Item: 13

Policy and Resources Committee: 3 December 2020.

Climate Change Duties.

Report by Executive Director of Development and Infrastructure.

1. Purpose of Report
To present the Climate Change Duties Report for 2020.

2. Recommendations
The Committee is invited to note:

2.1.
That the Climate Change Duties Report, attached as Appendix 1 to this report, which covers the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020, summarises the actions that have been undertaken by the Council during this period to fulfil its climate change duties.

2.2.
That the Climate Change Duties Report is due for submission to the Scottish Government by 30 November 2020.

It is recommended:

2.3.
That the Climate Change Duties Report, attached as Appendix 1 to this report, be approved for submission to the Scottish Government.

3. Background

3.1.
Each of Scotland’s 32 local authorities signed Scotland’s Climate Change Declaration in early 2007. As signatories to the Declaration, each local authority is committed to the following actions:

- Providing effective leadership, governance and management on climate change.
- Reducing the authority’s corporate greenhouse gas emissions from its estate, services and functions.
- Acting to reduce emissions from the local authority area.
- Assessing the risks of climate change impacts and working with others, to adapt to the likely impacts of climate change.
• Delivering effective partnership working and climate change communications, including producing an annual statement of plans, activities and achievements.

3.2.

The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 introduced legislation to enforce the requirements of the Declaration and Part 4 of the Act, which came into force on 1 January 2011, places duties on public bodies relating to climate change. These duties require that the Council must, in exercising its functions, act to:

• Contribute to the delivery of emission reduction targets (mitigation).
• Help deliver any statutory climate change adaptation programme (adaptation).
• Do this in a way that it considers most sustainable (acting sustainably).

3.3.

The Public Bodies Climate Change reporting mechanism provides a base for tracking public sector action on climate change and driving continuous improvement. The reporting platform introduces a standard methodology to improve data consistency. Reports and analysis are publicly available, increasing accountability and transparency and making it easier for members of the public and other parties to understand an organisations’ climate performance. This in turn helps improve leadership and engagement, to ensure climate change objectives are integrated into corporate business plans and action is embedded across all departments.

3.4.

Climate Change Duties reporting was previously administered by the Sustainable Scotland Network, but this responsibility has now been taken in-house by the Scottish Government. Reports previously submitted by the Council continue to be available at [https://sustainablescotlandnetwork.org/reports/orkney-islands-council](https://sustainablescotlandnetwork.org/reports/orkney-islands-council).

4. Orkney Islands Council Climate Change Duties Report 2019 to 2020

4.1.

In previous years, the Climate Change Duties Report has been completed on an online template. The Scottish Government had intended to provide a new reporting platform for the current reporting period; however, this has not been achieved in time. Report writers have been advised to either update an Excel version of their organisation’s report for 2018/19 or use a one-year spreadsheet template provided by the Scottish Government. The one-year spreadsheet template was found to be incompatible with the data entry requirements of Part 3 of the report; therefore, officers opted to update an Excel version of the Council’s report for 2018/19.
4.2.
The Climate Change Duties Report is split into two sections.

4.2.1.
Section 1, which must be completed, comprises:

- Part 1: Profile of reporting body.
- Part 2: Governance, management and strategy.
- Part 3: Emissions, targets and projects.
- Part 4: Adaptation.
- Part 5: Procurement.
- Part 6: Validation and declaration.

4.2.2.
Section 2 (Recommended Reporting) relates to how the Council is influencing a reduction in carbon emissions in the wider community out with its own estate and comprises:

- Part 7: Wider influence.
- Part 8: Other notable activity.

4.3.
The draft report, attached as Appendix 1, has been compiled using information provided by officers from a range of Council services, and requires to be submitted to the Scottish Government by 30 November. If recommended for approval, the report will be submitted following ratification at the General Meeting of the Council on 8 December 2020.

5. Corporate Governance
This report relates to the Council complying with governance and scrutiny and therefore does not directly support and contribute to improved outcomes for communities as outlined in the Council Plan and the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan.

6. Financial Implications
There are no financial implications arising directly as a result of the recommendations of this report.

7. Legal Aspects
Preparation and submission of the annual Climate Change Duties report fulfils the Council’s obligations under Part 4 of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009.
8. Contact Officers
Gavin Barr, Executive Director of Development and Infrastructure, extension 2301, Email gavin.barr@orkney.gov.uk

Roddy Mackay, Head of Planning, Development and Regulatory Services, extension 2530, Email roddy.mackay@orkney.gov.uk

Eileen Summers, Environment Officer, extension 2828, Email Eileen.summers@orkney.gov.uk

9. Appendix
TABLE OF CONTENTS
Required
PART 1: PROFILE OF REPORTING BODY
PART 2: GOVERNANCE, MANAGEMENT AND STRATEGY
PART 3: EMISSIONS, TARGETS AND PROJECTS

PART 4: ADAPTATION
PART 5: PROCUREMENT
PART 6: VALIDATION AND DECLARATION

Recommended Reporting: Reporting on Wider Influence
RECOMMENDED – WIDER INFLUENCE
OTHER NOTABLE REPORTABLE ACTIVITY
Comments
Orkney Islands Council does not use this metric to assess its performance. The Carbon Management Plan is based on absolute emissions values.

Budget
£103,477,900

Public Sector Climate Change Duties 2020 Summary Report: Orkney Council

PART 1: PROFILE OF REPORTING BODY

1(a) Name of reporting body
Orkney Islands Council

1(b) Type of body
Local Government

1(c) Highest number of full-time equivalent staff in the body during the report year
1613.98

1(d) Metrics used by the body
Specify the metrics that the body uses to assess its performance in relation to climate change and sustainability.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Floor area</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td></td>
<td>Orkney Islands Council does not use this metric to assess its performance. The Carbon Management Plan is based on absolute emissions values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population size served</td>
<td>population</td>
<td></td>
<td>Orkney Islands Council does not use this metric to assess its performance. The Carbon Management Plan is based on absolute emissions values.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>Budget Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>£103,477,900</td>
<td>Capital Fund: £19,323,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General Fund Services Budget: £84,154,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1(f) Report year
Specify the report year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Year</th>
<th>Report Year Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financial (April to March)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1(g) Context
Provide a summary of the body’s nature and functions that are relevant to climate change reporting.
Orkney Islands Council provides the range of public services that are statutorily required of Scotland’s local authorities. In addition, the Council operates an internal ferry service which connects the smaller North and non-linked South Isles with the Orkney Mainland; it also supports a daily scheduled air service between the mainland and six of the North Isles.

Municipal waste is shipped to Shetland for incineration, where it helps power the Lerwick district heating system.

The authority also provides pilotage and towage services, for oil industry operations at the Flotta oil terminal and ship to ship transfer of oil at anchor in Scapa Flow, as well as for visiting cruise liners.

The Council operates the Orkney Wildlife Information and Records Centre which is staffed on a part-time basis.
PART 2: GOVERNANCE, MANAGEMENT AND STRATEGY

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

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

The Council is a facilitating member of The Orkney Partnership which maintains Orkney’s Community Plan and the Council’s Corporate Plan 2018-2023 shares the Community Plan mission of ‘Working together for a better Orkney’. The shared values of both Plans are: Resilience, Enterprise, Equality, Fairness, Innovation, Leadership and Sustainability. The Council's strategic priorities, developed together with the Orkney community are: Connected Communities, Caring Communities, Thriving Communities, Enterprising Communities and Quality of Life.

A delivery plan has been developed which lists the key actions and projects that will deliver the target outcome under each strategic priority theme. The delivery plan indicates which actions and projects are wholly in the control of the Council, and those which rely on external factors. It also contains some actions which are carried over from the previous Council Plan and the Council's response to the recommendations of the Accounts Commission contained in the Best Value Assurance Report of December 2017.

Climate change mitigation within Orkney Islands Council is led by its Strategic Projects team which, in turn, forms part of the Development & Infrastructure Service. Both the Council's Corporate Asset Management Plan 2019-2023 and its Fleet and Plant Asset Management Plan 2013-2018 highlight energy performance as one of the key drivers which, when correctly interpreted, offer the 'building blocks' for sound decision making. The Corporate Asset Management Plan establishes an asset management framework to drive the development of service plans and promotes the principles of corporate reporting and investment prioritisation.

A Capital Planning and Asset Management Strategy Group provides co-ordination, direction and operational asset management planning; and the Senior Management Team, acting as an Officers’ Capital Working Group, provides an oversight of the management of corporate assets within the Council, as well as a decision-making gateway to ensure that management decisions are undertaken in a corporate manner. Significant work is already underway in several of ten sectoral asset categories, where implementation of the energy database system monitoring and recording energy and water usage as part of the carbon emissions reduction programme are included under the Property category.

The Fleet and Plant Asset Management Plan reports on asset management performance, providing energy performance and environmental impact data for the Council’s fleet vehicles and plant equipment. It also notes that, although work is already underway to reduce carbon emissions, further consideration must be given to this issue, given that the strategic approach to replacement is MEAT (Most Economically Advantageous Tender) focused at present. Equally, looking at the type of fleet we purchase, in fuel terms (i.e. fossil vs. alternatives), this is currently under review to consider the opportunities that are available to lessen the Council's carbon footprint by progressive replacement of the fleet with funded alternatives (i.e. hydrogen or electrically powered hybrids or single power sources). This may be influenced by the ongoing Local Authority participation in any Scottish Government requirements to discharge their duties in terms of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009.

The Council’s Economic Development Section promotes innovation in renewable energy generation and usage to support climate change mitigation throughout Orkney. It also, on behalf of the wider Orkney Community, facilitated the consultation and drafting of the Orkney Sustainable Energy Strategy which was launched in September 2017 and which aspires to lead a transition to a low carbon economy. During 2016 a Hydrogen Economic Strategy was prepared and this document was reviewed and updated in 2018-2019. The resulting draft Orkney Hydrogen Strategy underwent a period of public consultation during summer 2019.

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

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

---

Public Sector Climate Change Duties 2019 Summary Report: Orkney Council
Orkney Islands Council's Carbon Management Programme 2016-26, Section 7 Governance, Ownership and Management explains how climate change action is managed by the authority: The Chief Executive, or his appointed delegate, will be the main driver for policy input to the Carbon Management Programme. They are responsible for setting the strategic direction for carbon management, agreeing the resources to be devoted to the Implementation Plan and reviewing the progress against the objectives outlined in the Plan. In May 2019 Orkney Islands Council joined organisations around the world in declaring a climate emergency. During 2020 a new post of Climate Change Officer was approved and recruitment is due to commence in 2021.

The Carbon Management Programme is now part of the Council's operations and is also a consideration as part of the budget setting process. Any scale of project or energy efficiency innovation bid will be presented to Elected Members (Policy and Resources Committee) through other channels on a case by case basis. The Programme will be reported to Members annually.

The Carbon Management Group reports all actions to the Head of Infrastructure and Strategic Projects, who in turn reports to the Council’s Corporate Management Team. This link ensures progress is maintained by quickly identifying any risks to the programme to Officers who are able to make the necessary provisions to get the programme back on track. The Energy Manager is responsible for evolving and implementing the Carbon Management Plan and for achieving its targets.

The Carbon Management team comprises: Head of Finance, Head of Infrastructure and Strategic Projects, Head of Schools, Fleet Manager, Waste Manager, Ferry Services Manager, Transport Manager, Service Manager of Community Social Services.

A Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy (LHEES) Officer was appointed in March 2019. The LHEES project is scheduled to run until mid-March 2020.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Doc Name</th>
<th>Doc Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Top priorities: Improve cycle and walking paths across Orkney. Work with partners to develop strategies for improving housing conditions and reducing fuel poverty. Continue to develop strategic projects, particularly to capitalise on the renewable sector. Explore ways to reduce the volume of, and cost of handling, the county’s waste. Eliminate single use / disposable plastic items within the Council where possible, and support others to do likewise. Future aspirations: Encourage renewable and carbon-neutral transport. Increase the use of renewable fuels for Council transport and buildings. Improve electric vehicle infrastructure. Achieve a carbon neutral economy within Orkney.</td>
<td>The Council Plan 2018-2023</td>
<td><a href="http://www.orkney.gov.uk/search.htm?q=the+council+plan">http://www.orkney.gov.uk/search.htm?q=the+council+plan</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Orkney Islands Council has a Carbon Management Programme.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic area</th>
<th>Name of document</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>Time period</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Information and communication technology</td>
<td>Information Technology Strategy</td>
<td><a href="https://www.orkney.gov.uk/">https://www.orkney.gov.uk/</a></td>
<td>2017-2020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information and communication technology</td>
<td>Medium Term Resource Strategy</td>
<td><a href="https://www.orkney.gov.uk/">https://www.orkney.gov.uk/</a></td>
<td>2016-2026</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sewerage</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>URL</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Orkney Islands Council Procurement Strategy</td>
<td><a href="https://www.orkney.gov.uk/Service-Directory/P/procurement-strategy-2019-to-2021.htm">Link</a></td>
<td>2019-2021</td>
<td>The Council's Procurement Strategy 2019-21 was updated following a consultation process and published in January 2019. An updated implementation plan was created with actions complete noted and revised accordingly. The Implementation plan, actions and targets are now uploaded to the Council's Performance and Risk Management System with 6 monthly reporting through the Corporate Management team.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Orkney Islands Council Sustainable Procurement Policy.</td>
<td><a href="https://www.orkney.gov.uk/">Link</a></td>
<td>2018-2020</td>
<td>The policy sets out the aims of this Council to ensure that sustainability is incorporated into our procurement activities to the benefit of not only the Council but also to our island communities, the economy and the environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information and communication technology</td>
<td>Orkney Islands Council Digital Strategy Delivery Plan</td>
<td><a href="https://www.orkney.gov.uk/">Link</a></td>
<td>2018-2020</td>
<td>Reviewed annually by the Policy and Resources Committee to ensure that it continues to be aligned to other Council objectives and priorities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Orkney's Green Travel Plan</td>
<td><a href="https://www.orkney.gov.uk/Service-Directory/E/Sustainable-and-Active-Travel.htm">Link</a></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Orkney's Green Travel Plan aims to increase the number of people choosing to travel actively and sustainably, and to reduce the number of single occupancy car journeys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Orkney's Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Strategy</td>
<td><a href="https://www.orkney.gov.uk/Service-Directory/E/electric-vehicle-infrastructure-strategy.htm">Link</a></td>
<td>2014 onward</td>
<td>The Strategy aims to set out an overarching plan for charging infrastructure in Orkney and provides targets for its roll-out across the county, subject to external funding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewable energy</td>
<td>Orkney Sustainable Energy Strategy</td>
<td><a href="https://www.orkney.gov.uk/Service-Directory/S/Sustainable-Energy-Strategy.htm">Link</a></td>
<td>2017-2025</td>
<td>This strategy has been driven by the climate change challenge and so seeks to tackle related issues to reduce carbon and develop renewable energy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewable energy</td>
<td>Orkney Hydrogen Strategy</td>
<td><a href="https://www.orkney.gov.uk/Service-Directory/Renewable/h2-in-orkney-the-hydrogen-islands.htm">Link</a></td>
<td>2019-2025</td>
<td>The Orkney Hydrogen Strategy sits within the Orkney Sustainable Energy Strategy as a community-owned document which seeks to identify how hydrogen can best be applied to energy systems in Orkney to maintain the early mover advantage by building on the success Orkney has had in attracting and demonstrating a number of world leading hydrogen projects already active on the Islands.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Orkney has some of the best wind, wave and tidal resources in Europe, and during summer it has long daylight hours. As a result, there are over 500 plus domestic scale micro generators (wind and solar), a combination of both community and private investment, and significant research and development that includes world’s first grid connected wave and tidal energy test centre. Orkney has embraced renewable electricity production and use to the extent that in 2014 it produced 104% of its electricity needs. This equates to about 145 Gigawatt hours (GWh) per annum to meet a 140 GWh per annum demand. Ambitions for further renewable energy generation and export are hampered by lack of grid capacity.

Were Orkney to have a stronger electrical connection to Scotland, this would enable further renewable energy to be generated and exported; however, despite many years of negotiation and highlighting of the opportunity to build Orkney’s capability to contribute to national objectives through increased green production, which has not been supported through investment in Grid Network, Orkney has a weak connection. This means that existing renewable energy generators are being curtailed, and Scottish and Southern Energy (SSE) has had to restrict new Grid connections since September 2012.

The Council will continue to promote the case for a new electricity cable linking Orkney with the Scottish mainland.

Measures currently under consideration include project development work towards the Council becoming a developer of future onshore wind energy projects in Orkney. In September 2019 Ofgem published its decision to approve a Needs Case for Orkney, contingent on 135MW of new generation having planning permission, grid agreement and passing a financial audit by the end of 2021.

2(g) Has the body used the Climate Change Assessment Tool(a) or equivalent tool to self-assess its capability / performance?
If yes, please provide details of the key findings and resultant action taken.

No, but the Council implements its Carbon Management Plan.

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

Council plans, programmes and strategies undergo Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) where one of the issues routinely considered is Climatic Factors.

Orkney Islands Council supports flexible working, with the option to work condensed hours; this can reduce the need to travel to work.

Active travel to work is promoted and the Council also provides electric bikes for use by employees.

All meeting rooms are equipped with video conference and teleconference facilities, reducing the need to travel in order to attend meetings.

Recycling is encouraged throughout the council offices.
Public Sector Climate Change Duties 2020 Summary Report: Orkney Council

PART 3: EMISSIONS, TARGETS AND PROJECTS

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

Complete the following table using the greenhouse gas emissions total for the body calculated on the same basis as for its annual carbon footprint /management reporting or, where applicable, its sustainability reporting. Include greenhouse gas emissions from the body's estate and operations (a) (measured and reported in accordance with Scopes 1 & 2 and, to the extent applicable, selected Scope 3 of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (b)). If data is not available for any year from the start of the year which is used as a baseline to the end of the report year, provide an explanation in the comments column.

(a) No information is required on the effect of the body on emissions which are not from its estate and operations.

Reference Year | Year | Scope1 | Scope2 | Scope3 | Total | Units | Comments
---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---
Baseline carbon footprint | 2005/06 | 17019.3 | 5807.2 | 476.6 | 23303 | tCO2e | 
Year 1 carbon footprint | 2006/07 | 16202.3 | 5772.6 | 549 | 22524 | tCO2e | 
Year 2 carbon footprint | 2007/08 | 15694.9 | 5992.3 | 562.5 | 22250 | tCO2e | 
Year 3 carbon footprint | 2008/09 | 15616.5 | 5605.8 | 495.1 | 21717 | tCO2e | 
Year 4 carbon footprint | 2009/10 | 16251.3 | 5955.1 | 550.4 | 22757 | tCO2e | 
Year 5 carbon footprint | 2010/11 | 15966.8 | 5443.4 | 550.3 | 21991 | tCO2e | 
Year 6 carbon footprint | 2011/12 | 15033.2 | 5507.3 | 470 | 21011 | tCO2e | 
Year 7 carbon footprint | 2012/13 | 15853.1 | 5780.4 | 428 | 22062 | tCO2e | 
Year 8 carbon footprint | 2013/14 | 14674.4 | 6543.4 | 457.4 | 21675 | tCO2e | 
Year 9 carbon footprint | 2014/15 | 16530.6 | 7029.8 | 649.2 | 24210 | tCO2e | 
Year 10 carbon footprint | 2015/16 | 16292.5 | 6998 | 692 | 23983 | tCO2e | 
Year 11 carbon footprint | 2016/17 | 16278.4 | 6319.7 | 1049.2 | 22647 | tCO2e | 
Year 12 carbon footprint | 2017/18 | 16370 | 4535.4 | 1127.7 | 22033 | tCO2e | 
Year 13 carbon footprint | 2018/19 | 16344.8 | 3380.5 | 1023 | 20748 | tCO2e | 
Year 14 carbon footprint | 2019/20 | 16058.6 | 2686.5 | 978.4 | 19906 | tCO2e | 

3b Breakdown of emission sources

Complete the following table with the breakdown of emission sources from the body's most recent carbon footprint (greenhouse gas inventory); this should correspond to the last entry in the table in 3(a) above.

Use the 'Comments' column to explain what is included within each category of emission source entered in the first column. If, for any such category of emission source, it is not possible to provide a simple emission factor(a) leave the field for the emission factor blank and provide the total emissions for that category of emission source in the 'Emissions' column.

| Total | Comments – reason for difference between Q3a & 3b | Emission source | Scope | Consumption data | Units | Emission factor | Units | Emissions (tCO2e) | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20748.3 | | Grid Electricity (generation) | Scope 2 | 11429138 kWh | 0.23314 kg CO2e/kWh | 2665.0 Metered Supplies. |
| | | Grid Electricity (generation) | Scope 2 | 874638 kWh | 0.23314 kg CO2e/kWh | 204.0 Street Lighting. |
| | | Grid Electricity (transmission) | Scope 3 | 12303776 kWh | 0.02005 kg CO2e/kWh | 247.0 Tx & Dist Losses. |
| | | Gas Oil | Scope 1 | 952073 | 0.02005 kg CO2e/litre | 2626.0 Heating Gas Oil. |
| | | LPG | Scope 1 | 129322 litres | 1.55537 kg CO2e/litre | 201.0 Heating LPG. |
| | | Average Car - Unknown Fuel | Scope 3 | 1348978 km | 0.1714 kg CO2e/km | 231.0 Business Mileage. |
| | | Domestic flight (average) | Scope 3 | 1888105 passenger km | 0.2443 kg CO2e/passenger | 461.0 Domestic Flights. |

Public Sector Climate Change Duties 2019 Summary Report: Orkney Council
### 3c Generation, consumption and export of renewable energy

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Renewable Electricity</th>
<th>Renewable Heat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total consumed</td>
<td>Total exported</td>
<td>Total consumed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by the</td>
<td>(kWh)</td>
<td>by the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>organisation</td>
<td></td>
<td>organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(kWh)</td>
<td>(kWh)</td>
<td>(kWh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solar PV</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>163742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind</td>
<td>35975</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solar PV</td>
<td>9119</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground Source</td>
<td>828508</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat Pump</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3d Targets

List all of the body's targets of relevance to its climate change duties. Where applicable, overall carbon targets and any separate land use, energy efficiency, waste, water, information and communication technology, transport, travel and heat targets should be included.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Target</th>
<th>Type of Target</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Boundary/scope of Target</th>
<th>Progress against target</th>
<th>Year used as</th>
<th>Baseline figure</th>
<th>Units of baseline</th>
<th>Target completion</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Management</td>
<td>annual</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>tCO2e reduction</td>
<td>All emissions</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2005/06</td>
<td>25880 tCO2e</td>
<td></td>
<td>2025/26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Emissions Source</th>
<th>Total estimated annual carbon savings (tCO2e)</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Natural gas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other heating fuels</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Public Sector Climate Change Duties 2020 Summary Report: Orkney Council

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waste</th>
<th>Water and sewerage</th>
<th>Business Travel</th>
<th>Fleet transport</th>
<th>Other (specify in comments)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project name</th>
<th>Funding source</th>
<th>First full year of CO2e savings</th>
<th>Capital cost (£)</th>
<th>Operational cost (£/annum)</th>
<th>Project lifetime (years)</th>
<th>Primary fuel/emission source</th>
<th>Estimated carbon savings per year (tCO2e/annum)</th>
<th>Estimated costs savings (£/annum)</th>
<th>Behaviour Change</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hamnavoe House</td>
<td>Internal Capital programme</td>
<td>2020/21</td>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>630000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Burning Oil (Kerosene)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>CO2 monitors installed, staff manage natural ventilation.</td>
<td>Renewable heating system being installed, to be commissioned 2020.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Emissions source</th>
<th>Total estimated annual emissions (tCO2e)</th>
<th>Increase or decrease in emissions</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estate changes</td>
<td>tbc</td>
<td>increase</td>
<td>Hamnavoe House open but St Peter's care home not disposed of, both buildings operating for a period.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service provision</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff numbers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (specify in comments)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Saving</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>240</td>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Natural gas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heating Oil</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>Smiddybrae Care Home Heat Pump, St Andrews Primary School Heat Pump, St Peter's Care Home replacement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heating Oil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Public Sector Climate Change Duties 2019 Summary Report: Orkney Council
3i Estimated decrease or increase in the body’s emissions attributed to factors (not reported elsewhere in this form) in the year ahead

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emissions source</th>
<th>Total estimated annual emissions (tCO2e)</th>
<th>Increase or decrease in emissions</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estate changes</td>
<td>tbc</td>
<td>Increase</td>
<td>New nursery provision will increase the estate footprint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service provision</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff numbers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (specify in</td>
<td></td>
<td>decrease</td>
<td>New tugs will have better fuel efficiency.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Figure not available.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3k Supporting information and best practice

Provide any other relevant supporting information and any examples of best practice by the body in relation to its emissions, targets and projects.

The capital and revenue projects over the next few years will expand the use of external insulation and renewable heating systems to address carbon emissions from our estate. LED lighting is also being investigated for refurbishment project in office and school buildings and libraries.
PART 4: ADAPTATION

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

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

A Flood Risk Management Plan was produced by Orkney Islands Council in June 2016. Current flood risk actions are as set out in this plan, which may be accessed from the council’s website at https://www.orkney.gov.uk/Files/Planning/Flooding/Orkney_LFRMP_Accessible.pdf
The interim report on the Orkney Flood Risk Management Plan was published in March 2019 and tracks progress on the actions identified in the Plan. This report is available at https://www.orkney.gov.uk/Files/Planning/Flooding/Section_37_Orkney_Report_Accessible.pdf.
OIC works with flood risk management partners SEPA and Scottish Water to ensure that, as actions are undertaken, the best climate change and drainage system data is used appropriately. Orkney Islands Council continues to contribute to the North of Scotland Regional Resilience Partnership Community Risk Register. This focuses on the risks taken from the Partnerships 3 Local Resilience Groups and prioritises them in terms of likelihood and impact.
A copy of the Community Risk Register can be found at http://www.firescotland.gov.uk/media/864538/north_crr_version_1.2.pdf

The Kirkwall Harbour Flood Prevention Scheme was exercised regularly, and promotion of wider flood awareness continues to be undertaken by the Orkney Local Emergency Co-ordination Group, through local media and promotion of Floodline.

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

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

OIC worked with SEPA on the development of the revised coastal flood warning system for Orkney. This SEPA system has been live since September 2018. The coastal flood warning system drives public alerts and warnings and operational discussions between OIC and SEPA at times of heightened flood risk.

The Kirkwall Harbour Flood Protection Scheme and associated works were completed in 2018. Operation of the scheme is triggered when threshold values are reached for Kirkwall in the coastal flood warning system.

In December 2019 the preferred scheme from the St Margaret’s Hope Flood Protection Study Options Report was put forward for prioritisation for Scottish Government funding.
Flood Protection Studies for Whitehall, St Mary’s, Hoy (Walls Causeway) and Pierowall are all scheduled for completion before the end of 2022.

Kirkwall Surface Water Management Plan, prepared by OIC in consultation with flood risk partners, was issued to SEPA in December 2019.
OIC maintains a schedule of all clearance and repair works undertaken throughout the county as required under section 18 of the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009.
OIC is currently working with SEPA to identify flood risk management objectives for the second cycle of the flood risk management process under the 2009 Act.

OIC is developing water and flooding guidance to developers in Orkney in order to ensure that flood risk management requirements are met and make sure that opportunities for environmental enhancement, promotion of biodiversity and mitigation of the effects of future climate change are not missed.
During the period of review, we undertook additional risk preparedness workshops within our island communities, resulting in the formation of Local Resilience Groups being established, who are developing their community resilience plans.

The review of the national risk register has been completed with the national planning assumptions review almost complete. This will then form the basis of the North of Scotland Community Risk Register (CRR) which similar to previous years will be published online.

The Kirkwall Flood Prevention Scheme is operational and activated on two occasions. These events resulted in the Orkney Local Emergency Co-ordinating Group activating a multi-agency response across multiple locations, using assets from HMCD, SFRS, Police Scotland and OIC. Each event was reviewed, and any lessons learnt incorporated in the respective plan.
### 4(c) What action has the body taken to adapt to climate change?

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

In September and October 2018, along with the Scottish Flood Forum, Orkney Islands Council assisted SEPA with the launch of the revised Floodline service for Orkney. The Floodline launch events provided a useful opportunity to meet affected householders, businesses and organisations at risk of flooding and offer advice on how to minimise damage and disruption. The Orkney Local Emergency Co-Ordinating Group continues to promote the Floodline warning scheme to our communities, to ensure that our communities are aware of the alerts and warnings, giving advice on flood protection and prevention measures.

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Policy / Proposal reference</th>
<th>Delivery progress made</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Understand the effects of climate change and their impacts on the natural environment.</td>
<td>N1</td>
<td>Natural Environment</td>
<td>N1-8</td>
<td>The Orkney Local Flood Risk Management Plan was published in June 2016. The Kirkwall Surface Water Management plan, developed by OIC in consultation with flood risk partners, was issued to SEPA in December 2019.</td>
<td>In December 2019 the St Margaret’s Hope Flood Protection Study Options Report was issued to SEPA and the preferred option put forward for prioritisation for Scottish Government funding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N1-10</td>
<td>During 2020 the Council’s Engineering Service worked closely with the Marine and Planning Services to masterplan development sites to the west of Kirkwall. The main objectives of this joint working were to ensure that surface water flood risk can be addressed sustainably and make sure that every opportunity is taken to enjoy the multiple benefits of sustainable drainage, integrated with public amenity and active travel networks. It is anticipated that similar joint working will be undertaken for other new development areas in future.</td>
<td>The Council shares tide level information on request with SEPA, recorded on OIC tide gauges, to continually update knowledge and awareness of sea levels in the locality and monitor the risk of flooding.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support a healthy and diverse natural environment with capacity to adapt.</td>
<td>N2</td>
<td>Natural Environment</td>
<td>N2-2</td>
<td>The Council's Open Space Strategy highlights the benefits, goods and services provided by areas of open space / green spaces. These include natural flood risk management, benefits for biodiversity and for public health and well-being. The Council's Open Space Strategy highlights the benefits, goods and services provided by areas of open space. These include natural flood risk management, benefits for biodiversity and for public health and well-being. The Vision and Action Plan includes the following objectives: 1. Protecting and improving open space; 2. Improving open space networks and linkages; 3. Enabling greater access to open space; 4. Providing opportunities to improve health, well-being and education; 5. Protecting and enhancing biodiversity; 6. Enabling business and community involvement; and 7. Monitoring and managing open space strategy objectives.</td>
<td>The Local Development Plan 2017 seeks to support a healthy and diverse natural environment with capacity to adapt. Its Policy 9 Natural Heritage &amp; Landscape includes the following sub-sections: A Natural Heritage Designations; B Protected Species; C Wider Biodiversity and Geodiversity; D the Water Environment; E Peat and Soils; F Trees and Woodland. Further guidance on implementing Policy 9 is included in Supplementary Guidance Natural Environment (2017).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N2-17</td>
<td>The Orkney Local Development Plan 2017 outlines the Council's duty as a responsible authority to protect and, where possible, improve the water environment. Policy 9D: The Water Environment seeks to ensure that planning decisions contribute to the achievement of River Basin Management Planning objectives.</td>
<td>Further guidance on implementing Policy 9 is included in Supplementary Guidance Natural Environment (2017).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N2-18</td>
<td>The Orkney Local Flood Risk Management Plan was published in June 2016.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N2-20</td>
<td>The Pentland Firth and Orkney Waters Marine Spatial Plan, published in 2016, includes General Policy 5B: Coastal Processes and Flooding.</td>
<td>The Plan will support proposals for development and/or activities, including any linked shore-based requirements, that demonstrate: 1. compliance with Scottish Planning Policy; 2. that they will not exacerbate present or future risks of flooding or erosion; 3. that sensitive uses should generally not be located in areas shown to be at risk of flooding unless appropriate measures are in place; 4. how resilience and adaptation strategies have been incorporated within proposed developments over their lifetime to adapt to the effects of climate change, coastal erosion and coastal flooding. Any development must not compromise the objectives of the Flood Risk Management Act.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| N3 | Sustain and enhance the benefits, goods and services that the natural environment provides. | N/A |

| B1 | Understand the effects of climate change and their impacts on buildings and infrastructure networks. |
| B1-13 | The Orkney Local Flood Risk Management Plan was published in June 2016. |
| B1-14 | River Basin Management Planning is addressed in the Orkney Local Development Plan 2017 through Policy 9 Natural Heritage and Landscape; Policy 12 Coastal Development; and Policy 13 Flood Risk, SuDS and Wastewater Drainage. |
## Public Sector Climate Change Duties 2020 Summary Report: Orkney Council

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B1-19</th>
<th>The Kirkwall Surface Water Management plan, developed by OIC in consultation with flood risk partners, was issued to SEPA in December 2019.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provide the knowledge, skills and tools to manage climate change impacts on buildings and infrastructure.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2</td>
<td>Buildings and infrastructure networks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Increase the resilience of buildings and infrastructure networks to sustain and enhance the benefits and services provided.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B3</td>
<td>Buildings and infrastructure networks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B3-3</td>
<td>The Orkney Local Development Plan 2017 seeks to increase the resilience of the built environment to the effects of climate change. The Council's policy on flood risk aligns closely with Scottish Planning Policy 2014 and is included in Policy 13 Flood Risk, SuDS and Wastewater Drainage. Coastal erosion is addressed through Policy 12 Coastal Development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B3-6</td>
<td>A Managing Agent has been contracted to deliver energy surveys, technical surveys, installations and attract Energy Company Obligation (ECO) funding for the Council’s HEEPS: ABS programme. The Council’s 2019/20 funding allocation is £1M and we originally projected that this would support 125 private sector households. Measures include external wall, internal wall, loft &amp; under-floor insulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other locations within Orkney that suffer from surface water flooding will be monitored and responded to on a reactive basis.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The construction sector in Orkney has complied with national guidelines for the COVID-19 pandemic and has therefore been at standstill for several months. The original deadline for installations was 31 May 2020 but an extension has been authorised by the Scottish Government. Following an official restart of activities, we will complete energy efficiency installations and look to launch a 2020/21 programme.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Council reports on the Energy Efficiency Standard for Social Housing (EESSH) within the Annual Return on the Charter (ARC), which is submitted to the Scottish Housing Regulator. Sustained progress is being made to meet the EESSH.

As at 31 March 2020: Total stock - 952; Pass - 826; Exemption - 33; Fail – 93. Works continue to be progressed to bring properties up to the EESSH. Also, as properties are returned to us by tenants (void events), we assess and install relevant energy efficiency upgrades prior to a new tenancy commencing. These upgrades range from modest insulation measures, such as a loft top-up or under floor installations, to more significant internal wall insulation and heating system upgrades. Recent changes to ECO may present opportunities to attract external funding and consider new capital programmes. As at 31 March 2020: Total stock - 952; Pass - 826; Exemption - 33; Fail – 93. Works continue to be progressed to bring properties up to the EESSH. Also, as properties are returned to us by tenants (void events), we assess and install relevant energy efficiency upgrades prior to a new tenancy commencing.

These works will continue to improve the Council’s pass rate for EESSH and its deadline of December 2020. From next year, EESSH2 presents a new longer-term target; to maximise the number of social rented homes meeting an EPC B by 2032. We also note that the EESSH2 milestone is likely to include air quality and environmental impact requirements, from 2025.
| B3-8 | Scottish Housing Quality Standards (SHQS): All properties were required to meet the SHQS by April 2015, and properties should continue to meet it thereafter. An additional standard, the Energy Efficiency Standard for Social Housing (EESSH) was introduced, with the initial targets to be achieved by 2020. The Council’s energy efficiency surveys and upgrades inform both SHQS works and EESSH planning and reporting. However SHQS covers other building elements (roofs, windows, bathrooms, kitchens, etc.). The reporting of SHQS, which is part of the Annual Return against the Charter (ARC), considers a few more classifications than simply pass / fail. As at 31 March 2018: Total stock, 957 properties; 878 passes, 45 exemptions; 31 abeyances; 3 fails (energy efficiency criterion). | A property may be classified as being in abeyance when work cannot be done for ‘social’ reasons relating to tenants’ or owner-occupiers’ behaviour, for example where owner-occupiers in a mixed ownership block do not wish to pay a share of a secure door entry system and do not consider it to be necessary. Another example would be where the tenant is elderly or suffering from a medical condition that has led them to feel that they do not wish work to be undertaken on their home at this point in time. A property can be classified as an exemption where the property is capable of meeting the SHQS on a particular element but the landlord believes it is not possible to meet it for technical or legal reasons or because the cost is considered disproportionate. |

| S1 | Understand the effects of climate change and their impacts on people, homes and communities. | Society | Orkney Islands Council has promoted the use of Floodline and the work of National Flood Forum, a charity to help, support and represent people at risk of flooding. |

| S2 | Increase the awareness of the impacts of climate change to enable people to adapt to future extreme weather events. | Society | S2-5 | The Council continues to assist communities through the Community Resilience Groups in the development of their community resilience plans. | Water and flooding guidance currently under development will include direction on property resilience for existing properties at risk of flooding. Guidance will include information on risk assessment requirements, property surveys, flood resistance and recovery and mitigation measures, in line with current UK best practice. |

| S3 | Support our health services and emergency responders to enable them to respond effectively to the increased pressures associated with a changing climate. | Society | S3-6 | The Council commissioned training in Integrated Emergency Management that has enhanced our understanding of multi-agency working during an incident. |
**4(e) What arrangements does the body have in place to review current and future climate risks?**

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

As part of the work it does with flood risk management partners over each 6 year cycle as set by the 2009 Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act, OIC assesses changing flood risk throughout Orkney. A number of actions from the first cycle remain to be completed by 2022 and work on identifying actions for the 2nd cycle are currently underway.

Each of the forthcoming Flood Protection Studies will be based upon current climate information and guidance. From the end of 2019 all studies will be based on UKCP18 information along with current mapping and, where needed, surveys.

SFRS continue to develop the Community Risk Register for the Highlands and Islands. This includes the National Planning Assumptions. This is used to develop the North of Scotland Regional Resilience Partnership Community Resilience Plan. The previous iteration of the plan can be found online at [http://www.firescotland.gov.uk/media/864538/north_crr_version_1.2.pdf](http://www.firescotland.gov.uk/media/864538/north_crr_version_1.2.pdf)

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

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

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

OIC worked with flood risk management partners Scottish Water and SEPA on the surface water management plan for Kirkwall, with increased frequency of surface water planning meetings leading up to the submission of the document in December 2019.

The Orkney Local Plan District Partnership meetings normally take place twice per year with every other meeting incorporating the Local Advisory Group. During 2020 the frequency of meetings between SEPA and OIC has increased due to work leading up to the preparation of the 2nd cycle FRM Strategy for Orkney.

The Person at Risk Database project has moved from development into operation following the data cleanse undertaken of existing databases.

An exercise is being developed for early 2021 surrounding the response to a major accident at the Flotta Oil Terminal; this will exercise our current major incident plan. A review is currently being undertaken of the Oil Pipeline Major Accident Plan. The exercise and review will further enhance the protection of our environment.
PART 5: PROCUREMENT

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

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

The Council's Procurement Strategy 2019-21 was updated following a consultation process and published in January 2019 and an updated implementation plan created with actions complete noted and revised accordingly. The implementation plan, actions and targets are now uploaded to the Council’s Performance and Risk Management System with 6 monthly reporting through the Corporate Management team.

The Council also has a duty to prepare an Annual Report to publish its progress towards meeting the targets stated in its Procurement Strategy, including its progress towards meeting the outcomes stated in the Sustainable Procurement Policy on an annual basis. The procurement strategy was developed utilising the Scottish Government's proforma template to meet the Council’s Statutory requirement to publish an up to date Council wide procurement strategy and includes a section on sustainability. Progress in meeting the aims of the Procurement Strategy is reported on in the Council’s Procurement Annual Report and is published on the Council’s Website at http://www.orkney.gov.uk/Service-Directory/P/procurement-annual-report.htm. The Council’s second Annual Report was published on 29 October 2019. The Council’s third Procurement Annual Report for the reporting period up to the end of March 2020 is currently being prepared and is anticipated to be uploaded to the website by the end of October 2019.

Sustainability is identified as one of the 2016 to 2018 objectives with the following actions noted:

1.1 To embed sustainability into the procurement process where it is relevant to the subject matter of the contract and to comply with the Council’s Sustainable Procurement Duty.
1.2 Implementation of the Scottish Government 10 steps to Sustainable Procurement to assist sustainability and other responsible procurement themes.
1.3 To engage with the local supplier base to develop Community Benefit Clauses to maximise the potential of the local economy to compete for Council business for the economic benefit and sustainability of Orkney.
1.4 To implement the use of Community Benefit Clauses in contracts as appropriate.

The Council’s Sustainable Procurement Policy published in February 2018 identified the following 4 outcomes:

Outcome 1 - the social and economic benefits from our sustainable procurement are maximised;
Outcome 2 - the negative environmental impacts are minimised and the environmental benefits maximised from our procurement;
Outcome 3 - Orkney Islands Council has a more sustainable supply chain; and
Outcome 4 - sustainable procurement is embedded within the Council.

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

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

The SPQQ has now been replaced by the European Standard Procurement Document (ESPD) as of 18 April 2016 which includes questions relating to environmental management quality management systems and a scoring matrix similar to the SPQQ. This policy is now due for a review which will be completed during the 2020-21 reporting period.

The Council’s revised and updated Sustainable Procurement Policy was published in February 2018 following a public consultation and sets out the aims of this Council to ensure that sustainability is incorporated into our procurement activities to the benefit of not only the Council but also to our island communities, the economy and the environment. The Policy can be downloaded from the Council’s website at http://www.orkney.gov.uk/Service-Directory/P/sustainable-procurement.htm

(c) Supporting information and best practice

Provide any other relevant supporting information and any examples of best practice by the body in relation to procurement.
Each contract is considered on a case by case basis and sustainability criteria are included as appropriate. The preparation of a procurement strategy / commodity strategy for each procurement above £50K for goods and services is increasingly used across the organisation. The document includes a section which considers sustainability issues at the outset of the project and requires signing off by the Service Director before the procurement can proceed. Revised OIC Contract Standing Orders issued in June 2016 make it mandatory for a commodity strategy to be completed for all Regulated Procurements (i.e. over £50K for goods and services and £2m for works) and for EU Regulated procurements. http://www.orkney.gov.uk/Council/C/Contract-Standing-Orders.htm

In addition to this, the Council's approach to the Sustainable Procurement Duty is detailed in the procurement Strategy and the Council's Contract Standing Orders as below:

Before undertaking a Tendering exercise the Chief Executive, Executive Directors or Chief Officer shall take into account the social, economic and environmental impacts of the proposed Contract and whether the Contract will contribute to the achievement of sustainable development in accordance with the Sustainable Procurement Duty and the Council's Sustainable Procurement Policy.

For any procurement equal to or greater than £4,000,000, the Council must consider whether to impose community benefit requirements as part of the procurement.

The Chief Executive, Executive Directors or Chief Officer will consider only factors that are relevant and proportionate to the proposed Contract.

Sustainable procurement - Sustainability test: The Procurement Officer must provide details of the following social, economic and environmental elements of the proposed procurement that should be addressed through the Specification / Evaluation Criteria / Key Performance Indicators, e.g.:

- Is there any legislation that could affect the specification of this procurement, e.g. Health & Safety legislation?
- Do Government Buying Standards specifications apply to this procurement?
- Are Community Benefits achievable as a result of this procurement?
- Are there any diversity issues that need to be considered, for example accessibility needs, religious needs, differing diets etc.
- Is this procurement suitable as a reserved contract?

The Council's Procurement Manual has been updated and circulated to staff in April 2019 and, in particular, to officers who have delegated authority to carry out procurement exercises. The Procurement Manual includes a section on Community Benefits and details the requirements in terms of completing the contract notice and provides the following guidance to procurement officers:

The following factors are routinely taken into consideration in relevant procurements, in particular, in construction or social care procurement, however these may not always be specifically labelled as a Community Benefit Award Criteria:

- Climate change (carbon and energy consumption, carbon in production, adaption, carbon in vehicle emissions).
- Materials (scarcity, security).
- Hazardous materials / emissions.
- Bio-diversity (protection and enhancement).
- Heritage (protection and enhancement).
- Water (consumption and production).
- Employment (skills and training, SMEs / social enterprises / supported businesses).
- Communities.
- Fair and ethical trading (working conditions, conflict materials).
- Equality (protected characteristics).

This is not an exhaustive list. Further details on these indicators, including definitions, are available from the sustainability test available at the following link: https://www2.gov.scot/Topics/Government/Procurement/policy/corporate-responsibility/Sustainability/ScottishProcess/SustainableProcurementTools/SustainabilityTest
PART 6: VALIDATION AND DECLARATION

6(a) Internal validation process
Briefly describe the body’s internal validation process, if any, of the data or information contained within this report.

The report is reviewed by the Council's Corporate Management Team.

6(b) Peer validation process
Briefly describe the body’s peer validation process, if any, of the data or information contained within this report.

The draft report is presented for approval to a meeting of the Council’s Policy and Resources Committee, prior to ratification by a General Meeting of the Council.

6(c) External validation process
Briefly describe the body’s external validation process, if any, of the data or information contained within this report.

External validation of waste data is undertaken by SEPA. This is done on an annual basis for the calendar year 1 January to 31 December.

6(d) No validation process
If any information provided in this report has not been validated, identify the information in question and explain why it has not been validated.

6e - Declaration
I confirm that the information in this report is accurate and provides a fair representation of the body’s performance in relation to climate change.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Role in the body</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eileen Summers</td>
<td>Environment Officer</td>
<td>22/10/2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Council Plan 2018-2023 identifies the following priorities:

1. Improve cycle and walking paths across Orkney.
2. Encourage renewable and carbon-neutral transport.
3. Improve electric vehicle infrastructure.
4. Work with partners to develop strategies for improving housing conditions and reducing fuel poverty.
5. Continue to develop strategic projects, particularly to capitalise on the renewable sector.
6. Explore ways to reduce the volume, and cost of handling, of the county's waste.

One of the Plan's target outcomes is: A vibrant carbon neutral economy which supports local businesses and stimulates investment in all our communities.

One of its Future Aspirations is: Achieve a carbon neutral economy within Orkney.

Q2b) Does the Organisation have an overall mission statement, strategies, plans or policies outlining ambition to influence emissions beyond your corporate boundaries? If so, please detail this in the box below.

The Council Plan 2018-2023 identifies the following priorities:

- Improve cycle and walking paths across Orkney.
- Encourage renewable and carbon-neutral transport.
- Improve electric vehicle infrastructure.
- Work with partners to develop strategies for improving housing conditions and reducing fuel poverty.
- Continue to develop strategic projects, particularly to capitalise on the renewable sector.
- Explore ways to reduce the volume, and cost of handling, of the county's waste.

One of the Plan's target outcomes is: A vibrant carbon neutral economy which supports local businesses and stimulates investment in all our communities.

One of its Future Aspirations is: Achieve a carbon neutral economy within Orkney.
Public Sector Climate Change Duties 2020  Summary Report: Orkney Council

### Q3) Policies and Actions to Reduce Emissions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Start year for policy / action implementation</th>
<th>Year that the policy / action will be fully implemented</th>
<th>Annual CO2 saving (tCO2)</th>
<th>Latest Year measured</th>
<th>Saving in latest year measured (tCO2)</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Metric / indicators for monitoring progress</th>
<th>Delivery Role</th>
<th>During project / policy design and implementation, has ISM or an equivalent behaviour change tool been used?</th>
<th>Please give further details of this behaviour change activity</th>
<th>Value of Investment (£)</th>
<th>Ongoing Costs (£/year)</th>
<th>Primary Funding Source for Implementation of Policy / Action</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Please provide any detail on data sources or limitations relating to the information provided in Table 3

### Q4) Partnership Working, Communication and Capacity Building.

Please detail your Climate Change Partnership, Communication or Capacity Building Initiatives below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Action Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Organisation’s project role</th>
<th>Lead Organisation (if not reporting organisation)</th>
<th>Private Partners</th>
<th>Public Partners</th>
<th>3rd Sector Partners</th>
<th>Outputs</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Research &amp; Development</td>
<td>Orkney Islands Council is a project partner in the Surf 'n' Turf project, which generates hydrogen through electrolysis. Wind energy from the community-owned wind turbine and tidal energy generated at the EMEC Fall of Warness tidal test site provide the energy for the project. Due to the nature of the local electricity grid, this energy would otherwise be curtailed and wasted.</td>
<td>Partnership working of climate change or sustainability</td>
<td>Participant</td>
<td>Community Energy Scotland.</td>
<td>European Marine Energy Centre (EMEC). ITM Power.</td>
<td>Orkney Islands Council, Orkney College, University of the Highlands &amp; Islands (UHI).</td>
<td>Eday Renewable Energy</td>
<td>Hydrogen generated is transported to the Orkney mainland on a specifically designed trailer. Through a hydrogen fuel cell located on Kirkwall harbour it provides heat and power for various uses on the harbour.</td>
<td>Orkney College, University of the Highlands and Islands, has designed hydrogen safety awareness training aimed at more general hydrogen users, as well as mariners that will be working with hydrogen on board vessels.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| Research &amp; Development | During May 2018 Orkney Islands Council welcomed the official launch of the BIG HIT hydrogen project (Building Innovative Green Hydrogen in Isolated Territories). The project aims to demonstrate how hydrogen produced locally using renewable energy can be used sustainably in ways which benefit islands and other remote communities. BIG HIT uses energy from the Shapinsay community-owned turbine to generate hydrogen from electrolysis. Due to the nature of the local electricity grid, this energy would otherwise be curtailed and wasted. BIG HIT is a 10.2 million euro European project spanning 5 years and includes 12 partners from 6 European countries. | Partnership working of climate change or sustainability | Participant | The Foundation for the Development of New Hydrogen Technologies in Aragon (FHA). | European Marine Energy Centre (EMEC). Calvera. Giaconini. ITM Power. Symbio FCell | Orkney Islands Council. Technical University of Denmark. Scottish Hydrogen &amp; Fuel Cell Association. Ministry of Transport &amp; Infrastructure, Malta. | Shapinsay Development Trust. | BIG HIT aims to demonstrate that hydrogen can be used for heat, using hydrogen catalytic boilers installed in the local Shapinsay primary school; and for transport. Also included in the project is a hydrogen refuelling station located at Hatston Industrial Estate. | EU funding has enabled the Council to add five Renault Symbio electrolyser vans to its fleet. These have a range in excess of 200 miles. However, a key constraint to their use has been the consistency of hydrogen supply. Orkney Islands Council won the Driving Efficiency Through Technology prize at the Local Government Chronicle awards which were held in London during March 2019. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research &amp; Development</th>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Orkney Islands Council</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>During October 2018 Innovate UK awarded funding to develop the UK’s first hydrogen injection system for a hydrogen / diesel ferry. The HyDIME (Hydrogen Diesel Injection in a Marine Environment) project will design and integrate a hydrogen diesel fuel injection system on board a commercial ferry to be deployed in the Orkney Islands.</td>
<td>Ferguson Marine Engineering Ltd</td>
<td>This builds on the outcomes from previous innovation projects in Orkney Islands, which enable excess energy produced from wind and tidal turbines to be harnessed and used to produce hydrogen on the islands of Eday and Shapinsay. The hydrogen will power a ferry operating between the main town of Kirkwall and the island of Shapinsay, which is the location of the BIG HIT project’s 1MW electrolyser.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ferguson Marine Engineering Ltd</td>
<td>The 12-month HyDIME project will provide a stepping stone to de-risk and kick-start future hydrogen marine projects and contribute to reducing emissions within the maritime industry. With the need to reduce harmful emissions, using hydrogen as a fuel is becoming increasingly popular as an alternative to fossil fuels. The project will apply, with Ultra Low Emission Mileage Company (ULEMCs), a globally unique technology in hydrogen dual fuel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>European Marine Energy Centre (EMEC).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research &amp; Development</td>
<td>Work is underway to refurbish, update and extend the former Stromness Primary School and old Stromness Academy. Once completed, these buildings will provide the base for a 3.75 acre Orkney Research and Innovation Campus (ORIC) which will support the growth of existing research and innovation activity and the expansion of companies in Orkney’s marine renewables, energy and low carbon sector.</td>
<td>Partnership working of climate change or sustainability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### OTHER NOTABLE REPORTABLE ACTIVITY

#### Q5) Please detail key actions relating to Food and Drink, Biodiversity, Water, Procurement and Resource Use in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Action Type</th>
<th>Key Action Description</th>
<th>Organisation’s Project Role</th>
<th>Impacts</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other.</td>
<td>In May 2019 Orkney Islands Council joined organisations around the world in declaring a climate emergency.</td>
<td>Lead.</td>
<td>The Council will work with partners to continue raising awareness with the community and promote understanding of the climate emergency and to identify and implement actions that can be taken within the community to contribute towards carbon reduction. It will also develop further delivery plan targets for consideration by the Policy and Resources Committee.</td>
<td>During 2020 a new post of Climate Change Officer was approved and recruitment is due to commence in 2021.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other.</td>
<td>Early in 2020 a Short-Term Working Group was established by the Orkney Community Planning Partnership Board to help develop a collective approach to climate change and the climate emergency.</td>
<td>Partner.</td>
<td>The Climate Change Short-Term Working Group aims to champion and promote existing activity on low carbon issues and further embed the Board’s collective response to the challenge of responding and adapting to, and protecting Orkney’s citizens, businesses, habitats and wildlife from the devastating effects of climate change. It will also consider how best the Orkney Partnership, in the context of community planning requirements, and the opportunities under Strategic Objectives 8 (Environmental Wellbeing and Biosecurity) and 9 (Climate Change and Energy) of the National Islands Plan will enable Orkney to work towards achieving net zero carbon emissions by 2045.</td>
<td>The Short-Term Working Group convened for the first time in February 2020. Covid-19 restrictions mean that further meetings are being held online for the foreseeable future.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource Use.</td>
<td>A campaign by Orkney Islands Council to boost metals recycling rates in the county was shortlisted in the ‘Campaign of the year (Up to 10k)’ category of the MRW National Recycling Awards.</td>
<td>Partner with not-for-profit organisation Alupro.</td>
<td>Orkney’s ‘Metal Matters’ campaign was aimed at promoting a wider range of metals that householders could recycle in Orkney, and encouraging uptake. It saw the amount of metals deposited at the Council’s Household Waste and Recycling Centres increase by 44.5% (by weight) between September 2017 and January 2019, while metal put out for kerbside collections increased by 19.4% in the same period.</td>
<td>The increases in metal packaging recycling helped divert valuable finite resources from incineration, and also offset the costs of providing waste disposal services by £4,500 per annum over this period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource Use.</td>
<td>During recycling week (23-29 September), Orkney Islands Council ran a mini-campaign encouraging residents to recycle more foil trays and household foil.</td>
<td>Partner with not-for-profit organisation Alupro.</td>
<td>The campaign built on the Metal Matters initiative launched in 2017, which saw an impressive increase in the amount of metals being recycled.</td>
<td>Recycling a tonne of aluminium saves nine tonnes of CO2 emissions and four tonnes of bauxite, the material from which aluminium is made. Aluminium can be recycled indefinitely. An average household can expect to use 182 foil trays and 144 metres of foil wrap each year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource Use.</td>
<td>During August 2019 Orkney Islands Council urged all motorists to ‘switch over to switching off’ following concerns raised by members of the public about fumes from idling vehicles.</td>
<td>Lead.</td>
<td>Motorists were advised to ‘do their bit’ by switching off the engine if it looks like they could be waiting for more than 30 seconds. Modern cars use virtually no extra fuel when re-started without pressing the accelerator.</td>
<td>An idling vehicle can produce up to twice as many exhaust emissions as a vehicle in motion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other.</td>
<td>Orkney Islands Council investigated an additional two sites for potential community wind farms in the county to add to the project already under investigation on Hoy. The new projects under consideration are located at Faray, in the North Isles, and at Quanterness, St Ola.</td>
<td>Lead.</td>
<td>Orkney’s Community Wind Farm Project aims to generate income and community benefit for Orkney. If approved, all profit from the projects would stay in the islands, enabling the Council to preserve and enhance key services and providing a foundation for communities to drive projects of their own.</td>
<td>The developments would also allow the Council to join other local developers in making a contribution to a Needs Case for a new interconnector for Orkney, thereby supporting the renewable energy industry in Orkney, including future development of the marine energy sector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other.</td>
<td>On 31 January 2020 Orkney Islands Council submitted an application to develop a wind farm on an area of land at Quanterness, St Ola.</td>
<td>Lead.</td>
<td>The proposed development includes six turbines of maximum height 149.9m with a maximum wind farm capacity of 50MW.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other.</td>
<td>During 2019 the ReFLEX Orkney project progressed from feasibility studies into a demonstration phase. Funded by UK Research and Innovation (UKRI) through the Industrial Strategy Challenge Fund, ReFLEX Orkney aims to integrate electricity, transport and heat networks in Orkney using advanced software to balance energy demand and supply.</td>
<td>Partner.</td>
<td>The project will help Orkney maximise the potential of its renewable production capabilities and reduce the county’s carbon footprint. Work is also underway to set up a new local energy company to offer advice to local consumers and businesses on their energy needs, as well as providing affordable leasing options for new domestic and commercial batteries, electric vehicles and charging points in Orkney. This will include the launch of a local electricity tariff.</td>
<td>Led by the European Marine Energy Centre (EMEC), the consortium includes locally-based partners Aquatera, Solo Energy, Community Energy Scotland, Heriot-Watt University and Orkney Islands Council.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A project to supply locally produced ‘green’ electrical power to the MV Hamnavoe NorthLink ferry while docked in Stromness. Orkney, got underway during 2019. The shoreside installation work is being carried out by Schneider Electric, a market leader in the digital transformation of energy management and automation. The project will see the installation of a cable connection system to the ship to provide overnight shore power, pier cables and a transformer upgrade - with the power coming through Orkney’s renewable energy resources.

Another NILPS project will see habitat enhancement works undertaken at selected sites within the North Isles. The focus is on areas that lie outside of designated sites and are currently not included within agri-environment schemes. Funding has been granted to the Sanday Gardening Club to set up a small nursery that could produce plug plants and seed for use within the habitat restoration project. Discussions with members of the North Ronaldsay community to fund a similar project are also underway. Progress has been made on four sites in Papa Westray and land management agreements for proposed works are close to completion as of October 2020. Sites in North Ronaldsay are also in the process of detailed evaluation. Sites identified in other Isles will be assessed during 2021.

Biodiversity

In 2019 the North Isles Landscape Partnership Scheme (NILPS) collaborated with the Orkney Skate Trust (OST) on an innovative project to learn more about the critically endangered Flapper Skate and general marine life in the North Isles. The project involved placing cameras, baited with food, on the sea floor for short periods in selected locations around the islands. Footage of marine animals attracted to the bait has provided an insight into marine life in the area.

In 2019, on the Council’s proposal to develop an Active Travel Plan for the parish of Stenness and the adjacent Heart of Neolithic Orkney World Heritage Site. The purpose of the event was to understand if, and how, local people currently use active travel methods in the area and what facilities could be developed in future to help them do this more often.

The ‘Stromness Multi-modal Low Carbon Transport and Active Travel Hub’ project has three other elements:

- Installation of an electric bus charger at the ferry terminal to open up opportunities for an electric vehicle to be used on the Stromness to Kirkwall route.
- Installation of electric vehicle charging points for ferry users as well as other EV owners.
- Procurement of electric bicycles for use by members of the public, plus associated shelters and charging facilities.

Biodiversity

This power supply system, known as ‘cold ironing’, will cut the current overnight carbon footprint from the vessel’s diesel generators and engines, lowering the MV Hamnavoe’s fuel consumption by at least 500 tonnes a year and resulting in a significant reduction in carbon dioxide (CO2). It will also make a contribution towards further reducing nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulphur oxides (SOx) and noise.

A programme of training activities was planned for 2020 and these are planned to help inform feasibility studies towards a programme supporting the uptake of plug-in electric vehicles in Scotland’s towns and cities.

The project will see the installation of a cable connection system to the ship to provide overnight shore power, pier cables and a transformer upgrade - with the power coming through Orkney’s renewable energy resources.

Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Scheme for the islands, and maximise the benefits of the multi-partner ReFLEX Orkney project.

The aim is to improve energy efficiency, tackle fuel poverty and further enhance Orkney’s position as the forerunner in the fields of renewable and sustainable energy.

Information provided by the survey will help with the targeting of future insulation and heating programmes in Orkney, aid the development of a Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Scheme for the islands, and maximise the benefits of the multi-partner ReFLEX Orkney project.

Funding has been granted to the Sanday Gardening Club to set up a small nursery that could produce plug plants and seed for use within the habitat restoration project. Discussions with members of the North Ronaldsay community to fund a similar project are also underway. Progress has been made on four sites in Papa Westray and land management agreements for proposed works are close to completion as of October 2020. Sites in North Ronaldsay are also in the process of detailed evaluation. Sites identified in other Isles will be assessed during 2021.

The objective is to explore a range of solutions that will enable local authorities to develop strategies to help with the transition to a low carbon economy.

Each local study will provide a report that includes detailed insights and information on a range of topics including plug-in vehicle forecasts and recommendations for publicly accessible charge points, designed for varied user groups. Additionally, the studies will highlight complementary measures for incentivising and enabling people to participate in low carbon transport options. The feasibility studies will inform and help facilitate action to increase the uptake of plug-in electric vehicles in Scotland’s towns and cities.

The purpose of the event was to understand if, and how, local people currently use active travel methods in the area and what facilities could be developed in future to help them do this more often.

The Council’s Development and Infrastructure Committee had already approved a World Heritage Site Masterplan document in partnership with Historic Environment Scotland and also agreed to undertake a feasibility study to look at active and sustainable travel options in the World Heritage Site.

The project will see the installation of a cable connection system to the ship to provide overnight shore power, pier cables and a transformer upgrade - with the power coming through Orkney’s renewable energy resources.

Information provided by the survey will help with the targeting of future insulation and heating programmes in Orkney, aid the development of a Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Scheme for the islands, and maximise the benefits of the multi-partner ReFLEX Orkney project.

Funding has been granted to the Sanday Gardening Club to set up a small nursery that could produce plug plants and seed for use within the habitat restoration project. Discussions with members of the North Ronaldsay community to fund a similar project are also underway. Progress has been made on four sites in Papa Westray and land management agreements for proposed works are close to completion as of October 2020. Sites in North Ronaldsay are also in the process of detailed evaluation. Sites identified in other Isles will be assessed during 2021.

The objective is to explore a range of solutions that will enable local authorities to develop strategies to help with the transition to a low carbon economy.

Each local study will provide a report that includes detailed insights and information on a range of topics including plug-in vehicle forecasts and recommendations for publicly accessible charge points, designed for varied user groups. Additionally, the studies will highlight complementary measures for incentivising and enabling people to participate in low carbon transport options. The feasibility studies will inform and help facilitate action to increase the uptake of plug-in electric vehicles in Scotland’s towns and cities.

The purpose of the event was to understand if, and how, local people currently use active travel methods in the area and what facilities could be developed in future to help them do this more often.

The Council’s Development and Infrastructure Committee had already approved a World Heritage Site Masterplan document in partnership with Historic Environment Scotland and also agreed to undertake a feasibility study to look at active and sustainable travel options in the World Heritage Site.

A programme of training activities was planned for 2020 and these included workshops to encourage the collection of native wildflower seeds and propagation of plug plants. Covid-19 restrictions have led to the postponement of these activities; however, an alternative means of delivery for some events has been sought. During 2019 and 2020 the Scheme has also funded two tranches of work at the RSPB Onziebust reserve in Egilsay. This work has focused on restoration of wet grassland for wading birds and has included the use of specialist Softtrak cutting machinery to reduce rank and tussocky areas of vegetation in wet fields, and the creation of additional pools and scrapes.

An Orkney-wide energy efficiency survey was undertaken during 2019.

The feedback gained through the survey, which runs until March 14, will help inform feasibility studies towards a programme supporting the uptake of plug-in electric vehicles in Scotland’s towns and cities.

Funding has been granted to the Sanday Gardening Club to set up a small nursery that could produce plug plants and seed for use within the habitat restoration project. Discussions with members of the North Ronaldsay community to fund a similar project are also underway. Progress has been made on four sites in Papa Westray and land management agreements for proposed works are close to completion as of October 2020. Sites in North Ronaldsay are also in the process of detailed evaluation. Sites identified in other Isles will be assessed during 2021.

The objective is to explore a range of solutions that will enable local authorities to develop strategies to help with the transition to a low carbon economy.

Each local study will provide a report that includes detailed insights and information on a range of topics including plug-in vehicle forecasts and recommendations for publicly accessible charge points, designed for varied user groups. Additionally, the studies will highlight complementary measures for incentivising and enabling people to participate in low carbon transport options. The feasibility studies will inform and help facilitate action to increase the uptake of plug-in electric vehicles in Scotland’s towns and cities.

The project will see the installation of a cable connection system to the ship to provide overnight shore power, pier cables and a transformer upgrade - with the power coming through Orkney’s renewable energy resources.

Information provided by the survey will help with the targeting of future insulation and heating programmes in Orkney, aid the development of a Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Scheme for the islands, and maximise the benefits of the multi-partner ReFLEX Orkney project.

The feedback gained through the survey, which runs until March 14, will help inform feasibility studies towards a programme supporting the uptake of plug-in electric vehicles in Scotland’s towns and cities.

Funding has been granted to the Sanday Gardening Club to set up a small nursery that could produce plug plants and seed for use within the habitat restoration project. Discussions with members of the North Ronaldsay community to fund a similar project are also underway. Progress has been made on four sites in Papa Westray and land management agreements for proposed works are close to completion as of October 2020. Sites in North Ronaldsay are also in the process of detailed evaluation. Sites identified in other Isles will be assessed during 2021.

The objective is to explore a range of solutions that will enable local authorities to develop strategies to help with the transition to a low carbon economy.

Each local study will provide a report that includes detailed insights and information on a range of topics including plug-in vehicle forecasts and recommendations for publicly accessible charge points, designed for varied user groups. Additionally, the studies will highlight complementary measures for incentivising and enabling people to participate in low carbon transport options. The feasibility studies will inform and help facilitate action to increase the uptake of plug-in electric vehicles in Scotland’s towns and cities.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other.</th>
<th>The Council aims to take a lead role in the future Orkney Islands Marine Planning Partnership, supported by an Advisory Group of stakeholders representing local economic, environmental, community and recreational interests. A diverse range of stakeholder groups have been involved including fisheries, aquaculture, renewable energy, ports and harbours, diving, marine tourism and environmental protection.</th>
<th>Lead.</th>
<th>During 2019-2020 the Council's Development and Marine Planning team commenced the preparation of a 'State of the Environment' assessment of the seas around the islands out to 12 nautical miles. This project was undertaken in collaboration with a range of stakeholders, with the overall aim of gathering information and sharing knowledge of the marine environment. Following understandable delays due to the COVID19 pandemic, progress has been made recently by Scottish Ministers to continue the process to delegate the powers to Orkney Islands Council. These powers will allow OIC to undertake preparation of a statutory regional marine plan and associated functions.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other.</td>
<td>During 2019 a project was completed to improve access through the Happy Valley Local Nature Reserve by upgrading an informal route through a wet meadow.</td>
<td>Lead.</td>
<td>The path has opened a wider area for visitors to enjoy all year round and will help reduce pressure on existing woodland paths. The project was funded by the Scottish Government and European Community Orkney LEADER 2014-2020, the Scottish Landfill Communities Fund and the Friends of Happy Valley. The boardwalk was constructed using recycled plastic materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other.</td>
<td>During 2019 and 2020 the Council embarked on a project to enhance the visitor experience at the Mull Head Local Nature Reserve.</td>
<td>Lead.</td>
<td>Lengths of recycled plastic boardwalk were installed in particularly wet areas, along with finger-post way markers which encourage visitors to adhere to recognised routes, avoiding causing damage to sensitive habitats and disturbance to breeding birds. A GPS Tour Guide app was created which provides a range of natural and cultural heritage information at 20 locations around the reserve. New interpretation panels will be installed in the car park during late 2020. The Mull Head leaflet has been updated and reprinted and additional signage installed to guide the way to the Visitor Centre. Hazard signs were also installed to warn visitors of proximity to high cliffs. New gates have been erected and fencing repaired with the aim of establishing a programme of conservation grazing by sheep on part of the reserve where the vegetation has become rank and overgrown. A group of young people from the local Connect Project also spent a day at the reserve, helping restore a pathway through the wetland area at the Visitor Centre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other.</td>
<td>During 2019 the Council was successful in sourcing funding from SUSTRANS to install new paths and landscape an area of open space in Kirkwall known as Arcadia Park.</td>
<td>Participant.</td>
<td>Between 2019 and spring 2020, 125 trees and over 2,500 woody shrubs were planted in the park, tarmac paths were laid and sheltered seating was installed. Although the land is owned by the Council, during 2017 management of the park was undertaken by the Orkney Alcohol Counselling and Advice Service (OACAS). It is now looked after by Voluntary Action Orkney (VAO). The aim is to create an area where people of all ages can walk, cycle and spend time outdoors, experiencing the peaceful surroundings of the park and the wildlife it supports.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q6) Please use the text box below to detail further climate change related activity that is not noted elsewhere within this reporting template

During September 2019 it was confirmed that the UK energy regulator OFGEM has conditionally approved SSEN proposals to build a 220MW interconnector linking Orkney with the Scottish mainland. Approval is dependent on at least 135 MW of new wind farm projects in Orkney either being awarded a Contract for Difference (CfD) or being judged 'likely to be developed' by December 2021.