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Additional information:

The Climate Change Strategy 2020-2025 has been submitted to Cabinet (meeting date: 21/01/20). These documents are the Supporting Papers for the Climate Change Strategy (Appendices 1 to 3 and Supporting Documents 1 to 3)

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SUPPORTING DOCUMENT 1:

Consultation and Engagement:

East Lothian Council's Climate Change Strategy 2020–2025

1. Introduction

East Lothian Council is committed to ensuring that local communities and other key stakeholders have a genuine role to play in developing the Climate Change Strategy 2020–25. This is important to ensure the Strategy reflects local aspirations and issues, and enable as many people as possible across the county to engage with preparation of the Strategy.

A key aim of the Strategy is to encourage and facilitate behaviour change to mitigate against climate change amongst an aware and engaged population. Awareness-raising and public engagement are critical to the Strategy, as the Council will be able to achieve more by working in partnership with communities, organisations, businesses and individuals.

This paper sets out the wide range of consultation and engagement undertaken with local communities and other key stakeholders during development of the Strategy.

2. Background

The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 created the statutory framework for greenhouse gas emissions reductions and requires public bodies to help deliver the Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme. The **Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act 2019** set a target for Scotland of net zero emissions by 2045 as well as strong interim targets, to tackle the Climate Emergency. The Scottish Government's **Climate Change Plan 2018–2032** set out the pathway Scotland will take to achieve a low carbon economy, while helping to deliver sustainable economic growth and secure the wider benefits to a greener, healthier and fairer Scotland in 2032. It sets out a clear expectation that Scotland's public bodies will lead by example. The Scottish Government is currently revising their Climate Change Plan to set out the policies and proposals for reaching net zero by 2045 under the 2019 Act.

As a public body, East Lothian Council is expected to lead by example in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and to successfully deliver the Climate Change Plan locally by influencing and enabling positive behaviours, driving change, and acting as an exemplar of climate action and low carbon innovation in the transition to a growing, sustainable and inclusive low carbon economy. This can be achieved by engaging and working in partnership with local communities, businesses, organisations and individuals. Accordingly, a wide range of methods required to be used to ensure that everyone had the opportunity to be involved in developing the Strategy.

Local authorities must also take cognisance of statutory public sector equality duties, set out in the UK Government's **Equality Act 2010**. Public authorities must involve, consult and engage with communities as widely as possible, with *Principles of Inclusive Communication* considered a useful reference: <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2011/09/14082209/17>

National Standards for Community Engagement were launched in 2005. The Standards are good practice principles, designed to inform and support community engagement and user involvement. Since then, the Scottish Government has made an explicit commitment to support and develop community empowerment, through a range of actions including the passing of the **Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015**. Work in relation to the Act included a review and updating of the Standards in 2015/16. The review aimed to reflect developing policy and legislation with regard to community empowerment across Scotland and to build on the range of growing practice.

The Council is committed to ensuring compliance with good practice and improving community engagement and the National Standards provided a framework for consultation and engagement on the Climate Change Strategy 2020-25 as follows:

1. **INVOLVEMENT:** We will identify and involve the people and organisations who have an interest in the Strategy;
2. **SUPPORT:** We will identify and overcome any barriers to consultation and involvement in relation to developing the Strategy;
3. **PLANNING:** We will gather evidence of the needs and available resources and use this evidence to agree the purpose, scope and timescale of the engagement and the actions to be taken;
4. **METHODS:** We will agree and use methods of consultation and engagement that are fit for purpose;
5. **WORKING TOGETHER:** We will agree and use clear procedures that enable the participants to work together efficiently and effectively;
6. **SHARING INFORMATION:** We will ensure that necessary information is communicated between the participants;
7. **WORKING WITH OTHERS:** We will work effectively with others with an interest in the Strategy;
8. **IMPROVEMENT:** We will actively develop the skills, knowledge and confidence of all the participants;
9. **FEEDBACK:** We will feedback the results of consultation and engagement to the wider community and organisations involved; and
10. **MONITORING AND EVALUATION:** We will monitor and evaluate whether the consultation and engagement achieves its purposes and meets the national standards for community engagement.

In accordance with the National Standards for Community Engagement, consultation and engagement was based on the following principles:

- Fairness, equality and inclusion underpin all aspects of community consultation and engagement;
- Consultation and engagement has clear and agreed purposes and methods that achieve these purposes;
- All participants are encouraged to build on their knowledge and skills when being consulted; and
- Accurate, timely information is provided to enable effective consultation and engagement.

3. Consultation and Engagement to inform preparation of the Consultative Draft Climate Change Strategy

3.1 Initial Consultation Undertaken to Inform Development of the Strategy

Responses from previous consultation events undertaken by the Council were used to inform initial preparation of the Strategy, specifically consultation and engagement at a series of events held during Climate Week 2017 (September 2017) on 'Climate Adaptation East Lothian'.

3.2 Identification of Key Stakeholders

Key stakeholders, both internal and external, were identified at an early stage in Strategy development. These comprise the wider partnership group for consultation and engagement, including:

Internal stakeholders – East Lothian Council:

- Elected Members
- All East Lothian Council staff: to encourage 'buy in' to the project and enable the Council to lead by example in reducing carbon emissions and encourage and facilitate behaviour change;
- Key East Lothian Council staff to help advise on, lead, develop and promote the project;
- The Climate Change Planning and Monitoring Group - remitted to:
 - Oversee the development of the Climate Change Strategy
 - Approve key stages in relation to Strategy preparation
 - Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Strategy
 - Receive regular reports from the Project Officer
 - Set up any other groups required to ensure that it performs its function
 - Ensure links with other key strategic planning structures as appropriate
- Key 'Delivery Subgroups' - identified as being required, e.g. Sustainable Transport Officers Group, to assist with delivery of the Action Plan.

External stakeholders in East Lothian:

- Area Partnerships, including 'On The Move' and 'Active Travel' sub groups;
- Community Councils;
- Tenants and Residents groups;
- Key external organisations currently involved with and/or leading on the sustainability agenda in their local communities;
- Volunteer groups, including:
 - East Lothian Countryside Volunteers and Path Wardens
 - 'Friends Of' groups
 - 'In Bloom' groups
- Young People's environmental / sustainability groups;
- Businesses;
- Business advisor from Resource Efficient Scotland;
- Advisory bodies.

External stakeholders – national bodies:

- Scottish Government;
- Other key external organisations and bodies, including:
 - Adaptation Scotland
 - Central Scotland Green Network Trust
 - Eco Schools
 - Energy Saving Trust
 - Historic Environment Scotland
 - Home Energy Scotland
 - Keep Scotland Beautiful
 - Paths For All
 - Scottish Environment Protection Agency
 - Scottish Natural Heritage
 - Resource Efficient Scotland
 - Sustainable Scotland Network
 - Sustrans
 - Zero Waste Scotland

3.3 Branding and Communications

3.3.1 Branding

The Council is developing an East Lothian Climate Change/Sustainability brand for consistency and recognition across the Council and the county. This reflects the wide range of projects and initiatives underway, to be incorporated into the Strategy and Action Plan.



The Council will engage the public in the development of a 'logo' and branding, to encourage engagement, participation in and recognition of the project.

3.3.2 Communications

Internal East Lothian Council:

1. Internal media release 1: article in Inform (Spotlight), June 2018
2. Meetings with key Council staff to understand their roles and how they relate to the Climate Change/Sustainability agenda, and their aspirations moving forward
3. Climate Change Planning & Monitoring Group steer and approval
4. Presentation to Senior Management
5. Presentation to Elected Members

6. Development/reinstatement of 'CRAW' ('Conserving Resources at Work'), or similar
7. Internal media release 2: article in Inform
8. Option of monthly branded section in Inform
9. Promotional materials in offices/depots e.g. posters, stickers
10. Invitation to attend drop-in consultation workshop events (see 3.4.3 below)

External:

1. Meetings with key groups/organisations to understand roles and how they relate to the Climate Change/Sustainability agenda, particularly in relation to local communities; key projects already underway; and aspirations moving forward.
2. Networking events attended and training courses undertaken, including Low Carbon Scotland Conference 2018, and events/training organised by Scottish Government, Sustainable Scotland Network, Adaptation Scotland, Scottish Local Authorities Economic Development Place Group etc.
3. Area Partnership sub-group meetings attended (Musselburgh, Fa'side, Preston Seton Gosford, North Berwick Coastal AP sub-groups)
4. Meetings with various local businesses.
5. Meeting with East Lothian Business Advisor from Resource Efficient Scotland.
6. East Lothian Council Website updated on climate change / sustainability.
7. Dedicated email address to obtain feedback and provide a single point of contact at East Lothian Council: **climatechange@eastlothian.gov.uk**
8. Media release 1: press release, Facebook, Twitter – promoting the climate change / sustainability agenda, the Council's role and consultation events (see 3.4.3).
9. Climate Change Events to inform development of the Strategy (see 3.4.3): A series of public drop-in consultation events/workshops to promote the climate change / sustainability agenda, encourage participation and engagement, promote local ownership of the Strategy and identify priority actions.
10. Online survey on the Consultation Hub running concurrently with consultation events and promoted electronically / via Twitter / Facebook.
11. Media release 2: Formal public consultation on the Draft Strategy (8 weeks; Consultation Hub) with associated promotion and publicity.
12. Media release 3: Final Approved Strategy published on East Lothian Council website with associated promotion and publicity.

3.4 Initial Public Consultation on Developing a Climate Change Strategy

An initial public consultation to inform the development of the Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan took place during autumn 2018. The consultation consisted of:

- **Public drop-in events**
- **Online public consultation**
- **Email:** People could also email comments / feedback to the Council's designated email address **climatechange@eastlothian.gov.uk**

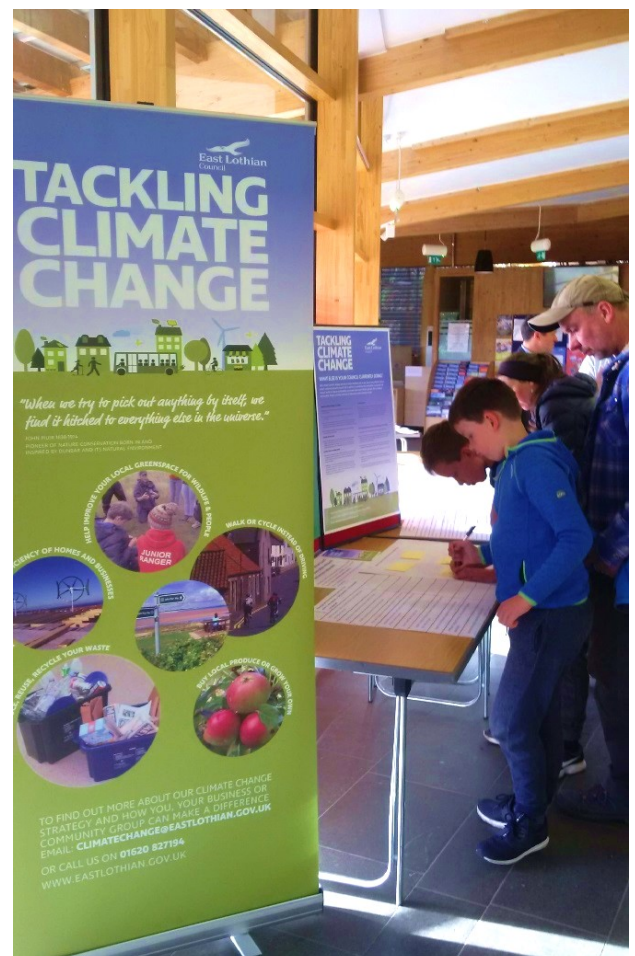
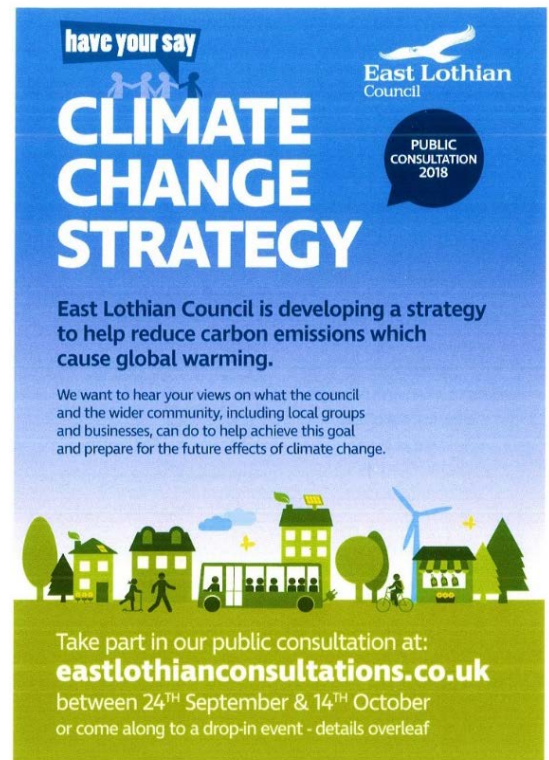
3.4.1 Consultation drop-in events

A series of public drop-in events/workshops were held as part of the process of developing the Climate Change Strategy. These ran parallel with Climate Week 2018 and were widely promoted. The consultation events:

- Encouraged the participation of people across East Lothian's communities, to raise awareness, encourage 'buy-in', and engage with local people / communities in the development of the Strategy;
- Identified climate change/sustainability projects already underway in East Lothian's communities;
- Identified key gaps and circumstances in which East Lothian Council could assist with developing projects that improve sustainability/reduce carbon emissions;
- Finding out what local people would like to see in their communities to promote and encourage sustainability and reduction in carbon emissions, and identify achievable actions that can deliver these;
- Obtaining feedback and suggestions as to what East Lothian Council could or should be doing to promote and encourage sustainability and carbon emissions reduction, both within the Council and around the county;
- Incorporating all of the above into the Consultative Draft Strategy as appropriate.

Six consultation events were undertaken around the county, one in each Area Partnership area, as follows:

- Dunbar: 24 September 2018, 4–6pm (Bleachingfield Centre)
- Port Seton: 25 September 2018, 4–6pm (Port Seton Centre)
- Tranent: 26 September 2018, 4–6pm (Loch Centre)
- Haddington: 1 October 2018, 4–6pm (Town House)
- Musselburgh: 2 October 2018, 4–6pm (Musselburgh East Community Learning Centre)
- North Berwick: 4 October 2018, 4–6pm (St Andrew Blackadder Church Hall)



3.4.2 Online consultation survey

An online survey on the Consultation Hub ran concurrently with the consultation events, to provide an alternative method for people to engage with the development of the Strategy. This was open from 18 September to 14 October 2018.

<https://eastlothianconsultations.co.uk/infrastructure/climate-change-consultation-events/>



3.5 Outcomes of the Consultation on Developing the Strategy

A total of 166 people took part in the consultation to inform the development of the Climate Change Strategy: 105 people came along to the drop-in events, 52 took part in the online consultation, and 9 people emailed additional comments / feedback.

- Respondents provided information, feedback, local views and ideas from across East Lothian on how the Council and our communities can work together to tackle climate change.
- Comments were received on a wide range of topics, including planning, housing, renewable energy, local food growing, transport, biodiversity, greenspaces, waste recycling, business and the local economy.
- The information obtained was considered, analysed and used to inform the Strategy and Action Plan.

All responses received through the various consultation and engagement methods were systematically considered, and where appropriate, incorporated into the Draft Climate Change Strategy. All responses were subsequently made available for public scrutiny during the consultation on the Draft Climate Change Strategy.

4. Consultation and Engagement to inform preparation of the Final Climate Change Strategy

4.1 Formal Consultation on the Draft Climate Change Strategy

The public consultation on the Draft East Lothian Climate Change Strategy took place over an 8 week period from 27 May to 22 July 2019. The consultation information was placed online on the Consultation Hub, where the Draft Strategy and all associated papers can be viewed: <https://eastlothianconsultations.co.uk/policy-partnerships/climate-change-strategy/>. Paper copies of the strategy documents were also placed in Haddington Library, and were sent out to individuals and groups on request. Comments on the Draft Strategy could be submitted via the online form on the Consultation Hub, or in writing by email or post.

The consultation was widely publicised both internally and externally, via the Council's social media and website, in the local press, by email to interested local groups and individuals, and posters circulated to all East Lothian libraries, community centres, leisure centres and local offices. Stakeholders, including local groups/organisations and national agencies, as well as interested members of the public, were emailed directly to inform them of the consultation.

Consultation survey questions were attached as follows, although respondents did not require to respond in this format. Responses had to be submitted in writing, either via the online Consultation Hub, by email, or by writing to the Council.

Consultation Questions:

1. Does the Consultative Draft Climate Change Strategy capture the key climate change and sustainability related issues and challenges that we face across East Lothian?
2. Do you have any comments on the draft vision for East Lothian?
3. Do you consider the seven outcomes to be appropriate?
4. Do you consider the draft actions to be suitable in addressing identified issues?
5. Do you have any comments on the Integrated Assessment?
6. Do you have any comments on the consultation process?
7. Do you have any other comments?

4.2 Climate Change Survey for Children and Young People

In addition, a separate climate change survey was produced for children and young people, which asked young people which topics are most important to them to tackle climate change in East Lothian. The survey was circulated to all East Lothian Council primary and secondary schools in June 2019, and to summer clubs, lunch clubs and community groups over the summer. It was also placed on the Consultation Hub alongside the main consultation documents, and on the Young Scot website, with the incentive of Young Scot reward points for completing the survey. A note of the Key Points of the consultation was also produced for young people and placed on the Consultation Hub. 116 responses to this survey were received from children and young people. The results of the survey for young people are set out in Appendix 1.

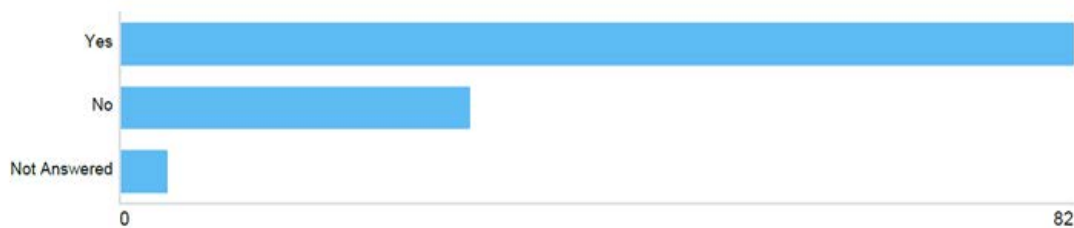
4.3 Results of the Consultation on the Draft Climate Change Strategy

160 responses were received to the formal consultation on the Draft East Lothian Climate Change Strategy (116 online responses via the Consultation Hub and 44 emailed responses). Many responses were detailed, extensive and carefully considered, in some cases many pages long. Responses were received from 16 groups / organisations (these are listed in Appendix 2), and from businesses, consultants, school pupils, young people, older people, individual householders and residents.

Summary of the 116 responses to the consultation questions on the Consultation Hub:

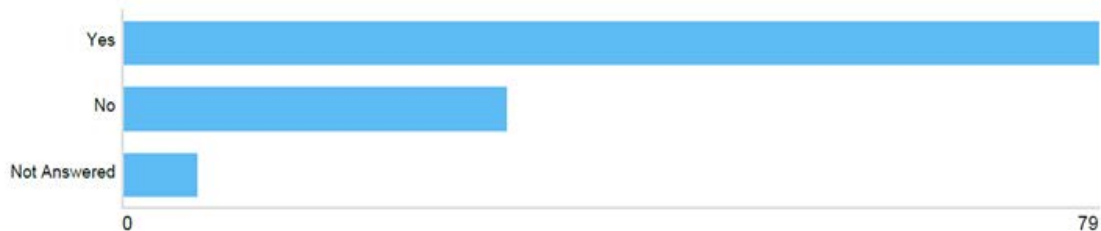
Question: Does the Consultative Draft Climate Change Strategy capture the key climate change and sustainability related issues and challenges that we face across East Lothian?

Yes: 82 (70.69%)
No: 30 (25.86%)
Not Answered: 4 (3.45%)



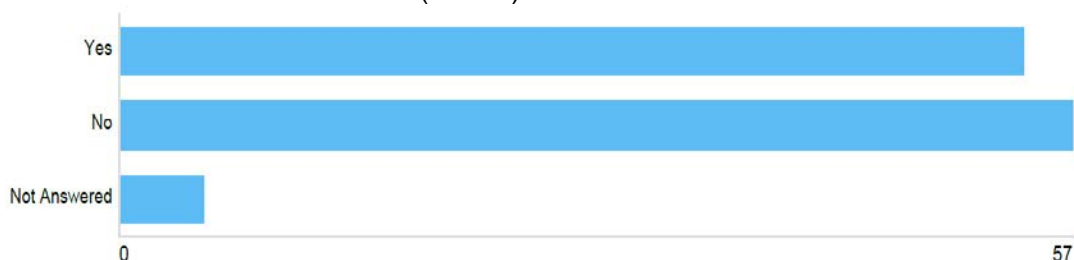
Question: Do you think the seven Outcomes outlined in the Draft Strategy are appropriate?

Yes: 79 (68.10%)
No: 31 (26.72%)
Not Answered: 6 (5.17%)



Question: Do you consider the draft actions suitable to address the issues identified?

No: 57 (49.14%)
Yes: 54 (46.55%)
Not Answered: 5 (4.31%)



Evidently, respondents generally agreed that the Draft Strategy captures the key climate change and sustainability related issues and challenges that we face across East Lothian, and supported the overarching Outcomes set out in the strategy. However, a majority of respondents felt that the actions within the Action Plan are not suitable to address the issues identified.

4.4 How responses to the Consultative Draft Strategy influenced the Final Strategy

All responses received through the formal consultation on the Draft Strategy were categorised and systematically considered, and where appropriate, used to influence the final Climate Change Strategy.

Responses received to the formal consultation are categorised in Appendix 3, with responses to the key points provided by East Lothian Council Officers from the relevant Service Areas, including how the comments received were used to influence the final Climate Change Strategy: 'You Said... We Did'.

Appendix 1: Results of the East Lothian Climate Change Survey for Children and Young People



Helping to tackle Climate Change: What should we do here in East Lothian?

Respondents were asked, from the following list, “Which 5 of these are most important to you?”

Results:

116 responses were received from children and young people.

The responses were as follows (ranked in order):

| Rank | Climate Change: what should we do here in East Lothian? | TOTALS |
|------|--|--------|
| 1 | Reduce, reuse, recycle waste | 81 |
| 2 | Plant more trees and have more green spaces for nature | 75 |
| 3 | Use less plastic | 74 |
| 4 | Solar panels or wind turbines to give us energy | 66 |
| 5 | Look after our wild places and nature, like woodlands and wildflower meadows | 63 |
| 6 | Walk or cycle rather than drive in cars | 58 |
| 7 | Have places where people can grow their own food, like vegetables | 42 |
| 8 | Protect people and their homes from climate change effects like storms or flooding | 33 |
| 9 | Have more electric cars (rather than petrol or diesel cars) | 30 |
| 10 | Use local shops so you don't have to travel far | 24 |

Appendix 2: List of organisations which responded to the consultation on the Draft East Lothian Climate Change Strategy

Responses were received from the following groups / organisations:

Dunpender Community Council
East Linton Horticultural Society
East Linton Melting Pot
East Lothian Quakers Local Meeting
Fidra
Friends of the Earth East Lothian
Lower Impact Living CIC (LIL)
P3C Haddington Primary School
Parishioners at Our Lady of the Waves, Dunbar
Paths For All
Rail Action Group East of Scotland (RAGES)
Rewilding East Lothian
Scottish Green Party's East Lothian Branch
St Anne's Episcopal and Methodist Church, Dunbar
Sustaining Dunbar
Sustaining North Berwick

Appendix 3: Responses to Public Consultation on Draft East Lothian Climate Change Strategy: You Said, We Did...

| No. | Category of Response | Consultation Response | ELC Officer Response / How Used to Influence Final Strategy |
|-----|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| 1 | Climate Emergency | East Lothian Council should declare a Climate Emergency, and act upon it. In the words of Greta Thunberg, we need to act like our house is on fire. Because it is. | On 27 th August 2019, East Lothian Council’s Elected Members unanimously agreed to declare a Climate Emergency. The Council resolved to take urgent action to make all our Council Services net Zero Carbon as soon as reasonably practicable or in any case by 2045 and to lobby, support and work with all relevant agencies, partners and communities to fulfil this commitment. East Lothian Council will also work with our communities and partners towards making East Lothian a carbon neutral county as well as enabling the county to deliver its part of wider national and international commitments. |
| 2 | Carbon Emissions / Climate Emergency | Reducing carbon emissions by 2.5% per annum is inadequate in the face of current climate change facts. East Lothian should follow Edinburgh's example and draft a Climate Change Emergency protocol. | We have revised our Action Plan to include measurable actions wherever possible and target dates within the five-year period covered by this strategy. We have requested guidance from the Scottish Government on how local authorities can achieve the interim emissions reduction targets set out in the Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act 2019; and as these are Scotland-wide targets based on a 1990 baseline, how these interim targets relate to the annual Public Bodies Climate Change Reporting for each individual local authority, given that data is not available at local authority level from 1990. We also require clear and specific guidance on the definition of ‘net zero’ for local authorities, what emissions sources should be included in reports and projects, and how to calculate emissions reductions resulting from carbon offsetting and sequestration. The Council requires any report that comes before it to have had Integrated Impact Assessment, which includes the impact of the report on climate change. It is recognised that sometimes report writers do not fully appreciate the potential impact of their policy or project on climate change, and there is inconsistency about how impacts are assessed. The Council is |

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| | | | currently revising how this impact assessment is carried out so that the climate impacts of an action are fully reported and understood. |
| 3 | Climate Emergency | We are facing a CLIMATE EMERGENCY. I would like to see the council policies to address the situation as a matter of emergency and advance their points to do more and faster. While I welcome the document and the work that has been put into it, I do not consider that it reflects adequately the magnitude and urgency of the challenge posed by climate change. This is an emergency, and the Council's response needs to reflect that reality. | On 27 th August 2019, East Lothian Council's Elected Members unanimously agreed to declare a Climate Emergency. The Council resolved to take urgent action to make all our Council Services net Zero Carbon as soon as reasonably practicable or in any case by 2045 and to lobby, support and work with all relevant agencies, partners and communities to fulfil this commitment. Following the public consultation on the Draft Climate Change Strategy, the Strategy has been revised to incorporate the Climate Emergency declaration, the 7 Outcomes that will enable the Council to achieve its Vision, and the Key Priority Areas and Actions that will enable us to achieve these within the five year period of this strategy. We have revised our Action Plan to include measurable actions wherever possible and target dates within the five-year period covered by this strategy. We have requested guidance from the Scottish Government on how local authorities can achieve the interim emissions reduction targets set out in the Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act 2019. We also require clear and specific guidance on the definition of 'net zero' for local authorities, what emissions sources should be included in reports and projects, and how to calculate emissions reductions resulting from carbon offsetting and sequestration. |
| 4 | Climate Emergency | This crisis is an emergency for the planet and mankind therefore the serious effects cannot be balanced by any small positives for the county. | The Climate Change Strategy does not intend that the serious effects of climate change are compensated for by any small positives for East Lothian. Clearly, the disruption that climate change is predicted to cause will far outweigh these. However, East Lothian Council is in a position to lead by example locally, raise awareness and encourage behaviour change among others in the county, and work in partnership with the Scottish Government, national agencies, local organisations, businesses and our communities to deliver local actions to make a difference towards reaching Net Zero, deliver our part of wider national and international commitments, and prepare for the impacts of climate change. |

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| 5 | Climate Emergency | I appreciate the considerable amount of work which has gone into producing this strategy but consider it to be wholly inadequate. It is based on the thinking about climate change which was current ten years ago. Scientific research now indicates that we are in a crisis situation and that far more radical action is required than the modest proposals contained in this document. We need in East Lothian the Council's support to facilitate the changes in lifestyle, spending, transport, use of resources etc that we now realize are demanded by this emergency. It falls short of what we believe is necessary to mobilise and guide the urgent action across all sectors and every area of society necessary to face up to the climate emergency. | This strategy sets out actions for the Council to reduce emissions and improve resource efficiency for its own estate and services, and also sets out the Outcomes and Key Priority Areas for the wider East Lothian, together with the Actions which we will undertake to work towards a carbon neutral East Lothian. We set out how we will work in partnership with our partner agencies, national agencies, local communities, businesses, groups and organisations towards achieving these aims. We have requested guidance from the Scottish Government on how local authorities can achieve the interim emissions reduction targets set out in the Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act 2019. Tackling climate change is everyone's responsibility, and we will lead by example and work with our partners to encourage everyone to make the lifestyle and behaviour changes necessary to achieve a carbon neutral East Lothian, deliver our part of wider national and international commitments, and prepare for the impacts of climate change. |
| 6 | Climate Emergency | It is agreed that a Climate Change Strategy is essential for ELC to adopt. Many Councils around the UK are having full debates and motions on the Climate Emergency. The ELC paper needs more emphasis on the urgency of the situation. Much of the document seemed like padding and used out of date information. Some of the language was complex and not easy for the everyday reader to absorb. It needs to engage with all people in the county – not just those who found the consultation on line. | On 27 th August 2019, East Lothian Council's Elected Members unanimously agreed to declare a Climate Emergency. The Council resolved to take urgent action to make all our Council Services net Zero Carbon as soon as reasonably practicable or in any case by 2045 and to lobby, support and work with all relevant agencies, partners and communities to fulfil this commitment. Following the public consultation on the Draft Climate Change Strategy, the Strategy has been revised to incorporate the Climate Emergency declaration, the 7 Outcomes that will enable the Council to achieve its Vision, and the Key Priority Areas and Actions that will enable us to achieve these within the five year period of this strategy. These have been set out more clearly in the Executive Summary and in an infographic that we hope will make the key points of the strategy more accessible to everyone. |
| 7 | Climate Emergency | We also felt that the document did not reflect the existing worldwide sense of urgency, and there should be more attainable, measurable, short term targets to show that East Lothian is serious about climate change and the changes that are necessary. | We have revised our Action Plan to include measurable actions wherever possible and target dates within the five-year period covered by this strategy. We have requested guidance from the Scottish Government on how local authorities can achieve the interim emissions reduction targets set out in the Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act |

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| | | | 2019; and as these are Scotland-wide targets based on a 1990 baseline, how these interim targets relate to the annual Public Bodies Climate Change Reporting for each individual local authority, given that data is not available at local authority level from 1990. We also require clear and specific guidance on the definition of 'net zero' for local authorities, what emissions sources should be included in reports and projects, and how to calculate emissions reductions resulting from carbon offsetting and sequestration. |
| 8 | Climate Emergency / Biodiversity / Health | However, it fails to grasp that we are facing an existential emergency. It is perverse to build an Action Plan around the 2009 legislation when the Climate Change (Emissions Reductions) (S) Bill 2019 has passed its second reading. To rely on evidence assimilated prior to 2009 fails to take account of an existential crisis and the scientific data from the UN's IPCC (2018) on climate breakdown. Worse, experts in the field of biodiversity are now pointing to the Earth's Sixth Great Extinction and health professionals have concluded that emissions, mainly from road transport, are leading to 35,000 premature deaths each year in the UK as well as more heart attacks, strokes and premature births, more cancer, dementia and asthma. Even the 2019 Bill does not go far enough as extrapolation from the IPCC figure of achieving sub 1.5 degree C increase above pre industrial levels points to a 77% reduction in net emissions by 2030 and net zero by 2040 – not the inadequate 2009 Act miscalculation of net 80% by 2050. | The targets and action plan in the Climate Change Strategy have been revised to take into account the new emissions reduction targets set out in the Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act 2019, which received Royal Assent at the end of October 2019. |
| 9 | Climate Emergency / Emissions | The Scottish Government target of 80% reduction by 2050 is ambitious, but inadequate to the task of avoiding a climate change crisis and therefore likely to become more stringent. EL Council should therefore seek to exceed these targets and aim for zero net carbon emissions and become a genuinely 'Carbon Neutral East Lothian'. | On 27 th August 2019, East Lothian Council's Elected Members unanimously agreed to declare a Climate Emergency. The Council resolved to take urgent action to make all our Council Services net Zero Carbon as soon as reasonably practicable or in any case by 2045 and to lobby, support and work with all relevant agencies, partners and communities to fulfil this commitment. East Lothian Council will also work with our communities and partners towards making East Lothian a carbon neutral county as well as |

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| | | | enabling the county to deliver its part of wider national and international commitments. |
| 10 | Climate Emergency / Infrastructure | Rather it should be telling us what new plans the council have and how they are going to implement them in the emergency which is happening here and now. What are the local infrastructures in place for the inevitable climate change emergencies? | This is a strategy rather than a detailed document, and links to other Council policies and strategies including those for Emergency Planning, Severe Weather Response Plans, Business Continuity Plans, Resilient Communities initiative, Roads Asset Management Plan for roads and infrastructure. The Council is working on development flood defences for Musselburgh to combat increased coastal flooding due to predicted changes to rainfall, storminess and sea level rise. The Local Development Plan contains policy on flooding (and has for many years) to ensure new development takes future flood risk into account. The Green Network Strategy includes a section on adapting and mitigating climate change e.g. planting to allow for people to seek shade. Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS) supplementary guidance shows how increased surface water will be managed in the future. The strategy sets out how we will tackle climate change adaptation, working in partnership with national agencies, Emergency Responders, local organisations and communities. |
| 11 | Fossil Fuels / Climate Emergency | In a climate emergency, we will need to “leave fossil fuels in the ground”. Fracking is unsustainable. It would be good if the Strategy says so explicitly. | The position on fracking is for Scottish Ministers to decide. |
| 12 | Adaptation | The adaptation discussion is based on UKCP09 information. UKCP18 is now available from the Met Office, and should be adapted | The strategy has been updated and now includes reference to UKCP18 in the Adaptation discussion. |
| 13 | Flood Prevention / Adaptation | Prevention of flooding etc is essential. This again needs maintenance. Some streets are not swept for months. Leaves go in the drains. Drains block up. This leads to localised flooding and erosion of the road surface to a point where it becomes dangerous for pedestrians and cyclists. | East Lothian Council has set out its roads and infrastructure management and maintenance measures to reduce climatic impacts on transport and infrastructure in East Lothian’s Local Transport Strategy and our Road Asset Management Plan, and this has been clarified in the Climate Change Strategy. |
| 14 | Emissions / GHGs | The strategy is focused on carbon reduction. As far as I can see it doesn't deal with other GHG emissions. It needs to include these, especially METHANE. | East Lothian Council reports annually to the Scottish Government on its carbon footprint, which is measured in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO ₂ e). The carbon dioxide equivalent (CO ₂ e) allows the different greenhouse gases to be compared on a like-for-like basis relative to one unit |

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| | | | <p>of CO₂. CO₂e is calculated by multiplying the emissions of each of the six greenhouse gases by its 100 year global warming potential (GWP). A carbon footprint considers all six of the Kyoto Protocol greenhouse gases: Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Methane (CH₄), Nitrous oxide (N₂O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) [source: Carbon Trust]. This has been clarified in the Climate Change Strategy.</p> |
| 15 | Emissions / GHGs | <p>EL Council should start by addressing some of the major causes of greenhouse gas net emissions in the county, work towards transforming these to zero net emissions (and proactively planning for the potential social and economic impact), and setting benchmarks for 2024 which will make a realistic contribution to zero carbon emissions by 2050 at the latest - and preferably by 2040. This will require a significant transformation. It will need expenditure by the Council, as well as applying maximum leverage on private expenditure.</p> | <p>In its Climate Emergency declaration East Lothian Council resolved to take urgent action to make all our Council Services Net Zero Carbon as soon as reasonably practicable or in any case by 2045 and to lobby, support and work with all relevant agencies, partners and communities to fulfil this commitment. This will require transformational change across all sectors and across our society. In our strategy we set out priority actions to work with the Scottish Government for the resources, tools and powers to enable us to achieve this.</p> |
| 16 | Emissions / Monitoring and Evaluation | <p>Given the sources of net greenhouse gas emissions nationally, it is likely that East Lothian's major sources will be buildings, transport, land use, waste and industry. The strategy addresses some of these, but not all. EL Council does not have direct control over all aspects of these, but does have considerable influence on the practices of private and other public sector operators, as well as a responsibility for monitoring and tackling some of the externalities experienced by the communities and environment of East Lothian. For these priority areas there should be urgent action.</p> | <p>The strategy has been revised and updated to include emissions from all of these sectors. As this is East Lothian Council's strategy, we have set out actions for the Council to reduce emissions and improve resource efficiency for its own estate and services, and we also set out the Outcomes and Key Priority Areas for the wider East Lothian, together with the Actions which we will undertake to work towards a carbon neutral East Lothian. This includes areas which the Council does not have direct control over, such as industry. We set out how we will work in partnership with our partner agencies, national agencies, local communities, businesses, groups and organisations towards achieving these aims.</p> |
| 17 | Emissions / Adaptation / Sustainability | <p>Climate change and sustainability are related but they are not the same thing. Keep a focus on reducing GHG emissions and on adaptation.</p> | <p>The priority for this strategy is tackling climate change in East Lothian, and the strategy sets out how East Lothian Council will reduce emissions from its estate and services. It also sets out how we will improve resource efficiency and sustainability, as waste reduction and resource efficiency are key aspects of reducing emissions and tackling climate change. There has also</p> |

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| | | | been considerable public demand to include sustainability measures, including plastic waste reduction (identified during both public consultations) therefore we have also addressed this issue within this strategy. |
| 18 | Emissions / Challenges | The Climate Change Strategy draft is disappointing to us because this challenge is not acknowledged. The development of East Lothian, as depicted in the strategy draft, is mostly projected as a commuter council with very limited support to enable industrial growth. The outcomes set in the draft are not ambitious enough and do not explore the full potential of East Lothian to reduce carbon emissions. Moreover, enforcing carbon reductions with the current support, might result in the loss of both agricultural and industrial activity in the council. | East Lothian Council's Local Development Plan allocates employment land well above that required by SESPlan to enable a range and choice of locations, to encourage employment development in East Lothian, as job density here is low leading to out-commuting. The Economic Development Service gives advice and support to business looking at locating in East Lothian. Enforcing carbon reductions may require legislation or policy change from Scottish Government rather than action by the Council. |
| 19 | Monitoring and Evaluation | Whilst the outcomes "seem" to be right; the specifics of what they include seem far too woolly - they sound great, but where are the specifics in their definitions? Where is specific mention of electric vehicle charging points for communities, community generation etc. Where is specific mention of concrete and ambitious targets on local retailers and businesses reducing their waste, their use of plastic, increasing recycling and sustainable practices? | Although this is a strategy not a detailed document, we have revised the Outcomes to clarify our Key Achievements to date and our priorities for the next 5 years. Some of these actions are for the Scottish Government rather than local authorities. However, we have set out actions in our Action Plan and we will report on progress with delivering these actions annually. |
| 20 | Monitoring and Evaluation | This situation requires more than just comfortable strategies that palliate but a radical change in outlook that may not be popular to those who are determined to bury their heads in the proverbial sand. | All Council reports should include Integrated Impact Assessment which includes impact on climate change. The form this takes is being reviewed at the moment. This should help support a systemic approach to climate change. Councillors and Officers are thus aware of the reported impact on climate change when they take decisions on Council business. It is for Councillors to decide what weight to give the issue of climate change. |
| 21 | Monitoring and Evaluation | Many of the actions are part of existing strategies and we are concerned that they are not ambitious enough and the changes required to meet the challenge of climate change must be greater. | The Strategy has been revised to incorporate the Council's Climate Emergency declaration, and to include more targeted Outcomes related to the Net Zero target, and Key Priority Areas for action over the next 5 years towards achieving a Net Zero Council and a carbon neutral East Lothian. |

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| | | | Mitigating climate change was a major consideration in the preparation of our 2018 Local Development Plan (LDP). As part of the review of our next LDP the planning service will look hard at what can be done in policy terms to improve the response to climate change. By this time it is likely that Scottish Government policy will have changed to weigh climate change more heavily in both planning policy and planning decisions. |
| 22 | Monitoring and Evaluation | With regards to the statements of working with partners to achieve these goals. There is nothing I can see in the plan to address if targets or promises made by these partners are not met. In the interests of transparency, and ensuring that developers, making promises of planting trees, for example, and then - don't. | If developers do not comply with condition of planning permission, or build their development in accordance with approved plans, the Council will take enforcement action if this is brought to our attention. |
| 23 | Monitoring and Evaluation | I appreciate that there is a complex administrative policy framework (local, national and international) into which this Strategy has to fit but there nevertheless seems to be a substantial amount of repetition of context rather than a concentration on actual action to achieve change. Of course one needs to set baselines and determine directions to allow assessments of whether progress is being made but targets seem in many cases to be so general or vague that apparent progress could be almost meaningless in terms of real mitigation of, or adaptation to, climate change. | We have revised the Outcomes to clarify our Key Achievements to date and our priorities for the next 5 years. We have set out actions in our Action Plan and we will report on progress with delivering these actions annually. Where we have measured baselines and targets we have set these out in the Action Plan, however, we are limited by the data available. We are seeking clarity and guidance from the Scottish Government on setting baselines and interim targets to measure progress in several areas. |
| 24 | Monitoring and Evaluation | Overall it is difficult to argue with most of what you say, but I believe this is less of a strategy, more of a statement of fact or ambition – although you have stated a number of laudable aims and aspirations. We have a lot on Why and What so far, but rather little on How and exactly What next. | We agree that the Draft Strategy was not specific enough; the strategy has now been revised to clearly state, for each Outcome, what are our Key Achievements to date and our priorities for the next 5 years. We have set out actions in our Action Plan and we will report on progress with delivering these actions annually. |
| 25 | Monitoring and Evaluation | To my opinion it does not engage too much with radical, precise actions able to respond the urgent need in reducing the threat we stress at the moment on our environment. | The Council is bound to work within the current legislative and national policy context. The Scottish Government (SG) has indicated that, within 6 months of the Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act 2019 receiving Royal Assent, it will publish a revised Climate Change Plan setting out the policies and proposals to achieve the emissions reduction |

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| | | | targets in the Act. SG has also indicated it is currently revising its national policies to address the Climate Emergency. |
| 26 | Monitoring and Evaluation | Climate change monitoring group. There seem to be a huge number of members of this group, important as it is. I wonder who will be measuring outcomes against the objectives and who will be seeing that intentions become reality. What will be deemed “success” in any given case and who will have responsibility for documenting that? | This is an important point. The strategy and action plan have been revised to designate the Chief Executive to oversee the overall delivery of the strategy and action plan. The Climate Change Planning and Monitoring Group will continue to oversee the delivery of actions on an ongoing basis. |
| 27 | Monitoring and Evaluation / Climate Emergency | In general however, what is lacking is the sense of urgency. We have very little time to create the changes needed, as the IPCC report last year made clear. Time should not be dedicated to further scoping studies, reviews etc – what is needed now is clear and ambitious action. | Action must be well informed or it risks unintended consequences. Where the carbon benefits are not clear further studies may be needed. For example it is not always obvious in allocating a development site what the transport implications will be. Modelling helps reduce the uncertainty and allows options to be compared. Some plans and projects require assessment by legislation. |
| 28 | Monitoring and Evaluation / Emissions | The main thing that should be different is the target should be clearly related to the goal - even if it is not obvious that it is deliverable, because the goal (zero emissions by 2045) has to be the driver, and the target must relate to this. The strategy in the long run needs to look to the target, then work out how to meet it. To do this, it needs more information, to see how far off the necessary target ELC currently is, and if there are options for how to achieve it. The strategy should not be held up while this is worked out though. Instead it should include a commitment to a study of what it would take to meet the targets - see for example Manchester Council which commissioned the Tyndall Centre to do work on this. | We agree with the points made, and have included priority actions to work with the Scottish Government for the tools, resources and powers to achieve Net Zero by 2045. Funding would be required if an external agency is involved, however targets be reviewed on that basis. In preparing the Local Development Plan (LDP), planners attempted to assess the climate impact of the strategy as a whole through Strategic Environmental Assessment, which considered the direction of travel of policies and a comparison of reasonable alternatives to the LDP strategy. Quantitative assessment is difficult due to unknowns about future changes in energy supply, transport and other technology. However an attempt was made to do so with use of the Scottish Government’s SPACE tool as a pilot and transport modelling. This will be looked at again in the next LDP. |
| 29 | Finance / Cost | This is an opportunity to be bold - but in the end we all know that it will be the money and cost that will decide matters. | The Council considers business cases and cost benefit analysis would be carried out on any project. The Council will have to consider its priorities and work with the Scottish Government for the necessary resources. |

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| 30 | Finance / Cost | It makes no mention of the cost benefits of each of the proposed actions. It also does not address the miniscule reduction that these efforts will make in the world's climate. | This is a strategy and therefore would not contain a cost benefit analysis. However, a cost benefit analysis would be considered for specific projects. Although Scotland's contribution, let alone East Lothian's, to overall emissions reduction is small, it has to be recognised that as part of an early industrialising country, and as a prosperous area of a prosperous country, we bear considerable responsibility for reducing our emissions. The actions needed to address climate change are necessarily diffuse, and such actions will need to be taken across the world, including by us. Many of the actions proposed will have long term benefits other than for climate, such as for health, equality, and an improved public realm. |
| 31 | Finance / Cost | Financial considerations is missing. Where does the money go now, how much change will cost and what budgets that will come out of is missing. | The key priority areas and measures that have allowed the Council to address climate change mitigation and adaptation to date are embedded within service budgets currently, however, meeting the Net Zero target will become more and more challenging. It should be noted that Climate Change is a rapidly moving area of legislative and policy context and the Council must work closely with the Scottish Government to shape and influence as well as respond to national ambitions to ensure that the necessary measures, powers, and resources are in place to deliver Net Zero. |
| 32 | Finance / Cost / Priorities | I worry also that there is no real attempt to cost the outcomes or finance them. Where are the Council's key priorities, given there are a massive set of outcomes. | <p>The key priority areas and measures that have allowed the Council to address climate change mitigation and adaptation to date are embedded within service budgets currently, however, meeting the Net Zero target will become more and more challenging. It should be noted that Climate Change is a rapidly moving area of legislative and policy context and the Council must work closely with the Scottish Government to shape and influence as well as respond to national ambitions to ensure that the necessary measures, powers, and resources are in place to deliver Net Zero.</p> <p>The Council has approved the Developer Contributions Framework Supplementary Guidance as part of the LDP. This sets out contributions housing developers must pay towards some of the infrastructure in the strategy, including contributions towards the Segregated Active Travel Corridor.</p> |

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| 33 | Finance / Cost / Awareness Raising | I believe a budget needs to be relocate also to education about environmental changes that we all need to take on board at all levels, starting with public servants to the last person working for the council as a standard, since only through a profound changed in our perspective can we all be involved in the needed changes. | The Council already allocates budgets towards tackling climate change across Service Areas. We will also work with the Scottish Government for the resources, tools and powers to deliver actions. Awareness-raising campaigns, both for internal ELC staff and for the wider East Lothian population, are proposed as actions in the strategy. A Communications Plan or marketing campaign aimed at businesses, communities, citizens etc. will be developed. |
| 34 | Climate Justice / Equality | It could include a section on climate justice - maybe principles on how the strategy will be enacted? E.g. that actions will not impact more on disabled people than able bodied people, women more than men, children (who didn't cause it) more than adults? | Refer to the Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) which has been carried out (Supporting Document 3). The IIA format is currently being reviewed. |
| 35 | Equality | It is good that ELC is opening a consultation on climate breakdown and the Draft has much to commend. In particular it sees the link between climate breakdown and the need for social justice and improving health and the need to involve stakeholders in an alliance to bolster resilience. | Noted. |
| 36 | Equality | Climate change “inequality” seems a rather nebulous issue. Nonetheless it occupies quite a large part of your discussions. I wonder if it is really a sensible way of categorising the impacts? Almost any hurt could be described as inequitable in the sense that it could bear more heavily on one group of constituents than another. In that sense one could say (as I think you imply) that a reduction in air quality was inequitable because poorer people would likely be more susceptible to hurt from it. | Inequality is important in how we deal with climate change. Changes should not be made in ways that impact more heavily on groups that are already disadvantaged. The effects of climate change will be felt by all; we have all contributed to it. However, poorer people may be less able to adapt to both its effects, and the impact of measures (for example, repairing flood damage or buying a house closer to where they work to avoid increased fuel costs). It should not be expected that some groups, especially those that can least afford it, are disproportionately expected to absorb the costs of mitigating and adapting to climate change. It is important to bear the impacts on different groups in mind when considering measures both for mitigation and adaptation and this will be undertaken through the Integrated Impact Assessment process. |

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| 37 | Challenges / Leadership | <p>What is surely needed is a change of culture with the whole county, but led by the council, to think about sustainability and the impact of any decision on our responsibilities to reduce emissions. Someone, or a team, needs to be central to all Council activities effectively auditing any work against the strategy. I don't see that here and so I think this strategy is doomed to failure. I think the processes will go on much as before, with minor tweaks and window dressing.</p> | <p>Delivering the Scottish Government's net zero target will become more and more challenging to meet the Scottish Governments net zero target unless further guidance and legislative changes are in place. It is noted that Climate Change is a rapidly moving area of national legislation and policy and the Council will work closely with the Scottish Government to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure measures and resources are in place for existing homes and buildings to be zero carbon - Ensure mitigation is embedded in planning and infrastructure legislation - Ensure Local Authorities have the resources and power to lead on climate change mitigation and adaptation in their local areas |
| 38 | Leadership | <p>East Lothian has a responsibility not only to the people who live here but also to the place itself. Some say we have 8 years before a tipping point. How will those who are at the seat of governance at this time face the populace who have looked to you for guidance. That is unless you are more realistic in your approach now and take action.</p> | <p>The Climate Change Strategy is a step forward in pulling together actions across the Council. The Council recognises its leadership role in taking action across the area. In its declaration of Climate Emergency the Council resolved to take urgent action to make all our Council Services net Zero Carbon as soon as reasonably practicable or in any case by 2045 and to lobby, support and work with all relevant agencies, partners and communities to fulfil this commitment. The Council also committed to work with our communities and partners towards making East Lothian a carbon neutral county as well as enabling the county to deliver its part of wider national and international commitments.</p> |
| 39 | Communities | <p>How to engage and empower local groups who want to be part of the solution. East Lothian is made up of many communities of people who are aware of the climate emergency and ready to act, but feel disempowered to make meaningful change beyond their own individual actions. East Lothian Council can play a role in shifting power to community council level - where people feel empowered to make changes that they can see and should be supported to do so.</p> | <p>The Council's Connected Communities service now includes Community Councils as well as the Area Partnerships and Community Learning and Development service. The Connected Communities service has committed to work to support the agreed actions within the strategy and continue to engage people in our communities to help them have their voice heard and to make a difference.</p> <p>The Council has set up an East Lothian Youth Council to engage with, hear the views of, and empower our young people, including in tackling climate change in East Lothian.</p> <p>The Area Partnerships already have networks and sub-groups in place to publicise and promote local projects and initiatives, and to take local action</p> |

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| | | | to tackle climate change mitigation and adaptation. The Local Area Plans already contain series of actions to address these issues and our communities are already engaged with the climate change agenda, including the wider benefits such as health, wellbeing, physical activity, economic benefits and placemaking benefits. To date these include: tree planting; tool share initiatives; greenspace improvements; 'Beat the Streets' active travel project; maps to promote active travel; working with young people via the East Lothian Youth Council and other youth groups across the county; Bikeability sessions to promote safe cycling for children and young people; exploring electric car schemes for community use; and potentially electric bikes. |
| 40 | Communities | One aspect of your report which I do support is the development of local and sectoral action to respond to the climate emergency. The Council is well placed to provide leadership in bringing people together in their localities (towns and villages) and by sector (for example, farming, tourism, enterprises small and large) at the county level to reflect further on what they can do. Faith communities have an important role to play in facilitating and underpinning such action - another reason for them to be recognised as stakeholders and brought into the centre of the conversation as places and networks that could be of great benefit to the community in these challenging times. | Noted. |
| 41 | Communities | The Council must empower local communities within the county to allow them to develop their own emergency responses. | This is ongoing through the Resilient Communities initiative. |
| 42 | Communities | Volunteers working on environmental projects - helping mental and physical health and social interaction. | Noted. Volunteer groups are already underway across the county taking action and benefitting individuals, wider society and the natural environment, e.g. the East Lothian Countryside Volunteers which has now attained charitable status, works closely with East Lothian Council Countryside Ranger Service, and includes over 200 volunteers who help look after East Lothian's countryside. |

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| 43 | Communities | Local community organisations open to innovation should be invited on regular basis and be part of the decisions making. | Noted and the strategy contains an action to explore options to identify how best to engage and ensure representation across all sectors of East Lothian’s community, to involve our communities in the local planning of our Climate Emergency Response (e.g. Citizens’ Assembly; Climate Change Forum / Network) |
| 44 | Communities / Awareness Raising | I fully understand that working with community groups is challenging, but the lack of details and strategy involving residents is disappointing. So is the absence of how to communicate with them in a meaningful way. Getting them on board is difficult, but communication is key, and that is simply just not in this document, and it is fundamental to the change needed. | The strategy now includes the specific outcome “East Lothian’s Communities are places encouraging a Low Carbon Lifestyle and are prepared for the effects of Climate Change” with the following ambition and targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •East Lothian will be a place which supports and encourages the transition to a low carbon lifestyle and reduces inequalities in our communities, by promoting and raising awareness of active and sustainable travel, green and blue networks, local food growing, outdoor play, local amenities, low carbon and renewable energy and zero waste; where people are supported to reduce their own carbon footprint; •East Lothian’s communities will be prepared for and adapted to the effects of climate change, and resilient to further changes in the future. The strategy now contains specific actions including under the Key Priority Area ‘Awareness-raising and Engagement’. |
| 45 | Awareness Raising | Education - nothing mentioned here about educating communicating or speaking to the public about this | The strategy now contains specific actions including under the Key Priority Area ‘Awareness-raising and Engagement’ under Outcome 7 “East Lothian’s Communities are places encouraging a Low Carbon Lifestyle and are prepared for the effects of Climate Change”. There is a specific proposal to produce a Communications Plan setting out our awareness-raising and engagement proposals. |
| 46 | Awareness Raising | East Lothian Council needs to educate and be transparent in highlighting the dangers faced as a result of the climate crisis, both within the county and in the wider world beyond, not to scare but to alert and encourage action. Climate change is not just another issue, and we cannot continue business as usual; it is all-encompassing, and its impacts will only increase. The Council therefore needs to be brave in highlighting the effort that needs to be made by everyone, at all levels, both domestic and commercial. | The strategy now contains specific actions including under the Key Priority Area ‘Awareness-raising and Engagement’ under Outcome 7 “East Lothian’s Communities are places encouraging a Low Carbon Lifestyle and are prepared for the effects of Climate Change”. There is a specific proposal to produce a Communications Plan setting out our awareness-raising and engagement proposals. Our existing work through Resilient Communities and other work completed with community groups can assist with this. The Council will work with partners to support national campaigns in relation to this. |

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| 47 | Awareness Raising / Communities | We believe that the main challenge in implementing many of the new policies is to develop understanding of the serious threats to our world now. All our experiences have highlighted areas that need more information. | As part of the process of developing the next Local Development Plan the Planning Service will produce an Evidence Report. This will consider the likely changes to climate in East Lothian, and may consider consequent effects on East Lothian of changes elsewhere in the world. |
| 48 | Awareness Raising / Transport / Climate Emergency | I think that extreme measures need to be taken. Given the serious nature of the predicament we are in, you would think a lot more people would walk to school or the High St. They would refuse to buy takeaway food in polystyrene with plastic forks - but they haven't. People are not getting the message at all. The earth will be devoid of life by 2100 at this rate (scientifically proven) and it won't be a lovely place to live for 80 years - then an apocalypse. We are heading into catastrophe and soon. Given that Governments have hidden this for over 30 years and instead driven this capitalist, consumerist way of life - they have to go way further in trying to mitigate the damage. There should be public notices EVERYWHERE with dire warnings. This is bigger than any war anywhere before. There should be roads shut off. High Street Pedestrianised (and I say this as a soon to be shop owner), Schools with no parking including a barrier over the NB sports centre. More double yellows and wardens. Driving should be made painful. It needs to be, our future looks decidedly more uncomfortable anyway. If the messages are clear, people will soon get it. Park and ride. Get hold of the field opposite the ESSO garage in North Berwick - on a sunny day becomes mini London. A bus every 10 minutes from the park & ride. When I say 'get hold' I mean the way the MOD 'got hold' of land! Despite our electric train, not many people know about it. ADVERTISE everywhere and drop the prices. Kids free. We are wiping ourselves out and acting like we need to slowly make token | There needs to be a consistent national campaign that can be tailored to local requirements. East Lothian Council has taken action on climate change for many years, though until recently has not drawn together actions in a Climate Change Strategy (though it has had Environment Strategies previously which covered this). The Council as a whole has had cognisance of Scottish Government climate change targets, and the need to achieve them. The need to act on climate change has been publicised, for example, ELC is a signatory to the Scottish Climate Change Declaration, which hung in Main Reception. ELC has also been part of initiatives such as Eco-schools, which help educate and publicise the issue. Educating the public is important, however coordinated action is also needed. |

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| | | gestures. Panic would be more appropriate in a mass extinction. | |
| 49 | Communication | I really don't have time to read 99 pages! A summary would have been more accessible. | An Executive Summary has been produced for the strategy, and a summary infographic has been produced to highlight the outcomes and key priority areas of the strategy, that it is hoped will make the strategy more accessible to all. A Communications Plan is also proposed. |
| 50 | Communication | Councils must rely more on individuals with great new ideas. It is the best way to gather a big variety of interesting propositions informed by curiosity, creativity, science progress interest, experimentation. | The Planning Act has introduced Local Place Plans, which will allow for innovation and local action but taking cognisance of the climate change agenda |
| 51 | Consultation / Awareness Raising | Our initial thoughts were that the Council should create a consultative group bringing together all parties who impact on Climate change – businesses, farmers, etc to immediately consider all impacts and how East Lothian can progress changes. This would also help to raise awareness of the different issues to the public. | The strategy proposes to explore options to identify how best to engage and ensure representation across all sectors of East Lothian's community, to involve our communities in the local planning of our Climate Emergency Response (e.g. Citizens' Assembly; Climate Change Forum / Network) |
| 52 | Education / Schools | In terms of education - an even greater focus by education chiefs on ensuring that teachers are ensuring that the learning for sustainability is embedded across the curriculum. A real change in the school curriculum is CRUCIAL. Not just gentle parallel ecological activities. | Education for sustainability is a key focus within Curriculum for Excellence. Our schools are expected to include this in the curriculum and encourage this through work on citizenship. We have many examples of schools developing innovative work in helping children understand about the environment and sustainability issues. |

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| 53 | Education / Plastics / Schools | Education. Educating school children about the threat of plastic and other toxic substances should be a priority topic in local schools. This is the only way I can see in which one can hope to change the culture of the next generation. Time and thought must be put into devising a suitable education programme. | Our schools follow Curriculum for Excellence and pupils are encouraged to be responsible citizens. Increasingly, children are keen to learn about the impact on the environment and we have many good examples of schools that have developed this work. |
| 54 | Active Travel / Transport | A focus on ensuring that excellent active travel links are fully suitable and extend to an appropriate point. There are lots of small bits of cycleway that often don't link up - e.g. Haddington to Longniddry railway path (could it be extended all the way to the beach - that way residents of Haddington have a safe and sustainable means of visiting the coast. I am sure that there are probably many more examples across East Lothian where a path is short or lands you on a busy road. Another example would be the cycle way out of Cockenzie and Port Seton that then lands you on a real busy or narrow road when heading East toward Longniddry. | It is recognised that improved links within the coast wards is needed and as part of the Council's active travel improvement plan a feasibility study will be undertaken to examine the possibility of improving connections |
| 55 | Active Travel / Transport | As a resident of Dunbar I would ask where are the bike racks for those of us who are actively seeking to avoid using a car? What is happening to uneven pavements and drop down curbs for people in mobility scooters and families with prams? | East Lothian Council is constantly reviewing the provision of bike stations, transport hubs and carries out a programme of drop crossings annual to improve mobility. |
| 56 | Active Travel / Transport | Levels of walking for travel are currently stable and not increasing significantly (unlike recreational walking which has increased for the last five years). Making walking, cycling and public transport (usually encompassing walking as well) attractive options is key to encouraging less car use. There will need to be an increase in resources to meet active travel aspirations. | To improve transport to negate the impact of climate change a number of interventions will be necessary, such as improved connections, integration between transport services, re-balancing of parking demand, and segregation of modes. The ability to hire bicycles will also be key to deliver a greener, more active transport future. |
| 57 | Active Travel / Transport | Well maintained streets, paths and public spaces – including level, smooth surfaces that are fully accessible, fit for purpose and with reduced street clutter | Road Services are in general agreement to the actions, and have addressed through the Local Transport Strategy and associated documents. |

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| 58 | Active Travel / Transport | Encouragement to be more active is important.... This involves maintenance. Too many cycle lanes are in poor repair. Speed cushions have had broken edges for years. Pavements are uneven. Some trouble spots like the sloped dropped kerb in West Port have led to serious injuries. Hospital Road is so potholed it is dangerous for cyclists and pedestrians. People are wary of walking or cycling if they do not feel safe. | To aid the best use of limited budgets the Council has developed a robust asset management plan that annually reviews levels on investment into road assets through its Asset status and options report. In this way the Council can direct appropriate funding to the infrastructure with the greatest needs. |
| 59 | Active Travel / Infra-structure / Transport | In our experience, the top 5 “must haves” for walking infrastructure are: Well maintained streets, paths and public spaces – including level, smooth surfaces that are fully accessible, fit for purpose and with reduced street clutter; information on walking routes to key destinations and places to walk, including more paths with signage; seating, public toilets and good lightening as a minimum provision in a high quality, person-centred public realm, safe places to cross roads with pedestrians given priority at signalized crossings. vehicle speeds at 20mph | Road Services are in general agreement to the actions, and have addressed through the Local transport Strategy and associated documents. |
| 60 | Active Travel / Transport / Schools | Active Travel to School campaigns are meaningless without the infrastructure, safe spaces and facilities, ie dedicated cycle routes, lower speed limits and changing rooms to enabling drying off in wet weather. In Musselburgh for example the Burgh Primary and the Grammar are surrounded by busy roads, none of which have 20mph limits and none of which have cycle lanes. Key routes from the suburbs, ie Stoneybank, toward these schools similarly lack dedicated lanes and low limits. | The Council is currently developing a Musselburgh masterplan for the introduction of segregated active travel routes and will use statutory powers to introduce 20mph limits subject to public consultation |
| 61 | Active Travel / Communities | An officer will be employed to support and deliver behaviour change initiatives; instigate active travel promotions; provide support for cycle training delivery; work with the Local Area Partnerships and support ongoing sustainable travel town centre projects in East Lothian. | Through ‘Smarter Choices, Smarter Places’ funding the Council has engaged a behavioural change officer to drive forward modal shift interventions and work with communities to promote and encourage travel choice change |

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| 62 | Transport | You need to invest in higher quality Park and Ride schemes. With toilets, small convenience shops, proper shelters etc rather than just tarring over a field - in many places in England, such features are taken for granted. | We are currently exploring ERDF funding opportunities to increase our park and ride facilities. A project to construct a long stay transport hub is currently being developed for Haddington and will be available August 2020 |
| 63 | Transport | Bus network improvements. Better network provision between villages on buses. And have more space on all buses for more than one buggy or wheelchair (as a young parent it is off putting knowing we may not get on a bus if there isn't enough space - and waiting another 30 mins or hour with young children isn't often viable). Cheaper subsidised bus travel otherwise car will often be seen to be cheaper. | Supported bus provision is out for consultation starting in October 2019. |
| 64 | Transport | No car areas around towns and schools to make it more difficult to use cars. | The Council will be reviewing its town centre parking management strategy later this year for North Berwick and Haddington. Further reviews will be undertaken for all towns and villages going forward. |
| 65 | Transport | Train station in East Linton to be opened with urgency as well as other stations (not just looking into the viability). | East Lothian Council and Scottish Borders Council are working with Transport Scotland and Network Rail to deliver two new stations at East Linton and Reston by March 2024. |
| 66 | Transport | - I don't see enough to address the transport challenge. The infrastructure for public transport in East Lothian is insufficient, as you say, with more houses springing up and not enough railway stations (East Linton!! Renton!!) and too infrequent connections. it takes me by public transport 1.5 hrs to travel from East Linton to Kings Buildings. this is not doable and so i go by car (30 minutes). Therefore, before you can tackle behaviour change you need to think about making sure public transport is available that meets user needs. I am sure there are many like me who want a public transport alternative to commuting by car! | East Lothian Council has just completed a Scottish Transport Appraisal Guidance (STAG) appraisal to consider the Case for Change in East Lothian to examine improved connectivity and integration of transport services |

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| 67 | Transport | It doesn't capture action to reduce commuting by car for Council workers. | A Travel Plan will be prepared to promote and re-balance East Lothian Council staff travel choices. A staff pool car system is now in place at 3 council locations reducing the need for employees to use their own car for business. Growth in public transport services by bus operators to meet commuter times. |
| 68 | Transport | Transport became the single biggest source of emissions in Scotland for the first time in 2017, accounting for well over a quarter of emissions. It is the sector that has made least progress in cutting emissions. | Noted. The Council Fleet has made significant moves to Euro 6 compliance and shifting towards electric vehicles (EVs). Public Transport providers are predominately Euro 5 and 6 compliant across East Lothian. |
| 69 | Transport | It is encouraging that East Lothian is the only Scottish local authority area where bus patronage is increasing, due to better management of bus routes and connectivity. | The continued work by all operators in East Lothian has impacted this and work continues to support the growth and patronage across the county |
| 70 | Transport | Keep encouraging good quality train / bus services, with more discounted prices for work travel, for young apprentices for example. | The Council will review and keep under review bus timetable and service requirements in consultation with local users and the public. The Council will also work with Transport Scotland to promote integrated ticketing and ScotRail to increase East Lothian patronage. |
| 71 | Transport | I am a householder in Musselburgh High Street. I have read your climate change strategy but would like to know what is going to be done about the volume of vehicles coming through the High Street. In particular, the amount of large delivery vehicles which deliver goods to the businesses in my vicinity. There are large artic lorries delivering goods practically every day, apart from weekend. They were parked in the High Street, hence causing a traffic jam. | It is proposed to constrain the amount of through vehicles from Musselburgh by regulating traffic flows. Regrettably, there remains a need to service businesses in our town centres but we will be looking to work with businesses to investigate alternative approaches to regular HGV deliveries. |

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| 72 | Transport | <p>RAGES has been the main campaigning body for increased rail use, improvement of existing links and the formation of better bus/rail links in East Lothian since 1996 www.rages.org.uk. We advocate for the re-opening of East Linton Station, consistent improvement of services on the North Berwick line, improvements on the Borders Railway (which affects East Lothian at Newcraighall) and increased car parking at stations to encourage more rail use, a sustainable mode of travel. We also support the re-instatement of the Haddington Railway Line.</p> | <p>East Lothian is working with transport partnership to deliver those improvements and enhancements. East Lothian Council and Scottish Borders Council are working with Transport Scotland and Network Rail to deliver two new stations at East Linton and Reston by March 2024. ELC has recently constructed an increased car parking provision at Longniddry, and are exploring further increases at Dunbar.</p> |
| 73 | Transport | <p>We note there is little mention of rail and any rail actions are devolved to the Service Manager for Roads. We understand there was a specific Rail Officer at one time, but after he retired, this post was not continued. We would urge the Council to consider a re-appointment to this post, even on a part time basis.</p> | <p>A specific Rail Officer is not part of the Road Service establishment but the function of the post are integrated in the Asset and Regulatory team.</p> |
| 74 | Transport | <p>Dunbar is the busiest station on the network and yet bus connections from the station do not link with train times. This needs to be addressed, as does the parking in and around the station. Other stations, Drem in particular, require additional parking as a matter of urgency.</p> | <p>East Lothian is working with Network Rail and Transport Scotland to explore the formation of a transport hub at the Dunbar station. This will be designed to provide better connectivity into the station.</p> |
| 75 | Transport | <p>Musselburgh is poorly served and deserves its own dedicated service. However if the Dunbar local service was increased to one train an hour from the current four a day, this would benefit Musselburgh. We anticipate this service would stop at the new East Linton station. An additional stop at Wallyford would benefit this fast-growing community.</p> | <p>East Lothian Council is working with ScotRail to improve local rail services, timetable improvements and improved onward connectivity at all stations.</p> |

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| 76 | Transport / Active Travel | The whole experience of using public transport and active travel needs to be more enjoyable. This means better buses but also better bus stops and shelters and better information – such as real-time timetables and journey planning and live service updates - and smart or integrated ticketing. | Over the last few years there has been significant improvement in the public transport bus sector with East Coast Buses replacing First Bus. We will continue to work with public transport operators to enhance the quality of the service and provide appropriate infrastructure to meet local needs. Transport Scotland along with key partners are working on developing an Active Travel app which would incorporate smart ticketing and integrated ticketing to provide a potential 1 ticket solution for public transport. ELC are working closely with Transport Scotland on this project. |
| 77 | Transport / Active Travel | I am particularly interested in transport. I attend when able meetings of the ELC Cycle Forum, which could have a role in enabling and promoting the potential of cycling in this strategy – though the Forum is not mentioned. Much of the talk about sustainable transport is fine but these things have been said before and I see little change on the ground. Underlining this is the reference to the Scottish Government’s stated aim to increase the proportion of journeys undertaken by bicycle to 10% by 2020, as if this will help the Council’s vision and achievement! There are less than 6 months to go to that target and the figures I believe show that we are a long way from achieving it. Certainly East Lothian has done little to put in permanent, joined-up and segregated infrastructure to enable cycle commuting between people’s homes and their places of work and where they shop or spend leisure time. Where are the plans to integrate sustainable transport by allowing the carriage of bikes on buses, improved bike storage on trains, etc.? | East Lothian is working with transport partners to improve integration between services, however, challenges remain. The Council is currently exploring Transport Hubs that better connect transport modes, improve segregated links and connect communities. The Council is currently exploring hired bikes, e-bikes and will increase storage facilities where demand exists. The East Lothian Cycle Forum is now specifically mentioned in the strategy. |
| 78 | Transport / Electric Vehicles | You must invest significantly in electric car charging points - hundreds of them - not a handful. Every car park should have every parking space with an electric charging point - including those at supermarkets. In public car parks, you could charge a small fee for this. | An electric vehicle chargepoint (EVCP) strategy is currently being developed that will significantly increase EVCP infrastructure in the county. By 2023 we propose to increase the number of chargepoint threefold. We are currently adding ELVP into all of our towns and villages. |

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| 79 | Transport / Electric Vehicles | Consideration of parking charges to keep town centres cleaner and encourage people to walk or use public transport. Re-open Haddington railway. More electric vehicles. | In support of the Local Transport Strategy a parking management strategy look to introduce parking charges that are justified and supported by the Community. |
| 80 | Transport / Electric Vehicles | For transport: more active promotion of car pooling eg some electric cars available in all villages and towns for people to hire out for local trips. (Otherwise only the wealthy will ever be able to afford electric cars). | Discussions are underway with Area Partnerships on potential of car club options for the community within East Lothian. As part of East Lothian On The Move, a series of promotional material is planned to inform the public. A leaflet, Electric East Lothian, is now available to advise the public on the availability of electric charge points. Further promotional material will be published in 2020. |
| 81 | Transport / Electric Vehicles | Encourage the provision of a charging network and conversion of public transport to electric/hybrid. | A report was taken to East Lothian Cabinet in September 2019 to advise councillors of the proposed electric vehicle chargepoint (EVCP) strategy. Public transport is moving towards hybrid and electric options on buses and grant funding is available for this. EV Taxis are now operating in East Lothian. |
| 82 | Transport / Rural Transport | The lack of consideration for rural properties with inadequate bus and transport links is evident. | Supported bus provision is out for consultation starting in October 2019. The Council provides significant investment through its supported bus services in the rural communities and regularly consults with the public and stakeholders to understand the demand and user needs |
| 83 | Transport / Equality / Rural Transport | Over the last ten years bus routes in Scotland have reduced by a fifth and fares have increased by 50%. Some areas, including many rural areas are poorly served by buses. This can prevent people accessing basic services, cause social isolation and increase inequality. Many people suffer from “transport poverty” due to a lack of affordable transport options. | Rural Transport initiatives such as the Humble Bus have been developed over the last few years. Rural Transport concerns are being discussed with Transport Scotland to identify potential solutions. |
| 84 | Transport / Infrastructure | You MUST restrict cars passing through Musselburgh and install bus lanes, duly policed by cameras, throughout. | As part of Urban Traffic Control (UTC) proposals we are looking to introduce variable message signs to advise drivers of journey times through Musselburgh in the peak travel time. We are also assessing the feasibility of bus enhancements as part of an overarching Scottish Transport Appraisal Guidance (STAG) appraisal for the west of East Lothian. |

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| 85 | Transport / Infrastructure | Infrastructure is essential if people are to change habits e.g. public transport should be considered at the earliest stages of planning not as an afterthought when it is too late e.g. nowhere for long stretches of Brodie Road Dunbar where buses can safely turn. Safe pavements and cycle lanes are needed. Reopening of the station at East Linton needs to be a priority. We need safe paths between developments and the town. | The Council will work with developers through the masterplanning process to integrate sustainable transport options into their developments. East Lothian Council and Scottish Borders Council are working with Transport Scotland and Network Rail to deliver two new stations at East Linton and Reston by March 2024. Local Development Plan (LDP) Policy T8: Bus Network Improvements provides that the Council will continue to liaise with bus operators to ensure adequate coverage, and developers are required to make provision for infrastructure associated with bus network improvements where need arises as a consequence of their development. LDP Policy T30 states the Council will develop a road safety plan which will lead to improved safety for pedestrians and cyclists. The LDP safeguards land for a station at East Linton. LDP Policy T1 Development Location and Accessibility provides that sites shall be capable of being conveniently and safely accessed on foot and by cycle, as well as by public transport. |
| 86 | Transport / Town Centres / Planning | We need to tackle head on bringing cars into our town centres - and for this to be successful you will require electric local town bus services running frequently into new housing estates - but many of these cannot take buses due to planning failures. And they will cost money to run and subsidise - which you probably have not got. | The Council is looking to introduce parking management strategy for each of the principle towns to encourage modal shift. We are working on significant interventions in the Musselburgh area to improve active travel options and encourage behavioural change. |
| 87 | Transport / Lifestyle Choices | And that is just the cycling element. Even if 10% of journeys were to be by bike, what about the rest? Where are the real initiatives to increase train capacity, to make better use of buses, to provide regular, reliable services between the places people want to go? Where are the proposals for restricting the availability of car parking? There are so many specific options here, to really produce a shift in culture from car-based activities, but I don't see specifics in this document. | It is recognised that a significant modal shift is needed where the public perception and philosophy must change. To understand the demand, East Lothian has just completed a Scottish Transport Appraisal Guidance (STAG) appraisal to consider the case of change in East Lothian to examine improved connectivity and integration of transport services. This will help decision makers make the right choice for future transport services in East Lothian. |

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| 88 | Transport / Communication / Tourism | The Council's website could give details of sustainable travel for visitors to East Lothian and could also give details of rail and bus timetables in an easy to find format, so visitors considering travelling to the Open Golf/Fringe by the Sea and other attractions would immediately be able to see these options. | East Lothian Council Website has link to Traveline which provides information/timetables on all routes |
| 89 | Transport / Agriculture / Planning | In my view the most pressing changes need to be made on the fields of transport for obvious reasons, and agriculture, specially taking the pivotal role East Lothian plays in the agricultural industry of Scotland. Reading the outcome 3; I agree with Sustaining Dunbar proposal of redesign the infrastructures of the living settlements so travel is not needed, which includes the creation of local sustainable jobs. I also agree with them, that the council needs to reallocate a bigger budget to increase public transport and cycling solution. | East Lothian Council is working with partners to re-designate town centres to be more active travel friendly. In 2018 East Lothian Council £800k on active travel. |
| 90 | Air Quality / Low Emission Zones | No mention in the Action Plan of a consultation on a Low Emission Zone despite Musselburgh town centre being an AQMA. This is a dereliction of duty on a public health issue. An LEZ would benefit health, climate, the economy. It's a no-brainer! | The National Low Emission Framework (NLEF) is an air quality focused, evidence based appraisal process developed by the Scottish Government to help local authorities consider transport related actions to improve local air quality, where transport is identified as the key contributor to local air quality problems. The NLEF supports and builds on the work already being done through the Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) system. The NLEF appraisal process is a two-stage process: Stage One appraisal is a screening exercise to be undertaken by all Local Authorities using existing data, compiled as part of existing LAQM duties and incorporating consideration of wider land use and transport planning work; Stage Two, the assessment process, will be carried out by local authorities, supported by SEPA, through the National Modelling Framework (NMF). Stage Two assessments will only be carried out by those authorities with transport related AQMA's where the Stage One screening process justifies consideration of an introduction of a Low Emission Zone (LEZ). The introduction of an LEZ will only be taken forward if the Stage Two assessment described above confirms this is the best option. Local Authorities would only need to progress to a Stage Two |

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| | | | <p>assessment if the Stage one screening appraisal identifies further assessment is required.</p> <p>It was anticipated that local authorities would report the outcome of their first Stage One Screening exercise with their LAQM Annual Progress Report due by 30 June 2019 but this has been deferred until 2020.</p> |
| 91 | Housing | <p>Instead of more and more new estates of 4 and 5 bedroom houses built by companies who use the same plans in every town, that promise 'affordable' housing but always seem to deliver less than first promised, how about ELC take Norwich's approach and build their own council and affordable housing that is both ultra-energy efficient and sustainable. Think beyond the short term profits and plan for affordable, functional and sustainable living for future generations.</p> <p>https://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/2019/jul/16/norwich-goldsmith-street-social-housing-green-design</p> | <p>Developers have a requirement under Section 75 for housing developments of 5 or more units to provide 25% of new homes as affordable. This can be delivered through completed units or the transfer of serviced land. The affordable housing delivered is required as a minimum to meet Scottish Government criteria, however going forward the Council will look to review its specification exploring options for low carbon and renewable heat and energy.</p> |
| 92 | Housing / Planning | <p>Reduction in housing that is not directly on a main transport hub.</p> | <p>Our Housing Policy agrees with this focusing on building in areas that are accessible - with either good road or rail links. East Lothian is set a housing requirement by SESPlan, which is challenging to meet. Housing sites in the Local Development Plan (LDP) were chosen with reference to accessibility (shown by an index comparing locations across the Lothian authorities). Availability of public transport was checked through the Strategic Environmental Assessment of the plan. Locations with good local services (such as Gullane) were also included. Generally, locations which were not accessible by public transport were avoided. In some places, allocation of further housing may improve the public transport situation, as increased numbers can make a bus route more viable. Provision was also made through the LDP for public transport improvements for example lengthening of railway platforms, as there is point in allocating housing sites for their location at a rail station if the line is at capacity.</p> |

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| 93 | Housing / Planning | Stop allowing building companies to build 4/5 bedroom houses which are often more a luxury than a need. Stop building on so many areas Scotland wide. Clean up old buildings - renovate instead of removing. | Developers build to demand and to make a profit. We can influence the size and mix of the affordable housing but not the private market housing. Affordable housing is built on the basis of a needs analysis. They are more varied in size with a greater number of smaller properties. The population is growing and household size decreasing which is driving demand for more houses to be built. |
| 94 | Housing / Planning / Building Standards | There should be no further house building that does not meet the highest standard for energy efficiency and local energy sourcing (eg passive solar design, photovoltaic cells, district heating). Maximum influence on private developers should be applied to ensure that this is delivered, as well as developing innovative financial packages to ensure that additional costs of high standards of housing construction for house-buyers are offset by low costs of energy. The Council should implement an urgent public investment in retrofitting existing housing and occupied buildings. | <p>To ensure all new developments meet a higher energy efficiency standard, legislation is required to change. At the moment, all new developments are required to comply with both Planning and Building legislation, therefore increased specification and requirements need to be enforced through these services.</p> <p>The Council can however lead by example and will look to review its specification exploring options for low carbon and renewable heat and energy.</p> <p>The Council currently have a retrofit programme for the installation of energy efficiency measures. It will continue to maximise funding opportunities for energy efficiency measures across all housing tenures in East Lothian and continue to complete fabric improvements to domestic Council and private stock</p> |
| 95 | Housing / Planning / Energy | I feel that all homes must be free to install solar panels. Currently homes in ELC Conservation zones require planning permission. Your plan concentrates on new builds. There must be an aspiration to retro fit renewable energy generation in existing buildings to reduce the effects of fuel poverty and reduce carbon emissions. | <p>We are currently looking at Pathfinder projects to install Solar PV on ELC owned properties and if we were to do so in Conservation Areas we would be required to apply for Planning Permission the same as anyone else. Installing Solar PV on its own would not necessarily reduce fuel poverty.</p> <p>The requirement for planning permission is not a barrier to PV installation. It just allows control of the area.</p> |

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| 96 | Housing / Energy / Planning | I also believe that heating for housing needs to be given more emphasis - there seems to be no mention of ground source heat pumps but the UK govt was advised these need to be in place across the country by 2025. Any new housing developments need to put these in place as part of regulations as well as then retrofitting existing housing stock with urgency. | Local Development Plan (LDP) Policy SEH1 promotes the use of Low and Zero Carbon generating equipment in new development, which includes ground source heat pumps. Where permission is required, applications for retrofitting of such systems would be judged against LDP policy intended to protect amenity, biodiversity and elements of the cultural heritage. Ground source heat pumps will be considered for housing and other development at Blindwells to take advantage of the minewater heat resource there. |
| 97 | Planning | The overdevelopment of excellent agricultural land for housing is contrary to outcome 4. | The Council recognises the value of prime agricultural land and contains Policy NH7 of the Local Development Plan to protect this. However, agricultural land surrounds many of our towns, which are the most sustainable locations for other reasons (transport, access to employment goods and services). It is therefore unavoidable that new housing development takes place in these locations. A change would require a reduction in future housing land requirement for this area. |
| 98 | Planning / Housing | I think the role of the expansion of housing on the climate change impact of East Lothian has been under-represented. | The overall housing land requirement for East Lothian is set at SESPlan level with agreement of the Scottish Government. The role of East Lothian planning service is to determine where that new housing should go. The sites allocated in the Local Development Plan (LDP) were chosen to try and reduce the need to travel. Policy SEH2 of the LDP requires housing to include Low and Zero Carbon Generating Technologies (LZCGT) to reduce emissions. East Lothian Council agree however that all new developments should meet a higher energy efficiency standard. At the moment, all new developments are required to comply with both Planning and Building legislation, therefore increased specification and requirements need to be enforced through these services. |

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| 99 | Planning / Housing | <p>Planning policy. I am not clear how the paper seeks to reconcile the conflicting objective of reducing travel to work with expansionary housing policy promoted by the local area plan as against pressure from developers and the interests of building and development companies. One remedy (which to some extent you already employ) would be to insist on much more substantial collateral goods provision when any housing approval is delivered.</p> | <p>Sites were allocated with the aim of reducing the need to travel especially by private vehicle. Sites in the west of the area are closer to Edinburgh and generally have better public transport links. Sites near towns such as Haddington, which has a reasonable range of jobs, and Gullane, with good local services, were also included for this reason. Enough housing land had to be included to meet SESPlan requirements. Developer contributions to provide services such as schools and contribution to the Segregated Active Travel Corridor are set out. This has been worked out with regard to the infrastructure that is necessary for the development and also with an eye on site viability. A developer can only be asked for contributions for items where the need arises from their development, not to meet existing deficiencies for example. There are tests for conditions which must be met before provision beyond what the developer proposes can be required. A condition must be necessary, relevant to planning, relevant to the development to be permitted, enforceable, precise, and reasonable in all other respects. It would not normally be reasonable to expect a developer of housing (which has been identified as required) to provide e.g. industrial units as this is not related to their development. There is also a point at which extra goods requested will impact on the viability of the site.</p> |
| 100 | Infra-structure / Planning / Housing | <p>The rapid growth of housing in East Lothian is also a missed opportunity. This growth should have been sustainable and it is not. The infrastructure is not adequate. Pressure has been put on all residents, new and old, to fight for their way to work from around the county. This is normal daily routine for most. On top of this there is an obsession by ELC for "tourists and tearooms" this does not gel with the rest of trying to get on with every day business.</p> | <p>New housing is located in sustainable locations near existing services and employment, and where public transport is available however the Council cannot control where people live and work or how they travel. Energy efficiency requirements of new housing are set nationally through Building Standards and have been increasing. East Lothian Council supports tourism in the area however the provision of tea rooms is driven by the private sector and will relate to demand for this use.</p> |

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| 101 | Planning / Housing / Transport | Yes - stop building houses! You are ruining our beautiful countryside and the additional homes will produce way more pollution than the green countryside did! More vehicles on the roads - it just doesn't tie in with trying to reduce our effect on the climate! | New housing is built to address the housing needs of the area as assessed through a Housing Need and Demand Assessment. Policies in the Local Development Plan (LDP) look to deliver this housing in the most sustainable manner. Where pollution is identified as an issue - mainly air quality - measures have been proposed to deal with this as much as possible through the planning process. Addressing climate change through building less housing is not a practical solution as people need homes. |
| 102 | Planning / Energy | The lack of consideration for planning changes required to allow wind turbines and other essential green energy infrastructure in domestic property curtilage is missed. | The energy performance of individual buildings and requirement for integral renewable energy generation in domestic property is generally a matter for Building Standards. Following Scottish Planning Policy, the Local Development Plan (LDP) contains policy SEH2 stating that "all new buildings must include Low and Zero Carbon Generating Technologies to meet the energy requirements of Scottish Building Standards, other than alterations and extensions; changes of use or conversions of buildings; small ancillary buildings; temporary buildings. This LZCGT should reduce the emissions rate by 15%". Guidance will be prepared to assist with the delivery of this policy. LDP policy on small scale (under 12m) wind turbines is that they are acceptable subject to a number of criteria, including noise impact. LDP policy does allow green energy infrastructure in domestic properties provided they meet the terms of policies intended to protect amenity, biodiversity &c. There are some further policy restrictions on small scale (under 12m) wind turbines due to the impacts of this technology in particular. LDP Policy SEH1 Sustainable Heat and Energy supports the principles of the energy hierarchy (reduce demand, maximise efficiency, then consider energy generation from renewable or low carbon sources) and encourages community heating systems where they would not harm amenity and encourages applicants to submit an energy statement to show how such matters would be addressed. At the time of writing the LDP, it was considered that while developers could be encouraged to consider renewable or community heat, requiring them to do so would have failed the test of reasonableness. This issue will be re-considered through the next LDP. A change in Scottish Government policy |

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| | | | would be necessary for the LDP to require fitting of green energy infrastructure to domestic property. |
| 103 | Planning / Building Standards | I was, however, particularly pleased to see that Planning has an important role in the implementation of this strategy in terms of promoting sustainable building standards and supporting and encouraging appropriate low carbon developments (and one would hope also, by extension, not allowing those which do not adhere to the strategy – though I don't see that). But so much seems to be to be nice words with little sign of concrete proposals. Despite what is said about the importance of Planning in “determining the location of new development” (page 17), how come there is talk of new out of town developments in Haddington – on so many levels these proposals go against the ethos of this strategy yet where is the voice of the Council saying that? How can we as citizens trust that you will actually be able to effect “behaviour change and reduce carbon emissions”? | The Local Development Plan (LDP) was subject to extensive consultation. The LDP must allocate housing land to meet SESPLAN requirements. Haddington is a location which has good public transport links to Edinburgh, as well as a good level of employment in the town in comparison to other areas of East Lothian. A range of goods and services are also available here. It is therefore a relatively sustainable location in which to allocate housing. The Council cannot in itself effect behaviour change, but provide the means and encouragement for this to be done. |
| 104 | Planning / Transport | Requiring new development to be located where it can be easily accessed on foot, bicycle and by public transport; | Policy in the Local Development Plan (T1 - development Locational and Accessibility) requires that new development is located on sites that are capable of being conveniently and safely access on foot and by cycle, by public transport as well as by private vehicle. |
| 105 | Planning / Transport / Place-making | It will be necessary for significant modal shift to more sustainable options – not just “greening” what we currently do. To achieve this, we will need to rethink how we plan and design the places where we live and work – links between planning and transport policy need to be strengthened urgently. The beauty of this is that we can address climate targets and achieve a range of additional benefits – creating better places for people. | Planning and transportation do have close links (for example sites are allocated where transport are available where possible). Even where homes are provided close to work places, transport will be required as people often live in couples who work in different locations, as well as a need to travel for other reasons. Active travel options are being improved and will be developed further in the next Local Development Plan. |

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| 106 | Planning / Active Travel | Attractive and well-designed streets and places encourage people to travel actively. Increased walking and cycling also make for safer, more appealing public spaces. With less motor traffic, people interact more and feel a greater sense of community. | The Local Development Plan (LDP) contains policy on avoiding adverse impact on the convenience, safety and attractiveness of walking and cycling, as well as policy and proposals to protect our active travel network and core paths, and provide for improvements such as in Musselburgh and Tranent Town Centres, and the Segregated Active Travel Corridor. Design policies aim to produce attractive and well-designed streets and places, and this will be supported by forthcoming Design Guidance Supplementary Planning Guidance. |
| 107 | Planning / Development / Active Travel | There is a distinct lack of appropriate focus on over development of green sites, and brownfield sites, increasing traffic and putting cyclists and other residents at risk of injury, harm and pollution. | The planning service appreciates the need to prioritise brownfield over greenfield sites. The housing land requirement is set by SESPlan, to which East Lothian Local Development Plan (LDP) must conform. East Lothian has been an attractive area for residential development for many years. As a result, there are few brownfield sites or vacant or derelict land. Some such sites are unsuitable for residential development due to their location. The East Lothian LDP has allocated a considerable amount of land at Blindwells, which while not brownfield is previously developed land. Gullane former Fire Training College was also allocated in the LDP; housing has also come forward on brownfield sites such as The Maltings in Haddington. The LDP is restrictive towards new housing development in the countryside, other than on allocated sites which were chosen partly because of their good relation to services and transport. Due to the level of the housing requirement, it is unavoidable that some new houses are built on greenfield sites. Avoiding this would require a change in Scottish Government policy to restrict economic growth in the Lothian area which is helping drive housing need and demand here. In the long term, use of greenfield sites may be adaptive as they allow people to grow their own food in the gardens. Road safety is considered through both the LDP process and in determining planning applications. Developers are required to make improvements where necessary and related to their development. The LDP strategy was that where greenfield sites were needed to meet the housing land requirement, these should be allocated firstly in the west of the area to reduce the need to travel, or secondly where a good range of local services are available. This approach to brownfield land will be taken forward to the next LDP. |

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| 108 | Planning / Agriculture | However, I also see prime farmland being built over massively, at an uncertain time (with Brexit, and crop failure around the world, due to uncertainties of climate). | The Council recognises the value of prime agricultural land and contains Policy NH7 of the LDP to protect this. However, agricultural land surrounds many of our towns, which are the most sustainable locations for other reasons (transport, access to employment goods and services). It is therefore unavoidable that new housing development takes place in these locations given the requirement for housing. A change would require a reduction in future housing land requirement for this area. Much of the housing built in such areas has private gardens, which are a very convenient location for growing food for personal consumption (storage of tools, reduces need to travel, convenient for many short visits, natural surveillance). In the event of food shortages, it may be an advantage for housing to be located in areas where the soil quality is good to allow for growing for personal use. |
| 109 | Planning / Trees | Where are the policies on preventing developers chopping down mature trees, vital to a low carbon future? | This is governed by the Scottish Control of Woodland Removal policy, which only allows trees to be removed in particular circumstances, and normally requires replacement planting. |
| 110 | Energy | More emphasis on renewable energy for schools and community halls - heating in schools is ridiculously high and as I understand it can't be regulated within the schools but centrally. This needs to be changed. Solar panels for all council buildings including schools. | <p>We have various heating systems throughout the school estate. The heating in most schools is controlled by a building management system. The aim of the control system is to heat the building to a comfortable level whilst minimising energy wastage. When radiators are used, the output can normally be regulated using local thermostatic radiator valves. Any excessive temperatures should be reported so they can be investigated and acted upon.</p> <p>We have a collection of solar panel arrays across our estate, the combined output exceeds 400 kW. As most of the electricity is generated in the summer we have prioritised installing solar panels in schools that don't close during the summer holidays. There are also constraints on parts of the Scottish Power network.</p> <p>The solar panels are used to supply renewable electricity to a variety of schools, offices, depots, etc. The electricity generated will reduce what we would otherwise pull from the grid. Last year the solar panels generated</p> |

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| | | | 285,561 kWh, which is enough to supply all the electricity to Macmerry Primary School six times over. |
| 111 | Energy / Housing | There is also no drive to get home owners to install solar and battery technology. Any help or promotion at all would be ideal. Not wasting food is one thing but generating energy across the whole of East Lothian would make a real dent in our power demands. | <p>The Council is currently is currently managing a retrofit programme of external wall insulation which is funding through the Scottish Government’s Home Energy Efficiency Programme (HEEPS). The Council will continue to promote and maximise funding opportunities for energy efficiency measures across all housing tenures in East Lothian and continue to complete fabric improvements to domestic Council and private stock</p> <p>The Scottish Government’s Energy Efficiency Programme contains a set of actions to make Scotland’s existing buildings near zero carbon wherever feasible and sets interim targets for doing so e.g. 35% of domestic buildings to be supplied by low carbon technologies by 2030. It will be for the Scottish Government to advise how this will be delivered.</p> |
| 112 | Energy / Infrastructure / Development | As a county that had a massive power station, needed at the time, there has been no thought given to the potential of power production by ELC on that site. | The Council previously did not object to granting of permission for a combined cycle gas turbine plant to replace Cockenzie Power Station, though this will not be taken forward and has now lapsed. At the time, generation by gas was considered better in climate change terms than use of coal. Local Development Plan (LDP) Policy EGT1 supports the use of this site for power generation or for other uses which make the most of this site’s assets, reflecting the position in National Planning Policy Framework 3. Part of this site has consent for a large electricity substation which will connect a substantial offshore windfarm to the national grid. A masterplan for this site as a whole has been produced showing a possible range of future uses. |
| 113 | Renewable Energy / Buildings | I was pleased to see that there will be an extension of renewable energy options (such as solar panels) for council provided housing – but no mention of same for other ELC buildings, such as schools and leisure centres. | We have significant renewables already installed on our public buildings and take the opportunity to improve them whenever maintenance works take place such as the installation of LED lighting during various partial re-wires carried out over the recent summer holiday period. We also always consider the extent of renewables incorporated on all our new build properties and often exceed the minimum requirements required for compliance. |

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| 114 | Waste | How efficient are the present EL waste conversion systems. | East Lothian does not operate any waste conversion systems. In Scotland, Energy Recovery Facilities are regulated under the Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) (PPC) Regulations 2012, which includes the controls and efficiency standards required under the European Waste Incineration Directive (WID) and must be permitted by the Scottish Environmental Protection Agency. The Directive, which is designed to improve the standards employed when waste is burnt, imposes more stringent emission standards and controls on incinerators than previous legislation. Plants are also required to meet minimum standards of residence time, minimum burn temperatures and emission limits. |
| 115 | Waste | EL Council should set targets for being a zero waste county. This will require tackling waste at source, ensuring that waste is designed-out of practices in the county and planning for a moratorium on most forms of packaging. The energy from waste incinerator at Oxwellmains is a source of greenhouse gas emissions and is dependent on a throughflow of waste - it is unsustainable. Zero waste will require the decommissioning of Oxwellmains, as well as a transformation in the practices of most commercial activities. The waste hierarchy should prioritise waste prevention and minimisation, with recycling as a last resort, and not rely on energy recovery as a diversion from disposal. | The Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012 set out a number of provisions which help Scotland move toward the objectives and targets set out in the Scotland's Zero Waste Plan and help transition toward a circular economy. These provisions include a ban on biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill from 1 January 2021. East Lothian Council has a statutory obligation to provide certain services for the collection and management of waste from the County, which includes the collection of materials for recycling and making arrangements for the treatment and disposal of around 28,000 tonnes of non recyclable waste each year. The waste hierarchy does prioritise waste prevention over recycling and recovery, the Council's obligations are to collect and manage the waste that is generated. |
| 116 | Recycling | The current tub recycling system has had two well supported petitions against it - think this has to be looked at if people aren't going to be alienated. If you really are serious about increasing re-cycling, you MUST get rid of the small blue and green boxes and replace these with larger wheelie bins. I have relatives who live in Aberdeenshire who just cannot believe such an outdated system still exists in East Lothian. These are | One of the most important aspects of our recycling collection service has always been to ensure that the materials we collect are of a sufficient quality that they are able to be sent for recycling. The current global economic conditions has resulted in a significant drop in demand for materials and as such only high quality materials free from contamination attract a value from reprocessors. Authorities who provide a wheeled bin collection system are finding contamination levels in excess of 20% of the |

heavy for elderly people to carry to the street, and frankly due to this some do not bother to re-cycle. Make it easy for them.

material collected, which has resulted in significant costs per tonne in treatment to ensure that the material can in fact be sent for reprocessing and in some cases have had entire loads rejected to then be sent for landfill. East Lothian does not have that problem because we use boxes which allow us to monitor the material before collection and we are able to demonstrate that the material collected for recycling is high quality and has a value rather than a cost.

East Lothian Council were highlighted in a recent publication from the Scottish Environmental Protection Agency, for having consistent improvements in quality, while overall, local authority recycling quality across Scotland has shown to be declining. East Lothian Council is committed to ensuring that our recycling service collects material that is as high quality as possible and that the cost to do so is sustainable. Our current service provides this and although we acknowledge the issues associated with the boxes themselves they are the best option available at present. East Lothian became signatories to the Scottish Government's Household Waste Charter in December 2016, with plans to move to a Charter aligned collection model by 2020. We had undertaken detailed modelling work and were looking to introduce a weekly single pass collection, using boxes and caddies for, separated glass, cans and plastics, paper and card, and food waste, however the subsequent announcement of plans by the Scottish Government to introduce a deposit return system had placed this on hold until the exact scope of the system in terms of the materials to be targeted had been announced. We are at present in the process of remodelling to take account of the changes the deposit return system will make to the composition of the packaging materials that will remain within our kerbside collection system.

Any resident that has difficulty presenting any of their containers can apply for an assisted collection service.

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| 117 | Recycling / Plastics | Improving our range of what can be recycled locally particularly plastics. It would be good to have household information which shows the numbered plastic symbols and what of these can be recycled locally. | The identification numbers are used as an 'in-house' coding system by the plastics industry to identify different resin types, the coding system is not intended for consumer use or to indicate the recycling potential of a product. The number identifies only the type of plastic resin that has been used it does not tell us how the product was made. Different manufacturing processes are used to make different plastic items and these manufacturing processes give the plastics different properties such as melting points, which means they cannot be recycled alongside one another. For example items made from resin type 5 - polypropylene (PP), can include plastic food containers which we can accept at the kerbside, but is also used to make auto parts, industrial fibres and dishware which we cannot accept. So while we do collect most types of food packaging that is made out of polypropylene, not everything made out of polypropylene is suitable for our kerbside collection. |
| 118 | Recycling / Waste | Waste/recycling: what happens to it all? What are we doing already? More awareness is needed and more information on how to recycle, both on the Council website and in written format available at local offices/libraries for those who don't have internet access. Where does the waste from East Lothian Council go? The Council should consider provision of information to inform residents of what happens, and clear guidance upon what can and cannot be recycled (and why). | The garden waste collected in the brown bin is delivered to Forth Resource Managements composting facility at East Fenton in East Lothian. The compost is then used for landscaping or sold as a soil improver called Caledonian Green Compost. The glass, cans and plastics collected in the green boxes are taken to the Council's Kinwegar Waste Transfer Station, where the material is bulked and transported to a materials recovery facility Green Circle Polymers, located in Grangemouth, where this material is sorted into individual material stream, such as Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET), High density Polyethylene (HDPE) Natural & Jazz, Polypropylene (PP) along with Aluminium (Al) and Ferrous (FE) cans and mixed glass. Green Circle Polymers specialise in the processing of polymers from recycling streams. They produce a range of baled and pelletised products, which allows the items we collect at the kerbside to re-enter manufacturing as prime raw materials, they then supply the finished material under contract to their clients for manufacturing use. |

The paper and cardboard collected in the blue boxes is also taken to and bulked at the Council's Kinwegar Waste Transfer Station, this is then transported to a waste and recycling facility at Carberry near Musselburgh; the material is reprocessed into new paper and cardboard products.

The food waste collected by our waste contractor is again bulked at the Council's Waste Transfer Station at Kinwegar and then taken to Earnside Energy at Perth. The bagged food waste is shredded and then transferred to a blending tank. The food is then processed into a liquid and fed into large tanks in the absence of oxygen. This liquid food undergoes a natural biological process during the next 30 days where it breaks down into methane and carbon dioxide gases. The methane is then used as a fuel to feed the combined heat and power engine that generates heat and electricity. The heat is used as part of the Anaerobic Digestion process and the electricity is exported to the grid, for use by homes and businesses across the country. The plant can produce 2MW across two CHP engines. Information is on our website with regards to what can and cannot be recycled.

https://www.eastlothian.gov.uk/info/210561/bins_and_recycling/11998/waste_and_recycling_services_for_households/2

https://www.eastlothian.gov.uk/info/210561/bins_and_recycling/11998/waste_and_recycling_services_for_households/3

This does include information and links to what happens to the materials we collect.

We also provide information on how and what to recycle on our externally hosted collection dates website:

<http://collectiondates.eastlothian.gov.uk/home.asp>

We made a short video last year that shows what happens to all the material we collect from the kerbside

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AxxEgKgh82s&feature=youtu.be>

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| 119 | Plastics / Waste Reduction | Ban polystyrene across EL | <p>We have supported the Scottish Government which is where this issue really needs to be addressed in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The plastic bag charge - The Deposit Return System - Scottish Household Waste Charter - Bans on single use plastics - Extended Producer Responsibility <p>From these areas we expect national policy to drive change.</p> |
| 120 | Circular Economy / Construction | Wood recycling units available locally on all construction sites as well as villages. | It is not practical to put such facilities in every village, though these are provided at Civic Amenity Sites in most main towns. Wood recycling units are part of a wider issue on how far planning can control sustainable construction methods on construction sites. |
| 121 | Compostable Packaging / Recycling | <p>The council needs to start investing in compostables [packaging] pick ups so that food businesses can switch to using these rather than plastics and EPS. For instance all council run facilities should offer compostables in their canteens & cafes including schools and sports centres with 'close the loop' pick up for correct processing.</p> <p>To ensure that compostables can be dealt with correctly appropriate recycling facilities need to be available in East Lothian otherwise they end up in landfill.</p> <p>My school has just started using Vegware products in the canteen and I believe that a great advancement is to increase the use of Vegware products in East Lothian's schools and stores. I also think that there should be bins around the towns that you can dispose of your Vegware products easily.</p> | <p>This type of packaging is not suitable for any of our existing collection systems, these items are not accepted by either the garden or food waste reprocessing facilities and should be placed in the non recyclable green wheeled bin.</p> <p>Business customers can set up collection services with a specialist service provider to collect this type of packaging should they wish.</p> |

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| 122 | Food Waste / Recycling | It is imperative that food waste should be separated and collected for processing at suitable composting or anaerobic digestion facilities in all establishments, not just school and domestic residences and actions should be added to address this. There should be included an action to require all businesses in East Lothian (and in particular food businesses) to recycle their food waste whether they are located in a rural area or not – at present the rural definition means that the majority of East Lothian is exempt. | This cannot be included as an action as this is national legislation. The Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012 also only require Councils to provide a separate food waste collection to non-rural households, but the decision was taken in East Lothian to provide all our households with this service regardless of their location. |
| 123 | Food / Diet | Food and diet need to be addressed. The Strategy does not recognise the benefits to environment, to sustainability and to human health, of people in East Lothian eating less red meat and more of a plant-based diet. This needs to be changed. | The strategy includes actions on awareness-raising of a Low Carbon and sustainable lifestyle, and the Council will work with partners to support national campaigns in relation to this. |
| 124 | Food / Resilience | Would not being more able to feed ourselves be an important part of resilience? | The Council recognises the value of prime agricultural land and contains Policy NH7 of the Local Development Plan (LDP) to protect this. However, agricultural land surrounds many of our towns, which are the most sustainable locations for other reasons (transport, access to employment goods and services). It is therefore unavoidable that new housing development takes place in these locations given the requirement for housing. A change would require a reduction in future housing land requirement for this area. Much of the housing built in such areas has private gardens, which are a very convenient location for growing food for personal consumption (storage of tools, reduces need to travel, convenient for many short visits, natural surveillance). In the event of food shortages, it may be an advantage for housing to be located in areas where the soil quality is good to allow for growing for personal use. More developers now allocate allotments in plans. |
| 125 | Food / Schools | Talk of vegan school meals is a red herring (pardon the pun) - consideration needs to be given to carbon footprint AND nutrition, ie local lamb and dairy is probably better than vegan alternatives. Also crucial that children enjoy their meals. | The Council's Facilities Management Service (FMS) takes menu planning and development very seriously and complies with guidelines and policies set out by Education Scotland. All menus are nutritionally analysed, Education Scotland audit each school and their school catering. There is always a vegetarian option available. FMS work with parents and schools to include |

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| | | Transport & housing are bigger factors and more relevant for council intervention. | special dietary requirements where possible. We work with our suppliers and made a change from two companies delivering school catering deliveries to one company delivering dry and frozen goods in a multi temp vehicle to reduce carbon footprint. There are vegan options available e.g. baked potato with salad & fresh fruit; freshly made soup, wholemeal bread, salad & dessert. Menus are continually reviewed. |
| 126 | Food / Local Business / Local Food Growing | Blindwells supermarket: is there provision for independent food store/s, like the Crunchy Carrot? Far more likely to support local growers. | A retail study is planned to assess the capacity for retail including at Blindwells. It is not currently clear what impact a supermarket here would have on travel patterns. Planning cannot control whether the occupant of a store is independent or what it sells, however smaller units could be considered. The market will determine but encouragement can be given. |
| 127 | Local Food / Local Business | Are there plans to assist more growth of local produce? | This can be encouraged through business support/start-up. |
| 128 | Local Food / Local Business / Agriculture | In general it looks good. However there needs to be more emphasis on encouraging local food production with priority (ie what is grown is sold locally - increasing diversity of what is produced). This would mean actively supporting farmers to diversify and also actively supporting and promoting the setting up of food cooperatives and retail units to buy more locally produced food. I believe the council needs to take an active role in this | BREXIT provides opportunity to review rural development funding and focus on other interventions in line with sustainable development goals. Emissions from the agricultural sector are complex. Agricultural activities are generally outwith planning control. The Local Development Plan (LDP) Policy NH7 Protecting Soils recognises the need to protect prime agricultural land and carbon rich soils. Often, the best place to grow vegetables is in a private gardens, as this will reduce travel emissions almost entirely. The LDP provides for a range and choice of housing, so that some houses with gardens are available for those that are prepared to grow their own. |
| 129 | Economy / Plastics | Many ecological, versatile and sustainable alternatives to plastic already exist and are on continuous research in the world. One should encourage the implementation of such initiatives to develop the local economy and employment instead of welcoming big polluting industries. | The Council is happy to engage with this. |
| 130 | Local Business / Plastics | Council-wide pressure on businesses to reduce/stop single-use plastics and excess packaging. | This will be considered in the development of the Council's Communications Plan (which is an action in this strategy) to engage and raise awareness. |
| 131 | Compost | Ban the sale of compost that contains peat. | Alternatives are being tried and considered |

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| 132 | Economy / Communities / Planning | As global resources diminish and carbon taxes take effect, the prices of many goods and products are likely to increase, encouraging a shift to a low carbon and service-led economy. East Lothian is well placed to maximise opportunities presented by this shift, providing local communities and tourists with hospitality, leisure activities and services. High streets will need to be re-thought with an emphasis on service-led rather than retail-led enterprises. This must be incorporated into future planning and transport infrastructure. | The Council's Economic Development Strategy provides context for responding to opportunities. Local Development Plan (LDP) Policy TC2 Town and Local Centres provides that acceptable uses include retail, business, office use, restaurants, leisure and entertainment and the principle of change of use from one to the other will be supported. This allows for town centres to adapt to changing demand, e.g. for more service related use. |
| 133 | Sustainable Economy / Economy | We believe there are alternatives in East Lothian, which should be explored and encouraged, to provide sustainable growth whilst meeting carbon targets. If successfully implemented these technologies could also create additional jobs and growth in East Lothian. | The Council's Economic Development Strategy provides context for responding to opportunities |
| 134 | Sustainable Economy / Economy | In our view, "Outcome 5: A low carbon and Sustainable economy", in the current draft, should be far more ambitious and include a broad consultation of experts, academics and professionals to explore the opportunities that East Lothian has for circular economy and CCUS, highlighting novel technologies that will ensure the sustainability of the agricultural and industrial sectors. | The Council is happy to engage with this. |
| 135 | Sustainable Development | The document makes reference to the UN SDGs (sustainable development goals). Much has been done globally to help use these as both a powerful communication tool and to establish local pathfinder projects. The SDGs also represent a great way to engage young people and whole communities. Not convinced East Lothian have fully embraced this. | The Council will look to further embed the UN Sustainable Development Goals into Council plans and policies. |
| 136 | Local Business / Co-working Hubs | More workshare hubs across the county (similar to Dunbar) to encourage working from the local area where possible. | This can be considered where demand and opportunity can be demonstrated. |

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| 137 | Local Employment / Communities / Co-working Hubs | We need to encourage local employment opportunities. We should encourage co-working for people who may be working isolated at home. | This is reflected in the Council's Economic Development Strategy delivery - employability and business start-up |
| 138 | Agriculture | The Strategy should tackle Agriculture. It is a significant source of CO2 and of methane; Scotland-wide there is a lack of progress in carbon reduction; it is a major East Lothian industry; but the Strategy has no plan and no actions to reduce emissions from agriculture, under Outcome 5. This needs to change. | Engagement with the farming industry / agriculture sector has now been included as an action in the strategy. We anticipate that the Scottish Government's revised Climate Change Plan will provide clarity on tackling emissions from agriculture and how this will be addressed at both national and local level. |
| 139 | Agriculture | Yes, I think you have captured the issues here very accurately. My one regret is that there is little about the impact of farming and industrial scale agriculture, which I understand is not really under the jurisdiction of the Council, but nevertheless has a huge role to play in the health of our environment. | Engagement with the farming industry / agriculture sector has now been included as an action in the strategy. We anticipate that the Scottish Government's revised Climate Change Plan will provide clarity on tackling emissions from agriculture and how this will be addressed at both national and local level. |
| 140 | Agriculture / Tree Planting | East Lothian's fertile agricultural land should be retained for agriculture and not used for other purposes. Agricultural practices which are currently dependent on oil-derived agricultural chemicals will need to be phased out and a target set for transforming all agricultural production to organic. There needs to be a programme of tree planting and a target for increasing tree cover in the county. | Engagement with the farming industry / agriculture sector has now been included as an action in the strategy. Sites have been allocated in the Local Development Plan for housing and employment use, some of which are on agricultural land. These were chosen often for their sustainable location, despite the loss of agricultural land. A target for tree planting will be pursued. The recently passed Planning Act introduces a requirement for the Council to produce a Forestry Strategy, and this could be done through that means. Tree planting is not the only means of sequestering carbon through land use - saltmarsh and peatland are also good and might not be suitable for planting of trees. There is very little 'spare' land in East Lothian; most of it is urban or used for agriculture. There are also Scheduled Monuments and Designed Landscapes which are not suitable for tree planting; some areas of grassland may also not be suitable. The Green Network Strategy identifies areas where woodland planting is encouraged, including the Tyne valley and Lammermuir cleughs. The Council may be able to encourage landowners to |

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| | | | plant trees, however there is also a role for agricultural and forestry support schemes which are under the control of Scottish Ministers. |
| 141 | Low Carbon Fuels / Industry | The area of Dunbar has the following features within reasonable distance: Nuclear power plant, wind farm, cement plant and waste plant. These features are advantageous to consider projects such as Power-to-X, where the final product (X) could be chemicals or fuels. Given that the ELC's economy is also driven by agriculture, production of low carbon fuels for heavy machinery is a technologically feasible solution. | The Council will continue to explore options. |
| 142 | Industry / Emissions | Urgent actions are in need in regard of pollution created by industries. High levels of emission from Dunbar Cement Plant should be compensated by serious ecological actions. | Engagement with industry, including exploring off-setting projects, have now been included as actions in the strategy. Emissions from industry are regulated by SEPA, and where levels are exceeded fines are imposed. This would require Scottish Government action to change. |
| 143 | Industry / Tourism | Industries which contribute the highest net greenhouse gas emissions will need to be transformed or phased out. Cement production will have no place in a carbon neutral society, so a priority of the Council should be to plan a transition of the cement works to alternative production and for a just transition for workers in this industry through negotiation with their trade union representatives. East Lothian is highly dependent on international tourism, which will be considerably reduced if the Paris targets are to be achieved, requiring the Council to plan and invest in alternative forms of low carbon tourism. High carbon emitting activities such as motor-based sports and the East Fortune air show will need to be phased out at some time since it is unlikely to be feasible using non-fossil fuels, so the Council has a responsibility to plan for this. | This will be considered in the development of the Council's Communications Plan (which is an action in this strategy) to engage and raise awareness, including marketing to businesses. Engagement with industry, including exploring off-setting projects, have been included as actions in the strategy. |
| 144 | Industry / Tree Planting | Any implementation of manufacture, industry should be subjected to obligation in planting trees and plants rich in CO2 absorption. On their site and in the community. | The Local Development Plan does not contain policy to require compensation for CO2 emissions which result from a development. Securing this would require policy change from the Scottish Government. |

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| 145 | Allotments | We urgently need more allotment provision. | The strategy includes an action to develop a Local Food Growing Strategy for East Lothian, which will address this issue. |
| 146 | Allotments / Planning / Development | Allotments policy is meaningless if not enforced - eg the new development at Craighall/QMU does not contain allotment space. "Encouraging" people to nominate vacant sites for growing food is also pointless given the opportunity missed with the long vacant old Tesco site on Mall Avenue, which the council still partly owns! | More developers now allocate allotments in plans. Certain Local Development Plan (LDP) sites do have allotment elements in them and there is an Allotments Policy OS5 and proposal Prop OS6 in the LDP. The strategy includes an action to develop a Local Food Growing Strategy for East Lothian. |
| 147 | Asset Management / Allotments / Communities / Tree Planting | Make community assets/council assets where possible available for local groups to use and for groups to plant trees (eg on community owned land), as well as to ensure there are allotments available in every village and town. | This is supported and there are examples of this being successful. For example following work on the carbon footprint of John Muir Country Park trees were planted in Linkfield car park. The strategy includes an action to develop a Local Food Growing Strategy for East Lothian. |
| 148 | Greenspace / Natural Environment | Sustainability and a natural environment are great aims but the content of the strategy doesn't touch on any tangible evidence as to how this will be achieved. I emailed East Lothian Council regarding the liberal use of herbicides and their effect on soil health and proliferation of weeds. I evidenced this in my email drawing attention to the work of the pioneer soil scientist Dr Elaine Ingham. She has developed a method to keep weeds at bay in parkland, farmland or highways....whatever the landscape in question by using biological applications of complex soil fauna and flora suitable to the habitat to be maintained. This is one example of sustainability in action that would serve to create a natural environment in East Lothian. Yet you propose no method and continue to budget for herbicide applications which persist in damaging our environment. This must be addressed and changed. Otherwise your intentions are just the inadequate hot air in the face of climate the change facts our society is facing. | Herbicide application is highly regulated; much less is used now and the trend is for further reductions. Most is now applied to pavements/gutters/hard standing. |

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| 149 | Biodiversity | Council needs to stop using sprays to kill weeds on the pavement that damage bees, as this is unacceptable. | Herbicide application is highly regulated; much less is used now and the trend is for further reductions. Most is now applied to pavements/gutters/hard standing |
| 150 | Biodiversity / Greenspace | We need consideration of biodiversity and habitat – green corridors should be developed to enable safe movement of wildlife. | This is supported and opportunities are taken to create green corridors. The Green Network Strategy sets out aims for habitat improvement for woodland, coast, grassland and farmland, wetlands, and the Lammermuirs. The Local Development Plan (LDP) Policy DC10 provides that all relevant development must make provision for the Green Network in accordance with any relevant Development Brief and the Green Network Strategy. The system of recognition of local biodiversity has moved from the Wildlife Site system, which focussed on special biodiversity contained within narrowly defined boundaries, to the Local Biodiversity Site system, which designates site using a more network based approach. This helps support the rare and valuable wildlife but also biodiversity more generally. The forthcoming Design Guidance Supplementary Planning Guidance will include advice for developers on implementing LDP Policy NH5, which requires developers to demonstrate, where relevant, how impacts on biodiversity have been addressed as part of their proposals. There is further work to be done on implementing the Green Network Strategy. |
| 151 | Biodiversity | There should be more priority on the education of both council officers and the public about biodiversity. The public needs to be taught that the benefits of wildflowers and native woods outweigh any traditional preference for neat formal bedding plants and shorn lawns. East Lothian needs to be partially re-wilded to allow bees, birds, butterflies and pollinators to thrive. This should be something at the heart of every community, not just a policy footnote. | This is supported and is an important remit of the Council's Countryside Ranger Service and Biodiversity Officer. |
| 152 | Tree Planting | How East Lothian could contribute to planting some of the one Trillion trees required for catching up with the CO2 burden of global industrialisation of the last two hundred years.! They have worked out that there is enough globally available formerly | This is supported and an action has been included to expand tree planting. An annual target will be established. Opportunities to plant trees are considered. |

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| | | used land to do the job. Ok, East Lothian may not have much of this, but a start could be made in certain areas and be publicised for contributing to this important project which if completed will help to keep to keep the global temperature down for future generations. | |
| 153 | Tree Planting | There does not appear to be a specific amount of trees to be planted in the urban areas. The action plan states - increase? Specific targets and specific types of trees need to be identified and communicated to residents who currently lack direction, time and money. | This is supported and an action has been included to expand tree planting. An annual target will be established. |
| 154 | Tree Planting / Carbon Capture | Plant more trees to keep water in the soil, capture CO2 and release O2. | This is supported and an action has been included to expand tree planting. An annual target will be established. Opportunities to plant trees are considered. |
| 155 | Natural Environment | plant more trees | This is supported and there are examples of this being successful. For example following work on the carbon footprint of John Muir Country Park trees were planted in Linkfield car park. |
| 156 | Natural Environment | Making space for nature: As our climate changes so do the ecosystems and species that can live in East Lothian. Some of our iconic species, critical for tourism in the region, as well as keystone species on which nature and agriculture often rely, may be lost from East Lothian unless we have resilient habitats and adapt our land management practices. Other species are predicted to move northwards across the northern hemisphere, so space and habitats need to be created in East Lothian to accommodate them if we are to mitigate against climate led extinctions. East Lothian, with its milder winters, warmer summers and longer growing season will have changing habitats and agriculture. We should plan now what our landscape could look like to ensure people and wildlife can thrive in East Lothian in the future. | This is addressed in our Green Network Strategy. Countryside site management plans take this into account. John Muir Country Park and Aberlady Bay Local Nature Reserve: both sites committing to promoting active travel and taking account of sea level rise. The strategy includes an action to produce an updated Biodiversity Action Plan to tackle the Ecological Emergency. |

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| 157 | Natural Environment / Tree Planting | We would like to see a greater emphasis on restoring habitats and planting trees to absorb carbon emissions, boost biodiversity and reduce loss of soil, particularly given the recent research published this week (4th July) from the Swiss university ETH Zürich stating that planting trees is by far the biggest and cheapest way to tackle climate change. East Lothian has a relatively low density of woodland and natural habitats particularly in the northern half of the county. | This is supported and opportunities to plant trees are considered. The Council has recently adopted a Green Network Strategy which identifies areas where woodland planting is encouraged. Woodland is not suitable for all areas - for example East Lothian also contains some of the best agricultural land in East Lothian, which is best used for food production. The Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 has introduced a requirement for Councils to produce a Forestry Strategy, and this will help encourage action. The Council can look at planting trees where it is a landowner or has management agreements over land. It also has a role in identifying areas which are suitable for planting where trees are lost to development (e.g. in development of windfarms). |
| 158 | Natural Environment / Trees | I have been researching and extensively investigating these matters for personal reasons relating to such an exploitation and am utterly disappointed and saddened by the repeated official and unofficial conversations I have had with many staff and departments at ELC and other organisations (Woodland Trust, Scotland Forestry, National Bat Helpline, Scottish Natural Heritage, Scotland Police, Historic Environment Scotland and many lore groups) where it is clear that recommendations, guidance and suggestions made by these people, can and are, completely ignored with zero consequence much to their frustrations and to the detriment of wildlife habitats, woodlands and valuable green spaces around East Lothian.... [Ancient Woodland Inventory; Tree Preservation Orders; Bats] | The Council actively applies its powers to protect wildlife habitats, Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) and European Protected Species (otter, bats, great crested newt). Forest Research have produced spatial information on the Native Woodland of Scotland, which includes native woodland and plantation on ancient woodland sites. Fines for felling TPO woodland are set by Scottish Government. The Council could look at improving the rate of cases where information is passed to the Procurator Fiscal. After this is done, the decision on whether to prosecute is no longer with the Council. The decision on what powers are given to Council/Council tree officers is at Scottish Government level. |
| 159 | Communities / Tree Planting | Communities will know where to put trees - give them the trees to plant, in gardens e.g. and also allow communities to plant on Council land - verges, parks etc. | This is supported and there are examples of this being successful. For example following work on the carbon footprint of John Muir Country Park trees were planted in Linkfield car park. |
| 160 | Natural Environment / Litter / Waste / Plastics | As regards overall policy for the county, I think it would have been good to stress the importance of its <u>natural amenity</u> to the tourism sector and more generally to people's living preferences. Litter on the beaches and on major roads is an especially vexatious issue. Penalties for tipping plastic rubbish into the sea or by the roadside need to be severe if they are to | East Lothian Partnership Against Rural Crime and the drafting of a new Code of Practice on Litter and Refuse are new initiatives to address these concerns. |

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| | | be an effective deterrent. One preventative measure would be to install cameras on the major roads at least for a specific period to monitor who is actually doing the damage. | |
| 161 | Marine Environment / Waste | Marine environment. The reckless disposal of marine waste is a burning local and international issue. It has a big impact contributing to the overall loss of amenity. In my view any sanctions adopted against errant fishing boats should be severe and pursued exhaustively. | Supportive of multi-agency approach to address this. |
| 162 | Water / Plastics | Provide free water fountains throughout EL, ban plastic drinks bottles in vending machines etc. | A water fountain location has been identified. An action has been included in the strategy to sign up Council premises around the county as Water Refill Stations where feasible and install free public drinking water fountains in each town, to reduce reliance on single-use plastic bottles. |
| 163 | Water / Buildings / Adaptation | How to store water from increased winter rainfall to mitigate summer drought? Reservoirs? Household tanks? Include the need for tanks in new building? | The Council has 3 rain water reclaim facilities in our public buildings used for toilet flushing, vehicle cleaning etc. These are normally installed as part of new building design. |