

This document sets out the Appendices to the Consultative Draft East Lothian Climate Change Strategy 2019–2024:

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Appendix 1: East Lothian Climate Change Planning and Monitoring Group: Role & Remit

1. Remit of the Climate Change Planning & Monitoring Group (January 2019)

1.1 The **East Lothian Climate Change Planning & Monitoring Group** will play an important part in driving and coordinating the work of East Lothian Council and our community partners to meet our objectives under the **Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009** and ensuring compliance with the **Public Bodies Climate Change Duties**.

1.2 A key area of responsibility will be to develop and monitor an **East Lothian Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Strategy** to replace the Environment Strategy 2010-15. The Planning & Monitoring Group will oversee ongoing and planned work linked to the Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Strategy and any associated Action Plans.

Below the Planning & Monitoring Group will be a number of **delivery subgroups**, which will lead on the delivery of actions, such as the Sustainable Transport Officers Group or Green Networks Group. These will be tasked to implement relevant plans and projects identified in the Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Strategy, working in partnership with community organisations, including the Area Partnerships, where appropriate.

1.3 The Planning & Monitoring Group will also have an overview of the environmental, housing, transport and planning outcomes for the **East Lothian Plan 2017–27**, which has the following Statement of Intent:

‘We will work in partnership to achieve an even more prosperous, safe and sustainable East Lothian, with a dynamic and thriving economy that enables our people and communities to flourish’.

The Planning & Monitoring Group will have an overview of outcomes in the East Lothian Plan relevant to climate change mitigation, adaptation and sustainability, in particular Outcome 2.1 (*‘East Lothian has strong resilient communities where people respect and support each other’*) and Outcome 2.2 (*‘East Lothian people can live affordably and contribute to a thriving community life in a high-quality environment’*). The Planning & Monitoring Group will input into these outcomes as required.

1.4 The governance structure is illustrated in Figure 1. Table 1 below shows the current membership of the Planning & Monitoring Group.

2. Membership

2.1 The Climate Change Planning & Monitoring Group will be chaired by Douglas Proudfoot, Head of Development, and will be supported by Jennifer Lothian, Sustainable Energy & Climate Change Officer, who will be the main point of contact for any enquiries.

2.2 Membership of the Planning & Monitoring Group will be drawn from relevant service areas within the Council. Current membership for the group is shown in Table 1 below.

3. Delivery Subgroups

3.1 A number of delivery subgroups will be tasked with implementing the Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Strategy, as appropriate. The Planning and Monitoring Group will provide a focus and encourage cross working between the groups.

Table 1: Current membership of the Climate Change Planning & Monitoring Group (Jan. 2019)

Name	Job title
Douglas Proudfoot	Head of Development (Chair)
Sandy Baptie	Emergency Planning & Risk Manager
Colin Clark	Senior Environmental Health Officer
Neil Clark	Principal Countryside Officer
Alex Coull	Civil Engineer Technician
John Durkin	Housing Enabler
Peter Forsyth	Team Manager, Assets & Regulatory, Roads Services
Paul Grant	Service Manager, Property Maintenance
Paul Iannetta	Service Manager, Engineering Services & Building Standards
Jennifer Lothian	Sustainable Energy & Climate Change Officer
Caitlin McCorry	Service Manager, Community & Area Partnerships
Wendy McGuire	Service Manager, Economic Development & Strategic Investment
David Menzies	Energy Officer
Bruce Moffat	Service Manager, Transport
Sian Morris	Procurement Team Leader
Dave Northcott	Team Manager, Structures, Flooding & Street Lighting
Sarah Oliver	Waste Service Officer, Waste Aware
Nadia Othman	Assistant Project Manager, Musselburgh Flood Protection Scheme
Richard Parker	Service Manager, Education – Strategy & Operations
Caroline Rodgers	Transformation Programme Manager
Vanessa Sanal	Service Manager, Facilities
Nicky Sandford	Senior Housing Strategy Officer
Susan Smith	Team Manager, Economic Development
Jean Squires	Planner, Policy & Projects

4. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Strategy

- 4.1 The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 requires a planned approach to climate change mitigation, adaptation and sustainability, with public bodies expected to lead by example in reducing carbon emissions and delivering any statutory adaptation programme.

The development of a Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Strategy will enable East Lothian Council to fulfil its climate change obligations under the Act. The Strategy will aim to raise awareness of climate change challenges and opportunities in East Lothian, and set out actions for East Lothian Council and the wider East Lothian community to mitigate against and reduce the effects of climate change, and promote resilient communities.

- 4.2 The Strategy will support national and local priority outcomes, and will help to deliver outcomes and actions in the **East Lothian Council Plan 2017–2022**. The East Lothian Council Plan specifies that a Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan will be developed over the course of the Plan, *‘which will give strategic direction to continuous improvement in relation to energy efficiency, climate adaptation and sustainable transport’*.

The East Lothian Council Plan also states: *‘We cannot meet these targets alone and will work with our community planning partners and the private sector to implement low carbon plans and projects across housing, communities and the public and private sector’*.

There is a specific Action in the East Lothian Council Plan to *‘Work closely with partners to meet our commitment to Climate Change targets, embedding sustainability principles into decision making and translating them into tangible actions, protecting and enhancing open spaces and habitats’*.

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- 4.3 The Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Strategy will be a 5-year, high level overarching document with an associated Action Plan. It will align with the Scottish Climate Change Reporting template and will dovetail with other plans and strategies, including the Local Development Plan, Local Housing Strategy and Local Transport Strategy.
- 4.4 The purpose of the Climate Change Planning & Monitoring Group in relation to the Strategy is as follows:
- To oversee the development of the Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Strategy;
 - To approve key stages in relation to the preparation of the Strategy;
 - To monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Strategy;
 - To receive regular reports from the Project Officer;
 - To set up any other groups required to ensure that it performs its function;
 - To ensure links with other key strategic planning structures as appropriate.

5. Frequency of meetings

- 5.1 The Climate Change Planning & Monitoring Group will meet a minimum of three times a year.

6. Reporting

- 6.1 As a signatory of the Scottish Climate Change Declaration (SCCD), East Lothian Council, like all Scottish local authorities, submits an annual SCCD report to Scottish Government (in November), which is published on the Sustainable Scotland Network website. The reporting has been mandatory since 2015.

- 6.2 The topics covered in the SCCD report include:

Reducing corporate emissions, which includes updates on:

- Carbon Management
- Biodiversity
- Sustainable Procurement

Reducing area-wide emissions, which includes updates on:

- Emissions within the scope of Local Authorities (annual dataset from the Department of Energy & Climate Change website)
- Local emissions data
- Local Authority Area targets
- Area wide actions, covering:
 - Energy
 - Homes and communities
 - Businesses
 - Transport
 - Waste and resource efficiency
 - Rural land use

Climate adaptation, which aligns with Adaptation Scotland's '5 Steps to Managing your Climate Risks Guidance', published in 2014:

- Climate adaptation – responsibility and progress
- Climate change adaptation assessment – current situation
- Climate change adaptation assessment – future threats and opportunities
- Climate change adaptation – risks
- Climate change adaptation – actions
- Climate change adaptation – next steps

Partnership Working, Communications and Capacity Building, which includes updates on:

- Climate Change Mitigation, CPP initiatives on:

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- Corporate Partnership Work
- Area Wide Partnership Work
- Climate Change Adaptation Partnerships
- Communications and Behaviour Change Initiatives
- Capacity Building

The SCCD reporting template also seeks details on priorities for the forthcoming year across these sections.

- 6.3 It is advised that the Planning & Monitoring Group uses the SCCD reporting template to structure and report its activities and progress, including the development of the Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Strategy, as required.

7. Review

- 7.1 The Planning and Monitoring Group remit, progress and membership will be reviewed annually.

Figure 1: Governance structure for the Climate Change Planning and Monitoring Group



Appendix 2: Key Stakeholders and Potential Partners

National:

Scottish Government
Home Energy Scotland
Local Energy Scotland
Energy Saving Trust
Zero Waste Scotland
Resource Efficient Scotland
Adaptation Scotland
Central Scotland Green Network Trust
Scottish Natural Heritage
Sustrans Scotland

Local:

East Lothian Partnership
Sustaining North Berwick
Sustaining Dunbar
Climate Friendly Aberlady
Fidra
Eco-Schools groups
East Lothian Countryside Volunteers
Musselburgh Area Partnership
Preston Seton Gosford Area Partnership
Fa'side Area Partnership
North Berwick Coastal Area Partnership
Haddington & Lammermuir Area Partnership
Dunbar & East Linton Area Partnership
Local businesses and social enterprises

Appendix 3: Policy Context: Key Legislative / Policy Drivers

National:

Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009
Scottish Government Climate Change Plan: The Third Report on Proposals and Policies 2018–2032
Scottish Government’s Climate Change Adaptation Programme: ‘Climate Ready Scotland’ (2014), laid before the Scottish Parliament under Section 53 of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009
Scottish Government’s National Outcomes
Scottish Government’s Strategic Objectives
National Planning Framework 3 (2014)
Scotland’s Economic Strategy (2015)
Scottish Land Use Strategy (2011)
Scottish Planning Policy (2014)
Scottish Government Cleaner Air for Scotland Strategy (2015)
Scottish Government Zero Waste Plan and National Targets for Waste
Central Scotland Green Network aims and objectives
Scottish Government’s Cycling Action Plan for Scotland (2013)
Let’s Get Scotland Walking – Scotland’s National Walking Strategy (2014)
SEStran Regional Transport Strategy (2015)
Scottish Soil Framework (2009)
Civil Contingencies Act (2004)
Marine (Scotland) Act 2010
Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009

Local:

The East Lothian Partnership’s East Lothian Plan 2017-27
East Lothian Council Plan 2017-2022
East Lothian Local Development Plan 2018
East Lothian Local Housing Strategy 2018-23
East Lothian Local Transport Strategy 2018–24
Active Travel Improvement Plan 2018–24
East Lothian Economic Development Strategy 2012-2022 Refresh
East Lothian Tourism Action Plan (refresh underway)
Sustainable Procurement Policy (revision underway)
Local Area Plans
East Lothian Open Space Strategy 2018
East Lothian Core Paths Plan
Building Standards
Physical Activity Strategy
East Lothian Biodiversity Action Plan (revision underway)
Countryside Site Management Plans
Flood Risk Management Plans and Strategies
East Lothian Play Policy 2017-2020
Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy (in preparation)
Green Networks Strategy Supplementary Planning Guidance
Design Standards for New Housing Areas Supplementary Planning Guidance (in preparation)
Litter Action Plan (in preparation)
Allotment & Local Food Growing Strategy (in preparation)
Edinburgh and the Lothians Forestry and Woodlands Strategy
Air Quality Management Plans

Appendix 4: Climate Impacts in East Lothian: Risks and Opportunities

The risks and opportunities for East Lothian associated with a warmer and wetter climate¹:

Natural Environment and Land Use

Agriculture

Agriculture is the dominant land use in East Lothian, occupying about 75% of the land.

Opportunities

- Primary producers may benefit from both improved growing and grazing conditions and higher global food prices

Risks

- Increased risk of extreme weather events such as droughts or floods, resulting in a decline in agricultural productivity and damage to farm buildings and infrastructure
- Changes in the prevalence and spread of pests and diseases affecting either livestock or crops, lowering yields
- Intense rainfall events may lead to crop damage, soil compaction and erosion and inflict longer term damage to agricultural land

Tourism and our Natural and Cultural Heritage

East Lothian, with its 43 miles of coastline, rolling countryside, picturesque towns and villages, wide variety of attractions and golf courses, is a popular visitor destination. The East Lothian Economic Development Strategy 2012–22 identifies tourism as one of the strengths of the East Lothian economy and a source of employment opportunities in the future.

Opportunities

- Warmer weather could result in increased tourism, which will boost the local economy
- Warmer summers and milder winters could increase opportunities for year-round outdoor recreation and leisure

Risks

- Flooding and coastal erosion may damage natural and manmade coastal assets and visitor attractions, such as beaches, ancient monuments and golf courses
- The loss of particular habitats and wildlife species could damage East Lothian's tourism industry, which is heavily reliant on our natural environment
- Increased occurrences of harmful algal blooms could have significant economic consequences if access is restricted during peak visitor months
- There are 38 scheduled ancient monuments within 1km of the East Lothian shoreline which are at risk of erosion/flooding, including Tantallon Castle, Seacliff Tower and Dunbar Castle.

Forestry

There are a number of woodlands and forestry plantations in East Lothian, particularly in the Lammermuir Hills. There are also several sawmills and timber merchants.

Opportunities

- Increased productivity in tree species that are matched to the new warmer / wetter conditions
- Woodland expansion alongside rivers / streams and, where appropriate, on floodplains, can contribute to sustainable flood management and climate change adaptation

¹ Based on information provided by Adaptation Scotland <https://www.adaptationscotland.org.uk/>

Risks

- Increased problems of wind throw and drought, wildfire, pests and diseases

Biodiversity and Ecosystems

East Lothian has a large variety of natural habitats and ecosystems, which are valuable for both wildlife and people. The Firth of Forth coast and islands are Special Protection Areas (SPAs), and there are wetland areas which are internationally designated as Ramsar sites. East Lothian has many Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Local Biodiversity Sites and over 300 entries on the list of 'Priority Species'.

Opportunities

- Low lying coastal habitats, such as saltmarshes, can function as natural 'buffers' to extreme high tides and storm surges, absorbing and diffusing their impact, and reducing damage to more at risk coastal areas
- Low lying areas alongside rivers could be enhanced as natural wetland habitats to function as natural flood prevention areas, absorbing floodwater from rivers and gradually releasing the floodwater back into the river system to prevent more significant flooding downriver

Risks

- The ability of ecosystems to provide nutrients and water to sustain plant growth may be reduced, leading to a decline in biodiversity and ecosystem services
- As the climate changes, species' geographic ranges will shift. A lack of suitable habitats in species' new range may lead to them becoming locally extinct.
- Changes in the marine environment could cause loss of the fish species that are the food source of some of our iconic seabirds, with potentially devastating consequences
- Increased flooding and erosion is likely to affect water quality, as potential pollutants are transported into water courses
- Efforts to increase agricultural yields could have damaging effects on soils, contributing to ecosystem degradation
- Increased demand for water due to droughts may lead to over-abstraction, reducing water flow and quality which is detrimental to habitats
- Drying of soils and peat bogs could limit their ability to regulate and purify water, leading to a decline in water quality
- Ecosystems could also be disrupted by invasive non-native species, pests and diseases, with species being displaced or even becoming locally extinct

Coastal Erosion

Coastal erosion is a naturally occurring process along East Lothian's coast. It is important for the creation, conservation and integrity of many unique coastal habitats and landscapes such as saltmarshes and sand dunes.

The towns of Musselburgh, Prestonpans, Cockenzie and Port Seton, North Berwick and Dunbar, as well as infrastructure including roads such as the A198, are also located along the coast and require an element of protection against coastal processes.

Risks

- Coastal erosion can have significant economic and social impacts and it is important to intervene where erosion directly threatens homes, businesses or infrastructure
- Erosion management can lead to changes in sedimentation patterns, causing further erosion in nearby areas
- 'Hard' sea defences such as sea walls may lead to accelerated coastal erosion elsewhere

Marine Environment

The waters around East Lothian are an important economic resource, particularly for shellfish. East Lothian has a number of operational harbours, with a variety of commercial and leisure uses. Commercial fishing remains a significant feature of the harbours at Port Seton and Dunbar.

Opportunities

- Warmer waters may see the arrival of new commercial fish species, which could boost the local fishing industry

Risks

- Coastal flooding resulting from sea level rise and storm surges may damage terrestrial coastal habitats through saltwater intrusion
- There may be a loss of existing fish species, as the climate warms
- The reduced ability for marine species to make shells and skeletons as the oceans become more acidic could impact heavily on East Lothian's shellfish industry
- The disruption to or loss of marine ecosystem services, for example harmful algal blooms, could have a significant impact on our fishing, aquaculture and tourism industries

Air Quality

Air quality is an important element in sustainable place-making, contributing to health and well-being, as well as environmental protection. The main source of air pollution in East Lothian is emissions from road traffic.

Risks

- Hot summers such as 2003, when there was a substantial smog episode in Europe, are likely to become 'typical' by the 2040s, leading to a higher frequency of summer pollution episodes.
- Increased agricultural productivity may lead to higher levels of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), which will contribute towards smog and pollution episodes.

Opportunities

- Episodes of winter smog, by contrast, are likely to be less prevalent due to higher wind speeds which will help to disperse pollutants.

Buildings and Infrastructure

Infrastructure

East Lothian's six main towns and many villages across the county are connected by a network of transport, energy, water, and communications infrastructure. The A1 trunk road, the East Coast Main Line and the North Berwick Branch Line are East Lothian's main transport corridors.

Opportunities

- Opportunities could be taken to protect or re-route infrastructure that is considered at risk, although this is likely to be at significant cost; assessment of cost-benefit implications required

Risks

- Disruptive impacts to road and railway infrastructure from severe weather, especially flooding, landslides and high winds are likely to occur with the changing climate
- Risks to the John Muir Way coastal path, particularly the sections at Morrison's Haven, Cockenzie & Port Seton coast, Gosford Bay and Dunbar's Cliff-Top Trail
- Flooding of transport networks will put stress on other services, such as emergency services at a time when their services may be in particular demand

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- Power lines and substations may be damaged by high winds or flooding, which will disrupt electricity supplies to households and businesses
- Damage from coastal flooding; for example a storm in 2012 caused £90,000 of damage to North Berwick Harbour when the sea defences were overtopped.
- This problem could get worse in the future, as winds from the north east have become more common, increasing the size and power of waves as they arrive onshore. Sea level rise also increases the probability of flooding along the coast.

Buildings

From the historic town centres and listed buildings, to industrial buildings, community buildings, and the planned new settlement of Blindwells, all of East Lothian's buildings will need to be adapted to the impacts of climate change.

Opportunities

- Town centre regeneration and energy efficiency programmes for housing and other buildings, can form the basis for improvements to future-proof our buildings
- Opportunities should be taken through the Planning process and Building Standards regulations to ensure that new developments and buildings are adapted and future-proofed for climate change
- Increases in surface water from new developments should be managed through Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) in order to avoid flooding

Risks

- Recognised river flood risk areas exist in Haddington, Musselburgh and West Barns along the Rivers Tyne and Esk and the Biel Burn, respectively
- Damage to properties from rain penetration, damp and mould/algal growth may result in financial costs and affect the health of occupants
- Property and buildings may be threatened if they are located in areas that are at increased risk of floods, landslips, coastal erosion or tidal inundation
- Wind-driven rain, which can damage buildings, is likely to become more prevalent

Society

Health & Wellbeing

85% of people in East Lothian report having very good/good health – higher than the Scottish average. However, health inequalities exist within East Lothian, and across the county there is an 8 year difference in life expectancy for males and a 12 year difference for females.

Opportunities

- Warmer drier summers will bring opportunities for healthier outdoor lifestyles such as walking, cycling and other outdoor activities, with associated positive impacts on both physical and mental health
- Higher temperatures may also lead to a reduced reliance on heating, helping to alleviate the detrimental effects of fuel poverty

Risks

- Increases in severe weather episodes such as flooding may result in higher levels of mental ill health due to distress of displacement, loss of personal possessions and financial losses
- Wetter, milder winters may lead to increased algal and fungal growth in buildings, with consequential effects on those vulnerable to allergy diseases (e.g. asthma) and other respiratory diseases

Emergency and Rescue Services

Risks

- Severe weather events e.g. flooding, landslides and wildfires, will increase the overall pressure on the emergency and rescue services and impact on the ability of the services to respond
- Pressures may increase due to greater uptake of outdoor activities and recreational activities on the coast, potentially bringing an increased risk of incidents requiring a response from the emergency services

Communities

Around a third of East Lothian's population lives in large urban areas, and the majority of the county's population lives in small towns or rural areas.

Opportunities

- Existing community groups and structures, such as Community Councils, Area Partnerships and the Resilient Communities initiative, can be used as a basis for setting up a 'Climate Change Resilient Communities' network around East Lothian
- Existing Severe Weather Response procedures in and around our communities can be activated in the event of severe weather / climatic events

Risks

- People living in the most deprived areas are often more exposed to climate change impacts, and also find it harder to recover when they occur
- 3% of neighbourhoods in East Lothian are classed as being 'extremely flood disadvantaged'²
- Rural communities will feel the impacts of climate change more than others. Disruption of transport and communication links will disproportionately impact on rural communities which are heavily reliant on them
- Rural communities are also more reliant on private water supplies, which may be more vulnerable to impacts such as waterborne diseases
- There is a risk that existing inequalities may widen with the impacts of climate change

Businesses & Supply Chains

East Lothian's economy was built on agriculture, fishing, coal mining and manufacturing. Whilst agricultural activity continues throughout the area, East Lothian's local economy is diversifying. Small to medium enterprises are a strength in the area, and we have a high proportion of construction and recreation businesses.

Opportunities

- There are huge business opportunities in climate adaptation and innovation
- There are opportunities for local businesses to adapt to benefit local communities in the event of extreme weather events impacting on supply chains from further afield

Risks

- Increased risk of flooding of buildings and other business assets
- Disruption to transport and communication networks may mean that employees are unable to get to work and may cause disruptions to supply chains
- On a global scale, the impacts of climate change could also lead to restrictions on food supply leading to higher prices and lower availability in Scotland. However, food security in Scotland is unlikely to be as severely impacted as that in many other parts of the world

² Flood disadvantage in Scotland: mapping the potential losses in well-being
<http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2013/10/5328>

Appendix 5: Breakdown of East Lothian Council's Emission Sources 2017/18

Breakdown of East Lothian Council's Emission Sources 2017/18 (from Climate Change Report 2017/18)							
Total (tCO ₂ e)	Emission source	Consumption data	Units	Emission factor	Units	Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Comments
17204.6	Refuse Municipal to Landfill	3346	tonnes	588.9062578	kg CO ₂ e/tonne	1970.5	
	Organic Garden Waste Composting	13115	tonnes	6	kg CO ₂ e/tonne	78.7	
	Mixed recycling	18586	tonnes	21.76	kg CO ₂ e/tonne	404.4	
	Refuse Municipal /Commercial / Industrial to Combustion	56	tonnes	21.76	kg CO ₂ e/tonne	1.2	
	Grid Electricity (generation)	20866101	kWh	0.35156	kg CO ₂ e/kWh	7335.7	Property, Street lighting, traffic signals and car charging consumption
	Grid Electricity (transmission & distribution losses)	20866101	kWh	0.03287	kg CO ₂ e/kWh	685.9	Property, Street lighting, traffic signals and car charging consumption
	Natural Gas	31190606	kWh	0.184163989	kg CO ₂ e/kWh	5744.2	
	LPG	91145	litres	1.508071357	kg CO ₂ e/litre	137.5	For heating
	Gas Oil	99437	litres	2.953505263	kg CO ₂ e/litre	293.7	For heating
	Burning Oil (Kerosene)	14676	litres	2.532329761	kg CO ₂ e/litre	37.2	For heating
	Water - Supply	124279	m ³	0.344	kg CO ₂ e/m ³	42.8	
	Water - Treatment	124279	m ³	0.708	kg CO ₂ e/m ³	88	
	Average Car - Unknown Fuel	1311321	miles	0.29357	kg CO ₂ e/mile	385	

Appendix 6: Local Community Climate Change / Sustainability Groups already underway in East Lothian

The following local community groups around East Lothian are already making a difference to their local areas in encouraging a lower carbon and more sustainable lifestyle. These groups were identified during the public consultation on the development of the Climate Change Strategy, in response to the questions: “What is already happening around East Lothian? What groups are already working to improve sustainability, reduce carbon emissions, or help our communities adapt to the effects of climate change?”

Consultation Responses:

Zero Waste Musselburgh
The Plastics Police, Musselburgh
Musselburgh Active Travel Area Partnership sub-group
STRIVE community garden, The Heugh, Tranent
Preston Seton Gosford ‘On The Move’ Area Partnership active travel sub-group
‘The Beach Cleaners’ in Cockenzie & Port Seton, every 2nd Saturday
East Linton Ground Force
Ormiston Grows community growing project
Fa’side Active Travel Area Partnership sub-group
Men’s Sheds
Climate Friendly Aberlady
Sustainability group at Aberlady Primary
Junior Rangers
Pishwanton Wood ‘Green Building’
Eco–Schools
Individuals who litter pick
East Lothian Path Wardens
Sustrans Volunteers and Greening Scheme
Fidra (based in North Berwick) – Finding solutions and alternatives to plastics
Cycleforth – working for better provision for cycling in North Berwick Area
Sustaining North Berwick
North Berwick Coastal ‘On The Move’ Area Partnership active travel sub-group
Sustaining Dunbar
Dunbar Against Litter
‘Plastic-Free Dunbar’
Zero Waste Dunbar
East Linton zero waste/climate change group