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.

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

Appendix 1: Orkney Islands Council Climate Change Duties Report 2019/20.

Public Sector Climate Change Duties 2020 Summary Report: Orkney Council

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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.

Metric	Unit	Value	Comments
Floor area	m2		Orkney Islands Council does not use this metric to assess its performance. The Carbon Management Plan is based on absolute emissions values.
Population size served	population		Orkney Islands Council does not use this metric to assess its performance. The Carbon Management Plan is based on absolute emissions values.

1(e) Overall budget of the body

Specify approximate £/annum for the report year.

Budget	Budget Comments
£103,477,900	Capital Fund: £19,323,000 General Fund Services Budget: £84,154,900

1(f) Report year

Specify the report year.

Report Year	Report Year Comments
Financial (April to March)	

1(g) Context

Provide a summary of the body's nature and functions that are relevant to climate change reporting.

Public Sector Climate Change Duties 2020 Summary Report: Orkney Council

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. At the Community level, the Council is responsible for community planning, along with its partner organisations. 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 (JPEG, PNG, PDF, DOC)

Public Sector Climate Change Duties 2020 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.

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

Provide a brief summary of objectives if they exist.

Objective	Doc Name	Doc Link
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.	The Council Plan 2018-2023	http://www.orkney.gov.uk/search.htm?q=the+council+plan

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.

2(e) Does the body have any plans or strategies covering the following areas that include climate change?				
Provide the name of any such document and the timeframe covered.				
Topic area	**Name of document**	**Link**	**Time period**	**Comments**
Adaptation	Orkney Flood Risk Management Plan.	http://www.orkney.gov.uk/Service-Directory/F/local-flood-risk-	2016-2022	Flood Risk Management Strategies, led by SEPA were published in December 2015.
Business travel	Carbon Management Programme.	https://www.orkney.gov.uk/Council/C/Carbon-Management-Programme.htm	2016-2026	
Staff Travel	Carbon Management Programme.	https://www.orkney.gov.uk/Council/C/Carbon-Management-Programme.htm	2016-2026	
Energy efficiency	Carbon Management Programme.	https://www.orkney.gov.uk/Council/C/Carbon-Management-Programme.htm	2016-2026	
Fleet transport	Carbon Management Programme.	https://www.orkney.gov.uk/Council/C/Carbon-Management-Programme.htm	2016-2026	
Information and communication technology	Information Technology Strategy	https://www.orkney.gov.uk/	2017-2020	
Information and communication technology	Medium Term Resource Strategy	https://www.orkney.gov.uk/		
Renewable energy	Carbon Management Programme.	https://www.orkney.gov.uk/Council/C/Carbon-Management-Programme.htm	2016-2026	
Sustainable/renewable heat	Carbon Management Programme.	https://www.orkney.gov.uk/Council/C/Carbon-Management-Programme.htm	2016-2026	
Waste management	Orkney and Shetland Area Waste Plan.	https://www.orkney.gov.uk/Service-Directory/R/policies-and-plans-waste-and-recycling.htm	2003-2020	
Water and sewerage	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land Use	Orkney Local Development Plan	http://www.orkney.gov.uk/Service-Directory/O/Orkney-Local-Development-Plan.htm	2017-2022	The Orkney Local Development Plan was adopted in April 2017.

Other	Orkney Islands Council Procurement Strategy	https://www.orkney.gov.uk/Service-Directory/P/procurement-strategy-2019-to-2021.htm	2019-2021	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.
Other	Orkney Islands Council Sustainable Procurement Policy.	https://www.orkney.gov.uk/		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.
Information and communication technology	Orkney Islands Council Digital Strategy Delivery Plan	https://www.orkney.gov.uk/	2018-2020	Reviewed annually by the Policy and Resources Committee to ensure that it continues to be aligned to other Council objectives and priorities.
Other	Orkney's Green Travel Plan	https://www.orkney.gov.uk/Service-Directory/E/Sustainable-and-Active-Travel.htm	2016	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.
Other	Orkney's Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Strategy	https://www.orkney.gov.uk/Service-Directory/E/electric-vehicle-infrastructure-strategy.htm	2014 onward	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.
Renewable energy	Orkney Sustainable Energy Strategy	https://www.orkney.gov.uk/Service-Directory/S/Sustainable-Energy-Strategy.htm	2017-2025	This strategy has been driven by the climate change challenge and so seeks to tackle related issues to reduce carbon and develop renewable energy.
Renewable energy	Orkney Hydrogen Strategy	https://www.orkney.gov.uk/Service-Directory/Renewable/h2-in-orkney-the-hydrogen-islands.htm	2019-2025	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.

Other	Orkney Fuel Poverty Strategy	https://www.orkney.gov.uk/Council/C/orkneys-fuel-poverty-strategy-2017-to-2022.htm	2017-2022	The aim of the Strategy is to reduce Orkney's level of fuel poverty to the national average by 2022 and fully eradicate fuel poverty in Orkney by 2032.

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

Provide a brief summary of the body's areas and activities of focus for the year ahead.

1. 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.

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	15996.8	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	5319.7	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	2868.5	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	litres	2.75776	kg CO2e/litre	2626.0	Heating 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.

		Long-haul flights (average	Scope 3	178710	passenger km	**0.21256**	kg CO2e/passenger	38.0	Long-haul Flights.
		Ferry (average passenger)	Scope 3	10586	passenger km	**0.11287**	kg CO2e/passenger	1.0	Ferry.
		Marine Gas Oil	Scope 1	2893806	litres	2.7754	kg CO2e/litre	8031.0	Ferry Fleet.
		Marine Gas Oil	Scope 1	529186	litres	2.7754	kg CO2e/litre	1469.0	Tug Boat Fleet.
		Marine Gas Oil	Scope 1	215671	litres	2.7754	kg CO2e/litre	599.0	Harbour Craft Fleet.
		Aviation spirit	Scope 1	140000	litres	2.16802	kg CO2e/litre	304.0	Inter-Island Air Transport.
		Diesel (average biofuel blend)	Scope 1	120000	litres	2.54603	kg CO2e/litre	306.0	Public Transport.
		Diesel (average biofuel blend)	Scope 1	555317	litres	2.54603	kg CO2e/litre	1414.0	Construction and Waste.
		Other	Scope 1	2101	tonnes	0.52847	kg CO2e/tonne	1110.0	Waste.

3c Generation, consumption and export of renewable energy

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

	Renewable Electricity		Renewable Heat		
Technology	**Total consumed by the organisation (kWh)**	**Total exported (kWh)**	**Total consumed by the organisation (kWh)**	**Total exported (kWh)**	**Comments**
Solar PV	0	163742			Solar PV panels fitted to council housing, energy is used by tenants or exported to grid, OIC does not consume any of this energy.
Wind	35975	0			No export metering, energy used in OIC properties or exported to grid.
Solar PV	9119	0			PV panels on non domestic properties, energy used by OIC, no export meter fitted.
Ground Source Heat Pump			828508	0	This is the metered RHI energy.

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.

Name of Target	Type of Target	Target	Units	Boundary/scope of Target	Progress against target	Year used as	Baseline figure	Units of baseline	Target completion	Comments
Carbon Managment	annual	42	tCO2e reduction	All emissions	20	2005/06	25880	tCO2e	2025/26	

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

Total	Emissions Source	Total estimated annual carbon savings (tCO2e)	Comments
0	Electricity		
	Natural gas		
	Other heating fuels		

	Waste		
	Water and sewerage		
	Business Travel		
	Fleet transport		
	Other (specify in comments)		

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

Provide details of the 10 projects which are estimated to achieve the highest carbon savings during report year.

Project name	Funding source	First full year of CO2e savings	Are these savings figures estimated or actual?	Capital cost (£)	Operational cost (£/annum)	Project lifetime (years)	Primary fuel/emission source saved	Estimated carbon savings per year (tCO2e/annum)	Estimated costs savings (£/annum)	Behaviour Change	Comments
Hamnavoe House	Internal Capital programme	2020/21	Actual	630000		30	Burning Oil (Kerosene)	25	6000	CO2 monitors installed, staff manage natural ventilation.	Renewable heating system being installed, to be commissioned 2020.

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

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

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

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

Total	Source	Saving	Comments
240	Electricity		
	Natural gas		
	Heating Oil	240	Smiddybrae Care Home Heat Pump, St Andrews Primary School Heat Pump, St Peter's Care Home replacement.
	Heating Oil		

Water and sewerage		
Business Travel		
Fleet transport		
Other (specify in comments)		

3i Estimated decrease or increase in the body's emissions attributed to factors (not reported elsewhere in this form) in the year ahead				
If the emissions are likely to increase or decrease due to any such factor in the year ahead, provide an estimate of the amount and direction.				
Total	**Emissions source**	**Total estimated annual emissions (tCO2e)**	**Increase or decrease in emissions**	**Comments**
	Estate changes	tbc	Increase	New nursery provision will increase the estate footprint.
	Service provision			
	Staff numbers			
	Other (specify in	tbc	decrease	New tugs will have better fuel efficiency.

3j Total carbon reduction project savings since the start of the year which the body uses as a baseline for its carbon footprint	
If the body has data available, estimate the total emissions savings made from projects since the start of that year ("the baseline year").	
Total	**Comments**
0	Figure not available.

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 advise on how to minimise damage and disruption. The Orkney Local Emergency Co-0rdinating 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.	

Objective	Objective	Theme	Policy / Proposal reference	Delivery progress made	Comments
Understand the effects of climate change and their impacts on the natural environment.	N1	Natural Environment	N1-8	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.	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.

			N1-10	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.	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.
Support a healthy and diverse natural environment with capacity to adapt.	N2	Natural Environment	N2-2	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.
			N2-11	The Local Development Plan 2017 seeks to support a healthy and diverse natural environment with capacity to adapt. Its Policy 9 Natural Heritage & 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).

			N2-17	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.	Further guidance on implementing Policy 9 is included in Supplementary Guidance Natural Environment (2017).
			N2-18	The Orkney Local Flood Risk Management Plan was published in June 2016.	
			N2-20	The Pentland Firth and Orkney Waters Marine Spatial Plan, published in 2016, includes General Policy 5B: Coastal Processes and Flooding.	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.
Sustain and enhance the benefits, goods and services that the natural environment provides.	N3	Natural Environment	N/A	N/A	N/A
Understand the effects of climate change and their impacts on buildings and infrastructure networks.	B1	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.	

			B1-19	The Kirkwall Surface Water Management plan, developed by OIC in consultation with flood risk partners, was issued to SEPA in December 2019.	Other locations within Orkney that suffer from surface water flooding will be monitored and responded to on a reactive basis.
Provide the knowledge, skills and tools to manage climate change impacts on buildings and infrastructure.	B2	Buildings and infrastructure networks		N/A	N/A
Increase the resilience of buildings and infrastructure networks to sustain and enhance the benefits and services provided.	B3	Buildings and infrastructure networks	B3-3	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.	
			B3-6	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 & under-floor insulation.	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.

			B3-7	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	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.
Understand the effects of climate change and their impacts on people, homes and communities.	S1	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.	
Increase the awareness of the impacts of climate change to enable people to adapt to future extreme weather events.	S2	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.
Support our health services and emergency responders to enable them to respond effectively to the increased pressures associated with a changing climate.	S3	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

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).
In February 2020 the impending arrival of Storm Ciara prompted the deployment of Kirkwall Harbour Flood Prevention Scheme barriers and gates. The successful deployment and operation over a number of days demonstrated that the planning, preparation and training carried out had been effective. This event provided an opportunity to review the effectiveness of the defences and note was taken of necessary actions where need for these was identified. The work to review the Orkney Islands Council Business Impact Analysis has been completed. These results will be exposed to a threat analysis which will include the contents of the HILRP Community Risk Register and the Council's and Service's risk registers. On two occasions following notification of storm and flood warnings the Orkney Local Emergency Co-ordinating Group activated the Kirkwall Harbour Flood Prevention Scheme and wider flood preventions measures at several locations across Orkney, demonstrating the ability to react and respond to national warnings.

4(g) What are the body's top 5 priorities for the year ahead in relation to climate change adaptation?
Provide a summary of the areas and activities of focus for the year ahead.
Undertake the public consultation on the findings of the St Margaret's Hope Flood Study. This was due to take place in spring 2020 but has been delayed due to coronavirus precautions. Promote and assist, where possible, the constitution of a flood action group in St Margaret's Hope. Determine the next steps to be taken regarding flood protection in St Margaret's Hope. Preparation of the flood protection study for Whitehall. The COVID 19 outbreak has highlighted the vulnerability of food security of our remote communities. We will continue to support our Community Resilience Groups in identifying local solutions, through workshops and suitable funding opportunities.

4(h) Supporting information and best practice
Provide any other relevant supporting information and any examples of best practice by the body in relation to adaptation.
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.

5(b) How has procurement activity contributed to compliance with climate change duties?
Provide information relating to how procurement activity by the body has contributed to its compliance with climate changes duties.
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

5(c) Supporting information and best practice
Provide any other relevant supporting information and any examples of best practice by the body in relation to procurement.

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?
• Is there a more effective method of invoicing and payments, e.g. are purchasing cards or lodged purchasing card appropriate methods of payment for 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 our 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:
o Climate change (carbon and energy consumption, carbon in production, adaption, carbon in vehicle emissions).
o Materials (scarcity, security).
o Waste (production, reuse / recondition / remanufacture).
o Hazardous materials / emissions.
o Bio-diversity (protection and enhancement).
o Heritage (protection and enhancement).
o Water (consumption and production).
o Employment (skills and training, SMEs / social enterprises / supported businesses.
o Communities.
o Fair and ethical trading (working conditions, conflict materials).
o 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.		
Name	**Role in the body**	**Date**
Eileen Summers	Environment Officer	22/10/2020

RECOMMENDED – WIDER INFLUENCE

Q1 Historic Emissions (Local Authorities only)
Please indicate emission amounts and unit of measurement (e.g. tCO2e) and years. Please provide information on the following components using data from the links provided below. Please use (1) as the default unless targets and actions relate to (2). (1) UK local and regional CO2 emissions: **subset dataset** (emissions within the scope of influence of local authorities): (2) UK local and regional CO2 emissions: **full dataset:**
Select the default target dataset
Subset

Table 1a - Subset													
Sector	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**Units**	**Comments**
Total Emissions	189.5	177.3	191.6	177.4	177.5	170.5	163.1	155.1	145.1	142.2	137.8	ktCO2	
Industry and Commercial	78.7	74.5	83.3	77.8	76.9	75.0	74.3	70.1	64.3	63.9	62.7	ktCO2	
Domestic	80.7	73.1	78.7	70.8	72.6	67.0	59.3	54.4	48.8	45.8	43.7	ktCO2	
Transport total	30.1	29.6	29.6	28.8	28.1	28.5	29.5	30.5	31.9	32.5	31.4	ktCO2	
Per Capita	9.1	8.5	9.0	8.3	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.2	6.6	6.5	6.2	tCO2	
Waste												tCO2e	
LULUCF Net Emissions												ktCO2	
Other (specify in 'Comments')													

Table 1b - Full													
Sector	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**Units**	**Comments**
Total Emissions	254.4	240.9	255.4	239.1	236.2	230.8	224.4	211.7	201.5	198.0	192.4	ktCO2	
Industry and Commercial	86.1	81.4	90.4	84.9	83.5	81.9	83.7	76.3	71.3	71.1	69.8	ktCO2	
Domestic	80.7	73.1	78.7	70.8	72.6	67.0	59.3	54.4	48.8	45.8	43.7	ktCO2	
Transport total	30.1	29.6	29.6	28.8	28.1	28.5	29.5	30.5	31.9	32.5	31.4	ktCO2	
Per Capita	12.3	11.5	12.0	11.2	11.0	10.7	10.4	9.8	9.2	9.0	8.7	tCO2	
Waste												tCO2e	Waste which cannot be recycled is transported to Shetland where it helps fuel the Lerwick District Heating Scheme.
LULUCF Net Emissions	57.4	56.8	56.6	54.6	52.0	53.4	51.8	50.5	49.5	48.6	47.6	ktCO2	
Other (specify in 'Comments')													

Sector	Description	Type of Target (units)	Baseline	Start year	Target	Target /	Saving in	Latest Year	Comments

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

Q3) Policies and Actions to Reduce Emissions															
Sector	**Start year for policy / action imple - mentation**	**Year that the policy / action will be fully imple - mented**	**Annual CO2 saving once fully imple - mented (tCO2)**	**Latest Year measured**	**Saving in latest year measured (tCO2)**	**Status**	**Metric / indicators for monitoring progress**	**Delivery Role**	**During project / policy design and implementation, has ISM or an equivalent behaviour change tool been used?**	**Please give further details of this behaviour change activity**	**Value of Investment (£)**	**Ongoing Costs (£/ year)**	**Primary Funding Source for Implementation of Policy / Action**	**Comments**

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.									
Key Action Type	**Description**	**Action**	**Organisation's project role**	**Lead Organisation (if not reporting organisation)**	**Private Partners**	**Public Partners**	**3rd Sector Partners**	**Outputs**	**Comments**
Research & Development	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.	Partnership working of climate change or sustainability	Participant	Community Energy Scotland.	European Marine Energy Centre (EMEC), ITM Power.	Orkney Islands Council, Orkney College, University of the Highlands & Islands (UHI).	Eday Renewable Energy	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.	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.
Research & 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. Giacomini. ITM Power. Symbio FCell	Orkney Islands Council.Technical University of Denmark.Scottish Hydrogen & Fuel Cell AssociationMinistry of Transport & 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 electric/hydrogen vans to its fleet. These have a range in excess of 200 miles. However, a key contraint 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.

Research & Development	Port Glasgow-based Ferguson Marine Engineering Limited successfully led a European consortium in a bid for EU funding to enable the building and launch, during 2018, of the world's first sea-going car and passenger ferry fuelled by hydrogen. Known as HySeas III, the supported development is expected to cost around 12.6 million Euros. The vessel's fuel will be produced from electricity generated by renewable energy technology, marking a paradigm shift towards entirely emissions-free marine transport.	Partnership working of climate change or sustainability	Participant	Ferguson Marine Engineering Limited and University of St Andrews.	Kongsberg Maritime (Norway), Ballard Power Systems Europe (Denmark), McPhy France); DLR (the German aerospace agency) and Interferry (Belgium/US), the world's largest ferry owners' organisation.	Orkney Islands Council		Employing Ballard technology, already proven across millions of miles of road transport, the initial objective is to construct and prove the vessel's modular drive train onshore, testing for stress and durability under conditions employing real-world data from existing vessels. The successful test will then allow a vessel to be constructed to operate in Scotland's inshore waters, in and around Orkney, where hydrogen is already being produced in volume from constrained renewable energy.	The project has been delayed due to the liquidation of the primary contractor Ferguson marine Engineering ltd (FMEL) who were the main contractor for the project and potential builders of the Vessel. Presently the project is in the process of removing FMEL from the project as the Scottish Government who now own the yard expressed no interest in continuing involvement. However it is proposed that CMAL (Caledonian Maritime Assets Ltd) replace Fergusons to work up a Vessel design which is pending approval by EU funders.
Research & Development	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.	Partnership working of climate change or sustainability	Participant	Ferguson Marine Engineering Ltd	European Marine Energy Centre (EMEC).	Orkney Islands Council		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.	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 (ULEMCo), a globally unique technology in hydrogen dual fuel.

Research & Development	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.	Partnership working of climate change or sustainability	Participant			Orkney Islands Council. Highlands and Islands Enterprise.		The £6.5 million ORIC project seeks to strengthen Orkney's global lead in the field of renewables research and innovation, providing purpose built business and educational facilities within Stromness, where much of the sector's activity is currently focused.	An open day took place on 26 October 2019, showcasing the new Robert Rendall building – named after the renowned Orcadian naturalist and poet. The facility, located on the site of the former Stromness Primary School, represents the first phase of the project. First phase tenants include Heriot-Watt University's International Centre for Island Technology (ICIT), Solo Energy, and Robert Gordon University. In addition, the building also offers areas that can be rented by external organisations and local businesses involved in relevant sectors.

OTHER NOTABLE REPORTABLE ACTIVITY

Q5) Please detail key actions relating to Food and Drink, Biodiversity, Water, Procurement and Resource Use in the table below.				
Key Action Type	**Key Action Description**	**Organisation's Project Role**	**Impacts**	**Comments**
Other.	In May 2019 Orkney Islands Council joined organisations around the world in declaring a climate emergency.	Lead.	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.	During 2020 a new post of Climate Change Officer was approved and recruitment is due to commence in 2021.
Other.	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.	Partner.	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.	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.
Resource Use.	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.	Partner with not-for-profit organisation Alupro.	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.	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.
Resource Use	During recycling week (23-29 September), Orkney Islands Council ran a mini-campaign encouraging residents to recycle more foil trays and household foil.	Partner with not-for-profit organisation Alupro.	The campaign built on the Metal Matters initiative launched in 2017, which saw an impressive increase in the amount of metals being recycled.	Recycling a tonne of aluminium saves nine tonnes of CO_2 emissions and four tonnes of bauxite, the material from which aluminium is made. Aluminum can be recycled indefinitely. An average household can expect to use 182 foil trays and 144 metres of foil wrap each year.
Resource Use.	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.	Lead.	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.	An idling vehicle can produce up to twice as many exhaust emissions as a vehicle in motion.
Other.	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.	Lead.	'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.	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.
Other	On 31 January 2020 Orkney Islands Council submitted an application to develop a wind farm on an area of land at Quanterness, St Ola.	Lead.	The proposed development includes six turbines of maximum height 149.9m with a maximum wind farm capacity of 50MW.	
Other.	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.	Partner.	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.	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.

Other.	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.	Partner.	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.	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 all other EV owners; Procurement of electric bicycles for use by members of the public, plus associated shelters and charging facilities.
Other	A public consultation drop-in event was held in April 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.	Lead.	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.
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.	Partner.	The OST's key objective is, through various research projects, to discover more about local Flapper Skate biology and ecology, as well as their spatial and temporal distribution and population dynamics. The aims of the research include the implementation of local conservation measures to specifically protect Flapper Skate, their nursery grounds and eggcases, while at the same time contributing scientific data to other conservation NGOs and government agencies.	The Flapper Skate is the largest known skate in the world and Orkney's network of over 70 islands and skerries provide a refuge for the species – where the marine environment provides optimum conditions for their survival.
Biodiversity.	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.	Partner.	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.	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 Softrak cutting machinery to reduce rank and tussocky areas of vegetation in wet fields, and the creation of additional pools and scrapes.
Other.	An Orkney-wide energy efficiency survey was undertaken during 2019.	Partner.	Information provided by the survey will help with the targeting of future insultation 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 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.
Other.	In February 2020 people in Orkney were encouraged to take part in a survey to gather information surrounding their views and experiences of electric vehicles and associated charging technology. Orkney is one of 11 Scottish local authorities to be chosen to participate in round two of the "Switched on Towns and Cities Feasibility Study Programme" - run by the Energy Saving Trust and funded by Transport Scotland.	Partner.	The feedback gained through the survey, which runs until March 14, will help inform feasibility studies towards a programme supporting the Scottish Government's ambition to create 20 electric towns and cities by 2025. Ten local authorities participated in round one, which completed in June 2019. Now Orkney has been chosen to participate in the second round. 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.
Water.	The Council's Marine Services team has data loggers deployed at a number of locations to monitor variations in marine water temperatures within Orkney waters.	Participant.	This is a long-term project which forms part of a wider programme to monitor the presence of marine non-native species within the harbour area.	

Other.	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.	Lead.	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.
Other.	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.	Lead.	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.
Other.	During 2019 and 2020 the Council embarked on a project to enhance the visitor experience at the Mull Head Local Nature Reserve.	Lead.	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.
Other.	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.	Participant.	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 sourroundings of the park and the wildlife it supports.

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.