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Glasgow City Council

Environment, Sustainability and Carbon Reduction
City Policy Committee

Report by Executive Director of Neighbourhoods &
Sustainability

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Item 3

24th November 2020

TOWARDS A GREEN DEAL FOR GLASGOW

Purpose of Report:

To outline the approach towards a Green Deal in Glasgow, which will consider what more the Council can do to support a green recovery.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that Committee:

- (i) Notes the contents of this report;
- (ii) Supports the development of a detailed economic plan for a Green Deal to support a green economic recovery;

Ward No(s):

Citywide: ✓

Local member(s) advised: Yes No consulted: Yes No

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1. Background

- 1.1 The City of Glasgow, alongside the rest of the world, faces unprecedented challenges in dealing with climate change and, in 2019, established a cross party working group to develop recommendations as to how to combat climate change and maintain Glasgow's position as a city that prospers through transformation and takes care of its environment, its citizens, and its institutions.
- 1.2 Glasgow City Council declared a climate and ecological emergency in [May 2019](#). The working group set about creating a plan to respond to the climate and ecological emergency to ameliorate the impacts of climate change and reverse the trend of increasing global warming through local action.
- 1.3 The working group also recommended that the city set a target to become carbon neutral by 2030, meaning that any remaining emissions of CO₂ not eliminated through specific intervention and innovation, would be offset by some form of storage or sequestration. Furthermore, the Scottish Government set a target of the country being net-zero emissions by 2045, meaning that all greenhouse gas emissions would either be eliminated or offset¹.
- 1.4 The Climate Emergency Implementation Plan was presented to Committee on [6 October 2020](#) which outlines actions for the city and city partners to undertake as we respond to the climate and ecological emergency. This is due to go out for public consultation and engagement.
- 1.5 The next United Nations Climate Change Conference, called COP26, will be hosted by the United Kingdom, with Glasgow having been chosen as its location. It will take place between 1-12 November 2021 at the Scottish Event Campus. The key aim of the event itself is to seek global action to safeguard the future of the planet and its inhabitants from global warming and to ensure that the Paris commitments to keeping global temperature rises below 1.5 degrees centigrade are maintained.
- 1.6 COP26 offers a unique opportunity for Glasgow to push itself harder to achieve its own ambitions on sustainability and to engage its communities in an ongoing civic conversation about carbon and climate. It will also now be even more pertinent to charting a new course for the world as national governments look to recover from Covid-19 and to reconstruct a cleaner, greener economy.
- 1.7 The worldwide Covid-19 pandemic has impacted the city, and globally throughout 2020, compounding the existing social, economic and environmental challenges of the climate and ecological emergencies and requiring us to bring forward a green recovery approach. A motion on ["Glasgow's economic challenges arising from the coronavirus pandemic"](#) was agreed after division at Full Council on 10th September 2020 which outlines some of these challenges.

¹ [scotland-to-become-a-net-zero-society](#)

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- 1.8 Contained within the motion was an instruction to bring an update paper on the green recovery work that the Council and our partnerships are doing and to consider what more could be done to support green recovery in the city.
- 1.9 This paper provides an update on on-going work across the Council family and within its networks to support a green recovery from the pandemic, and outlines opportunities for further areas of work which could be explored as part of an emerging Green Deal for Glasgow.

2. Green Deal – Learning for Glasgow

- 2.1 In crafting their responses to the climate emergency and/or post-pandemic recovery, a growing number of cities have developed a “Green Deal” approach. We have sought to learn more about this through our networks, for example, the Carbon Neutral Cities Alliance. To inform our approach we have been looking to best practice in Scotland, London and across Europe.
- 2.2 London is currently consulting on its Green New Deal with a mission to tackle the climate and ecological emergencies and improve air quality by doubling the size of London’s green economy by 2030 to accelerate job creation for all”².
- 2.3 For London, the Green New Deal is focussed on getting the city’s buildings to net-zero emissions, modernising its public transport, and building the economic industrial and political foundations to support the growth of its green economy.
- 2.4 The European Green Deal is a roadmap for making the EU's economy sustainable by turning climate and environmental challenges into opportunities across all policy areas and making the transition just and inclusive for all. Seven main policy areas have been identified:
- Clean Energy
 - Sustainable industry
 - Building and renovating
 - Sustainable mobility
 - Biodiversity
 - From Farm to Fork
 - Eliminating pollution

Key European milestones are:

1990	2020	2030	2040+	2050
=100%	-20%	-50/55%	tbc	-100%

- 2.5 By June 2021, the European Commission will review, and where necessary propose to revise, all relevant policy instruments to deliver the additional emissions reductions for 2030.³

² <https://www.london.gov.uk/coronavirus/londons-recovery-coronavirus-crisis/recovery-context/green-new-deal#acc-i-61477>

³ https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/eu-climate-action/law_en

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2.6 The Green Deal is seen by the EU institutions as:

“a new growth strategy – for a growth that gives back more than it takes away. It shows how to transform our way of living and working, of producing and consuming” - President Ursula von der Leyen

“an opportunity to improve the health and well-being of our people by transforming our economic model.” - Executive Vice-President Frans Timmermans.

2.7 Again, the EU Green Deal, much like London, echoes much of the work currently underway in some form in Glasgow.

2.8 Furthermore, here in Scotland, North Ayrshire Council recently announced a ‘Local Green New Deal’ which seeks to build back their local economy better, fairer and greener.

2.9 A great deal of work is already being planned or carried out in Glasgow, including through the Climate Emergency Implementation Plan, to ready the city for our net zero carbon future, and much of the activity that would be carried out as part of a Green Deal approach to recovery is reflected in the city’s existing strategic programmes of work. This work can form the foundations of a developing Green Deal approach to recovery in Glasgow.

3. Supporting a Green Recovery

3.1 The focus for a green deal/green recovery is to build a portfolio of investable projects that can simultaneously stimulate economic growth and job creation whilst maintain the reversal of emissions trajectories witnessed as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic.

3.2 The purpose of this section is to highlight various initiatives, strategies, plans, that, with the right fiscal and regulatory/legislative support could form part of a Green Deal for Glasgow. It is important to note that the projects listed here are examples and that further exploration will be required. As the recent Full Council motion noted, a lot of the on-going work is included in existing strategies, such as the Climate Emergency Implementation Plan, Net-Zero Strategy, Transport Strategy, Circular Economy Routemap, Economic Strategy, and many more. Each of these strategies provides a series of actions which will contribute to a green recovery and a greener Glasgow.

3.3 The following works in progress and opportunities are broadly categorised into

- Our Climate Emergency Implementation Plan
- Our Built Environment
- Our Biodiversity
- Our Sustainable Food Systems
- Our Glasgow City Deal
- Our Transport
- Our Economy

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- Our Sustainable Glasgow
- Our Council Family

4. Our Climate Emergency Implementation Plan

4.1.1 The Climate Emergency Implementation Plan (CEIP) details Glasgow City Council's response to the Climate Emergency. It outlines the progress which has been made to date, sets a course for further work, and describes the means by which the city and its people will face the extraordinary challenges of the global climate emergency. Many of the CEIP's actions could provide the foundations for a Green Deal approach.

4.1.2 The CEIP presents five main themes. These have been identified by the Council as key themes that the City must address based on the priorities outlined in the key strategic documents outlined in section 4.1. These themes are:

- Communication and Community Empowerment.
- Just and Inclusive Place.
- Well-connected and thriving city.
- Health and wellbeing.
- Green Recovery.

4.1.3 The Climate Emergency Implementation Plan contains 52 actions that will, with the support of the council family and all the city's many stakeholders, move the city towards a green recovery, and, in the process, becoming a truly sustainable and climate smart city.

4.1.4 The Plan is currently due for consultation. A series of conversations will also take place to ensure, as much as is possible, that the voices of as many of the city's citizens, businesses, and other institutions are heard on this crucial piece of work. This engagement exercise will give the Council a further opportunity to review and refine its Climate Emergency response and consider what more can be done to contribute to the green recovery agenda.

4.2 Our Built Environment

4.2.1 The built environment in the City is responsible for a considerable proportion of our emissions, with roughly 70% of CO₂ emissions in the city coming from domestic, industrial and commercial buildings, mainly through the consumption of gas and electricity. The city has made great strides in reducing its emissions with a reduction of 37% being realised in 2018 when compared to our baseline year of 2006. This puts us ahead of our 2020 target of 30%. This progress has largely been down to a combination of efforts at the local and national level, with renewable electricity generation contributing the most to reducing emissions.

4.2.2 Locally, we have succeeded in installing solar panel arrays on several our buildings. The installation of these arrays has created jobs in the city whilst reducing CO₂ emissions. There remains space in the city for more solar panels.

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As part of the EU Horizon 2020 funded RUGGEDISED project, the Council are currently installing a roof mounted solar array with battery storage and electric vehicle chargers in Duke Street car park. This will use renewable energy to charge vehicles, power the car park, and/or provide support to the power grid, turning the car park into a renewable power station. Replicating this across the other City Parking sites in the city would increase the amount of renewable power generated, the storage capacity, and the availability of EV charging points.

- 4.2.3 How we heat our buildings is a major issue in Glasgow. A recent piece of work undertaken by a consortium of businesses investigated the development of a district heating network for the city centre, providing renewable heat to buildings through four highly efficient heat pumps that recover heat from the River Clyde.
- 4.2.4 Glasgow City Council is currently undertaking a pilot project with Southside Housing Association, the University of Glasgow and the Scottish Government to retrofit a tenement stock to see how to achieve much higher energy efficiency for tenement stock. The output of this project will present information that could lead to a larger rollout of such measures. This would not only reduce emissions and increase energy efficiency, but could also provide skilled employment opportunities across the city.
- 4.2.5 Vacant and derelict land and vacant buildings present opportunities for green recovery too. The utilisation of vacant and derelict land (V&DL) for renewable installations could be significant. Some 5.5km² of vacant and derelict land exists in the city, all of which has been mapped for use to site renewable power generation.
- 4.2.6 Further progress in these areas to improve our built environment would require significant additional investment from external sources including private funding and we will need to consider new ways to fund projects of this type, as well as looking at opportunities created through the Scottish National Investment Bank.

4.3 Our Biodiversity

- 4.3.1 Biodiversity loss and the climate crisis are interdependent. Restoring woodlands, soils and wetlands and creating green spaces across Glasgow is essential to achieving climate change mitigation.
- 4.3.2 Glasgow has a key role as one of three front runner cities within the [EU H2020 Connecting Nature](#) project and the approach to developing scaled-up nature-based solutions is underpinned by our [Open Space Strategy](#). Based on a wealth of data and spatial analysis, the Open Space Strategy sets out an approach to coordinate the various open space responsibilities to ensure well-managed, well-located and well-connected open spaces that operate as part of a wider green network.
- 4.3.3 Across Glasgow, there are currently over 6000 species recorded and a variety of priority species habitats within the urban setting. The Glasgow [Local Biodiversity Action Plan](#) (LBAP) sets out aims and objectives to protect and

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enhance local biodiversity in the city over a ten year period. The [Glasgow Pollinator Plan](#) links to the LBAP and supports the national Strategy for Scotland to reverse the decline of pollinators including bees, butterflies and moths.

- 4.3.4 Restoring nature will be a central element of the Glasgow's recovery plan from the coronavirus pandemic, providing immediate business and investment opportunities for restoring the Glasgow's economy.

4.4 Our Sustainable Food Systems

- 4.4.1 The food system describes all the processes needed to feed a population, including growing or producing food, distribution and getting rid of waste.
- 4.4.2 Our existing complex food system impacts on the environment through carbon emissions which contribute to climate change, and through its impact on air and water pollution and biodiversity. Environmental and other changes now and in the future are likely to affect our food supply and it is for these reasons that we need to build a more resilient local food system.
- 4.4.3 Following the Food Summit held in May 2019, the Glasgow City Food Plan (GCFP) is now under development. A variety of stakeholders across the city are invited to submit their views to the [current consultation](#) on the GCFP.
- 4.4.4 In August 2019, Glasgow City Council signed up to become a member of the [Milan Urban Food Policy Pact](#). The objective of the pact is to help cities and local governments to develop urban food systems that are sustainable, inclusive, resilient, safe and diverse, which would provide healthy and affordable food to all people in a human right based framework.
- 4.4.5 Furthermore, a [Glasgow Food Growing Strategy 2020-25](#), "Let's Grow Together", and action plan, was approved in September 2020. The implementation of this strategy will be accelerated to meet rising demand for growing spaces in the context of Covid-19 recovery, Brexit and ongoing food poverty issues.

4.5 Our Glasgow City Deal

- 4.5.1 The Glasgow Region City Deal is a £1bn investment into improved infrastructure, growth in life sciences, supporting business innovation, and tackling unemployment.
- 4.5.2 Whilst other parts of the region are looking at road building, no road building projects exist within the city boundary. Our £115m Avenues Programme will, instead deliver approximately 17 Avenues, with an emphasis on green infrastructure, active travel infrastructure, increased pedestrian space, reduced space for private vehicles, and improved connectivity/accessibility.
- 4.5.3 The Council has recently secured up to £23m funding from Sustrans for this [Avenues Plus Project](#) which includes Duke Street, Dobbie's Loan, Renfrew

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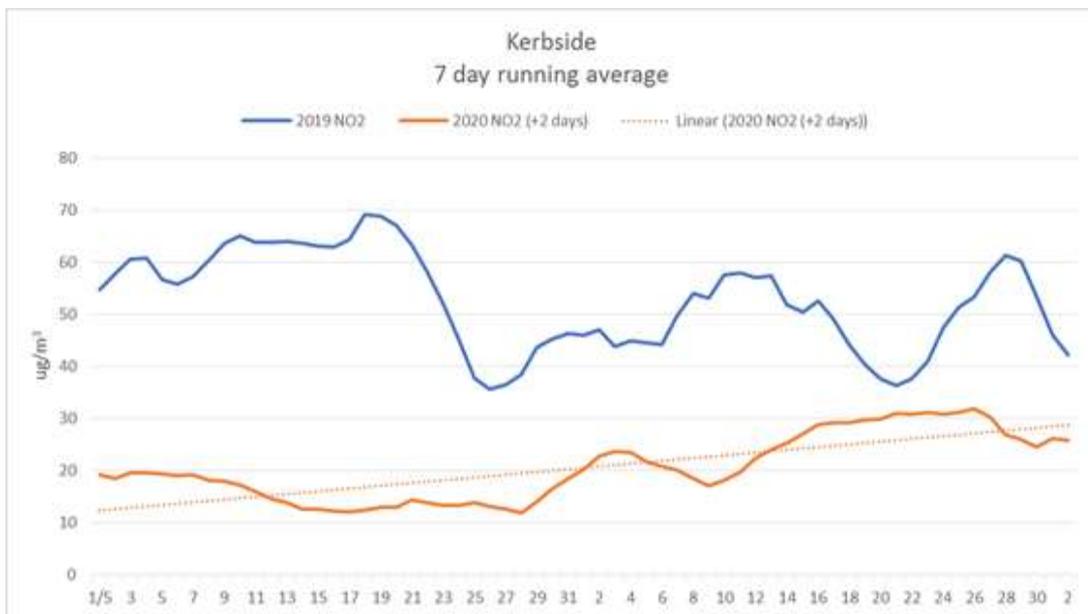
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Street, Killermont Street and South Portland Street. This new block of activity, known as Block S, will be delivered as part of the wider Avenues programme

- 4.5.4 In April 2019, the Connectivity Commission recommended that a Glasgow metro system should be developed. Glasgow City Region City Deal Cabinet in April 2020 were informed that as the transport policy and strategy frameworks were updating, this afforded an opportunity to investigate the possibilities of a Metro for Glasgow City Region. The Scottish Government are committed to working with partners to consider the potential for a Glasgow metro which builds on the planned City Deal AAP investment as work on feasibility continues.

4.6 Our Transport

- 4.6.1 Air Quality in Glasgow, like other global cities has significantly improved during the pandemic as levels of pollutants such as SO_x, NO_x, and particulate matter dropped rapidly as people movement was restricted. The below graph illustrates the difference in emissions of NO₂ for a week in July in 2020 compared to the same week in 2019.



- 4.6.2 Alongside the reductions in polluting emissions in our air, the amount of CO₂ emitted into the atmosphere has dropped much more than could have been hoped through normal activities. As the world of work changes, the Council will need to consider ways to ensure that air-quality levels do not revert to those seen pre-pandemic. There are a number of programmes which could help with this including Spaces for People, Bus Priority Measures and the Low Emission Zone.

- 4.6.3 The Spaces for People project has instantly changed people's behaviour in the city and supports more environmentally friendly and healthier travel choices. The city has seen significant increases in citizens choosing active travel over motorised transport, with August seeing a 200% increase in cyclists along the

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Broomielaw. The table below shows the increase in utilisation of the Mass Automated Cycle Hire (MACH) Bike scheme.

	Total Rides, (including e- bikes) 2020	total rides 2019	% increase for 2020
July	38598	31497	23%
August	39588	30008	32%
September	39407	29121	35%

- 4.6.4 The Spaces for People project continues, the November 2020 progress updated can be accessed [here](#).
- 4.6.5 The Glasgow Bus Partnership has reconvened with aims to reduce congestion in the city, easing the passage of buses through our streets by reallocating road space to buses, ensuring that our public transport is fit for purpose. Transport Scotland have provided £78,750 from the Bus Priority Rapid Deployment Fund (BPRDF) to pull together a communications plan and website to keep up with the planned interventions, including communicating around 'pop-up' bus routes.
- 4.6.6 Progress continues to be made on the development of the Low Emission Zone, albeit at a slower pace than projected due to the impact of Covid-19. Studies consistently show that commercial and retail areas with good air quality and general environment see significantly higher residence time and spend by users. This directly benefits businesses both within the LEZ and to an extent outwith it.
- 4.6.7 The Council has also just completed its public conversation on transport and has received over 3000 responses. These will be analysed over the course of November and will be used to inform the three transport strategies. These will have a huge influence on the future of transport in the city and will provide insight into where future investment is required.

4.7 Our Economy

- 4.7.1 The Covid-19 pandemic has had a severe impact on the national and local economy and some of the challenges are outlined in the Full Council motion. Our recovery from the pandemic should be a sustainable one. The measures described in this report, if developed into viable propositions, present an opportunity to create sustainable jobs whilst improving the environmental conditions in the city.

Glasgow Economic Recovery Group

- 4.7.2 The Glasgow Economic Recovery Group (GERG) was established to develop the city's response to the economic impact of Covid-19. GERG drew on the expertise in existing structures throughout the city – the Glasgow Economic

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Leadership (GEL), the Glasgow Partnership for Economic Growth (GPEG) and the Glasgow City Region Economic Commission. GERG produced an action plan for the city, with several areas linked to a Green Deal:

- Bring forward all existing plans on vacant and derelict land including data on constraints and opportunities to identify quick wins such as re-wilding and support for local food growing initiatives.
- Glasgow City Council is preparing the Strategic Housing Investment Plan to further develop current £500m investment programme to deliver over 8,000 high quality sustainable and affordable homes.
- To continue to develop plans and technology with partners for a renewable heating network that supports the future needs of our residents including developing more heat pump based systems which will form part of the Council's work towards a Net-Zero plan.
- Green Recovery Job Development Programme. Using existing fora such as GPEG and working with RSLs to identify the scale of the programme, alternative funding mechanisms and opportunities for promotion of the programme.

4.7.3 In 2018, the economic impact of renewable energy was worth £3.3bn in added value to the Scottish economy. In 2019, the Office for National Statistics stated that the renewables sector supported 17,700 jobs. The impact of Covid-19 on this data is not known, but the value of the sector is clear, and investment into further stimulating this sector in Glasgow will undoubtedly yield dividends.

Glasgow Economic Strategy

4.7.4 The city's economic strategy lists the Low Carbon sector as one of the 10 key sectors it will focus on, and the development of these 10 sectors will be led by the Glasgow Partnership for Economic Growth. Strengthening the low carbon sector will bring fresh investment to Glasgow and provide good quality local jobs. It will also strengthen the manufacturing sector and create sustainable, long-term economic growth.

The Circular Economy Routemap

4.7.5 Part of this work will be to focus on the development of a strong circular economy. We have recently produced our routemap to a circular economy, which contains several actions that will strengthen the proliferation of the circular economy in the city. A new view as to how we utilise existing vacant properties could significantly help blossoming circular businesses, whilst filling vacant properties and boosting business growth numbers and employment.

4.7.6 Adoption of circular principles will also help to enhance the value of material flows in the city and strengthen the local economy by retaining value within the city economy.

Green Growth Accelerator/Clyde Mission

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- 4.7.7 The Clyde is a vast untapped economic asset for Scotland and the Scottish Government and partners have developed a new national mission to support its development. This will combine addressing the three challenges of inclusive economic growth, innovation/productivity enhancement and the climate emergency. The area covered by Clyde Mission spans Scotland's largest centre of economic activity, Glasgow City Centre, some of Scotland's most deprived areas and the country's biggest and most ambitious current regeneration project, Clyde Gateway.
- 4.7.8 Clyde Mission is also the location of Scotland's most ambitious innovation programme, including three Innovation Districts - Glasgow City Innovation District (GCID), Glasgow Riverside Innovation District (GRID) and the Advanced Manufacturing Innovation District for Scotland (AMIDS). In addition, it includes a wide array of exciting waterfront projects completed or in the pipeline since 2016, worth almost £2.75bn. There are seven major City Deal projects that will help unlock the potential of the Clyde.
- 4.7.9 An initial £10m Clyde Catalyst Fund has been launched to provide capital funding projects within the Clyde Mission boundary, and longer term funding of £25m to support the transition of the area to net zero, including investment in zero carbon heating networks has also been announced by the Scottish Government.
- 4.7.10 A significant part of the Clyde Mission approach will be to identify funding for larger capital projects within the footprint, including potential use of Green Growth Accelerator, where upfront borrowing is repaid through release of grants from the Scottish Government subject to achievement of agreed metrics. These projects will be identified in 2021 with an early focus on options for enabling infrastructure to support land remediation and flood risk prevention.

Skills

- 4.7.11 In each of the above areas, the citizens of Glasgow will play a crucial role. Our education programmes must continue to prioritise STEM subjects, supporting the development of the necessary skills to support the drive towards a green economy.
- 4.7.12 Equally, our further and higher education institutions must continue to develop these skills further, whilst continuing the research and development of innovations in technologies and data analysis that have been so critical in supporting the transformation of our city from a heavy industry-based economy towards a clean, green, and sustainable economy.

4.8 Our Sustainable Glasgow

- 4.8.1 Since 2010, the Council has been working with partner organisations in the city to deliver reductions in our city-wide CO₂ emissions. Our target for CO₂ reduction was to achieve a 30% reduction in emissions by 2020. As of 2018, the city has achieved savings of 37%, well ahead of target, yet still leaving a significant challenge to meeting our stated ambition of being carbon neutral by

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2030 and net-zero emissions by 2045.

4.8.2 The partnership has been revitalised in 2020 and is currently establishing thematic hubs, each designed to bring together the collective intelligence and influence of the partners to tackle the biggest issues related to achieving carbon neutrality. The thematic hubs are as follows:

- Heating and Housing
- Greening the City
- Green Infrastructure and Transport
- Green Recovery and the Private Sector

4.8.3 The partnership will use these hubs to explore approaches to achieving carbon neutrality and net-zero, delivering options to the Sustainable Glasgow board for consideration and progression.

4.9 Our Council Family

4.9.1 It is critical that the entire council family contributes to the green recovery. In the examples set out in this report, it is clear that efforts are being made to improve their operations and contribute to a green recovery. City Parking are heavily involved in the RUGGEDISED project and have been instrumental in the roll-out of electric vehicle infrastructure, while City Building have involvement in renewables and housing projects. City Property will have an increasing role to play in the success of our carbon neutral and circular economy plans through the utilisation of vacant land and buildings.

4.9.2 Glasgow Life have been very active in this area, rolling out BMS and LED lighting across their estate, have a very active behavioural change campaign, are working to renovate the Burrell Collection to the highest environmental standards and are working alongside N&S to turn Pollok Country Park into a world leading sustainability destination.

4.9.3 The Council's Fleet Strategy will see our entire fleet, across the full Council family, decarbonised. This will include the move towards electric vehicles and hydrogen vehicles. Furthermore, we will be testing vehicle-to-grid technology and are testing electric and hydrogen refuse collection vehicles.

4.9.4 The forthcoming Net-Zero scoping study, alongside the Climate Emergency Implementation Plan, the Circular Economy Route Map, and the Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy, and the Transport Strategies, as well as the work of the Sustainable Glasgow hubs, will rely heavily on the contribution of all members of the Council family and will establish specific actions related to the operations of each. The Council family are also engaged in the CEIP.

5. Next Steps

5.1 This report highlights various programmes of activity which contribute towards a green recovery and illustrates opportunities for further work which could be explored as part of the development of a Green Deal for Glasgow. It is clear

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though, that significant further work is required to fully understand both the scope of potential projects and the investment required at a local and national level to realise them.

- 5.2 Several pieces of work are currently ongoing that will support the development of a Green Deal as part of a strategic approach to Green Recovery. These include the work of core Council services and its extended family of ALEOs, and the various networks and collaborative delivery mechanisms through which the Council works in partnership with the public, private, academic and third sectors.
- 5.3 As touched upon in this report, there are several areas where further work to scope future interventions would be beneficial in advancing our aspirations for a green recovery. The Council recognises the opportunity for city proposals to be aligned to national initiatives and institutions such as the Green Growth Accelerator and the Scottish National Investment Bank to identify potential areas of work that could create sizeable contributions to the city reaching its carbon neutral and net zero targets, react swiftly and decisively to the threat of climate change, create a just society for Glaswegians, ensure a just transition towards a low carbon economy, and support a green recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic.
- 5.4 To fully evaluate the impact on and benefit of green measures as part of a green recovery, the Council needs the expertise of a green economist, expertise which we do not currently have within our resource pool. It would be advantageous to secure or commission such expertise to ensure that the Council is able to develop a strong and robust green deal and green recovery programme.
- 5.5 It is now more critical than ever that we take a Community Wealth Building approach to supporting our local businesses and communities. We are committed to working in partnership to create a fairer local economy, reducing poverty and inequality, as well as becoming more resilient and sustainable so we are prepared for future economic and environmental challenges.
- 5.6 Moving forward, work will continue to develop the Green Deal approach as a framework for planning for a green recovery. We will also seek to use our role as host of COP26 to lead, and learn from others on how to develop a Green Deal further. In developing a Green Deal for Glasgow, the Council will seek to pull together all relevant activities related to a green recovery and identify new opportunities with an overarching approach being documented through a series of commitments. This will be across the Council family and an update paper will be brought to committee in Spring 2021.

6. Policy and Resource Implications

Resource Implications:

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Financial: There are no new financial implications arising from the report.

Legal: The report raises no new legal issues.

Personnel: This work will be supported in the main by existing resource within DRS and NS, however there is a requirement for external expertise to support this.

Procurement: No relevant procurement issues.

Council Strategic Plan: The report supports the following strategic themes and outcomes:

A Thriving Economy

- Priority 1: Deliver the Glasgow Economic Strategy 2016 to 2023 and ensure it is supported by expert external advice from the Glasgow Partnership for Economic Growth.

A Sustainable and Low Carbon City

- Priority 54: Invest in roads and pavement maintenance, improving conditions, residents' satisfaction and contributing to active travel networks. Ensure community involvement in local decision making about this investment.
- Priority 55: Prioritise sustainable transport across the city.
- Priority 62: Review the affordable warmth scheme and consider how to make best use of current resources to support as many older peoples' households as possible.
- Priority 65: Build high quality, inclusive active travel infrastructure, investing a minimum of 10% of our transport infrastructure budgets in cycling and walking to make Glasgow an excellent cycling and walking city.
- Priority 66: Improve the efficiency of our services through the development of smart technology, including for refuse collection and street lighting.
- Priority 67: Become a carbon neutral city by 2037, reviewing our energy carbon

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masterplan in 2019, and investigating membership of international networks, the Carbon Neutral Alliance and C40.

- Priority 68: Meet our commitments to the national target of ensuring heat, transport and electricity needs are met by renewables by 2030.
- Priority 69: Explore ways of accelerating our work on green energy initiatives, and review the possibility of doing so through an ESCO.

Resilient and Empowered Neighborhoods

- Priority 74: Develop a more integrated approach to how we use our policies, assets and resources to improve community empowerment, neighbourhoods and delivering equality.

Equality and Socio-Economic Impacts:

Does the proposal support the Council's Equality Outcomes 2017-22

Generally supportive.

What are the potential equality impacts as a result of this report?

No significant impact.

Please highlight if the policy/proposal will help address socio economic disadvantage.

Further work required as a result of this paper will address socio economic disadvantage.

Sustainability Impacts:

Environmental:

This report seeks to support the increase in environmental benefits witnessed during the reaction to the Covid-19 pandemic, and to secure them for the long-term benefit of the city, supporting the ambition of carbon neutrality

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2030 and net-zero emissions by 2045.

Social, including opportunities under Article 20 of the European Public Procurement Directive:

This report seeks to utilise the city's carbon neutral and net-zero ambitions to help build a green recovery that will boost social improvements in the areas of environment and health & wellbeing.

Economic:

This report seeks to utilise the city's carbon neutral and net-zero ambitions to help build a green recovery that will boost job creation and security through environmental improvement.

Privacy and Data Protection impacts:

No impacts

7. Recommendations

It is recommended that Committee:

- (i) Notes the contents of this report;
- (ii) Supports the development of a detailed economic plan for a Green Deal to support a green economic recovery;