

This newsletter covers 8th City programme activity for the second quarter of 2022. This period saw the physical completion of the few remaining projects from Phase 1 - although work continues in relation to outputs reporting and completion of Project Closure Reports. This means that all 26 Phase 1 projects have now been delivered, with performance against initial output targets likely to be around 98% - with Covid-19 having an impact on the capture of outputs for a few projects.

The programme has now entered the final twelve months of activity, with the closure deadline of 30th June 2023. Upon completion of this second phase it is intended that the programme will have delivered 41 separate projects across seven cities, with overall spend in the region of £48M – of which over £20M is via European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) grants.

This update includes a focus on the smart city activity delivered by Dundee, with six projects across both phases and a focus on Data, Public Safety, Waste, and Smart Mobility; this latter area has helped Dundee maintain a reputation as *'the most visionary city in Europe for electric vehicles'* (World Electric Vehicle Association, 2018) and as the site of the UK's first solar-powered charging hubs.

Achievements and learning from Dundee's projects - and from all the projects delivered by 8th City programme partners - will help us build smart city capacity and capability across Scotland's cities.

Nicola McPhee, 8th City Programme Manager



2 | 8th CITY PROGRAMME – 2022/Q2 UPDATE

The second Quarter of 2022 saw the completion of Phase 1 of the 8th City programme, resulting in delivery of 26 separate projects via the engagement and involvement of all seven Scottish cities.

Two of the 15 Phase 2 projects - Glasgow Data and Stirling Data - also completed, leaving 13 projects still in progress with - many scheduled to continue to programme end date of 30th June 2023.



The completed Phase 1 projects are as follows:

Aberdeen: Open Data	Inverness: Open Data
Aberdeen: Intelligent Street Lighting	Inverness: Smart Mobility
Aberdeen: Digital Data Development	Inverness: Smart Waste
Dundee: Open Data	Perth: Open Data
Dundee: Public Safety	Perth: Innovation Lab
Dundee: Smart Mobility	Perth: Intelligent Street Lighting
Dundee: Smart Waste	Perth: Mobile Working
Edinburgh: Smart Waste	Perth: Public Safety
Glasgow: Open Data	Perth: Smart Waste
Glasgow: Intelligent Street Lighting	Stirling: Open Data
Glasgow: Mobile Working	Stirling: Smart Energy
Glasgow: Smart Canal	Stirling: Smart Mobility
Glasgow: Smart Waste	Stirling: Smart Waste

Embracing a broad arc of activity across smart infrastructure, smart services, and data - these projects are helping to expand Smart City capabilities and deliver city priorities through improved community engagement, integration of service delivery, and innovation.

Key deliverables from each of the 26 projects were summarised in the previous **8th City Update** - see newsletter #22 at Scottish Cities Alliance [website](#); selected case studies are also available on the Alliance site, with others to be added as part of project closure activity.

Collectively, Phase 1 projects have contributed 48 Innovative Services and 199 Data Sets Opened for Innovation as part of the output targets for the 8th City programme.

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Phase 2 of the programme has been in delivery for the past few years as many cities ran Phase 1 and Phase 2 activity concurrently. There are 15 projects being delivered as Phase 2 activity, with a number of cities seeking to develop and extend the learning from Phase 1 projects.

Other Phase 2 projects have sought to introduce Internet of Things (IoT) and integrated and intelligent infrastructure as key enablers for effective city management.

Upon physical completion in June 2023, it is anticipated that the 8th City programme will deliver 122 Innovative Services and 420 Data Sets Opened for Innovation.

The 8th City programme is funded as a 'Sustainable Growth' Strategic Intervention (SI) within the 2014-2020 European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) operational programme. The programme is aligned with the Green Infrastructure SI in support of Scottish Government's policy action of 'Ensuring our communities are healthy and sustainable'.

The total value of investment across Phase 1 and 2 of the 8th City programme is around £48M, of which £20M is ERDF grant and £0.5M is via the Scottish Cities Alliance-administered Cities Investment Fund.

The current, **active** projects being delivering for Phase 2 are as follows:

- Dundee: Open Data
- Dundee: Smart Mobility
- Edinburgh: Intelligent Infrastructure
- Edinburgh: City Operations
- Edinburgh: Driving Operational Efficiencies
- Glasgow: Intelligent Street Lighting
- Glasgow: Mobile Working (Yotta/Digital Citizen)
- Glasgow: Mobile Working (Smart Fleet)
- Glasgow: Smart Projects Co-Ordinator
- Inverness: Smart Buildings Management
- Inverness: Smart Mobility
- Perth: Open Data
- Perth: Smart Waste:

For 2022/23 programme partners will seek to complete Phase 2 activity and to pursue ongoing opportunities for sharing learning, knowledge and resources as cities look towards programme end and, at the same time, identify wider funding and collaborative opportunities building on from the 8th City ethos of 'one city is all the cities'.

This important collaboration of local authorities working together was highlighted as a significant achievement in the Scottish Government-funded interim review of the 8th City programme.

4 | DUNDEE SMART CITY



Recent issues of the **8th City Update** newsletter have included overviews of smart city project delivery and developments across the Scottish cities. For example, the previous issue (#22) highlighted 'Smart Perth – Ambition and Action', issue #20 featured 'Glasgow – a Smart and Sustainable City', issue #19 profiled 'Edinburgh – Smart City', and issue #17 included an article on the Aberdeen's recent adoption of its 'Smart City Strategy & Action Plan'. These articles are in addition to specific projects also outlined as part of wider thematic activity – such as Smart Mobility (issue #18) and Public Safety / City Operations (issue #17).

In this issue we highlight the 8th City / Smart City projects in Dundee.

Dundee City Council (DCC) has developed and delivered six projects as part of Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the 8th City ERDF programme, these are:

8th City programme Phase 1

- Open Data
- Smart Mobility: ShareMORE projects
- Public Safety / City Operations
- Smart Waste

8th City programme Phase 2

- Open Data / Data Analytics
- Smart Mobility: Project ZED

All of the Phase 1 projects have completed delivery activity – with limited work ongoing for the Smart Mobility and Public Safety projects to complete Project Closure Reports and to record and report on outputs.

Collectively, these six projects are scheduled to deliver 22 x Innovative Services and 110 x Data Sets opened for Innovation outputs – with 4 innovative services and 49 data sets already achieved and reported. The two Phase 2 projects are scheduled to be delivered by the end of September this year with full outputs reporting anticipated before the end of 2022.



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In taking forward its ambitions for projects within the 'Scotland's 8th City – the Smart City' ERDF programme Dundee has incorporated a range of opportunities for community and stakeholder engagement. This work is ongoing but, to date has included large-scale, multi-partner events at the Caird Hall, creative engagement with communities as part of the Dundee Places initiative, as well as ongoing dialogue and consultation with DCC services as part of the development of data sets on the Dundee Open Data Platform.

The Smart Waste project was the first project to be completed with closure at the end of June 2019. This project sought to trial a mix of smart technology and data sharing processes within the Environment Service's Street Scene operational framework, by deploying the following Smart Waste technologies:

- Solar Powered Compactor Bins
- Bin Fullness Sensors
- Electric Vacuum Industrial Street Sweepers
- Hand-Held Devices / Route Optimisation Software

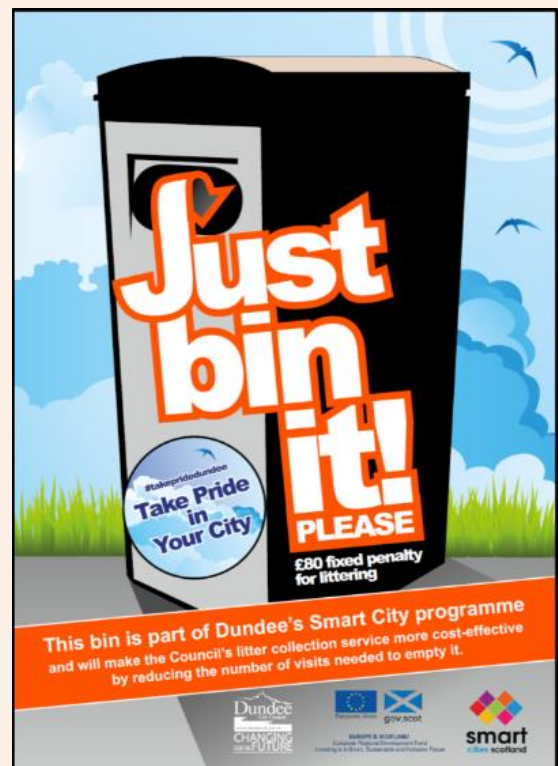
The main aim of the project was to provide sufficient evidence to recommend the optimum mix of bins and operational procedures to demonstrate smart waste systems delivering cost effectiveness and reduced carbon emissions.

As with other 8th City projects, data sharing (including a focus on open data) was a key component of delivery.

Although DCC is the primary user of this data, the following data sets were uploaded (and updated) on Dundee's Open Data platform:

- Waste Data (statutory reported annually to SEPA)
- Dog Waste bins
- Sensor trial data
- Compactor bin data
- Recycling point locations
- Litter bin locations

The Smart Waste project delivered 3 x Innovative Services and 6 x Data Sets Opened for Innovation - in line with output targets - and Knowledge and learning arising from project deployment are outlined in a Project Closure Report.



The Dundee Open Data (Phase 1) project was completed in December 2019 and, as its primary Innovative Service output, delivered an Open Data Platform for hosting and enabling access to a range of open data sets. A total of 43 open data sets were delivered by this project with work continuing as Phase 2 activity to support a culture of open data and to deliver Dundee's data analytics capability. The Phase 2 Data project is on track to complete by September 2022 with the ambition to deliver 5 x Innovative Services and 30 additional Data Sets Opened for Innovation.

Dundee's other Phase 1 projects had a focus on Smart Mobility (ShareMORE) and Public Safety / City Operations. These projects completed in 2022 (in March and Feb respectively) and will deliver up to a further 9 x Innovative Services and 23 x Data Sets Opened for Innovation.

The ShareMORE smart mobility work was closely linked to the Dundee Mobility Innovation Living Lab (The MILL) and further info is available via the Dundee MILL [website](#).

Dundee's Phase 2 Smart Mobility project (Project ZED) is aligned to the proposed introduction of a Low Emission Zone (LEZ) in the city and will increase capacity for EV usage in line with carbon reduction targets.



Overall, Dundee's 8th City projects collectively show the city to be playing a leading role in delivering Smart Mobility and Open Data activity – with the Smart Waste and Public Safety projects also characterised by the use of data and digital technology to enable arrange of economic, environmental and social benefits for Dundee's citizens and communities.

For more information about Dundee's projects within the 8th City programme please contact:

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7 | CONNECTED PLACES: CYBER SECURITY PRINCIPLES

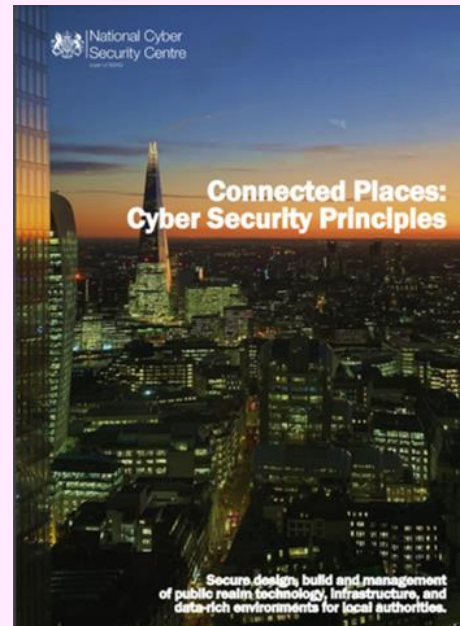
In recent months 8th City programme partners have sought to enhance awareness and understanding of the risks related to cyber security and the potential impact on smart infrastructure. To support this, the 8th City PMO was able to arrange a presentation and input from specialists at the National Cyber Security Centre (NCSC) and the UK Government's Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) which hosts the NCSC.

This input took place on 25th May, immediately following a scheduled meeting of the 8th City Advisory Group, and participation was open to city representatives and lead officers with an interest in smart infrastructure projects and the Internet of Things (IoT).

The presentation covered key areas and issues, including:

- NCSC background;
- Introduction to the NCSC [Connected Places Principles](#); and
- an overview of current issues in relation to cyber security and the work of the NCSC.

A summary of these inputs, as provided by NCSC facilitators, is noted below:



NCSC Background and Structure

The National Cyber Security Centre (NCSC), a part of GCHQ, is the UK's technical authority for cyber threats. Since the NCSC was created in 2016 as part of the Government's five-year National Cyber Security Strategy, it has worked to make the UK the safest place to live and work online.

We support the most critical organisations in the UK, the wider public sector, industry, SMEs as well as the general public. When incidents do occur, we provide effective incident response to minimise harm to the UK, help with recovery, and learn lessons for the future.

The NCSC PSCNI Connected Places team

The Connected Places team sit within the Private Sector CNI section in NCSC. The team was set up in late 2019 to better understand the UK Smart City landscape.

The team identified that there was no clear guidance in understanding, designing and managing connected places infrastructure projects. NCSC Published the Connected Places Cyber Security Principles in May 2021.

NCSC Connected Places Principles - Why a set of Principles?

- Guidance for local authorities and their contractors/industry professionals.
- Highlight security considerations and manage risk during design, build and operation.
- These can be summarised as: **Understanding** your connected place; **Designing** your connected place; and **Managing** your connected place, and are further described below.

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Understanding your connected place: The most important first step is to gain a clear and complete understanding of your connected place goals and ambitions.

Designing your connected place: Having developed understanding and context for your connected place, the priority should now be to make compromise difficult for any attacker.

Managing your connected place: Having followed the connected place design principles to make compromise difficult for any attacker, the priority should now be to manage your connected place's privileged accesses and supply chain throughout its life cycle. This will include managing incidents, and planning your response and recovery.

The Principles should be read alongside CPNI and DCMS guidance:

- CPNI - 'Security-Minded Approach to Developing Smart Cities & Connected Places'
<https://www.cpni.gov.uk/security-minded-approach-developing-smart-cities>
- DCMS - 'Secure connected places (smart cities) guidance collection'
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/secure-connected-places-smart-cities-guidance-collection>
- We suggest that the principles - <https://www.ncsc.gov.uk/files/NCSC-Connected-Places-security-principles-May-2021.pdf> - should be used in conjunction with existing NCSC and CPNI guidance, as detailed throughout the document

What is a connected place?

For the purpose of this guidance, a connected place can be described as a community that integrates information and communication technologies and IoT devices to collect and analyse data to deliver new services to the built environment, and enhance the quality of living for citizens. There is no globally accepted definition.

What are the risks?

A connected place provides a range of critical functions and services to its citizens. The systems that these functions and services rely on will be moving, processing, and storing sensitive data, as well as controlling critical operational technology. Unfortunately, this makes these systems an attractive target for a range of threat actors.

A connected place will be an evolving ecosystem, comprising a range of systems that exchange data, which will only add further risks. If connected systems are compromised, the consequences could impact the local citizens. Impacts could range from breaches of privacy to the disruption or failure of critical functions. This could mean destructive impacts, which in some cases could endanger the local citizens. There could also be impacts to the local authorities that are attacked. These could include a loss of reputation that could affect citizen participation, or the financial impacts of dealing with the after-effects of an attack.

Connected Places - Current focus for the team

- Developing our understanding of key UK connected places projects - A key area of our work is seeking to develop our understanding of key UK connected places projects. We want to identify and then prioritise key UK connected places projects in the UK to ensure that cyber security risks within connected places are better understood, and guidance is improved.
- Providing technical input into DCMS policy work.
- Engaging with local authorities, industry and academia.
- Connected Places Information Exchange (CPIE) – The CPIE is an exchange specifically for the Connected Places sector. It was formed in March 2022, to help facilitate the sharing of information between government and industry on potential [cyber, physical, personnel] threats and vulnerabilities and information on how risks may be mitigated.
- Capability research – understanding cyber risks to Connected Places.
- International engagement - Our priority for international engagement is learning from those countries who are ahead of us in implementing connected places projects.

Many thanks to Sheena, David, Matthew, Henry, Olivia and Liam for their information and inputs on behalf of NCSC and DCMS. For further information about this event (including areas such the Connected Places Principles or the Connected Places Information Exchange) or about cyber security issues for 8th City projects, please contact the 8th City PMO at [8th City PMO@glasgow.gov.uk](mailto:8th_City_PMO@glasgow.gov.uk).

| SCOTTISH CITIES ALLIANCE & INNOVATION CENTRES – PLATFORM DEVELOPMENT

8TH City programme partners have recently engaged in work to develop an information-sharing platform bringing together Scottish Cities Alliance (SCA) and the Scottish Innovation Centres.

This collaborative engagement builds on discussions at a joint SCA/Innovation Centres event held on 20th May involving all seven Innovation Centres and council Chief Executives and other stakeholders across the seven Scottish cities.

The aim is for cities and Innovation Centres to work better together to create a shared ecosystem enabling city challenges (and opportunities) to be addressed and sustained via Innovation Centre involvement and expertise. The Innovation Centres will enhance the capabilities of cities to respond to economic, environmental and social challenges now and in the future.

It is recognised that this engagement involves not only politicians, CEOs, and economic development staff across the cities – but also smart cities and data / digital tech officers. This connects with the Scottish Government’s imminent National Innovation Strategy, which highlights the value of public sector innovation.

A Slack platform has been established and will have dedicated space for cities, for Innovation Centres, and for the sharing of knowledge and learning in support of collaborative responses to city issues. An overview of the intended approach was discussed at a partners workshop on 26th July with the collaboration platform intended to go live in early September.

Updates on platform development, city challenges, and opportunities for collaborative working will be highlighted in future issues of the 8th City Update newsletter.

ERDF 2014-20 Operational Programme

Strategic Intervention: Scotland's 8th City - the Smart City



Glasgow Alcohol & Drug Partnership Data Sharing Solution



Background

The ERDF 8th City Data Analytics project addresses city challenges through data driven decision making, combining design, data and innovation to come up with new solutions. The project aims to enhance outcomes for citizens by generating new insights and improving the efficiency and effectiveness of our services through the better use of data driven decision making.

The Challenge

Glasgow has recorded very high levels of drug deaths over the past few years, a fact exacerbated by the challenges of providing support services for the most vulnerable during covid. This has placed an increased strain on agencies tasked with trying to address alcohol and drug addictions in Glasgow.

Whilst there is close working between agencies, the level of detailed data sharing and analyses across agencies has been an on-going issue. The Glasgow Alcohol & Drug Partnership (ADP) approached the Council Data team (part funded via ERDF) to ask whether it could facilitate greater data sharing and generate new insights around addictions issues through the use of data analytics and shared data.

The solution was to make use of an NHS research data 'Safe-Haven' to share securely and anonymously sensitive data from the NHS, Police, Ambulance Service and Health & Social Care Partnership, join this together to create a more wholistic view of specific vulnerable groups and then integrate the data into visualisation software.

Safe Havens provide a secure platform for the use of NHS electronic data in research projects and can also include access to other sources of data. Safe Havens exist across Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Dundee as well as nationally via Public Health Scotland. Data are subject to a robust governance framework whilst being accessed via Safe Havens.

The outcome was that new insights are now available instantly via a dashboard platform – these insights can be adapted and provided to operational staff and policy makers involved in trying to provide support services to those affected by alcohol and drug addiction issues in the city. This output is the first phase of a longer-term commitment to improve data and intelligence access.

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Approach: The project has had several distinct stages to date including:

- An initial focus on getting agencies to share data on specific groups of vulnerable people affected by addictions – this included Police, Ambulance Service, NHS and Health & Social Care. Agreement was sought around the security and privacy of the data being shared.
- A research ‘safe haven’ was established via the University of Glasgow and the NHS to manage the shared data in a way so that it could be used for practical purposes but ensuring all safeguards were in place to maintain the security and privacy of the data.
- The ADP team had to articulate the challenges they wanted the work to address and the questions they wanted answered.
- The data had to be anonymised and linked for use by the project team.
- The linked data was integrated into ‘Arc GIS’ mapping software and then visualized using dashboard and mapping capabilities – this enabled the project team to query the data and return highly visual insights.
- To test the application of the approach, a specific group of vulnerable clients was selected to become the initial focus for the work. This became the cohort around which the project team was able to link the data and generate analyses. The outputs were fed to ADP staff who then used this to challenge assumptions around support services currently being offered to them.
- Microsoft ‘Power BI’ was used to enhance further the data visualisations.
- Exploration around how to make the data accessible to ADP professionals in a way that is both practical and meaningful whilst safeguarding privacy.

Issues faced: Challenges were encountered in the initial stages of the project including:

- Getting agencies to share data was a lengthy process due to concerns around how to secure privacy and security with such sensitive data.
- The quality of some data is problematic, with missing data and many caveats in what are available.
- Even with data pseudonymisation, there is a limit to further cross referencing with other data sets due to a danger of identifying individuals, so there is a limit to the integration of the dataset with other data.
- The closed environment of the safe haven has made it very challenging to make the outputs available to ADP professionals with workarounds being developed temporarily.

Results: Tangible results from the project to date have included:

- Access to data that wasn’t previously available around ADP client groups and also analyses produced far quicker than previous.
- The insights feed directly into policy making and service development so that there is a strengthened foundation of data driven decision making across the work of the ADP.
- Access to far more data is either confirming or challenging assumptions held by staff around how and when to intervene.
- The project can help quantify issues that professionals have previously had more anecdotal knowledge of.
- The project phase has created a blueprint or methodological approach that can be followed or improved on by other ADPs across Scotland, or indeed within the Glasgow ADP when examining other vulnerable target groups.
- The project proves that sensitive data sharing is possible and also provides an inspiration for other types of data sharing.

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Lessons learned: Some of the lessons learned to date include:

- Significant investment in dialogue is required from the outset to secure the levels of understanding and agreement required to be able to share data and progress the project
- For agencies with relevant data, there is a need to get all senior managers on board
- Be very specific around the details of the data to be shared rather than making a general request for data
- Talk to agencies separately if need be to get them on board rather than making blanket requests to all agencies at the same time
- Take a focused approach around data sharing and analysis (we have started with a focus on a small vulnerable client group) to build confidence in the process firstly before expanding the scope and scale outwards
- The initial work has been challenging in that it has questioned some pre-existing assumptions about clients and interventions required – this approach is confirming the value of using data to back up experience, judgements and professional insights

Next Steps: The project delivered to date represents the completion of the first stage of a longer-term development to improve access to data and insights to policy makers and practitioners. Some key steps that need to be taken to progress the work include:

- Continue to secure the opening up of more of the agreed and relevant data, and expand out to include other agencies
- Work to open up practical access to analytical tools by ADP professionals
- Test and evaluate the line of sight between the data insights and any new policies and actions that positively impact on the vulnerable client groups
- Once, validated, shift the focus of the approach to other vulnerable client groups
- Create a blueprint for data sharing and analyses of other sensitive data types
- Create a blueprint from the project for other ADPs to examine
- Create a compelling story around the impact and potential of the approach

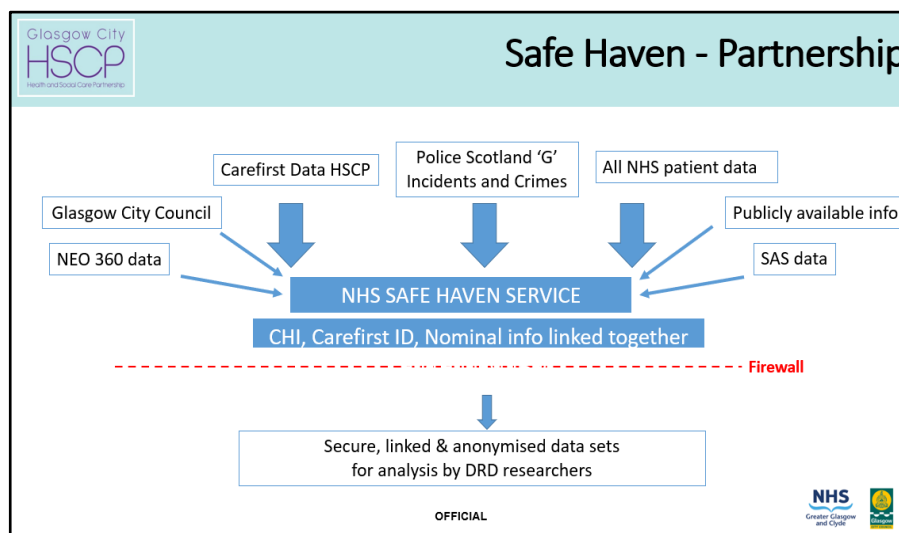


Figure 1: Model of data sharing – Safe Haven Partnership

For more info please contact: **Stephen Sprott, Data and Innovation Project Manager, Glasgow City Council** - stephen.sprott@glasgow.gov.uk

13 | MANAGING AUTHORITY UPDATE / FUNDING NEWS

UK Government recently announced an update on the availability and applicability of the UK Shared Prosperity Fund (UKSPF), noting that the fund will ‘help spread opportunity, and could be used to regenerate high streets, fight crime, or help more people into good jobs.’

For Scotland, UKSPF initially amounts to £212 million ‘to spread opportunity and reverse the country’s geographical disparities’. It was noted that ‘funding will match what was previously spent in Scotland’ and that the ‘new approach will slash bureaucracy and give control to locally elected leaders’.

Driving forward the missions in the UK Government’s Levelling Up White Paper, the UKSPF is noted as being in addition to other levelling up funding for Scotland, including the Community Ownership Fund and the Levelling Up Fund, which has already invested £171 million into Scotland, and £1.5 billion for city and growth deals.

Local authorities are now required to draw up plans to deliver on their local priorities, based on a conditional allocation of funding over the next three years. The funding is intended to match the previous EU funding from the European Social Fund (ESF) and European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) – principle grant funder of the Scotland’s 8th City – the Smart City programme. However, UKSPF is intended to be more flexible, locally led, less bureaucratic, and with far more discretion over what money is spent on.

EU requirements for match funding will be abolished. Instead of regional agencies, funding decisions will be made by elected leaders in local government, with input from local members of parliament and local businesses and voluntary groups. The intention is that ‘targeting funding at areas of the country that need it the most will help spread opportunity and level up in every part of the United Kingdom, including Scotland.’

The allocation formula for UK Shared Prosperity Fund takes into account both the local population data, and a broadly based measure of need, including factors like unemployment and income levels. This is to ensure the most amount of money is going to areas which will truly benefit from the fund.

Funding for UKSPF across the UK is indicated to be £2.6 billion between 2022 and 2025, with this figure reaching £1.5 billion per year by March 2025 (matching the average spending of EU structural funds over the previous ESIF programme).

Dialogue between UK and Scottish governments and CoSLA has identified three investment priorities for UKSPF, as follows:

- Communities and place
- Supporting local business
- People and skills

Details of these investment priorities and associated Objectives and Interventions for Scotland are available [here](#).

NEW PARTNERSHIP IMPROVES PUBLIC SECTOR SUPPORT ON CLIMATE CHANGE

The Improvement Service (IS) and the Sustainable Scotland Network (SSN) are working together to align priorities and combine resources, allowing the two organisations to improve the support available to help Scotland's public sector bodies in tackling climate change.

More info [here](#).

PLACE-BASED DIGITAL INCLUSION



The landscape of digital inclusion is changing as Scotland recovers from Coronavirus. Find out how SCVO has been working on place-based digital responses [here](#).

IS THE GOVERNMENT MAKING PROGRESS ON LEVELLING UP?

On 21st July the [Centre for Cities](#) launched a 'Levelling Up Policy Progress Tracker' intended to serve as a comprehensive, objective and centralised tool that provides detail on policy announcements by central government labelled under the 'Levelling Up' banner. Explore the tracker [here](#).

USER RESEARCH FOR THE DIGITAL INCLUSION TOOLKIT

The [Digital Inclusion Toolkit](#) helps councils across the UK efficiently build digital inclusion programmes.

In order to identify what kind of support is needed and how it can best be delivered through the Digital Inclusion Toolkit website, [Telltale Research](#), was hired to conduct user research.

More info [here](#)

DIGITAL SCOTLAND 2022

Delivered by FutureScot in association with The Scottish Government Digital Directorate and The Digital Office for Scottish Local Government, Digital Scotland 2022 is an annual networking event welcoming over 1,000 public sector professionals and digital leaders across Scotland.

When: 25th October 2022

Where: Edinburgh

Info: [DigitalScotland 2022](#)

The next 8th City Update will be out in October 2022. Feedback, suggestions, and contributions are welcome from 8th City programme partners and stakeholders. Please contact: Stephen Birrell, Programme Officer, 8th City PMO - stephen.birrell@glasgow.gov.uk