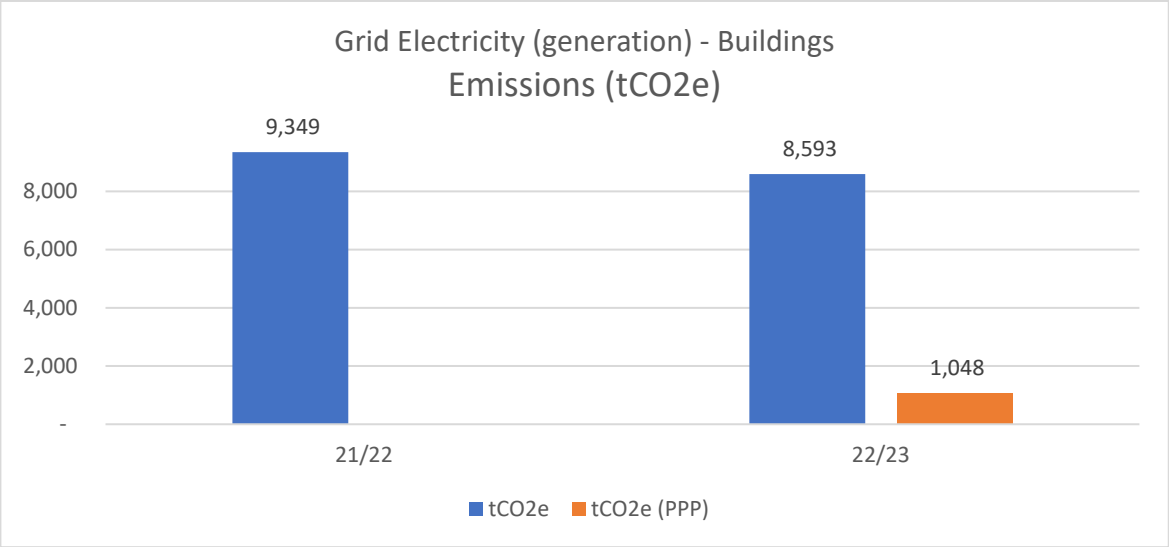
A full summary of activities/elements proportions which make up the PBCCD total reporting of emission sources are listed as follows:

Title	% of Total
Grid Electricity (generation) – Buildings	26.67%
Diesel (average biofuel blend) - Fleet use	22.58%
Natural Gas - Space Heating	16.15%
Burning Oil (Kerosene) - Space heating	11.68%
Grid Electricity (generation) - Street Lighting	4.91%
LPG litres - LPG Off grid gas alt.	2.48%
Grid Electricity (transmission & distribution losses) - Buildings	2.44%
Marine Gas Oil litres - Corran Ferry	2.12%
Hybrid/Homeworking emissions -	2.08%
Refuse Municipal to Landfill - Waste to landfill – schools	1.80%
Average Car - Unknown Fuel - Grey fleet mileage	1.59%
Biomass (Wood Pellets) kWh - Space heating	1.01%
Refuse Municipal to Landfill - waste to landfill - non-schools	0.75%
Petrol (average biofuel blend) - Fleet use	0.74%
Gas Oil - Winter Gritting fleet	0.56%
Grid Electricity (transmission & distribution losses) - Street lighting	0.45%
Car - hybrid (average) miles - Car club mileage	0.44%
Diesel (average biofuel blend) - In House Bus Project and Bus Operations	0.38%
Average Car - Unknown Fuel - Grey fleet mileage - HLH and VJB	0.34%
Water - Treatment - Water to all buildings	0.31%
Water - Supply - Water to all buildings	0.17%
Average Car - Unknown Fuel - Car hire mileage	0.15%
Diesel (average biofuel blend) - Used for Stores/Workshop Heating	0.07%
Rail (National rail) - Staff travel	0.03%
Short-haul flights (average passenger) - Staff travel	0.03%
Mixed recycling - Recycling – schools	0.02%
Average Car - Unknown Fuel - Car hire mileage - Non-Travel Desk - estimated by cost	0.01%
Mixed recycling - recycling - non-schools	0.01%
Petrol (average biofuel blend) - In House Bus Project and Bus Operations	0.01%
Ferry (average passenger) - staff travel	0.00%
Organic Food & Drink Composting - organic food waste - schools	0.00%
Household/Municipal/Domestic waste - Combustion Energy from Waste - Schools	0.00%
Household/Municipal/Domestic waste - Combustion - Energy from Waste - Non Schools	0.00%
Bus (local bus, not London) - Coach and bus staff travel	0.00%
Organic Food & Drink Composting - organic food waste - non-schools	0.00%
Taxi (regular) passenger km - Staff travel	0.00%

6.5 **Grid Electricity to buildings** consumption has risen in 2022/23 by over 13%. However, it should be noted that data relating to PPP buildings were not included in the 2021/22 submission. Due to further decarbonisation of the grid, the 13% rise in emissions has been curbed to just over 3%. There has been a continual downwards trend seen in previous years as can be seen in the following graph.

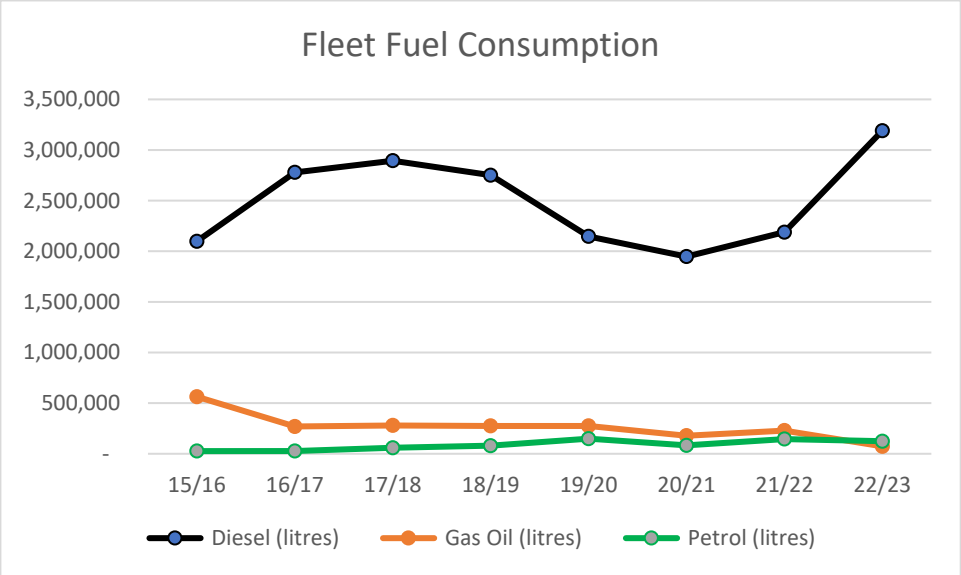


The like for like comparison for 2022/23 compared to 2021/22 indicates a **decrease in emissions of 8%.**



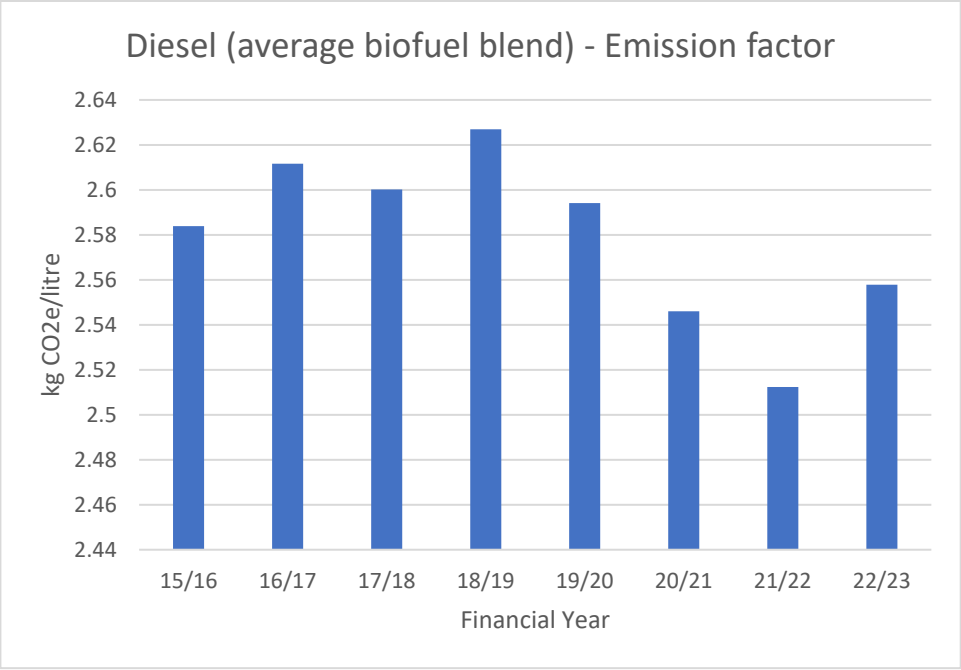
Although Electricity to buildings accounts for **27%** of our total emissions, when adding electricity for street lighting on to this, this totals **32%**. Through electricity, we also encounter transmission and distribution losses which also have an emission factored into our reporting, and adding this on provides total of **34.5%** of our overall emissions reported.

6.6 Both consumption and emissions for **Diesel** (used for fleet vehicles and plant) has risen significantly in 2022/23, however there has been a decrease in our use of Gas Oil (red diesel).



The fleet use of diesel does not include the diesel used within In House Bus Project or Bus Operations, although this is a relatively small contributor with 54,117 litres of diesel used resulting in 138 tonnes of CO2e emitted.

The rise in diesel consumption has resulted in a **48.5%** increase in emissions compared to consumption in 2021/22. This has been amplified as the emission factor used has also increased in 2022/23 by **1.8%.**



6.7 A comparison of 2021/22 consumption data and emissions data with 2022/23 data is provided in **Appendix 2**.

7. Analysis

7.1 The calculation for home/hybrid working has changed within this reporting year. An estimation of 33% has been included for home/hybrid working within the 2022/23 report. This is the same figure provided within the 2021/22 report. Due to this

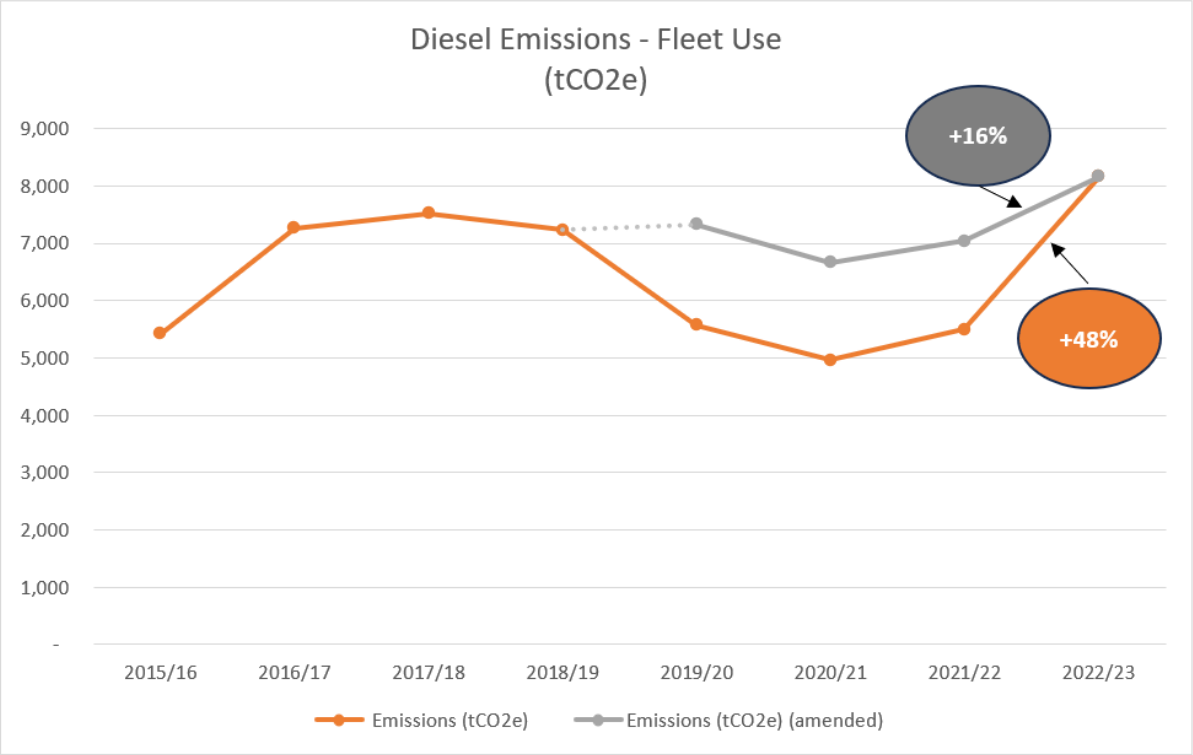
reviewed calculation, the emissions relating to home working equate to 1,307 tCO2e in comparison to 820 tCO2e in reporting year 21/22.

7.2 Whilst electricity consumption has increased from the previous reporting year, this is due to the addition of PPP buildings to our reporting. Levels remain lower than pre-pandemic.

7.3 As highlighted in 6.6 of this report, there is a significant increase in diesel emissions. Further analysis has identified anomalies in previous reporting years where data in relation to fuel pumps located at Council depots has been omitted.

7.4 As previously highlighted, and reiterated in a recent Internal Audit, there are weaknesses in current processes relating to the collation and reporting of data. Further information and measures to rectify this are outlined in section 10 of this report.

7.5 The following graph demonstrates a less significant increase (16% rather than 48%) following revision of diesel data to account for gaps in previous reporting years:



7.6 The development of a detailed Action Plan will identify measures to reduce emissions across all Services and operations.

7.7 A concentrated focus on carrying out energy appraisals across the estate will be key to reducing energy consumption. It will allow informed decisions around asset rationalisation and a programme of Improved energy efficiency across the estate and the Asset Rationalisation programme will be key in reducing energy consumption.

7.8 The Approach to Sustainable Business Travel was approved by the Communities and Place Committee on 31 August 2023. This sets out the approach to sustainable business travel and how the changes to behaviour and practice will contribute to the Council's Net Zero targets.

7.9 The Action Plan highlights the importance of a modal shift in staff behaviour in accordance with the Sustainable Travel Hierarchy to reduce the number and impact of journeys.

7.10 The Climate Change & Energy Team is in the process of analysing fleet data and has identified potential opportunities to reduce emissions and cost. The team will collaborate with the Fleet team to support services with target setting and monitoring carbon budget and annual targets to reduce travel, fuel consumption and emissions.

8. Highland Council Targets

8.1 The Council has adopted the Scottish Government's Net Zero by 2045 target, aiming to achieve this sooner, with key interim targets to reduce emissions by at least 75% by 2030 and by at least 90% by 2040.

8.2 In order to meet the 2030 target, the Council needs to reduce its operational emissions to 16,590 tCO2e.

8.3 The Council's Net Zero Strategy and Route Map (developed before 2022/23 data was available) highlights that to meet the 2030 target of at least 75% below baseline, an annual decrease of 8.5% is required. This equates to an average reduction of 2,000 tCO2e which is equivalent to:

- Operating 40 primary schools for a year
- 537 of the Council's diesel fuelled vans travelling 10,000 miles per annum
- Nearly 2.5 years of running the Corran Ferry on Marine Gas Oil
- 14,112 cars travelling the NC500 route.

8.4 An overview of Highland Council's annual progress towards its emissions reduction target of at least 75% can be found in **Appendix 3**.

8.5 Given the draft PBBCD return for 22/23 shows an increase in emissions, the reduction required annually has been adjusted accordingly to demonstrate the trajectory required to meet the 2030 target (Appendix 3).

9. Carbon Budgeting

9.1 As outlined above, work is currently underway to develop a revised baseline for the Council. This data will direct the evidence-based approach in the delivery of our route map to net zero, allowing the Council to target carbon releases in a structured way to reduce emissions year on year leading to net zero.

9.2 The Climate Change & Energy Team will lead on the development and monitoring of annual carbon budgets and emissions reduction targets for services across the Council. It should be recognised that a decrease in emissions should result in decreased expenditure.

10. Internal Audit Final Report – Climate Change Plans and Implementation

10.1 The Council's Internal Audit team looked at the plans the Council has in place to ensure it meets its obligations as set out in Climate Change legislation. The audit highlights the following:

- The current process for collating emissions data is cumbersome with data collected manually from various teams across the Council which means there is potential for data to be missed or incorrectly input/calculated.
- Work is ongoing to improve the accuracy and collation of emissions data, that will allow both the reporting and management of total corporate emissions to be reported in a more detailed and consistent manner, and aid development of a revised baseline against which carbon emissions can be more accurately measured.
- A comprehensive data strategy will be developed to ensure that we can collect, store, manage and use data to achieve our objectives. This will include developing governance surrounding data collection and handling newly developed data sources.
- Work is currently underway in conjunction with both Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Councils to adopt data reporting software which will allow both the reporting and management of total corporate emissions to be reported in a more detailed and consistent manner.
- The Climate Change & Energy Team would welcome Internal Audit review of the PBCCD.

Designation:	Interim Depute Chief Executive
Date:	22 November 2023
Author:	Andrew Morgan, Climate Change Coordinator Fiona Daschofsky, Project Manager
Appendices:	Appendix 1 –PBCCD Report 2022/23 Appendix 2 – Comparison data from 2021/22 and 2022/23 Appendix 3 – Annual progress towards 2030 target

PART 1 PROFILE OF REPORTING BODY

1a Name of reporting body - The Highland Council

1b Type of body - Local Government

1c Highest number of full-time equivalent staff in the body during the report year

8,304

1d Metrics used by the body – N/A

1e Overall budget of the body

£690,300,000

Comments - Revenue

1f Report type

Apr 2022 to Mar 2023 (Financial)

1g Context

The Highland Council is the largest local authority in the UK, with a landmass larger than Belgium. The Highlands are largely rural in nature, covering an area of 26,484 sq km with a population density of 9 people per sq km.

Highland had the 7th highest population in 2021, out of all 32 council areas in Scotland. The National Records of Scotland reported population figures of 238,060 for Highland on 30 June 2021. This is an increase of 13.9% from 2001.

Key statistics:
- Number of Council Houses – 14,880
- Length of roads maintained – 6,771km
- Harbours and marinas – 91
- Bridges – 1,400
- Schools – 199

Our non-domestic property portfolio covers more than 1,000 sites with utility supplies.

This includes:

- Primary & Secondary Schools (950 buildings over 1,000 sites including High Life Highland buildings, Public Private Partnership Schools & Wick Campus)
- Council Offices (195 buildings over 45 sites)
- Social Work Facilities
- Depots (109 buildings over 38 sites)

PART 2 GOVERNANCE, MANAGEMENT AND STRATEGY

2a How is climate change governed in the body?

Member oversight

In May 2019, The Highland Council declared a climate and ecological emergency and agreed the Council would establish a Climate Change Working Group reporting directly to full Council. In June 2022, Members agreed to reflect the significance of the climate change agenda by replacing the Climate Change Working Group with a Climate Change Committee. The remit of the Climate Change Committee is outlined below:

General

1.1 To provide advice and guidance on the climate, ecological and environmental sustainability agenda, and identify, support and champion climate and ecological progress across the Council whilst providing an appropriate level of critical challenge for the organisation.

Specific

2.1 Public Bodies Climate Reporting Duties - As set out in The Climate Change (Duties of Public Bodies: Reporting Requirements) (Scotland) Amendment Order 2020 including emissions baselining and monitoring.

2.2 Oversight of the Net Zero Strategy, Action Plan and Programme, including the development of related strategies, policies and approaches, including the setting and scrutiny of performance targets associated with the following Programme workstreams:

- Built Estate and Energy/Asset Management
- Social Housing (HRA)
- Sustainable Staff Travel
- Waste and Circular Economy
- Procurement and Community Wealth Building
- Planning, Land Use and Environment
- Capital Programme & Net Zero Funding Strategy

2.3 Responses to external policies and consultations.

2.4 Policy considerations and project progress and achievements in relation to climate and environmental related matters such as Just Transition, Adaptation, Land Reform, Food Growing and Land Use, Biodiversity etc.

2.5 To support and champion Highland's high-quality environment, air, land, water, food products and renewable energy resources to bring appropriate commercial opportunities, maximise income whilst raising awareness of the need to protect and enhance our critical environmental assets.

2.6 Review and monitoring of climate impact of Council policies.

2.7 Oversight of internal and external communication and engagement, and partnership building in relation to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

2.8 Promotion of Climate Change and Ecological issues and actions through the delivery of presentations at committee and oversight of development of internal and external facing events.

To consider and make recommendations to The Highland Council and / or any other appropriate strategic committee in relation to these matters, including any proposed changes or developments to Highland Council policy & strategy.

Further details of the terms of reference and the powers and duties delegated to the Committee are set out in the Council's Scheme of Delegation: https://www.highland.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/25340/scheme_of_delegation.pdf

Further information including membership of the Committee, dates of meetings and Committee Papers can be found here: https://www.highland.gov.uk/info/20003/committee_information/1001/climate_change_committee

Net Zero Programme Governance Model

This governance model (outlined below) is accountable for the development, success, direction and overall management and delivery of the Council's Net Zero Strategy and Action Plan:

The Council is the governing body for the Strategy and Action Plan. The Climate Change Committee is responsible for the oversight of the Strategy, Action Plan and programme, including setting and scrutiny of performance targets.

The Programme Board is the strategic decision-making body at officer level, providing general direction and support to the Net Zero Strategy Group. The Board will oversee progress and direction of climate and ecological emergency actions, managing risks and opportunities iteratively. The Programme Board is Chaired by the Depute Chief Executive.

The Net Zero Strategy Group is the delivery mechanism in respect of strategy development and implementation, and will be accountable for developing a detailed, fully costed Action Plan. The Net Zero Strategy Group comprises senior managers working across Council services and connects all the Thematic Groups.

Eight thematic groups will fulfil a set function, of which details are set by the Net Zero Strategy Group covering: Built Estate & Energy; Procurement & Community Wealth Building; Social Housing/HRA; Planning, Land Use & Environment; Waste; Fleet & Staff Travel; Circular Economy; and Net Zero Funding Strategy & Capital Programme.

Officer support

The Board, Net Zero Strategy and Thematic Groups is supported by the Climate and Energy Team (CCET). A core function of the team is the provision of guidance/knowledge transfer on climate change, adaptation, and sustainability measures.

Adaptation

The Highland Adapts initiative, developed by The Highland Council, was officially launched in 2020/21 to deliver a place-based partnership approach to climate change adaptation in Highland. The Highland Adapts Board was Chaired by the Council's Executive Chief Officer for Performance & Governance during the reporting year. Further information regarding Highland Adapts is outlined in the Adaptation section of this report.

2b How is climate change action managed and embedded in the body?

The Council's Net Zero Strategy sets out the Council's approach to addressing the climate emergency and contributing towards Scotland's nationally legally binding target to become Net Zero by 2045. The Strategy focuses on Council operations and provides a framework for reducing corporate emissions and preparing for the unavoidable impacts of climate change.

A detailed and costed Action Plan is currently in development, which will outline a clear framework of workstreams to be implemented across the Council contributing towards the delivery of the Council's Net Zero ambition. The governance model outlined in section 2a is based on the value of shared ownership of responsibility.

The Depute Chief Executive is the Programme Sponsor for the Net Zero Programme and holds the overall accountability and responsibility for successful delivery of the Net Zero Strategy and Action Plan.

As outlined in section 2a, the Programme Board is the strategic decision-making body at officer level, providing general direction and support to the Net Zero Strategy Group. The Board will oversee progress and direction of climate and ecological emergency actions, managing risks and opportunities iteratively. Executive Chief Officers from each Directorate sit on the Board, which is chaired by the Depute Chief Executive. The remit and responsibilities of the Board include to:

- Act as champions for the Programme and ensure Services are aware of their responsibilities with respect to delivering the Net Zero Strategy and Action Plan.
- Ensure staff resources are made available to the development and delivery of the Net Zero Strategy and Action Plan.
- Align strategic and operational objectives of each Directorate/Service with the Net Zero Strategy and Action Plan (including Service Plans and Service level Carbon Budget targets).

The Climate Change & Energy Team provides guidance/knowledge transfer to support decision-making and the integration of climate change, adaptation, and sustainability measures into Council operations. During the reporting year, the team sat within the Performance & Governance Directorate (the team now reports to the Depute Chief Executive's Service).

The Council structure chart can be found here:
https://www.highland.gov.uk/downloads/file/15917/council_structure

Further information regarding the functions of each Council service can be found here:
https://www.highland.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/4610/know_your_council.pdf

The Council also has a network of internal climate champions to help support and implement low-carbon behaviour change initiatives throughout the organisation.

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

Wording of objective	Name of document	Document Link
A Sustainable Highland Environment and Global Centre for Excellence Accelerate our response to the climate and ecological emergency. Make the most of the financial and environmental opportunities arising from the huge renewable energy potential in the Highlands.	Our Future Highland, Administration Programme 2022 - 2027	https://www.highland.gov.uk/downloads/download/494/our_priorities
A Sustainable Highland Environment and Global Centre for Excellence Accelerate our response to the climate and ecological emergency. Make the most of the financial and environmental opportunities arising from the huge renewable energy potential in the Highlands.	Our Future Highland, Corporate Plan 2022 - 2027	https://www.highland.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/4620/corporate_plan_2022-27.pdf
Maximise the financial and environmental opportunities arising from the huge renewable energy potential of the Highlands and lead the Council's response to the climate and ecological emergency through the delivery of the Net Zero Strategy	Performance & Governance Service Plan 2022-2023	https://www.highland.gov.uk/download/meetings/id/80425/7c_service_plan_-_performance_and_governance_service
	Depute Chief Executive Service Plan 2023-2024	Will be published in due course under Corporate Resources Committee papers for 7 December 2023: https://www.highland.gov.uk/info/20003/committee_information/747/corporate_resources_committee

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

The Council's Net Zero Strategy was approved by Members on 29 June 2023 and can be found here:
https://www.highland.gov.uk/downloads/file/27438/net_zero_strategy

A detailed and costed Action Plan is currently in development and will be considered by the Climate Change Committee in March 2024.

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

Topic area	Name of document	Link	Time period covered	Comments
Adaptation	Highland Council Corporate Risk Register	https://www.highland.gov.uk/download/meetings/id/81729/item_7_review_of_corporate_risks	Refreshed on a quarterly basis	Risks relating to Climate Change and the Ecological Emergency are detailed under CR7.
Business travel	Travel & Subsistence Policy	https://www.highland.gov.uk/peopleandtransformation/downloads/file/400/travel_and_subsistence_policy	2020 Onwards	Policy setting out procedures required to be followed when arranging business and staff travel with specific aims to reduce travel where possible and promote use of more sustainable forms of travel.
Staff Travel	Travel & Subsistence Policy	https://www.highland.gov.uk/peopleandtransformation/downloads/file/400/travel_and_subsistence_policy	2020 Onwards	Policy setting out procedures required to be followed when arranging business and staff travel with specific aims to reduce travel where possible and promote use of more sustainable forms of travel.
Energy efficiency	Local Housing Strategy (LHS)	https://www.highland.gov.uk/downloads/file/18724/local_housing_strategy	2017-2022 & 2023-2028	Sets out the strategic direction, policies & plans that will enable Highland Council and partners to deliver high quality housing and housing services across Highland.
Fleet transport	Approach to Sustainable Business Travel	https://www.highland.gov.uk/download/meetings/id/82045/9_approach_to_sustainable_business_travel	2023-2030	Sets out the approach to Sustainable Business Travel and how the changes to behaviour and

Topic area	Name of document	Link	Time period covered	Comments
				practice will contribute to the Council's overall Net Zero targets.
ICT	Digital Strategy	https://www.highland.gov.uk/info/695/council_information_performance_and_statistics/1041/digital_strategy	2022-27	Sets out the next phase of digital development for the Council.
Renewable energy	Highland Renewable Energy Strategy	https://www.highland.gov.uk/downloads/file/1009/highland_renewable_energy_strategy_may_2006	2006 Onwards	Onshore Wind Energy Supplementary Guidance adopted November 2016.
Sustainable/renewable heat	LHEES	tbc.	tbc.	Currently in development.
Water and sewerage	Highland Wide Local Development Plan, p.116-120	https://www.highland.gov.uk/info/178/development_plans/199/highland-wide_local_development_plan	2012-2032	Our vision for the whole Highland Region (excluding Cairngorms National Park) setting out how land can be used by developers for the next 20 years.
Other (please specify in comments)	Corporate Plan	https://www.highland.gov.uk/downloads/file/4620/draft_corporate_plan_2022-27	2022-27	The Corporate Plan provides the framework for the delivery & monitoring of the Council's programme "Our Future Highland". This sets out the Council's ambition to establish the foundations of a brighter and more sustainable future for Highland Communities through five key strategic priority outcomes grouped under the themes of People, Place and Economy.

Topic area	Name of document	Link	Time period covered	Comments
Land Use	Growing our Future - Community Food Growing Strategy	https://www.highland.gov.uk/downloads/file/22921/growing_our_future_-_a_food_strategy_for_highland	2022-27	Highland's first food growing strategy supporting community empowerment, the health and prosperity strategy, helping to achieve net zero targets and improving the health and wellbeing of our communities.
Land Use	Highland Indicative Regional Spatial Strategy to 2050	https://www.highland.gov.uk/downloads/file/23582/highland_indicative_regional_spatial_strategy_to_2050_-_refined	2020-2050	Broad level strategy for land use and management of assets and infrastructure.
Land Use	Inner Moray Firth Local Development Plan	https://www.highland.gov.uk/info/178/development_plans/202/inner_moray_firth_local_development_plan	2022-2042	Sets out policies and land allocations to guide development in the Inner Moray Firth area.
Land Use	West Highland and Islands Local Development Plan	https://www.highland.gov.uk/info/178/development_plans/582/west_highland_and_islands_local_development_plan	2019-2039	WestPlan focuses on where development should and should not occur in the West Highlands and Islands area over the next 20 years.
Land Use	Caithness & Sutherland Local Development Plan	https://www.highland.gov.uk/info/178/development_plans/283/caithness_and_sutherland_local_development_plan	2018-2038	CaSPlan sets out our vision and development strategy for the counties of Caithness & Sutherland for 2018-2038.
Land Use	Area Place Plans: Fort William 2040, Skye & Raasay Investment Plan & Inverness Strategy	https://www.highland.gov.uk/downloads/file/23582/highland_indicative_regional_spatial_strategy_to_2050_-_refined	Various	Broad level strategy for land use and management of assets and infrastructure.

Topic area	Name of document	Link	Time period covered	Comments
Land Use	Local Flood Risk Management Plan for Highland & Argyll Local Plan District (LPD01) and Findhorn, Nairn & Speyside Local Plan District (LPD05)	https://www.highland.gov.uk/info/1226/emergencies/81/flooding/3	2022-28	Flood Risk Management Plans to coordinate efforts to tackle flooding in LPD01 & LPD05.
Land Use	Highland-Wide Local Development Plan	https://www.highland.gov.uk/info/178/development_plans/199/highland-wide_local_development_plan	2012-2032	Our vision for the whole Highland Region (excluding Cairngorms National Park) setting out how land can be used by developers for the next 20 years.
Land Use	Tree Management Strategy	https://www.highland.gov.uk/downloads/file/27420/tree_management_strategy	2023 Onwards	Strategy detailing how the Council will manage its own tree resource.
Adaptation	Adapting to the impacts of climate change in Highland	https://www.highland.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/3584/adapting_to_climate_change.pdf	Updated 2012	The Council is currently developing an Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan to safeguard the Council against the effects of climate change and to ensure continuity of services.
Other (please specify in comments)	Joint Procurement strategy	https://www.highland.gov.uk/download/meetings/id/82117/13_joint_procurement_strategy	2023-2026	Climate Change, Net Zero & Circular Economy are one of the six key themes within the joint procurement strategy.
Other (please specify in comments)	Local Transport Strategy	https://www.highland.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/762/highland_local_transport_strategy_draft_document.pdf	2010/11 - 2013/14	Strategy to guide policy and investment on transport within Highland Council and also within

Topic area	Name of document	Link	Time period covered	Comments
				partner bodies involved in the delivery of transport infrastructure and transport services throughout the Highland area.
Other (please specify in comments)	Local Transport Strategy: Case for Change	https://www.highland.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/26887/local_transport_strategy_case_for_change_-_full_report.pdf	Mar-23	The Case for Change report is the first stage in the process of preparing the next Local Transport Strategy for Highland.
Energy efficiency	Heating Policy for Non-Domestic Estate	https://www.highland.gov.uk/download/meetings/id/82267/7_heating_policy_for_non-domestic_estate		Currently in development.

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

1. Development of Net Zero Action Plan.
2. Develop and deliver mandatory climate literacy training for all members of staff.Elected members will be strongly encouraged to fully participate in training.
3. Introduce Climate Change Impact Assessments into decision making process.
4. Develop carbon budgeting.
5. Develop a comprehensive data strategy to ensure we collect, store, manage and use data to achieve our objectives. This will include developing governance surrounding data collection and handling newly developed data sources.

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

The Climate Change team conducted a trial of the CCAT tool in 2015 and a session using the tool was held with the Senior Management Team in May 2018. As referenced in section 4, during the reporting year, Highland Council has begun the process of Adaptation Benchmarking with the help of the Scotland Adapts Capability Framework and the Benchmarking Working Group.

The Net Zero Strategy approved in June 2023 highlights the following priority actions:

- The Council will adopt Zero Waste Scotland's Climate Change Assessment Tool to establish an annual self-assessment of our performance to date and to ensure we comply with the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 to meet carbon emissions reduction targets and report to the Scottish Government.
- Undertake an annual audit to review progress against the Strategy and Action Plan.

During reporting year 2023/24, the Council's Internal Audit team looked at the plans the Council has in place to ensure it meets its obligations as set out in Climate Change legislation. The report highlighting findings and recommendations can be found here:
https://www.highland.gov.uk/download/meetings/id/82235/4f_deputy_chief_executive_s_%E2%80%93_climate_change_plans_and_implementation_limited_assurance

PART 3 CORPORATE EMISSIONS, TARGETS AND PROJECT DATA

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

Reference year	Year	Year type	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3	Total	Units
Baseline Year	2011/12	Financial	24,913	37,031	4,635	66,579.00	tCO_2e
Year 1 carbon footprint	2012/13	Financial	25,218	38,234	4,218	67,670.00	tCO_2e
Year 2 carbon footprint	2013/14	Financial	21,024	37,858	4,519	63,401.00	tCO_2e
Year 3 carbon footprint	2014/15	Financial	20,847	38,722	4,274	63,843.00	tCO_2e
Year 4 carbon footprint	2015/16	Financial	22,629	39,323	4,088	66,040.00	tCO_2e
Year 5 carbon footprint	2016/17	Financial	20,899	36,969	4,153	62,021.00	tCO_2e
Year 6 carbon footprint	2017/18	Financial	21,226	24,983	7,416	53,625.00	tCO_2e
Year 7 carbon footprint	2018/19	Financial	19,849	19,946	5,281	45,076.00	tCO_2e
Year 8 carbon footprint	2019/20	Financial	18,493	17,533	4,596	40,622.00	tCO_2e
Year 9 carbon footprint	2020/21	Financial	16,593	12,504	3,300	32,397.40	tCO_2e
Year 10 carbon footprint	2021/22	Financial	18,689	11,480	3,597	33,766.30	tCO_2e

Reference year	Year	Year type	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3	Total	Units
Year 11 carbon footprint	2022/23	Financial	20,885	11,415	3,847	36,702.10	tCO_2e

3b Breakdown of emissions sources

Emission Type	Emission source	Scope	Consumption data	Units	Emission factor	Units	Emissions (tCO_2e)	Comments
Waste	Household/Municipal/Domestic waste - Landfill	Scope 3	604	tonnes	446.2041 1	kg CO2e/tonnes	269.50728	Waste to landfill - Non Schools
Waste	Household/Municipal/Domestic waste - Landfill	Scope 3	1,462	tonnes	446.2041 1	kg CO2e/tonnes	652.35041	Waste to landfill - Schools
Waste	Metal: aluminium cans and foil (excl. forming) - Recycled	Scope 3	148	tonnes	21.28019	kg CO2e/tonnes	3.14947	Mixed Recycling - Non Schools
Waste	Metal: aluminium cans and foil (excl. forming) - Recycled	Scope 3	373	tonnes	21.28019	kg CO2e/tonnes	7.93751	Mixed Recycling - Schools
Waste	Household/Municipal/Domestic waste - Combustion	Scope 3	22	tonnes	21.28019	kg CO2e/tonnes	0.46816	Energy from Waste - Non Schools
Waste	Household/Municipal/Domestic waste - Combustion	Scope 3	44	tonnes	21.28019	kg CO2e/tonnes	0.93633	Energy from Waste - Schools
Waste	Organic: food and drink waste - Composting	Scope 3	28	tonnes	8.91058	kg CO2e/tonnes	0.24950	Organic Food Waste - Non Schools
Waste	Organic: food and drink waste - Composting	Scope 3	113	tonnes	8.91058	kg CO2e/tonnes	1.00690	Organic Food Waste - Schools
Fuels	Marine gas oil	Scope 1	276,410	litres	2.77539	kg CO2e/litres	767.14555	Corran Ferry - Public Ferry Service

Emission Type	Emission source	Scope	Consumption data	Units	Emission factor	Units	Emissions (tCO_2e)	Comments
Water	Water supply	Scope 3	617,637	cubic metres	0.10000	kg CO2e/cubic metres	61.76370	
Water	Water treatment	Scope 3	586,755	cubic metres	0.19000	kg CO2e/cubic metres	111.48345	est. based on 95% of consumption
Electricity	Electricity: UK	Scope 2	49,854,575	kWh	0.19338	kg CO2e/kWh	9640.87771	Buildings
Electricity	Electricity: UK	Scope 2	9,176,169	kWh	0.19338	kg CO2e/kWh	1774.48756	Street Lighting
Electricity	Transmission and distribution - Electricity: UK	Scope 3	49,854,575	kWh	0.01769	kg CO2e/kWh	881.92743	Buildings
Electricity	Transmission and distribution - Electricity: UK	Scope 3	9,176,169	kWh	0.01769	kg CO2e/kWh	162.32643	Street Lighting
Bioenergy	Wood pellets	Scope 1	34,622,082	kWh	0.01053	kg CO2e/kWh	364.57052	
Fuels	LPG	Scope 1	575,575	litres	1.55709	kg CO2e/litres	896.22208	LPG off grid gas alternative
Fuels	Natural gas	Scope 1	31,972,815	kWh	0.18254	kg CO2e/kWh	5836.31765	
Fuels	Burning oil (Kerosene)	Scope 1	1,662,447	litres	2.54013	kg CO2e/litres	4222.83150	
Transport - car	Average car - Unknown	Scope 3	200,922	miles	0.27465	kg CO2e/miles	55.18323	Car Hire - Travel Desk
Transport - car	Average car - Unknown	Scope 3	2,098,402	miles	0.27465	kg CO2e/miles	576.32611	Grey Fleet (mileage reimbursement) - THC
Transport - car	Average car - Hybrid	Scope 3	832,560	miles	0.19318	kg CO2e/miles	160.83394	Car Club
Transport - public	Regular taxi	Scope 3	-	passenger.km	0.14876	kg CO2e/passenger.km	0.00000	Travel Desk, no taxi mileage recorded
Transport - public	Ferry - Average (all passenger)	Scope 3	9,198	passenger.km	0.11286	kg CO2e/passenger.km	1.03810	Travel Desk 5,715 miles

Emission Type	Emission source	Scope	Consumption data	Units	Emission factor	Units	Emissions (tCO_2e)	Comments
Transport - public	Coach	Scope 3	13,835	passenger.km	0.02733	kg CO2e/passenger.km	0.37811	Travel Desk 8,597 miles
Transport - public	Flights - Short-haul, to/from UK - Average passenger	Scope 3	62,017	passenger.km	0.15353	kg CO2e/passenger.km	9.52147	Travel Desk 38,536 miles
Transport - public	National rail	Scope 3	316,440	passenger.km	0.03549	kg CO2e/passenger.km	11.23046	Travel Desk/Self Service 196,627 miles
Fuels	Diesel (average biofuel blend)	Scope 1	3,190,647	litres	2.55784	kg CO2e/litres	8161.16452	exc. Bus Project / Bus Ops
Fuels	Gas oil	Scope 1	73,287	litres	2.75857	kg CO2e/litres	202.16732	
Fuels	Petrol (average biofuel blend)	Scope 1	123,615	litres	2.16185	kg CO2e/litres	267.23709	exc. Bus Project / Bus Ops
Homeworking	Homeworking (office equipment + heating)	Scope 3	3,836,448	FTE Working Hour	0.34075	kg CO2e/FTE Working Hour	1307.28237	8,304 employees 33% FTE estimate, 7h/day, 200 annualised days/FTE
Fuels	Diesel (average biofuel blend)	Scope 1	54,117	litres	2.55784	kg CO2e/litres	138.42263	In-House Bus Project and Bus Operations
Fuels	Petrol (average biofuel blend)	Scope 1	1,294	litres	2.16185	kg CO2e/litres	2.79743	In-House Bus Project and Bus Operations
Transport - car	Average car - Unknown	Scope 3	15,114	miles	0.27465	kg CO2e/miles	4.15106	Car Hire - Non Travel Desk -

Emission Type	Emission source	Scope	Consumption data	Units	Emission factor	Units	Emissions (tCO_2e)	Comments
								estimated by cost
Transport - car	Average car - Unknown	Scope 3	447,122	miles	0.27465	kg CO2e/miles	122.80206	Grey Fleet (mileage reimbursement) - HLH and VJB
Fuels	Diesel (average biofuel blend)	Scope 1	10,166	litres	2.55784	kg CO2e/litres	26.00300	Stores / Workshops Heating

3c Generation, consumption and export of renewable energy

Technology	Renewable Electricity		Renewable Heat		
	Total consumed by the body (kWh)	Total exported (kWh)	Total consumed by the body (kWh)	Total exported (kWh)	Comments
Air Source Heat Pump			1,946,819		Estimated - Based on sites regularly measured.
Biogas					
Biogas CHP					
Biomass			36,777,517		Actual consumption Data
Ground Source Heat Pump			214,552		Estimated - Based on sites regularly measured.
Hydro					
Landfill gas CHP					
Solar PV	861,330				Estimate based on available data No export due to Insurance connection issue
Solar thermal					
Water Source Heat Pump					
Wind	10,000				Estimated - Unmetered solution for Off-Grid schools
Other (please specify in comments)					
Please select from drop down box					
Please select from drop down box					

3d Organisational targets

Name of target	Type of target	Target	Units	Boundary/scope of target	Year used as baseline	Baseline figure	Units of baseline	Target completion year	Progress against target	Comments
Carbon emission reduction target	Percentage	75	total % reduction	Other (please specify in comments)	2011/12	66,579	tCO2e	2029/30	36,702	Scope 3 emissions associated with procurement are not included at present
Carbon emission reduction target	Percentage	90	total % reduction	Other (please specify in comments)	2011/12	66,579	tCO2e	2039/40	36,702	Scope 3 emissions associated with procurement are not included at present
Net Zero	Percentage	100	total % reduction	Other (please specify in comments)	2011/12	66,579	tCO2e	2044/45	36,702	As above. The Net Zero target will also require options for sequestration.

3da How will the body align its spending plans and use of resources to contribute to reducing emissions and delivering its emission reduction targets?

The Net Zero Strategy includes the following priority actions in relation to embedding Net Zero/Climate Change into decision-making processes:

- Adopt carbon budgeting across the organisation and introduce service-level targets.
- Introduce Climate Change Impact Assessment tool into the decision-making process.
- Review structure and governance of the Capital Programme.
- Strategic allocation of resources that help secure a net zero and climate-resilient Council.
- Align the Scheme of Delegation with the actions set out within the Net Zero Strategy.

3db How will the body publish, or otherwise make available, it's progress towards achieving its emissions reduction targets?

All progress is made available through Committee reporting. The link to Climate Change Committee papers can be found here: https://www.highland.gov.uk/info/20003/committee_information/1001/climate_change_committee

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

Emissions source	**Total estimated annual carbon savings (tCO_2e)**	**Comments**
Electricity	332	Salix Projects inc. LED lighting, pool covers
Natural gas	154	Salix Projects - Ness Hydro
Other (please specify in comments)	7	Salix project - Sconser Quarry - replacement of Gas Oil
Total	**493**	

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

Project name	Funding source	First full year of CO_2e savings	Are these savings figures estimated or actual?	Capital cost (£)	Operational cost (£/annum)	Project lifetime (years)	Primary fuel/emission source saved	Estimated carbon savings per year (tCO_2e/annum)	Estimated costs savings (£/annum)	Behaviour Change	Comments
LED Phase 2 Lot 5	Salix	2023/24	Estimated	471,953		25	Electricity: UK	68	32375.26	No	Estimated savings from business case.
Sconser Quarry	Salix	2023/24	Estimated	45,293		25	Gas oil	7	54022.7	No	Estimated savings from business case.
Auldearn BMS (Pilot)	Salix	2023/24	Estimated	26,402		25	Electricity: UK	11	3696.18	No	Estimated savings from business case.
LED PC Lot 4	Salix	2023/24	Estimated	11,568		25	Electricity: UK	3	1006.36	No	Estimated savings from business case.
HLH - Lot 7 Inverness & Nairn	Salix	2023/24	Estimated	50,691		25	Electricity: UK	7	3605.98	No	Estimated savings from business case.
HLH - Lot 8 Lochaber & Inverness	Salix	2023/24	Estimated	362,852		25	Electricity: UK	47	25877.74	No	Estimated savings from business case.

Project name	Funding source	First full year of CO_2e savings	Are these savings figures estimated or actual?	Capital cost (£)	Operational cost (£/annum)	Project lifetime (years)	Primary fuel/emission source saved	Estimated carbon savings per year (tCO_2e/annum)	Estimated costs savings (£/annum)	Behaviour Change	Comments
HLH - Lot 9 Invergordon & Black Isle	Salix	2023/24	Estimated	97,546		25	Electricity: UK	14	8986.72	No	Estimated savings from business case.
HLH - Lot 10 Sutherland	Salix	2023/24	Estimated	286,810		25	Electricity: UK	44	24213.7	No	Estimated savings from business case.
Shieldaig Primary	Salix	2023/24	Estimated	3,900		25	Electricity: UK	1	373.05	No	Estimated savings from business case.
HLH Pool Covers	Salix	2023/24	Estimated	16,613		25	Electricity: UK	25	3910.35	No	Estimated savings from business case.
HLH Pool Covers - Lot 2	Salix	2023/24	Estimated	4,378		25	Electricity: UK	8	806.95	No	Estimated savings from business case.
Street Lighting Lot 2	Salix	2023/24	Estimated	504,298		25	Electricity: UK	104	65806.72	No	Estimated savings from business case.

Project name	Funding source	First full year of CO_2e savings	Are these savings figures estimated or actual?	Capital cost (£)	Operational cost (£/annum)	Project lifetime (years)	Primary fuel/emission source saved	Estimated carbon savings per year (tCO_2e/annum)	Estimated costs savings (£/annum)	Behaviour Change	Comments
River Ness Hydro (16-year)	Salix	2023/24	Estimated	642,643		25	Natural gas	83	40165.17	No	Estimated savings from business case.
River Ness Hydro (10-year)	Salix	2023/24	Estimated	345,612		25	Natural gas	71	34561.23	No	Estimated savings from business case.

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

(blank)

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

Emissions source	Total estimated annual carbon savings (tCO_2e)	Comments
Electricity	15	Salix Funded Projects - various
Total	**15**	

3i Estimated decrease or increase in emissions from other sources in the year ahead

(blank)

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

Total savings	Total estimated emissions savings (tCO_2e)	Comments
Total project savings since baseline year	29,877	Figure given is total reduction in recorded emissions from the baseline year to current reporting year. Specific project savings not identified so figure will include savings from other organisational and external changes including impacts of Covid-19 restrictions.

3k Supporting information and best practice

Highland Council is currently developing an interactive webface interface (the ""Energy Benchmarking Tool"") that permits the performance of all non-domestic properties to be individually assessed in terms of energy efficiency, utility cost and carbon emissions. This project will directly support and inform decisions with regard to achieving net zero, investment in buildings (to improve Energy/Net Zero performance) and asset rationalisation considerations.

PART 4 ADAPTATION

4a Has the body assessed current and future climate-related risks?

The Highland Council produced the Adapting to Climate Change in Highland report in 2012. This report contained an assessment of the potential risks and opportunities of different climate change scenarios for the Highlands, as well as identifying priority action areas:
https://www.highland.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/3584/adapting_to_climate_change.pdf

Climate Change has since been identified as a risk on the Council's Corporate Risk Register:

https://www.highland.gov.uk/download/meetings/id/81729/item_7_review_of_corporate_risks

The Highland Council considers current and future climate-related risks in a number of its development and planning processes, primarily through the use of UKCP18 climate change scenarios to predict changes to various risks to new developments and current infrastructure. Areas of focus include flood risk management, coastal and marine planning, and sustainable design, which all have specific planning guidelines and supplementary guidance associated with them aimed at assessing future climate resilience as part of the planning process.

There are other strategies in place for managing climate-related risks, for example, the Resilience Team conducts regular risk assessments at a variety of geographic scales across Highland, in collaboration with partner agencies including the NHS, SEPA, Police and Fire Services and other local authorities in the region. These response plans cover a number of areas which are expected to be influenced by climate change.

A key priority outcome from the adaptation section of the Council's Net Zero Strategy (in development in 2022/23, approved June 2023) is to undertake a Council-wide Climate Risk and Opportunity Assessment.

The Highland Council is an active partner in the Highland Adapts (HA) partnership. Highland Adapts was formally established in 2021 when nine founding partners comprising of The Highland Council, NatureScot, NHS Highland, Zero Waste Scotland, Highlands and Islands Enterprise (HIE), Changeworks, Sniffer, and the Highland and Islands Climate Hub committed to working together to drive transformational action towards a prosperous climate-ready Highland. These organisations agreed to distribute power throughout the partnership and recognised that knowledge sharing, and collaboration are key to everything HA does.

HA has been developing a community of practitioners in the Highlands and supporting their work. They are currently developing the first Highland Climate Risk and Opportunity Assessment that will value formal data and evidence such as academic research and data provided by major organisations, alongside local knowledge and lived experiences from Highland communities.

The current Highland Adapts objectives are to:

- Develop a strong knowledge and evidence base, setting out the climate risks and opportunities that will affect the region.
- Facilitate information sharing through a range of resources.
- Identify opportunities to reduce and overcome these climate risks.
- Develop a shared Adaptation Strategy and suite of action plans.
- Support others to use plans to form the basis of projects and activities across the public sector, community, land management and business sector plans, strategies, and investments.
- Support the public sector to embed climate change adaptation throughout their business.
- Support community climate change action.

Highland Risk & Opportunity Assessment Objectives:

- Identify and prioritise the risks and opportunities from climate change to Highland's society, economy, and environment between now and 2080.
- Lay the foundation for a transformational approach to climate adaptation and resilience for the region.

- Support a Just Transition to a net zero and climate-resilient economy, in a way that delivers fairness and tackles inequality and injustice.

The risk and opportunity assessment will support regional and local decision making and will enable partners to identify priorities for further action at the community level. Further work will be required to agree specific adaptation actions that are needed to address the risks and opportunities that are identified. The assessment will also identify areas for undertaking additional analysis on sectors or regions of concern or interest.

The Highland Climate Risk and Opportunity Assessment methodology builds on the UK's Climate Change Risk Assessments and the Climate Ready Clyde Risk Assessment. Methods borrowed from these assessments are merged with novel approaches developed to best support the Highland region in alignment with Highland Adapts' principles.

The Highland Economic Risk Assessment is a complementary assessment undertaken by Paul Watkiss Associates. The timeline of this assessment runs parallel to that of the broader assessment. This economic assessment aims to understand the current and future economic costs of climate change, and potential opportunities for green financing, the circular economy and skills development. The approach is based on similar analysis undertaken as part of Glasgow City Region's Climate Risk and Opportunity Assessment, which undertook and published an Economic Assessment of the Costs and Benefits of Climate Change.

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

From its role as a planning authority, the Highland Council takes steps to manage climate related risks from new developments and to existing infrastructure. This is primarily managed for new developments through the planning process and particularly the policies and local plans contained in the Highland-wide Local Development Plan (HwLDP), a review of which began in Spring, 2023 with a view to aligning the Plan with the recently published NPF4.

Reviews of the risks to existing infrastructure are carried out on a per project basis, with the support of relevant Council services such as the Flood Risk Management Team as well as external partners such as SEPA. Onshore Wind Energy Supplementary Guidance released in November 2016 assists with identifying and designing onshore wind energy projects that can be supported through planning and hence are more likely to gain consent, be implemented and contribute towards renewable energy targets. The Highland Council continues to add further guidance to it through a continuing programme of landscape sensitivity appraisals and identification of strategic capacity.

The Flood Risk Management Team manages a dynamic risk-based system of watercourse inspections and implements remedial / maintenance works as necessary to reduce flooding. Monthly targets for priority inspections are met and monitored using performance indicators. The Council's second Local Flood Risk Management Plan covering the period from 2022 to 2028 was published in December 2022. The plan is seen as an important response to the climate emergency and focuses on understanding the risks from all sources of flooding whilst setting out the immediate actions required to adapt to future flood risk and ensure we are resilient to the effects of flooding. The publication of the Local Flood Risk

Management Plans has helped to raise awareness of flood risk in communities and the riparian responsibilities towards watercourse maintenance. The Local Flood Risk Management Plan (LFRMP) has also identified high risk areas where the development of a Flood Protection Study (leading to a Flood Protection Scheme) should be carried out.

The Infrastructure, Environment and Economy Service is delivering Flood Protection Studies in accordance with the LFRMP, taking into account climate change scenarios when assessing future flood risk. Development of a Highland-wide Surface Water Management Plan will assess surface water flooding issues in the highest priority areas. The Highland Council makes use of Scottish Government's initial 'Dynamic Coast' and subsequent Dynamic Coast 2 research at a strategic level within the current review of the Inner Moray Firth Local Development Plan as one of a number of data sources informing which sites to prefer for development. The Pilot Pentland Firth & Orkney Waters Marine Spatial Plan was published in March 2016. It was a collaboration between Marine Scotland, the Highland Council and Orkney Islands Council. Its policies include flooding, well-being and quality of life and amenity of coastal communities. It identifies resilience to climate change as one of its key overarching objectives. It provided guidance for the subsequent, proposed eleven statutory regional marine plans around Scotland, of which three would cover the Highland local planning authority area. The responsibility lies with Scottish Ministers to agree to take forward any of the proposed three Highland Regional Marine Plans; whilst the Highland Council will be one of the key organisations involved, it is not within its remit to progress these.

As a member of the Highlands and Islands Local Resilience Partnership (HILRP), the Council and its resilience team participate in dealing with emergencies together with the partners, to plan for, and respond to, all kinds of events, which are regularly tested in joint exercises and during real emergencies. The HILRP sits within the North of Scotland Regional Resilience Partnership which manages the Community Risk Register published in 2022 and highlights risks that have the highest likelihood and potential to have significant impact, causing disruption to the North of Scotland Region and its communities.

The Council maintains the General Emergency Plan (current Plan runs from 2019-2024) that maps out the organisation and management structure of the Council's response to an UNUSUAL (level 2) or MAJOR (level 3) INCIDENT. These include climate related emergencies. Continued within this is the requirement to provide advice and guidance on the preparation of community emergency plans and community resilience plans, particularly related to flooding. Individual resilience, in the event of significant impacts arising from severe weather events, has also been promoted through Corporate Communications.

4c What action has the body taken to adapt to climate change?

The Highland Council has taken the following actions to adapt to climate change:

- Employed a full time fixed-term Climate Change Coordinator with the remit to lead on adaptation workstreams.
- Hosted an adaptation workshop with elected members designed to provide an overview of the national, regional, and organisational context of climate change adaptation and highlight case studies across the organisation.
- Begun the process of developing Adaptation Benchmarking with the help of the Scotland Adapts Capability Framework and the Benchmarking Working Group.

- Developed the second Local Flood Risk Management Plan and continued to deliver the actions identified within this plan.
- Begun the process of developing Climate Literacy Training that incorporates adaptation and resilience as a key component. Mandatory training will be delivered to all staff, whilst Elected Members will be strongly encouraged to participate in training.
- Collaborated with Highland Adapts on the development of a regional climate risk and opportunity assessment that will support regional and local decision making and will enable partners to identify priorities for further action at the community level.
- Engaged with other public bodies throughout Scotland through a public sector networking lunch exchanging knowledge and best practice on climate change and adaptation actions.
- Developed a regional Local Climate Impacts Profile and media analysis to help map out and assess the region's exposure to the weather and current and historical climate change impacts.
- Continued engagement with local communities to raise awareness of adaptation and resilience actions through a network of Corporate Communications, the Resilience Team, Ward Manager Teams and High Life Highland Countryside Rangers.
- Continued to work through the actions related to adaptation and resilience set out in the Council's new Tree Strategy.
- Completion of the Drumnadrochit Flood Protection Scheme on 2 September 2022 which provides increased protection from flooding of the River Enrick with allowance for climate change, thus ensuring flooding is reduced going into the future.
- Completion of the Caol and Lochyside Flood Protection Scheme in Fort William which was formally opened by the Chair of the Economy and Infrastructure Committee on 31 August 2023. The 2km long scheme which consists of a 1.2km embankment and 800m flood wall has been designed to prevent flooding from both tidal and fluvial sources in the Caol and Lochyside areas north of Fort William.
- The Highland Council is a key partner in the Flow Country Partnership which has been leading a campaign to secure World Heritage Site status for the Flow Country in Caithness and Sutherland. The Partnership formally submitted the formal nomination dossier to UNESCO in February 2023 making the in-depth case for designating the 190,000-hectare site as the world's first peatland World Heritage Site. If successful, the World Heritage Site will provide a range of benefits and ensure the continued protection and conservation of this unique landscape that stores some 400 million tonnes of carbon. It will continue to act as a carbon sink and draw down CO2 from the atmosphere for generations to come as well as creating new economic and cultural opportunities for the area's rural communities.

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

Objective – Understanding the effects of Climate Change and their impacts on the natural environment.

- The Council has completed development of its second Flood Risk Management Plan 2022-2028 that draws together multiple datasets to support flood risk management in the Highlands.
- Development has begun on the Adaptation Benchmarking Tool with the help of the Scotland Adapts Capability and the Benchmarking Working Group. Alongside the recent LCLIP media analysis this will better inform and help the Council understand the effects of climate change on the region and its natural environment.
- Development of the Council's Net Zero Action plan is ongoing and due for completion in March 2024.

Objective – Support a healthy and diverse natural environment with capacity to adapt.

- The Council's Tree Management Strategy was approved in summer 2023. This strategy sets out how the Council will manage and expand its own tree resource with particular focus on how this resource will be pivotal in achieving net zero and tackling biodiversity loss.
- As a key partner in the Flow Country Partnership, a formal nomination dossier was submitted to UNESCO in February 2023 making the case for the site to become the world's first peatland World Heritage Site. This would ensure the continued protection and conservation of this unique landscape that stores some 400 million tonnes of carbon.
- The Highland Biodiversity Action Plan 2021-2026 has the aim of building resilience in the region's natural environment and biodiversity to current and future impacts of climate change.

Objective – Sustain and enhance the benefits, goods, and services that the natural environment provides.

- The Community Food Growing Strategy 2022-2027 sets out the vision that, by 2027, Highland Communities are resilient, empowered and supported to grow their own food through existing and new approaches to growing. This has led to the ongoing development of a revised allotment policy that incorporates net zero, adaptation and resilience, and the circular economy at its core.
- The Highland Biodiversity Action Plan 2021-2026 sets out actions to increase access to and participation with green and blue infrastructure services and activities to benefit health.

Objective – Understand the effects of climate change and their impacts on buildings and infrastructure.

- The Adaptation Benchmarking Tool and associated LCIP media analysis has provided enhanced understanding of the impacts of climate change on buildings and infrastructure in the region.
- Highland Adapts work on the Climate Risk and Opportunities Assessment as well as its ongoing development of a strategy and action plan will highlight critical areas for action across partner agencies. The regional risk assessment will provide data and guidance to support informed decision making.

Objective – Increase the resilience of buildings and infrastructure networks to sustain and enhance the benefits and services provided.

- The review of the Highland-wide Local Development Plan to align it with the new NPF4 will place greater emphasis on adapting and building the resilience of buildings to climate change within the planning process.
- Work is ongoing to improve the region's privately owned and rented housing to improve energy efficiency measures. The programme aims to reduce fuel poverty by reducing energy costs, carbon emissions and improving comfort levels to the household. The team is in the 10th year of delivering these measures across Highland and has been the recipient of a range of national and regional awards throughout that time.
- Ongoing work to ensure compliance with EESSH2 is progressing with an estimated £9m spent this year towards improving the energy efficiency of its housing stock.

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

- The Adaptation Benchmarking Tool and associated LCIP media analysis work has provided enhanced understanding of the impacts of climate change on people, homes and communities across the region.
- Highland Adapts work on the Climate Risk and Opportunities assessment as well as its ongoing development of a strategy and action plan will highlight critical areas for action across partner agencies. The regional risk assessment will provide data and guidance to support informed decision making.

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

- Ongoing progress is underway by the Resilience Team and Flood Risk Management Team to work with communities and partner organisations to develop local community resilience plans as set out in the Council's General Emergency Plan and HILRP remits.
- Individual resilience measures, in the event of significant impacts arising from severe weather events, are promoted through the Councils Emergency planning and Corporate Communications Team.
- Continued engagement with local communities to raise awareness of adaptation and resilience actions through a network of Corporate Communications, the Resilience Team, Ward Manager Teams, and High Life Highland Countryside Rangers.

Objective – Support our health services and emergency responders to enable them to respond effectively to the increased pressures associated with a changing climate.

- The Council's General Emergency Plan requires the Resilience Team, in collaboration with local emergency responders, to put in place a comprehensive evaluation strategy to assess performance after each training exercise/event and real-life responses to UNUSUAL (Level 2) and MAJOR (Level 3) INCIDENTS. These incidents include, but are not limited to, severe weather resulting in overnight power outages/road closures and/or giving rise to large scale impacts; major wildfires; major flooding; any incident involving mass casualties etc.

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

The Highland Council uses the UKCP18 climate change scenarios to inform future planning decisions and incorporates any changes in these scenarios into the relevant decision-making processes.

The Resilience Team is continually assessing preparedness to a variety of acute risks that will be impacted by climate change by using a formal 'Risk and Preparedness Assessment' methodology. The Resilience Team is also developing Community Resilience Plans with support from partners to allow communities to assess their own unique risks and prepare contingency plans for these risks. This includes risks from severe weather and other risks which will be exacerbated by future climate change, although the plans are more generic and do not specifically reference future climate risks.

Highland Adapts is developing a Place-based climate risk assessment for Highland which will help the Highland Council plan for potential climate risks and build resilience.

As part of the development of the Council's Net Zero Strategy and Action Plan, the Climate Change and Energy Team received funding for the 2022/23 financial year for

new staff resources to assist in the delivery of the project. As part of this, a full-time officer has been appointed to work through the Adaptation Scotland Capability Framework and embed adaptation within the Council. Their role is focussed on working with service heads to identify operational risks and create an Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan to help build a climate-ready Council.

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

There are different strategies for monitoring and evaluation depending on the specific nature of the threat or sector being addressed. This can be in the form of implementing policies or strategies in response to national legislation, that contain specific indicators as required. As much of the future climate change adaptation considerations are done through risk assessment processes, the monitoring and evaluation processes are included as part of individual project requirements.

A Climate Change Impact Assessment is currently under development that incorporates a section on adaptation and resilience both internally and externally. This will be used to identify areas of both positive and negative impact in Council proposals and require mitigating actions to be put in place where required. Ongoing monitoring will be built into these actions. Highland Adapts is developing a high-level dataset which will provide baseline data which can also be used to monitor and evaluate different adaptation actions.

4g What are the body's top 5 climate change adaptation priorities for the year ahead?

1. Undertake a Council-wide risk and opportunity assessment.
2. Develop a Net Zero Strategy and Action Plan with adaptation as a key component.
3. Embed Adaptation into internal Carbon Literacy Training.
4. Develop a Corporate Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan that will focus on embedding Adaptation throughout the Council's processes and procedures and ensure that services are suitable and resilient to present and projected climate change. This will use the Adaptation Scotland's Capability Framework for the public sector and will be a comprehensive plan that will have resilience at the core.
5. Continue to work with Highland Adapts to support the production of a regional wide climate risk and opportunity assessment. Take an evidence-based and place-centred approach to inform the region's adaptation actions.

4h Supporting information and best practice

- Progress has been made on the Community Food Growing Strategy 2022-2027 that was agreed by members in February 2022. The vision for this strategy is that, by 2027, Highland Communities are resilient, empowered and supported to grow their own food. The strategy and associated guidance aim to inspire, empower and support communities in the Highlands who want to grow their own food, through existing opportunities and new approaches to growing.
- The Highland Environment Forum continues with actions set out in the Biodiversity Action Plan 21-26 with the aim of building resilience in the regions biodiversity and mitigating the current impacts of climate change particularly in dealing with the threat of invasive species moving north due to the warmer climate. This has been strengthened through the addition of several new positions in the Environment Team and funding sources being secured.

- The Council's new Tree Strategy was launched in 2023 and sets out how the Council will manage and expand its own tree resource with particular emphasis on how this resource will be pivotal in the Council achieving net zero and tackling biodiversity loss.

PART 5 PROCUREMENT

5a How have procurement policies contributed to compliance with climate change duties?

The Council is guided by internal policy covering sustainable procurement and community benefits at a strategic and operational level, contributing positively and progressively to duties and commitments under Scottish Climate commitments. Policy is sufficiently agile to contribute to broader climate positive aspirations which support global energy transition, application of meaningful circular economy measures and a net zero future for the Highlands. Strategic and practical guidance is provided at key stages: identification of need, specification development, selection/award and contract management. Policy/guidance assists procurers to proactively address key aspects of the duties: mitigation (ensuring reduction in greenhouse gases/enhancing carbon storage), adaptation (e.g., flood prevention) and maximising added social, economic and environmental value.

The Commercial and Procurement Shared Service (C&PSS)
Embraces the procurement function in: Aberdeen City Council, Aberdeenshire Council and The Highland Council. 2017-2022 Joint Procurement Strategy fully aligned to: i) Scottish Model of Procurement (balance of quality, cost and sustainability) ii) National Performance Framework iii) Public Service Reform Agenda and iv) Scottish Government aspirations to: "**support Scotland's economic growth by delivering social and environmental benefits, supporting innovation and promoting public procurement processes and systems which are transparent, streamlined, standard, proportionate, fair and business-friendly".**

The Council's Procurement Mission Statement commits to delivery of **"ethical and sustainable value for money solutions that support the operational needs and wider strategic aims of the councils and the communities they service to further local and national priorities to the fullest extent possible."** This converges with the National Performance Framework outcome **"valuing, enjoying, protecting and enhancing our environment"** and wider vision for the environment. Policy/strategy/guidance emphasises a commitment (beyond mandatory thresholds) to identify: **"leverage opportunities (including social, economic and environmental value) aligned to the needs and priorities of our communities".**

Policy
"The partner councils aim to act as a role model within the public sector by carrying out activities in a responsible and sustainable manner, considering how the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of the area can be improved by working with all sectors of the business community to achieve increased prosperity. As responsible and ethical buyers, the partner councils aim to embed the key principles of sustainability into procurement activity for the benefit of society, the economy and the environment." The policy statement appears prominently in sourcing strategies and tender documents guiding procurers and bidders. Embedded and reinforced communication leads to climate positive measures receiving early, considered focus resulting in higher quality, more innovative bids aligned to local/national priorities and climate change duties.

Policy/guidance reinforces messaging that not all sustainability measures solely achieved through community benefits. Outcomes can be specified as contractual conditions e.g. particular eco standards (or equivalent), product composition and opportunities to introduce circular economy measures. Methods of production, lifecycle costing, environmental performance, reduction of packaging (particularly single use plastic) wastewater standards/accreditation and production methods at any stage of the lifecycle of supply or service promoted.

Zero Waste Scotland Circular Procurement Guidance and Best Practice is promoted in policy/guidance. Procurers are encouraged to consider utilising community benefits and the specification to maximise environmental wellbeing. In addition, the Edinburgh Science Net Zero Toolkit (https://thenetzerotoolkit.org/about/) strongly promoted as a free resource to support suppliers on their own journeys to a net zero future.

Sustainability tools are promoted in policy and guidance: i) Sustainability Test, ii) Prioritisation Tool and iii) Lifecycle Impact Mapping. Policy/guidance recognises that councils have influence and responsibilities beyond the geographic areas they serve. Sustainable procurement measures/community benefits can be captured at the following levels: Local (Council/area specific); National (Scotland/UK) and Global (e.g. fairly traded/ethically sourced goods/carbon emission reduction.) Guidance prompts that many national strategic objectives are addressable locally (employment & skills, Real Living Wage, health and wellbeing, poverty, biodiversity, reduced road miles/reduced carbon emissions etc.) As an overarching theme, sustainable procurement strongly recognised as a means of increasing prosperity. Prosperity of the (local) economy; Prosperity of (local) people; Prosperity of (local) places and Prosperity of the (local) environment.

5b How has procurement activity contributed to compliance with climate change duties?

National Frameworks - via participation in User Intelligence Groups, the Council works in close collaboration with Scotland Excel (SXL) to improve sustainability credentials in the development of new national frameworks. Comprehensive sustainability test carried out by SXL for each new framework e.g., policies on managing waste, minimising carbon footprint, fair work, innovation and commitments to delivering community benefits explored and subject to robust contract/supplier management. Extensive use made of national frameworks. SXL Contracts Register lists each operative framework and contains a summary of sustainability considerations representing a minimum standard which can be enhanced through purchasing decisions made in “call offs” in any framework involving delivery of supplies, increasingly superior emissions class of vehicles/ willingness to work towards a particular standard during engagement promoted. Food related frameworks incorporate reduced packaging/waste and circular economy principles. Scottish Government Frameworks and Contracts cover a wide range of goods and services. Sustainability standards represent a minimum which can be enhanced through purchasing decisions made in “call offs.” Utilities Electricity - Promoting greener power, Renewable Energy Guarantee of Origin (REGO) certificates at fixed rates; range of Energy Efficiency Services as additional services and opportunities to sell energy back to the grid. Natural Gas – sustainable measures and energy performance guarantee option to ensure a range of energy conservation measures. Water – intelligent water management programme for reducing usage with

associated reduction in CO2.

5c Supporting information and best practice

The Procurement & Community Wealth Building thematic group is one of the eight thematic groups leading on the development of the Council's Net Zero Strategy. A data led approach will be taken in respect of influencing choices and options with regards to Procurement. Work commissioned by the Shared Procurement Service has now concluded in respect of a supply chain and carbon analysis study. This provides a full analysis of supply chain emissions at a granular level and data that will be used to identify trends/carbon 'hotspots' for Highland Council, Aberdeen City Council and Aberdeenshire Council. The next phase will consider implementation/processes in terms of how we use the data/tools developed under phase 1 to make carbon footprint and cost choices e.g., carbon budgeting.

PART 6 VALIDATION AND DECLARATION

6a Internal validation process

Corporate emissions data is compiled by a variety of teams across the Council. This data is validated by each Service prior to being provided to the Climate Change & Energy team. The Climate Change & Energy Team then provides an additional 'sense check', scrutinising the data for consistency with previous year's reporting. Requirements for the data are carefully discussed with each team, and a written process tailored to each specific team has been developed to ensure consistency in the type and scope of data provided each year, along with an agreed person responsible for delivering the data to the Climate Change & Energy Team. Data is stored securely with both the service providing the data, and with the Climate Change & Energy Team. Data on staff travel is subject to internal scrutiny through the Communities and Place Service and by Executive Chief Officers for each Council Directorate. As our understanding improves it is becoming increasingly clear that a more focused means of managing our day-to-day carbon emissions needs to be established across the Services with a fully embedded behaviour change and carbon literacy programme initiated to ensure a Council-wide understanding of the impact they can have on carbon emissions.

6b Peer validation process

Highland Council and the Scottish Borders Council will undertake a peer review post submission of the 22/23 report to Scottish Government. Highland Council will also participate in a peer review of the 2023/24 PBCCD report with the Scottish Borders Council.

6c External validation process

Individual Services that supply data to the Climate Change & Energy Team have additional audit and scrutiny requirements for their data. For example, the majority of the energy use data provided is scrutinised under the CRC process, while waste data is reported to SEPA. The Council held the Carbon Trust Standard until April 2015, and follows the processes put in place during this process.

6d No Validation Process - N/A

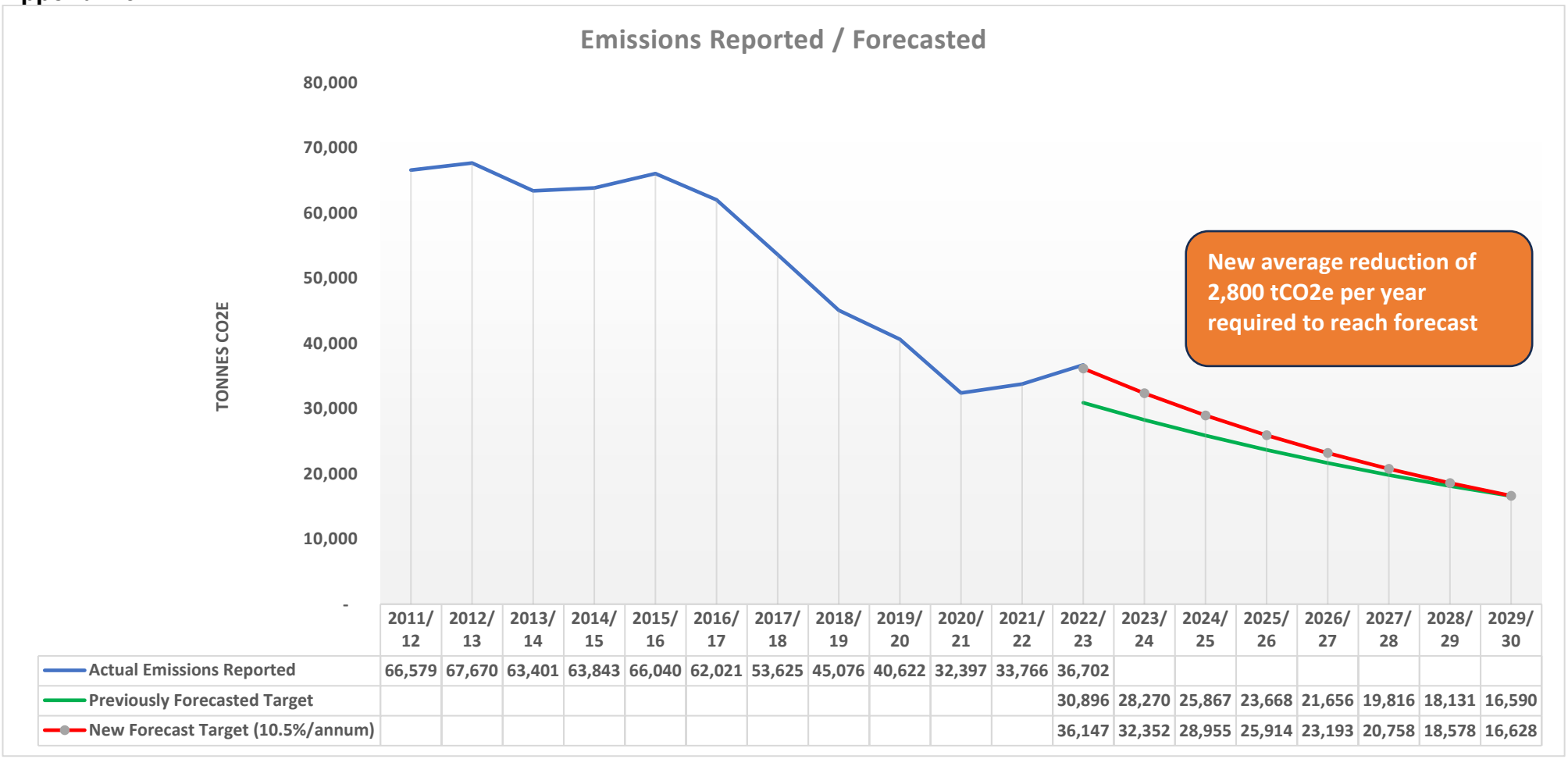
6e Declaration

Name:	Kate Lackie
Role in the body:	Interim Depute Chief Executive
Date:	30/11/2023

Appendix 2

		Consumption			Emissions (tCO2e)			
Sub Category	Source	2021/22	2022/23	% Change	2021/22	2022/23	% Change	tCO2e Change
Scope 1					**18,688.66**	**21,007.68**	▲ **12%**	**+ 2319.02**
Energy	Biomass (Wood Pellets) kWh - Space heating	36,777,517 kWh	34,622,082 kWh	▼ -6%	556.44	364.57	▼ -34%	- 191.87
Energy	Burning Oil (Kerosene) - Space heating	1,831,191 litres	1,662,447 litres	▼ -9%	4,651.48	4,222.83	▼ -9%	- 428.65
Energy	Diesel (average biofuel blend) - Used for Stores/Workshop Heating	-	10,166 litres	-		26.00	-	-
Energy	LPG litres - LPG Off grid gas alt.	552,630 litres	575,575 litres	▲ 4%	860.49	896.22	▲ 4%	+ 35.73
Energy	Natural Gas - Space Heating	29,028,974 kWh	31,972,815 kWh	▲ 10%	5,316.95	5,836.32	▲ 10%	+ 519.37
Fleet, Roads, Travel	Average Car - Unknown Fuel - Grey fleet mileage - HLH and VJB	-	447,122 miles	-		122.80	-	-
Fleet, Roads, Travel	Diesel (average biofuel blend) - Fleet use	2,188,389 litres	3,190,647 litres	▲ 46%	5,497.96	8,161.16	▲ 48%	+ 2663.21
Fleet, Roads, Travel	Diesel (average biofuel blend) - In House Bus Project and Bus Operations	-	54,117 litres	-		138.42	-	-
Fleet, Roads, Travel	Gas Oil - Winter Gritting fleet	228,701 litres	73,287 litres	▼ -68%	630.89	202.17	▼ -68%	- 428.72
Fleet, Roads, Travel	Marine Gas Oil litres - Corran Ferry	308,550 litres	276,410 litres	▼ -10%	856.35	767.15	▼ -10%	- 89.20
Fleet, Roads, Travel	Petrol (average biofuel blend) - Fleet use	145,021 litres	123,615 litres	▼ -15%	318.11	267.24	▼ -16%	- 50.87
Fleet, Roads, Travel	Petrol (average biofuel blend) - In House Bus Project and Bus Operations	-	1,294 litres	-		2.80	-	-
Scope 2					**11,480.20**	**11,415.37**	▼ **-1%**	**- 64.83**
Energy	Grid Electricity (generation) - Buildings	44,031,752 kWh	49,854,575 kWh	▲ 13%	9,349.26	9,640.88	▲ 3%	+ 291.62
Energy	Grid Electricity (generation) - Street Lighting	10,035,958 kWh	9,176,169 kWh	▼ -9%	2,130.93	1,774.49	▼ -17%	- 356.45
Scope 3					**3,597.43**	**4,279.05**	▲ **19%**	**+ 681.62**
Energy	Grid Electricity (transmission & distribution losses) - Buildings	44,031,752 kWh	49,854,575 kWh	▲ 13%	827.36	881.93	▲ 7%	+ 54.57
Energy	Grid Electricity (transmission & distribution losses) - Street lighting	10,035,958 kWh	9,176,169 kWh	▼ -9%	188.58	162.33	▼ -14%	- 26.25
Energy	Water - Supply - Water to all buildings	564,179 m3	617,637 m3	▲ 9%	62.06	61.76	▼ 0%	- 0.30
Energy	Water - Treatment - Water to all buildings	475,012 m3	586,755 m3	▲ 24%	109.25	111.48	▲ 2%	+ 2.23
Fleet, Roads, Travel	Average Car - Unknown Fuel - Car hire mileage	120,943 miles	200,922 miles	▲ 66%	33.38	55.18	▲ 65%	+ 21.81
Fleet, Roads, Travel	Average Car - Unknown Fuel - Car hire mileage - Non Travel Desk - estimated by cost	-	15,114 miles	-		4.15	-	-
Fleet, Roads, Travel	Average Car - Unknown Fuel - Grey fleet mileage	1,647,931 miles	2,098,402 miles	▲ 27%	454.78	576.33	▲ 27%	+ 121.55
Fleet, Roads, Travel	Bus (local bus, not London) - Coach and bus staff travel	14,036 passenger km	13,835 passenger km	▼ -1%	1.65	0.38	▼ -77%	- 1.27
Fleet, Roads, Travel	Car - hybrid (average) miles - Car club mileage	657,051 miles	832,560 miles	▲ 27%	126.38	160.83	▲ 27%	+ 34.45
Fleet, Roads, Travel	Ferry (average passenger) - staff travel	4,068 passenger km	9,198 passenger km	▲ 126%	0.46	1.04	▲ 126%	+ 0.58
Fleet, Roads, Travel	Rail (National rail) - Staff travel	76,466 passenger km	316,440 passenger km	▲ 314%	2.71	11.23	▲ 314%	+ 8.52
Fleet, Roads, Travel	Short-haul flights (average passenger) - Staff travel	8,266 passenger km	62,017 passenger km	▲ 650%	1.27	9.52	▲ 650%	+ 8.25
Fleet, Roads, Travel	Taxi (regular) passenger km - Staff travel	- passenger km	- passenger km	-	-	-	-	-
Staffing	Hybrid/Homeworking emissions -	33% percentage of total FTEs	3,836,448 FTE Working Hour	-	820.31	1,307.28	▲ 59%	+ 486.97
Waste	Household/Municipal/Domestic waste - Combustion - Energy from Waste - Non Schools	-	22 tonnes	-		0.47	-	-
Waste	Household/Municipal/Domestic waste - Combustion Energy from Waste - Schools	-	44 tonnes	-		0.94	-	-
Waste	Mixed recycling - recycling - non-schools	155 tonnes	148 tonnes	▼ -4%	3.29	3.15	▼ -4%	- 0.14
Waste	Mixed recycling - Recycling – schools	361 tonnes	373 tonnes	▲ 3%	7.69	7.94	▲ 3%	+ 0.25
Waste	Organic Food & Drink Composting - organic food waste - non-schools	24 tonnes	28 tonnes	▲ 17%	0.21	0.25	▲ 16%	+ 0.03
Waste	Organic Food & Drink Composting - organic food waste - schools	108 tonnes	113 tonnes	▲ 5%	0.97	1.01	▲ 4%	+ 0.04
Waste	Organic Garden Waste Composting - non-schools	33 tonnes	-	-	0.30	-	-	-
Waste	Organic Garden Waste Composting - schools	104 tonnes	-	-	0.93	-	-	-
Waste	Refuse Municipal to Landfill - waste to landfill - non-schools	652 tonnes	604 tonnes	▼ -7%	290.95	269.51	▼ -7%	- 21.44
Waste	Refuse Municipal to Landfill - Waste to landfill – schools	1,490 tonnes	1,462 tonnes	▼ -2%	664.90	652.35	▼ -2%	- 12.55
Total					**33,766.29**	**36,702.10**	▲ **9%**	**+ 2935.81**

Appendix 3



	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Actual Emissions Reported	66,579	67,670	63,401	63,843	66,040	62,021	53,625	45,076	40,622	32,397	33,766	36,702							
Previously Forecasted Target												30,896	28,270	25,867	23,668	21,656	19,816	18,131	16,590
New Forecast Target (10.5%/annum)												36,147	32,352	28,955	25,914	23,193	20,758	18,578	16,628