# Argyll and Bute Climate Action: a climate change strategy for Argyll and Bute

## **APPENDICES 2-7**

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## Appendix 2: Climate trends and risks for Argyll and Bute discussion

There are some common challenges across the region but there is also significant variation within and between communities, places and landscapes. We need to build up a thorough understanding of the risks and opportunities that climate change presents to Argyll and Bute, and to identify action both to modify activity that contributes to climate change, and to adapt to impacts of unavoidable climate change both now and into the future. Throughout, we need to ensure that communities are engaged in the process and that local knowledge and experience is valued and used to guide the development of the initiative.

We need to make Argyll climate ready, both for today's climate and for the climate of the future: to reduce emissions to limit the extent of further climate change, to adapt to the impacts of unavoidable climate change, and to engage across communities to ensure a socially just transition to a low carbon future.

The region's characterising features of high diversity, low population density, long coastlines, largely rural small, isolated and ageing communities and long distances all impact on considerations of what "good" climate action means for Argyll and Bute. However, we also have urban considerations with our largest single centre of population being Helensburgh, and other important settlements with urban issues but rural supply chains and correspondingly long and vulnerable transport and other communications links.

#### Overall outlook

In short, the outlook for Argyll and Bute is overall increasing temperatures, with

- Hotter, drier summers
- Warmer, wetter winters
- More severe weather events, and more variability
- Sea level rise and storm surge

Year on year, records for global temperatures and extreme weather events are being broken. Notwithstanding the cold and wet summer of 2024, over the next twenty five years in Scotland, summers are likely to be 7% drier and winters 7% wetter, with 25% increase in intense rainfall events, and sea level rise up to 18cm compared to the beginning of the century<sup>1</sup>.

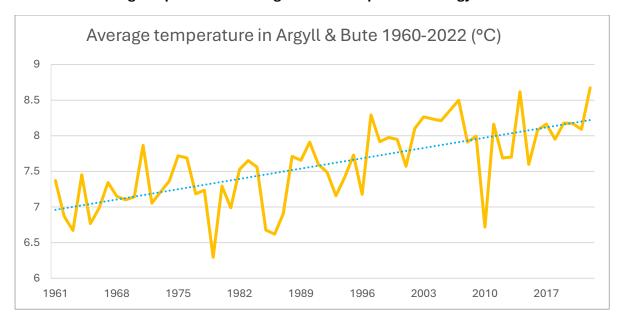
We see the use of terms such as "likely", "projected and "estimated": we have to work with the limitations of information that we have available from a wide range of sources, and in addition some earlier climate predictions have had to be revised as the effects of climate change have started to make impacts more quickly and more locally than previously anticipated, and also because despite massive strides in reducing carbon emissions from a range of activities, overall global emissions have continued to rise.

Over the longer term, these trends are even greater: the graph below presents an actual average annual temperature rise of over 1 degree centigrade over the past 60 years, while the graph below that shows the projected increase under our current rate of carbon emissions over the next 60 years, as well as also incorporating the actual observed data as presented in the first graph:

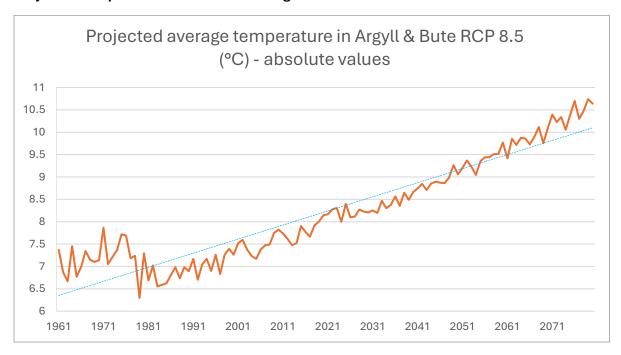
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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> A baseline of 1981-2000 is used by UK Climate Projections/Met Office

#### Overall increasing temperatures: Average annual temperature in Argyll & Bute 1960-2022



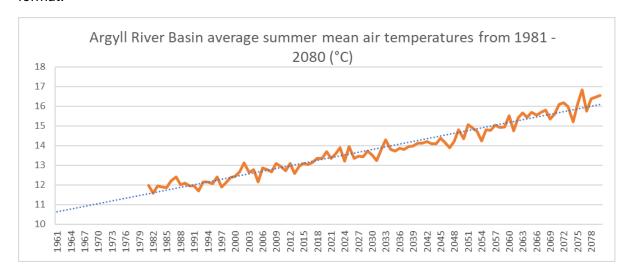
#### Projected temperature increase under high carbon emissions scenario to 2080

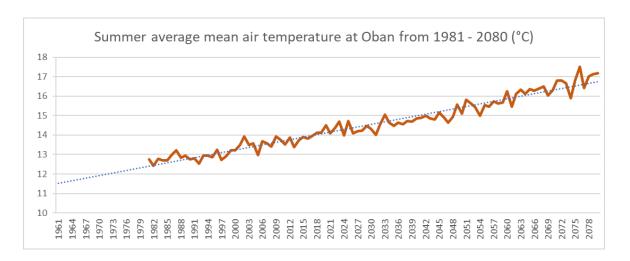


#### Hotter, drier summers

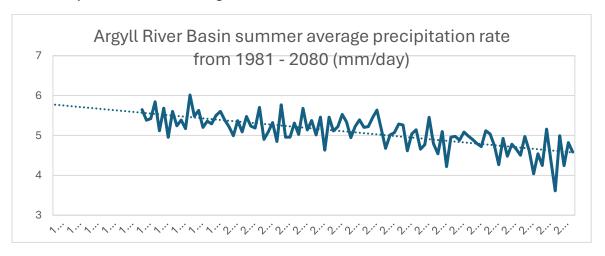
Individual seasons vary and the cold and wet summer 2024 is in stark contrast to the hot, dry conditions prevailing in recent summers. Below we see summer temperatures for the overall Argyll River Basin area, which approximates closely to the overall Argyll and Bute area, with observed data and projected rise combined. Below for comparison is a further graph using one representative location, Oban. Further climate projections specific to a representative set of

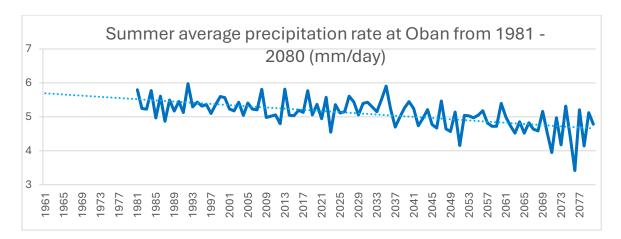
settlements across Argyll & Bute are in preparation for inclusion in the appendix, but despite major differences in day to day weather between different settlements, the differences in overall climate trends on a settlement-by-settlement basis are too small to be well represented in this format.





In terms of the "drier" part, below are average summer precipitation rates for Argyll River Basin followed by Oban, both indicating downward trends.



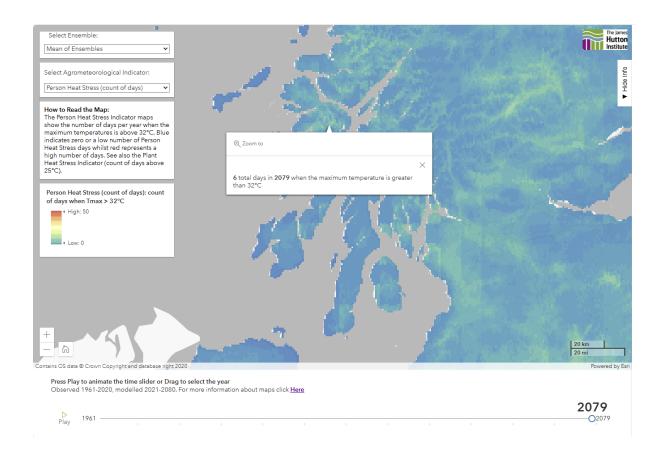


While temperature and precipitation projections indicate trends, another important consideration is minimum night time temperatures in summertime. The reason for this is that when there is less opportunity for buildings and paved surfaces in particular to cool down, the phenomenon of heat stress, particularly in vulnerable people, rises considerably. There is a strong link between heat stress and summer mortalities which are a growing trend particularly further south in the UK and Europe as temperatures increase with climate change, and a counterpart to the better known phenomenon of winter deaths due to cold and poorly heated and insulated housing.

The James Hutton Institute's Climate Data Visualisation tool<sup>2</sup> is an excellent resource to illustrate potential climate change impacts, including heat stress. The Person Heat Stress Indicator is the count of the number of days per year when the maximum temperature is over 32°C, which is considered an amount of heat at which people may experience heat stress. Although in Argyll this may feel a long way off, we still see some areas going from zero days in 2024 to 6 days my the end of the 2070s passing this threshold:

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Agrometeorological Indicators | The James Hutton Institute



At present, for Argyll this is best presented as the "tropical nights" in Met Office terminology<sup>3</sup>. This is when at no point in a 24 hour period does the temperature drop below 20 degrees centigrade. Currently Argyll does not meet this threshold, but some recent research indicates that a rise of just 1°C above usual summer night-time temperatures could be linked to an increase in the risk of deaths from cardiovascular disease in some vulnerable groups<sup>4</sup>. This is inconclusive and not based on Scottish data but this remains an area to watch whereas discomfort and disruption to sleep on hot nights is well understood. Scenarios from further south point towards what we can expect in future, such as the example provided by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) for excess mortality in England and Wales during the hot summer (June to August) of 2022 which included five "heatperiods", or days when the mean Central England Temperature is greater than 20°C. Over the five heat-periods, deaths were 6.2% above the five year average, with this peaking to 10.4% over the second heat-period (10 to 25 July)<sup>5</sup>.

Below we see total annual rainfall in Argyll and Bute over the past 60 years, while the graph below that shows the picture in terms of the steady increase in intensity of rainfall over the past 60 years and into the next, again under the high carbon emissions scenario that we need to work with based on available information and progress globally in limiting our greenhouse gas emissions to date.

<sup>3</sup> Annual Count of Tropical Nights - Projections (12km) | The Met Office climate data portal

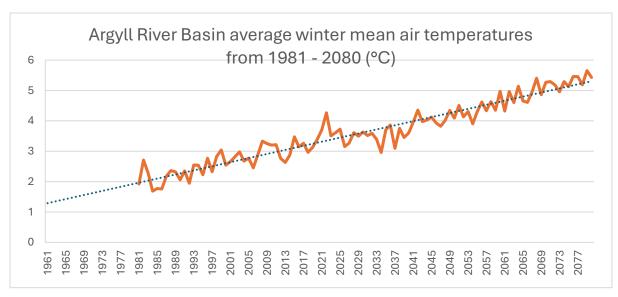
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Warmer summer nocturnal surface air temperatures and cardiovascular disease death risk: a population-based study | BMJ Open

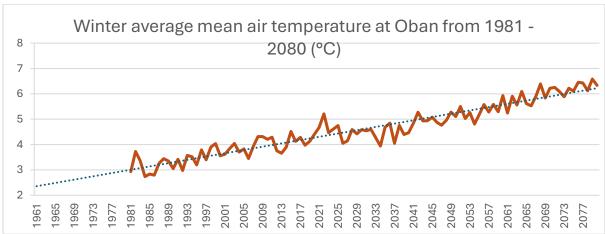
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Excess mortality during heat-periods - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

#### Warmer, wetter winters

In contrast to the trend for hotter, drier summers, in winter observed data and projections both point to trends to warmer, wetter winters with fewer days of frost under the overall trend for increasing temperatures.

Once again, observed data and projections for Argyll River Basin are followed by more specific data and projections for Oban:





#### More severe weather events, and more variability

However, we can also expect increases in severity and frequency of severe weather events. Damage and disruption from flooding and landslides is one example: the heavy rain in early October 2023 caused £15m damage to infrastructure (mainly roads & bridges) in parts of Argyll and Bute and was not even one of the series of named national storms that autumn.

While we have some sophisticated modelling of future temperature and precipitation, wind is harder to model and the Met Office climate change centre states that

Due to the lack of any observed trends, there haven't been any studies so far which provide a link between changes in UK storminess and climate change. For example, the all-time record number of storms over the British Isles in winter 2013/14 couldn't be linked to human-induced warming.

In future, most climate projections indicate that winter windstorms will increase slightly in number and intensity over the UK i.e. more winter storms, including disproportionately more severe storms, are projected to cross the UK. However, this has medium confidence because a few climate models indicate differently<sup>6</sup>.

#### In addition, the Met Office also notes that

Winds associated with major storm events can be some of the most damaging and disruptive events for the UK with implications for property, power networks, road and rail transport and aviation. Calm periods with little wind, particularly over prolonged periods, can affect air quality whilst winds from a particular direction can be a critical factor in the spread of pathogens. For example, winds blowing in from continental Europe during winter can lead to substantially colder and often drier weather<sup>7</sup>.

Wind direction can be of especial importance for Argyll and Bute due to the importance of marine transport in the area, with anecdotal evidence from ferry and marine tourism operators on the significance of wind direction events disrupting services and impacting upon coastal infrastructure, in addition to householders' accounts of damage to roofs due to strong winds from unusual directions.

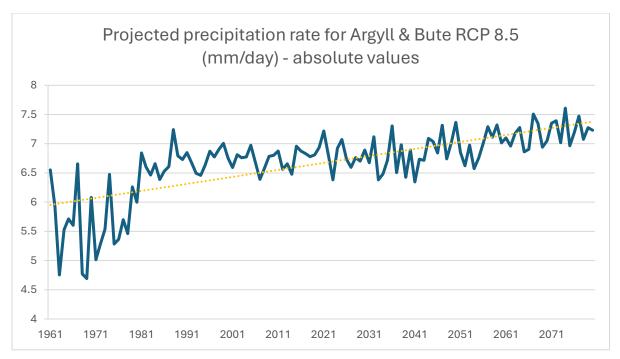
The frequency of storm events over 2023-24 and the significance of wind as in the diagram below in these also point to the likelihood of more potential damage and disruption from wind although not all of these storms affected Argyll and Bute to the same extent, and as noted above the severe weather from 7 October 2023 was not actually a named storm.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> UK and Global extreme events – Wind storms - Met Office

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> <u>ukcp18-fact-sheet-wind\_march21.pdf</u> (metoffice.gov.uk).

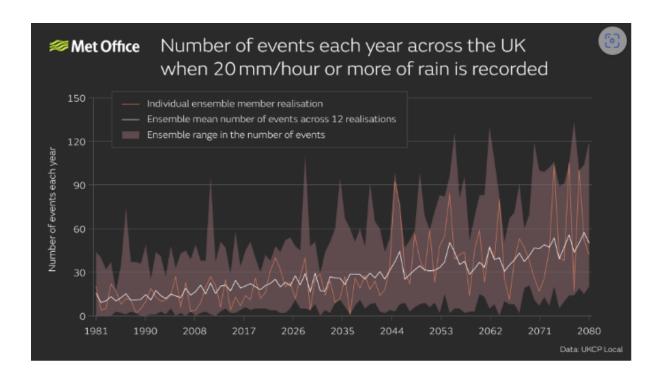
#### Historic and projected rainfall intensity 1960-2080



An alternative way of presenting intensity of rainfall is the incidence of occasions with rainfall of 20mm or greater per hour. The graph below shows historic and projected incidence of intense rainfall events, noting that "future changes in extreme rainfall events could be almost 10 times more frequent in Northwest Scotland in 2080 compared to the 1980s, whilst in the south of the UK the value is closer to three times more frequent."

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> New research shows increasing frequency of extreme rain - Met Office



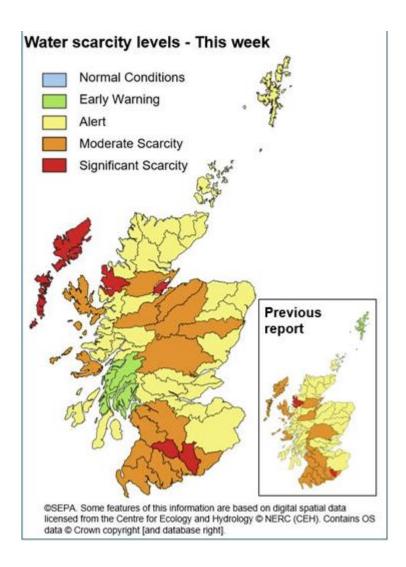
Current indications are that Argyll and Bute as a region is unlikely to suffer water scarcity in coming decades compared to other parts of Scotland and the UK, although this does not rule out local impacts and potential infrastructure damage, as indicated in Scottish Water's 2024 climate change strategy<sup>9</sup>. However, at local level there have been instances of scarcity including occasional closure of the Crinan Canal. When there are issues relating to sufficiency or quantity with public mains water supplies, Scottish Water take steps to ensure safe drinking water is available to its users. This may include providing bottled water or bowsers.

For private water supplies the situation is different and the responsibility lies with the users of the supply or any third party who provides or manages the supply by contract. In some circumstances the Council may be able to provide assistance when supplies run dry or are at serious risk of doing so. Assistance is usually limited to the provision of an emergency supply of bottled water for drinking to overcome the immediate need. Private water supplies may also be at higher risk of contamination after storm and flood events. About one third of the population of Argyll and Bute has a private water supply, which is ten times the Scottish average. This presents an Argyll-specific climate risk as private water supplies may be more vulnerable to either interruption or contamination in periods of low rainfall or drought.

A recent illustration of this is apparent from SEPA's June 2023 summary of water scarcity. While parts of Argyll suffered less scarcity than anywhere else in Scotland, parts of Kintyre and the islands were still at "Alert" level with Mull, Col and Tiree at Moderate (or 4 out of 5 on the scarcity scale from "Normal" to "Significant")<sup>10</sup>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> 290224ScottishWaterAdaptationPlan.pdf

<sup>10 20230630-</sup>water-scarcity-report-final.pdf (web-cdn.org)

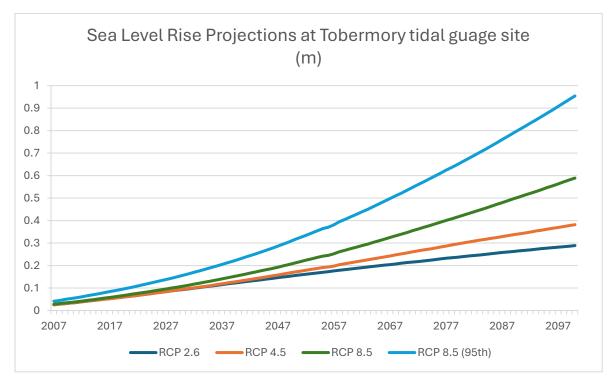


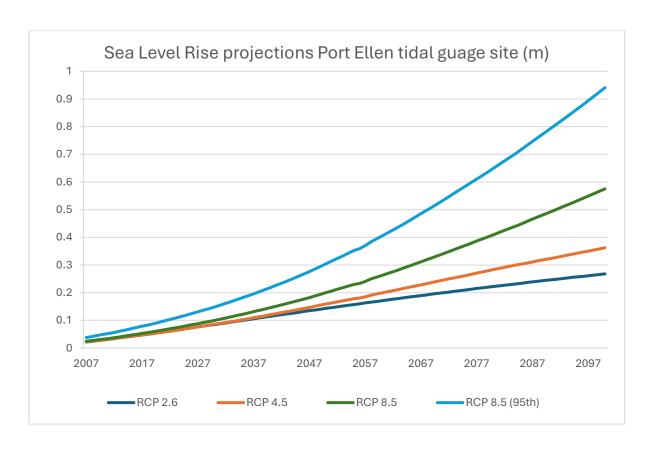
#### Sea level rise

Sea level rise, both absolute and from storm surges, is also a concern. 80% of the population of Argyll and Bute lives within 1km of the coast (97% within 10km of coast), and we have over 200km of road within 25m of the sea (at high tide), especially Cowal & Bute. Replacement costs of sea defences for this stretch were estimated at £300m in 2015 prices. This would be equivalent to approximately £420m today due to inflation alone, with the actual figure likely significantly greater due to increased materials costs and more severe climatic conditions predicted.

The graphs below show projected sea level rise for two sites in Argyll, Tobermory and Port Ellen, to the end of the century under a range of carbon emission scenarios. The upper two lines, green and blue, represent the most likely outcomes as these are based on current and historical global emissions trends. The difference between the two is that the green line, suggesting 0.6m rise at the end of the century, is the mid range of the high emissions scenario whereas the blue line, at over 0.9m, represents what is described as the "upper end allowance" to take into

account the most severe impact projections, drawn from UK Government guidance on data interpretation to inform coastal flood planning<sup>11</sup>:





<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Flood and coastal risk projects, schemes and strategies: climate change allowances - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

To help with calibration, Nature Scot's 2017 assessment of impacts of sea-level rise and storm surges due to climate change in the Firth of Clyde offers a projection of 0.47m over the same period<sup>12</sup>. This is also under the RCP 8.5 scenario but is based on the UK Climate Projections from 2009 (UKCP09) which was the latest data available at the time of publication as opposed to the UKCP18 data now available.

This paper also notes that

"Projected future changes in storm surge were very small (millimetres) compared to those of sea-level rise (tens of centimetres) and amount to 1% of the anticipated sea-level rise. This suggests that the contribution of storm surges to sea level will change little with climate change in this area."

The Mat Office UKCP18 fact sheet on sea level rise and storm surge<sup>13</sup> indicated likewise that significant increase in storm surges is unlikely, but an important point here is that the impact of storm surges can already be significant and increasing sea levels will make these impacts correspondingly greater.

The combined Highland and Argyll flood risk management plan estimates 15,000 homes at risk of flooding (Highland as well as Argyll) increasing to 38,000 by the 2080s due to climate change.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> SNH Commissioned Report 891: Impacts of sea-level rise and storm surges due to climate change in the Firth of Clyde (nature.scot)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> ukcp18-fact-sheet-sea-level-rise-and-storm-surge.pdf (metoffice.gov.uk)

## Appendix 3: Gaps, Opportunities, Risks, Emissions summary

## Summary of screening Climate Change Duty reports

Argyll and Carbon	d Bute Clin	nate Action: Climate Dut	Summary of Climate Dut	Opportunit  Climate Du	ies from Co	Scope 1 Sc	ning Parti		hed Climate Change otal Emissions			akeholder meetings y Includes - formal (from Climate Duty reports and also	Opportunities identified by stakeholders -	Measure for CPP	Measure for CPP	Measure for CPP
Reduction	Adaptation	Report:	Report:	Report:	Duty			е	missions trend from	change		published climate strategies)	informal, including comments from outside			
Plan	Plan	Mitigation section	Adaptation section	Procurement section	nt Report: Wider				baseline	from baseline			these organisations			
		completed	completed	completed	Influence											
Y	N	Y	N	Y	section	8700	3780	14000	26500 Down	Down 33%	A&R	Footprint, decarbonisation plan with monthly reporting to	Strongly engaged via A&BC Climate Board, CPP	Crosscutting	Risk Assessment	LHEES
												Climate Change Board, no formal adaptation strategy but	lead, but Council remit extremely wide and need	Climate Board	Collaboration/Tec	
												planned and major transport/flood/EP activity. Waste face obstacles beyond single organisation's control and waste	further engagement in some areas. Integrate eg with Area Plans but avoid duplication eg with		hnical Support	
		Υ	N	Υ	N						A&B		Skills development especially in light of green skills		Carbon	Risk Assessment Collaboration/Tec
												sustainability in all courses. Less breakdown of Argyll v UHI as a whole: developing the process of collating data with	training, poverty, resilience, equality, accessibility,	Development	e Training	hnical Support
Y		Υ	Υ	Υ		19620	6211	731	26560 Down	Down 25%	Highland	Via NHSH and Living Well Partnership. CMP. Has done NHS			Policy Input	Risk Assessment
											and A&B		action for mental health, active travel. In addition to wellbeing benefits, other partners could	Supply Chain Collaboration		Collaboration/Tec hnical Support
												continuity plans for clinical waste collection and logistics &				
		Υ	Υ	Υ	N	147	165	183	495 Down	Down 67%	H&I,A&B	Future grants carbon dependent. Climate risk in some project business cases. Intent to use AS Capability		Grid and Telecomms	Green Skills Development	Procurement and Supply Chain
												Framework, employer and stakeholder engagement on		Infrastructure	Development	Collaboration
Y	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	123	73	47	243 Down	Down 37%				Procurement and		Risk Assessment
											Areas	infrastructure. Collaborative procurement and accessible to SMEs. C and environmental factors in most contracts.	for coalition building; RA commissioning.	Supply Chain Collaboration	Telecomms Infrastructure	Collaboration/Tec hnical Support
	N	Υ	Υ	Y	N	26557	9929	2874	39360 Down	Down 43%	Scotland	Layered risk assessment and resilience plans under rolling review with challenge process; explicit link with CPPs.			Risk Assessment Collaboration/Tec	
												Adaptation plan for development in 2024. Sustainable	agenda, addressing barriers to fleet	e Training	hnical Support	Infrastructure
	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	N	23500	930	1150	25600 Down	Down 9%	Scotland	Procurement - supply chain sustainability, accessibility to	decarbonisation including charging infrastructure. As with other blue light services in CPP.	Carbon	Risk Assessment	
												SMEs, Climate Change Risk Assessment & Adaptation Plan completed 2022. Member Scottish Resilience Group.		Literacy/Resilienc e Training	Collaboration/Tec hnical Support	Telecomms Infrastructure
												competed 2022. Fember ocours residence oroug.		c riuming	illicat oupport	minusu ucture
Y		Y	Y	Υ	Y	372	195	738	1300 Down	Down 78%	Scotland	Big reduction partly through removal of energy	Sustainable supply chains & footprinting; 2017 RA	Grid and	Green Skills	Procurement and
												consumption from tenants' Investment Property Portfolio.	on property & operations; Net Zero Showcase;	Telecomms	Development	Supply Chain
												Major risk assessment of extreme weather 2017. Second assessment to research high growth business sectors	register of community assets (Ayrshire). Grid capacity limitations present a major barrier to	Infrastructure		Collaboration
Y	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	N	10837	3632	777	15246 Down	Down 35%	Scotland	notantially at greatest risk and for provide the greatest CL training for procurement staff. Flooding assessed as	further development of a circular aconomy Land management (wildfire & flooding), community	Carbon	Risk Assessment	Grid and
												main climate risk, flood risk assessments across estate.	and business resilience linked to CPP Prevention agenda, addressing barriers to fleet			
												Large scale civil works not deemed possible or appropriate for SFRS. Asset investment backlog of £500m. SFRS	agenda, addressing barriers to fleet decarbonisation including charging infrastructure.	e iraning	milical support	mmastructure
Y	Υ	Y	Y	Y	Y	352	216	346	915 Down	Down 42%	Scotland	Comprehensive PBD report, C literacy for procurers,	Nature based solutions, natural capital, Climate &		Risk Assessment Collaboration/Tec	
												sustainability in contract management	nature emergency, land management, agriculture links, invasive species. Underacknowledged extent	assessment	Collaboration/Tec hnical Support	Development
Y		Υ	Y	Y	Y	395	510	837	1742 Down	Down 47%	Scotland		Due to meet Aug	Carbon	Risk Assessment	
												management, emergency and business continuity plans.  Net zero Direct Emissions due 2025. Concept of		Literacy/Resilienc e Training	Collaboration/Tec hnical Support	Assessment
		v	v	v	Ų	158	198	1682	2038 Down	Down 47%	Scotland	regenerative in procurement plans. Working with suppliers. No adaptation plan or risk assessment yet. First PBD report		Green Skills	Carbon	Risk Assessment
				•		130	100	1002	2036 DOWII	DOWN 47 %	Scottanu	2019 and emissions figures still bedding in. Planning to		Development	Literacy/Resilienc	Collaboration/Tec
	N	N	N	v	N	[blank]	584	106	690 Down	Down 60%	Scotland	include adaptation in elearning. Green Skills Workforce No figure for Scope 1 emissions. Sustainability is now		Carbon	e Training Risk Assessment	hnical Support Focus on fewer
				•		[Dialin]	554	100	GOO DOM!	Domi do A	oconuna	routinely part of procurement policies for capital		Literacy/Resilienc	Collaboration/Tec	
												investment. Adaptation at very early stage mostly blank.		e Training	hnical Support	
Y	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	N	447	2466	291	3204 Down	Down 68%				Risk Assessment		
											Lanark Inverciyde		but of strategic importance for connectivity especially with respect to equalities. Opportunity	Collaboration/Tec hnical Support	than 3	
		Υ	N	Υ	N		1	6	7 Down	Down 56%	H&I, A&B	access how an annointed contractor is moving towards Nat No Scope 1 emissions . Adaptation via risk management	to collaborate on adaptation work in common with Reducing need to travel. Sustainable and active	Risk Assessment	Carbon	Grid and
												strategy, mainly relating to reducing need for travel if severe	travel is often viewed as low importance in Argyll		Literacy/Resilienc	
												weather. Normal public procurement sustainability rules. No Wider Influence reported but note that part of HITRANS	but its importance within settlements can be	hnical Support	e Training	Infrastructure
		Υ	Υ	Y	N	79	203	617	899 Down	Down 73%	Scotland	Significant fluctuations in emissions reporting due to changing reporting requirements. Large increase in Scope 3		Carbon Literacy/Resilienc	Risk Assessment Collaboration/Tec	
												in common with most other organisations, including	Tourism/Green Key training and accreditation.	e Training	hnical Support	Infrastructure
						40000	28154	6600	74850 Down	Down 31%	UK	factoring in commuting and moving to new post covid RATI Not covered by Scottish Public Body Climate Duty reporting	Skills development, poverty, resilience, equality,	Green Skills	Carbon	Focus on fewer
												requirements.	accessibility, housing, community wealth building	Development	Literacy/Resitienc e Training	than 3
		Υ	Υ	Υ	N	0.5	3	12	15 Down	Down 23%	Scotland	Risk registers (internal documents) include climate related		Carbon	Economic	Risk Assessment Collaboration/Tec
												risks. Engaging consultants to support carbon reduction plan. Procurement via Scottish Government SLA.	stakeholders include resilience training appropriate to crofters in Argyll. Explore potential	Literacy/Resilienc e Training	Assessment	hnical Support
													for forest crofts to help address trends of depopulation and ageing population.			
N	N	Υ	Υ	N	Y	40	45	213	298 Up	Up 12%	Scotland	Responsible for forestry policy, support and regulations: for	Split between SF/FLS duties not always well	Economic	Green Skills	Risk Assessment
												sustainable management and expansion of forests and woodlands. First year of reporting is 2021-22.SF core	understood. Due to SF national policy and regulation emphasis, some consider FLS remit is	Assessment	Development	Collaboration/Tec hnical Support
												mission to enable landowners to sequester C. No climate	closer to Argyll and Bute CPP remit. Importance of			illicat oupport
												risk register, but some climate integrated into strategic risk register incl sequestration failure. No sustainable	retaining some commercial forestry. C methodology (40 yr cycles) challenged by some.			
												procurement plan yet but intention to set baseline.	Input on sustainable forest management and expansion. Input on carbon markets. Input on			
												Carbon Markets, Decarbonisation of Sector,	expansion. Input on carbon markets. Input on decarbonisation of sector and timber transport.			
												Decarbonisation of Timber Transport, Tree Health.				
Y		Υ	Υ	Υ	Y	2352	511	556	3418 Down	Down 9%	Scotland	Responsible for managing Scotland's national forests and			Green Skills	Risk Assessment
												land: to enhance biodiversity, support tourism and increase access to green spaces, and provide timber supplies. First		Assessment	Development	Collaboration/Tec
												year of reporting is 2021-22. National Level Climate Change	circular economy opportunities from local			
												Risk Assessment: landslide, pest & disease, drought (in East), higher grazing impacts from warmer winters.	processing, suggested by some stakeholders.			
												species/biodiversity loss, flooding. A82 and RABT cited as				
												flagship adaptation projects. Review corporate risk register with climate lens. Extensive sustainable procurement				
												policy with new strategy in process. Market timber				
												according to carbon hierarchy in Timber Marketing Framework. Renewables programme, working				
												collaboratively with energy development partners in a landlord capacity to facilitate renewable infrastructure on				
												Scottish Ministers land.				
											Scotland	Contact established, due to meet in August		Risk Assessment	Procurement and	Fconomic
														Collaboration/Tec	Supply Chain	Assessment
														hnical Support	Collaboration	
	v	v	v	v					047057 -		Sec. 17	Education of the Control of the Cont	Hadeline delicera	District.	P	From: 1
Y	1	1		,		39000	85000	93000	217000 Down	Down 53%	scotland	restoration and woodlands for water quality and carbon	Updating risk assessments, water issues for resilience training for businesses and	Collaboration/Tec		Economic Assessment
													communities. Scottish Water also identified 4 overarching Interdependent Risks on their	hnical Support	Collaboration	
												Decarbonisation and resilience in the supply chain; Sewer	operational resilience:			
												flood risk mapping; sea level rise & coastal erosion; reduce business mileage; work with other public bodies to develop				
												infrastructure for zero emission vehicles	making emergency response more difficult.			
												(electric/hydrogen); develop design library with proven and standard low emission designs; work with supply chain to				
												identify top 10 emission intensive materials and promote	•Telecoms: Loss of ICT or telecoms service			
												alternatives; develop low emissions skills; work with partners to understand water implications of developing	resulting from storms or temperature extremes.  •Supply Chains: Loss of access to eg chemicals,			
												hydrogen power; work with customers and community to	replacement parts and contracted maintenance			
												reduce water use, leakage, blockages, spills; identify and implement partnership to develop renewables; greening of				
						•				Average		and Michigan decide Processing Process	4			
										reduction 41%						
										_						

## Summary of CPP Public Body climate emissions 2022-23

CPP Member	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3	Total emissions	Emissions trend from baseline	Emissions change from baseline	Geography
Note	Scope 1: direct	Scope 2: Indirect	Everything outside		All bodies have	Baseline years vary	
	emissions from	emissions and	Scope 1 and 2. Also		had fluctuations	and all bodies have	
	sources that the	purchased energy	value and supply		including from	benefited from	
	organisation owns or		chain, waste,		changing	decarbonisation of	
	controls directly		commuting and home		reporting	electricity	
			working		requirements		
argyll and Bute Council	8700	3780	14000	26500	Down	Down 33%	A&B
JHI Argyll							A&B
Health and Social Care Partnership/NHS Highland	19620	6211	731	26560	Down	Down 25%	Highland and A&E
Highlands and Islands Enterprise	147	165	183	495	Down	Down 67%	H&I,A&B
och Lomond & Trossachs National Park	123	73	47	243	Down	Down 37%	Multiple LA Areas
Police Scotland	26557	9929	2874	39360	Down	Down 43%	Scotland
Scottish Ambulance Service	23500	930	1150	25600	Down	Down 9%	Scotland
Scottish Enterprise	372	195	738	1300	Down	Down 78%	Scotland
Scottish Fire and Rescue Service	10837	3632	777	15246	Down	Down 35%	Scotland
NatureScot	352	216	346	915	Down	Down 42%	Scotland
SEPA	395	510	837	1742	Down	Down 47%	Scotland
Skills Development Scotland	158	198	1682	2038	Down	Down 47%	Scotland
SportScotland	[blank]	584	106	690	Down	Down 60%	Scotland
Strathclyde Partnership for Transport	447	2466	291	3204	Down	Down 68%	Clyde
HITRANS		1	. 6	7	Down	Down 56%	H&I, A&B
/isitScotland	79	203	617	899	Down	Down 73%	Scotland
Department of Work and Pensions (DWP)	40000	28154	6600	74850	Down	Down 31%	UK
Crofting Commission	0.5	3	12	15	Down	Down 23%	Scotland
Forestry Commission (Scottish Forestry)	40	45	213	298	Up	Up 12%	Scotland
Forestry Commission (Forest & Land Scotland)	2352	511	556	3418	Down	Down 9%	Scotland
CALMAC - CMAL							Scotland
Scottish Water	39000	85000	93000	217000	Down	Down 53%	Scotland
						Average reduction 41%	

## Summary of risk screening from UK Climate Change Risk Assessment

JK Climate Cha tisk/Opportunity		s and Opportunities for CPP - project officer scoping Description	In/Out	Rationale	UKCCRA Score	
	Infrastructure					CPP Outcome
isk	I1. Infrastructure networks (water, energy, transport, ICT)	Cascading failures	In	Argyll & Bute's extended transprt and other infrastructure links are highly vulnerable and multiple other risks flow from these	More action needed	Transport & Infrastructure
isk	I2. Infrastructure services	River and surface water flooding	In	These are already known major risks in some of our largest settlements	More action needed	Transport & Infrastructure
isk isk	Infrastructure services     Bridges and pipelines	Coastal flooding and erosion Flooding and erosion	In In	High percentage of population and transport links close to sea Several strategic links with multiple other risks associated if these	More action needed More action needed	Transport & Infrastructure Transport & Infrastructure
sk	I5. Transport networks	Slope and embankment failure	In	are broken An ongoing issue eg Rest & Be Thankful	More action needed	Transport & Infrastructure
sk sk	I12. Transport I13. Digital	High and low temperatures, high winds, lightning High and low temperatures, high winds, lightning	In In	Water transport inparticular is highly affected by wnd Digital infrastructure is already vulnerable	More action needed Further investigation	Transport & Infrastructure Transport & Infrastructure
sk	B Business and Industry B1: Flooding of business sites	Increase in flood risk	In	Known issue in multiple areas	More action needed	Transport & Infrastructure
sk	B2: Coastal business locations and infrastructure	Coastal flooding, extreme weather, erosion, and sea level rise	In	Known issue in multiple areas	More action needed	Transport & Infrastructure
isk	B5: Employee productivity in businesses through working environments and	Infrastructure disruption and higher temperatures in working environments	In	Often underacknowledged as a risk in other areas	Further investigation	Housing
isk	infrastructure  B6: Disruption to business supply chains		In	Transport & other links already extended & vulnerable, possible	More action needed	Transport & Infrastructure
JIK.	and distribution networks  H Health, Communities, and the Built Er			opportunities from pooling resources, early warning systems	Tiole detion needed	Transport & Illinostracture
isk	H1. Health and wellbeing	High temperatures	In	Likely to have disporoprortionate effects on most vulnerable	More action needed	Housing
isk	H3. People, communities, and buildings	Flooding	In	Already a known issue	More action needed	Housing
sk	H4. Viability of coastal communities	Sea level rise	In	Especially when combined with surface water and storm surge	More action needed	Housing
sk sk	H5. Building fabric H7. Health and wellbeing	Moisture, wind and driving rain Changes in indoor and outdoor air quality	In In	Already a known issue Potentially also "Housing" due to incidence of damp in housing	Further investigation Further investigation	Wellbeing
sk	H8. Health	Vector-borne disease	In	Particularly with some species moving further north and impact of flooding	Further investigation	Wellbeing
sk	H9. Food safety and food security	Higher temperatures (food safety) and extreme weather (food security)	In	Knock on effects of weather on transport infrastructure	Further investigation	Wellbeing
sk	H11. Cultural heritage	Changes in temperature, precipitation, groundwater, land, ocean, and coastal change	Out	Is this a priority area for CPP partners?	More action needed	Wellbeing
sk sk	H12. Health and social care delivery H13. Delivery of education and prison	Extreme weather Extreme weather	In In		More action needed More action needed	Wellbeing Wellbeing
	services  H6. Household energy demand	Summer and winter temperature changes	In		More action needed	Housing
portunity	N Natural Assets	- Andread				
isk	N1. Terrestrial species and habitats	Changing climatic conditions and extreme events, including	In	Very wide list and some eg wildfire, flooding likely to be of more	More action needed	Wellbeing
		temperature change, water scarcity, wildfire, flooding, wind, and altered hydrology (including water scarcity, flooding and saline intrusion)		immediate signficance than eg water scarcity		
sk	N2. Terrestrial species and habitats	Pests, pathogens, and invasive species	In	Wellbeing issue in addition to impact on natural assets eg forestry.	More action needed	Wellbeing
				No CPP outcome for natural assets, so "Community wellbeing" is taken to include non human communities		
sk	N4. Soils	Changing climatic conditions, including seasonal aridity and wetness	In		More action needed	Wellbeing
sk	N8. Forestry	Pests, pathogens, and invasive species	In	Health and wellbeing issue in addition to impact on natural assets eg forestry	More action needed	Wellbeing
sk	N11. Freshwater species and habitats	Changing climatic conditions and extreme events, including higher water temperatures, flooding, water scarcity and phenological shifts	In	Phenological - how events innatueal cycles are impacted by climate and other change	More action needed	Wellbeing
sk	N12. Freshwater species and habitats	Pests, pathogens, and invasive species	In		More action needed	Wellbeing
sk & Opportunity	N5. Natural carbon stores, carbon sequestration and GHG emissions	Changing climatic conditions, including temperature change and water scarcity	In	Potential opportunity for Argyll & Bute due to extent of forest and peatland	More action needed	Wellbeing
isk & Opportunity	v N6. Agricultural and forestry productivity	Extreme events and changing climatic conditions (including temperature change, water scarcity, wildfire, flooding, coastal	In	Importance of agriculture and forestry to Argyll & Bute's economy	More action needed	Wellbeing
isk & Onnortunity	/ 17. Coastal species and habitats	erosion, wind) Coastal flooding, erosion, and climate factors	In		More action needed	Wellbeing
	/ 18. Natural heritage and landscape	Climate change	In	Valuing natural assets	Further investigation	Wellbeing
International dim	character		<u> </u>			
isk	ID1. UK food availability, safety, and	Decreasing yields from rising temperatures, water scarcity and	In		More action needed	
	quality	ocean changes globally				Wellbeing
roposed to scope		ocean changes globally				Wellbeing
		ocean changes globally  Low or high river flows		High/low flow more of a CPP concern in contrext of flooding or water search; but no sense if to energy companies but		Wellbeing
sk	e Out I Infrastructure I6. Hydroelectric generation	Low or high river flows		scarcity: hydro element more specific to energy companies but potential future issue if more community hydro	Further investigation	Wellbeing
sk	e Out I Infrastructure I6. Hydroelectric generation  17. Subterranean and surface infrastructure	Low or high river flows Subsidence		scarcity: hydro element more specific to energy companies but potential future issue if more community hydro Arguably not as as a separate issue to slope and embankment failure	Further investigation	Wellbeing
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isk	o Out  Infinatructure  16. Hydroelectric generation  17. Subterranean and surface infrastructure  18. Public water supplies  19. Energy generation  110. Energy  111. Offshore infrastructure	Low or high river flows  Subsidence  Reduced water availability  Reduced water availability		scarcity, hydro element more specific to energy companies but potential future issue if more community hydro Arguably not as as a separate issue to slope and embankment failure UK Climate Projections suggest more of a concern for E Scotland and other parts of UK; Scotlish Water proactive on this in their Climate Duty reports As with Hydroelectricity and Public Water Supplies above Limited Capacity within CPP to address this although potentially	Further investigation Further investigation Sustain current action Watching brief	Wellbeing
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## Appendix 4. Argyll and Bute Community Planning Partnership

Argyll and Bute Community Planning Partnership is the group of organisations and community representatives working together to achieve improvements across the three outcomes of Housing, Transport Infrastructure and Community Wellbeing in ways which promote prevention, reduce inequalities and build community capacity.

Community Planning Partnerships have a statutory obligation to create a 10-year Outcomes Improvement Plan under the provisions of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015.

The Argyll and Bute Outcomes Improvement Plan for 2024-2034 has been developed through community engagement as the area emerges from a global pandemic, and deals with a cost of living crisis and the increasing impacts of climate change.

The Outcomes Improvement Plan for 2024-2034 focusses on improving the outcomes of Transport, Housing and Community Wellbeing.

The Community Planning Partnership established a Climate Group in late 2021 in order to increase understanding of the facts and the urgency of addressing climate change within the whole of Argyll & Bute and promote actions for adaptation and mitigation for a just and equitable transition to a net zero economy.

In support of this, the Community Planning Partnership has funded a Project Manager, employed by ACT, to lead development of a Climate Change Strategy and Action plan for the region. to undertake a region-wide climate risk assessment and to develop an integrated set of adaptation, mitigation and engagement actions, presented in a Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan for Argyll & Bute.

## Appendix 5: Outcomes from Regional, National and UN frameworks aligned to CPP crosscutting priorities

National Performance Framework	Scottish	UN	CPP
	National	Sustainable	
	Adaptation Plan	Development	
	(SNAP24)	Goals	
We value, enjoy, protect and enhance	Public Services	7, 9, 11	Transport
our environment. We have thriving	and		Infrastructure
and innovative businesses, with	Infrastructure:		
quality jobs and fair work for everyone	Public services		
We live in communities that are	are collaborating		
inclusive, empowered, resilient and	in effective,		
safe We have a globally competitive,	inclusive		
entrepreneurial, inclusive and	adaptation		
sustainable economy.	action.	0.744	. University of
We value, enjoy, protect and enhance	Communities:	2,7,11	Housing
our environment We are healthy and active We live in communities that are	Communities		
	creating climate-		
inclusive, empowered, resilient and safe.	resilient, healthy		
Sale.	and equitable		
We grow up loved, safe and respected	places. Communities:	1,3,5,10,11	Community
so that we realise our full potential We	Communities	1,0,0,10,11	Welbeing
live in communities that are inclusive,	creating climate-		VVCtDCITIE
empowered, resilient and safe We	resilient, healthy		
have a globally competitive,	and equitable		
entrepreneurial, inclusive and	places.		
sustainable economy We are healthy	pracco.		
and active We tackle poverty by			
sharing opportunities, wealth and			
power more equally.			
We value, enjoy, protect and enhance	Nature	2,6,14,15	Community
our environment.	Connects:		Wellbeing
	Nature connects		-
	across our		
	lands,		
	settlements,		
	coasts and seas.		
We have a globally competitive,	Economy,	2,4,6,8,9,12	Transport
entrepreneurial, inclusive and	Industry and		Infrastructure,
sustainable economy We have	Business:		Housing
thriving and innovative businesses,	Economies and		
with quality jobs and fair work for	industries are		
everyone We are well educated,	adapting and		
skilled and able to contribute to	realising		
society.	opportunities in		
	Scotland's Just		
Mo house a globally as many with a	Transition.	1 5 10 10 10 17	Tuonora
We have a globally competitive,	International:	1,5,10,13,16,17	Transport
entrepreneurial, inclusive and	Scotland's		Infrastructure,

sustainable economy We are open,	international	Community
connected and make a positive	role supports	Wellbeing
contribution internationally We tackle	climate justice	
poverty by sharing opportunities,	and enhanced	
wealth and power more equally.	global action on	
	climate	
	adaptation.	

## Appendix 6: How does ABCA work

Under the leadership and guidance of the Community Planning Partnership and sub groups including the Climate Change Working Group and the Argyll & Bute Climate Action Steering Group, the priority for the project is to undertake a region-wide audit & gap analysis to identify current activity, overlaps and gaps; to undertake a region-wide climate risk assessment and to develop an integrated set of adaptation, mitigation and engagement actions, presented in a Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan for Argyll & Bute.

Climate risks have been identified as seven groups, with seven main areas for action proposed to address these:

#### **Climate Risks**

Flooding (water courses and surface water)

Heavy rainfall, storms and landslides

Temperature change, heatwaves and drought

Sea level rise & coastal impacts

Wildfires

Multi-hazards affecting people, species, habitats

Possible other unknowns

#### **Areas for Action**

Infrastructure

Policy Influence

Procurement and Supply Chain Collaboration

Risk/Economic Assessment

Resilience/Carbon Literacy Training

Skills Development

Other/crosscutting

The mandate and funding to develop a Climate Change Strategy for Argyll comes from the Community Planning Partnership and reflects the community's stated priorities of transport infrastructure, housing and community wellbeing. The project is advised by a Steering Group drawn from to the Climate Change Working Group of the Community Planning Partnership.

Three guiding principles are

- Argyll and Bute communities, places and landscapes are being affected by climate change in different ways. There are likely to be common challenges across the region but there will also be significant variation within and between communities, places and landscapes.
- The proposed climate risk and opportunity assessment and follow on mitigation, adaptation planning and implementation must identify region-wide climate risks and opportunities for action and take account of local variations and capacity to adapt.

• All aspects of the initiative including governance and leadership arrangements, identifying climate risks and opportunities and developing mitigation, adaptation and engagement strategies and actions will be carried out in an inclusive and accessible way and reflect on just transition. Priority will be given to ensuring that communities, physical or virtual, are engaged in these processes and that local knowledge and experience is valued and used to guide the development of the initiative.

#### This requires:

- Working with everyone: council and other public bodies, businesses and charities and the wider community.
- Finding out what is already happening and where there are gaps and greatest risks or indeed opportunities: there is already a lot of positive action on climate change taking place and we need to identify this, to maximise the benefits from working together. This could mean areas or communities that are most vulnerable, or where the consequences of inaction can be greatest.
- Making links with existing programmes and initiatives. The Strategy will complement and be complemented by the grassroots approach of the Argyll & Bute Climate Action Hub. This can also help us to establish priorities where the need is greatest or where we can attract resources.

The structure has been informed by review of a wide range of existing and in-progress climate programme plans and in particular by Climate Ready Clyde, Climate Ready Aberdeenshire, Highland Adapts and Climate Ready South East Scotland. This is on the basis that Climate Ready Clyde as the pioneering regional approach effectively set the standard for an integrated approach, while Climate Ready Aberdeenshire has drawn upon this but also provides relative brevity and simplicity as requested by partners. Highland Adapts has multiple similarities with the Argyll and Bute geography and economy geography but with a more detailed and longer development period, and Climate Ready South East Scotland although dissimilar in geography and economy is working on a comparable timescale. The work also draws on the shared expertise of the Sustainable Scotland Network as well as benefiting from technical support from Sniffer/Adaptation Scotland.

## Appendix 6.1: Theory of Change

#### We believe that

We need to take an integrated and strategic approach to climate change in Argyll and Bute;

We need to approach this inclusively and accessibly, taking a holistic view of developing resilience;

The Community
Planning Partnership
(CPP) remit to work
collectively to achieve
improvements across
the region makes it well
placed to lead on this,

#### because

Our communities, places and landscapes are being affected by climate change in different ways. There are common challenges across the region but also significant variations.

#### Therefore

We need

A review of what action is already taking place and where there are gaps;

A risk and opportunity assessment to identify region-wide climate risks and opportunities for action and take account of local variations and capacity to adapt;

To ensure that communities are engaged in these processes and that local knowledge and experience guide development of the initiative.

To link this to the priority outcomes of Transport, Housing and Community Wellbeing identified by the community for the CPP.

#### Then

We will be better able to

Understand what risks and opportunities are within our ability to act upon;

Understand where we need to develop approaches specific to particular places;

Understand where we need to enhance our capacity and where there are still gaps and unknowns.

#### This means

We can turn understanding into action by

Building upon action that parties are already undertaking and setting it in the broader context;

Identifying action that can be achieved by acting collectively over and above that already being undertaken by individual parties;

Identifying the most appropriate parties to lead on specific actions;

Developing capacity where it is needed.

#### As a result

Our climate change strategy and action plan will be appropriate to the specific challenges of the region and aligned to the CPP and its members' priorities, and

We make Argyll and Bute climate ready by acting together to understand and adapt to our changing climate.

## Appendix 6.2: Objectives: Task list from Operational Plan

1. Governance, leadership and communication

Table 1 Work package 1 tasks, outputs, time allocation and duration

			Duration	Comment
Task	Outputs	Time (days)	(month over 24 month project)	(items in blue refer to links with parallel Argyll & Bute Community Action Network/Hub project)
Identify community leadership and Climate Champions links	Set of recognised leads	5	1 - 3	CPP CWG are de facto leads but need to consider whether to formalise this and also role of community champions of all sorts across the region. Link to developing ABCAN Hub work – may inform this to a great extent
Liaison with Argyll and Bute Climate Action Steering Group	Updates, advice and support, including updated work plan and progress reports	26	1 - 24	Ongoing
Develop Argyll and Bute Climate Action Vision and Theory of Change	Vision and theory of change document	20	2-7	Vision and ToC to SG and CPP CCWG for comment, revised vision agreed
Develop Engagement Strategy	Engagement Strategy	10 5 (contractor)	Developed month 2-4, reviewed monthly thereafter	Emphasis on engagement with organisations, and capture community voices and findings from Hub.
Develop logo, branding and image	Complete branding package	5 (contractor)	Developed month 2-4	ABCA Argyll & Bute Climate Action as the name use the existing Climate Friendly logo (example as header).
Implement Engagement Strategy and	Communication outputs e.g. press releases, news stories	50 10 (contractor)	5 - 24	Engagement Strategy item below.

Task	Outputs	Time (days)	Duration (month over 24 month project)	Comment  (items in blue refer to links with parallel Argyll & Bute Community Action Network/Hub project)
update regularly				
	Total	113 (+20 for contractor)		

## 2. Understanding the challenge

- Audit & Gap Analysis
- Mitigation
- Adaptation
- Engagement

Table 2 Work package 2 tasks, outputs, time allocation and duration

Task	Outputs	Time (days)	Duration (month over 24 month project)	Comment
Undertake region-wide Audit & Gap analysis to identify current activity, overlaps and gaps	Report	50	2-10	Predominantly via review of existing A&B climate and associated plans (eg housing, transport, waste) and Climate Public Body Duty reports plus stakeholder meetings.  Also informed by intelligence from ABCAN.
Develop Mitigation opportunity assessment method	Opportunity assessment method	5	4-6	Base upon methods used by CPP partners and identify any opportunities to ensure consistency between them. Easy wins likely already to have been made. Major wins likely to be around land use, and structural and enabling activities eg collaboration,

			Duration	Comment
Task	Outputs	Time (days)	(month over 24 month project)	
				procurement, circular economy
Identify adaptation risk and opportunity assessment method	Risk and opportunity assessment method	5	4-6	Condensed version based on UK Climate Risk Assessment and Climate Ready Clyde.
Call for evidence	Evidence of risks and opportunities collated	10	5-6	Via stakeholders, published PBD reports and CPP groups but will required wider call in action plan development phase
Gather community input and local knowledge	Survey Workshops/community engagement	30	6-9	Identify action specific to this project that can build upon ABCAN Hub. Also whether CPP partner channels can/should help with survey or if scope to add to other planned community surveys
Assessment of risks	Workshops to agree risk ranking	15	9-12	Tiered approach to build in as many sources as possible from schools & communities to major organisations. Ensure fit with ABCAN work. Seek AS input on risks
Economic assessment of risks and opportunities	Report	10 (contra ctor)	12	Seek esp Highland Adapts input on this – compare with A&BC/HIE econ assessments of sequestration opportunities, community wealthbuilding work done for CPP.
Produce risk and opportunity assessment report and summaries	Argyll and Bute-wide risk and opportunity assessment report (or equivalent)  Local summaries showing variations	30	11 – 17	Original says "could some of this start earlier to help inform methodology: there should be good evidence from areas who are already in the process of what to expect. There are certainly local variations but

			Duration	Comment
Task	Outputs	Time (days)	(month over 24 month project)	
	among communities/ places/landscapes released on interim basis if local pilots or assessments are running to keep communities engaged in the process			substantively there will be core effects and circumstances" Best 2 so far for this process look to be A&BC and NS but call on CWG for other exemplars. Aberdeenshire have also made good use of generic material.  Explore opportunities to pilot at ABCAN level
Public risk and opportunity assessments report and summaries	Published reports (or equivalent)	5	17	As with mapping (next item below) points to a web presence, either ACT web pages or standalone
Ongoing collation of evidence to inform risk and opportunity assessment, to include both positive and regressive change		10	17 – 36	Also links well with approaches attempted elsewhere (eg A&B renewables mapping, Highland Adapts). Collaboration with Islay Energy Trust and AS on proposal for participatory mapping following meeting not successful in attracting funding.
	Total	160 (+ 10 for contrac tor)		

## 3. Planning and implementation

			Duration	Comment
Task	Outputs	Time allocation (days)	(month over 24 month project)	
Ad hoc input to take advantage of 'quick win' opportunities to embed adaptation in planning and decision making. (NPF4 etc).	Policies and projects take account of adaptation as opportunities arise	10	1-24	Need to flag this with esp CPP CWG as these arise and formalise. CPP Community Wealth Building, Aspiring Places and A&BC refreshing climate plans as examples. Intelligence from ABCAN may inform this.
Pilot projects	New and existing, to acknowledge and demonstrate the action that is happening.	20	1-24	"New or existing projects which demonstrate methods of mitigation action or adaptation, particularly those which could be replicated across the region" Collaboration with Islay Energy Trust and Sniffer for participatory mapping with an eye to then replicate elsewhere – did not attract funding. Training as below key example, circular economy suggestions starting to come through which could link with CPP Community Wealth Building. Also arts as featured in Engagement item, and Seek Extra Funding. Intelligence from ABCAN may inform this.
Mitigation & Adaptation training	Deliver webinars and briefings on mitigation and adaptation	20	1 – 18	Good programme of mitigation training (ACT NOW) to build upon. Working with AS/Sniffer to develop Resilience training pilot and review scope to incorporate into ongoing Carbon Literate training.

			Duration	Comment
Task	Outputs	Time allocation (days)	(month over 24 month project)	
Secure extra funding	Develop project briefs, collaborations with partners and complete funding applications	25	6-24	Link to pilot projects and ensure any pilot ideas have costings. Ensure linkage with existing programmes and note emphasis on including arts based approaches Intelligence from ABCAN may inform this.
Scope options for planning and implementation	Options paper	10	10 – 12	Expect single largest need here to be to how to link with proposals in public body plans, and reporting outwith Public Body Duty reporting requirements. But others too, and need to confirm if this matches CPP expectations.
Develop Strategy and Action Plan	Argyll and Bute Climate Action regional Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan	80	9-24	Proposed structure draws principally from Climate Ready Clyde, Aberdeenshire and Edinburgh. Monitoring based on existing reporting and requirements for participating bodies, and compatibility with existing Public Body Reporting framework.
	total	165		

#### **Engagement Strategy**

- Increase understanding of the facts and the urgency of addressing climate change within the whole of Argyll & Bute and promote actions for adaptation and mitigation for a just and equitable transition to a net zero economy as soon as possible, and before the national targets where possible.
- Build understanding, increase awareness and understanding of the climate impacts for Argyll and Bute and ways local communities, businesses and organisations can reduce carbon emissions and adapt to future changes

Operational Plan	Comment
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Develop and implement an Engagement Plan	Local communities – via Hub?
to help people understand the impacts of	Businesses – known gap although HIE and
climate change for Argyll and Bute and what	others may assist. Ongoing request to all to
ways local communities, businesses and	suggest contacts. Use resilience & business
organisations can reduce carbon emissions	continuity rather than "reduce your
and adapt to future changes.	emissions" as calling card.
	Organisations – ABCA mainly via CPP and
	Climate Duties
Build shared understanding among Argyll and	ABCA as bridge between communities (via
Bute networks, decision makers and local	Hub) and networks & decision makers (CPP).
communities. Providing the means for a 2	Keep the messages as simple as possible,
way exchange of information on mitigation	with small number of accessible indicators.
and adaptation.	What should the baseline look like –
·	qualitative and quantitative components? Eg
	how is climate action mainstreamed into
	other plans
Involve young people in Argyll and Bute's	Hub/ABCAN but how to capture – establish if
climate change journey, by promoting local	there are common reporting standards and
learning linked to the Curriculum for	tools across these strands of activity.
Excellence, such as the EcoSchools	Ensure this is included in ACT review of social
programme and Climate Ready Place and	media use in comms & marketing, including
Flood Education lesson plans.	which are appropriate platforms
Promote good practice and produce case	Include examples from elsewhere where
study examples of successful local climate	useful. Include in Strategy but how best to
change activity.	take forward?
Link climate change awareness to local	Target specific events for this – eg place
events and initiatives.	planning/community action plans, national
ovolite and mitatives.	days, add value to existing events rather than
	asking people to attend or organise (and
	travel to) new ones
Explore opportunities to use art and cultural	Good knowledge within ACT on known
reflections to improve understanding of	activity and networks, to help inform best
climate change and to encourage climate	spread Link to Pilot Projects and Secure Extra
action.	Funding tasks. Don't duplicate – this is
action.	another Hub activity so focus on adding
	value.
Provide direction to available climate change	As with promoting good practice above.
tools and resources	Already building up a lot of these incl from
toots and resources	CPP, A&BC and Sniffer.
	Also useful to identify when there aren't the
	-
	right tools available

#### Appendix 6.3: Communications Plan

November 2024- October 2025

#### 1. Objectives:

**Raise Awareness:** Ensure all stakeholders, including the public, are aware of the Climate Change Strategy and understand the importance of mitigation, adaptation, and engagement.

**Facilitate Engagement:** Encourage active participation from communities across Argyll and Bute, ensuring their voices are heard and integrated into the strategy.

**Promote Collaboration:** Strengthen partnerships within the Community Planning Partnership (CPP) and between communities, local organisations, and the public to foster a unified approach to climate action.

**Support Local Action:** Empower communities to take local action by providing information, tools, and support through Climate Hubs.

#### 2. Target Audiences:

#### **Primary Audiences:**

Community Planning Partnership (CPP) members

#### **Secondary Audiences:**

Residents of Argyll and Bute via

Climate Hubs and associated networks

Local Community Groups and Leaders

Schools and educational institutions

Local businesses and industry stakeholders

Media (local and regional)

Scottish Government and other national bodies

#### 3. Key Messages:

**Integrated Climate Action:** Our approach integrates climate mitigation, adaptation, and resilience into a unified strategy, leveraging the CPP's collective capacity.

**Holistic and Inclusive:** We are committed to inclusivity and accessibility, considering diverse local needs and conditions.

**Community Empowerment:** Climate Hubs and local champions are essential for driving effective, locally relevant climate actions, linked to the priority outcomes of Transport, Housing and Community Wellbeing.

**Just Transition:** We prioritise fairness and equity, ensuring a socially just transition while building resilience.

**Synergy for Growth**: Climate action supports local economic development, reducing emissions and enhancing quality of life.

#### 4. Channels and Tools:

#### **Partnership and Networks:**

**CPP Meetings:** Regular updates and strategic planning sessions to ensure alignment and collaboration.

**Argyll & Bute Climate Action Network (ABCAN) Hubs and Local Champions:** to support climate initiatives at the local level.

#### **Digital Communication:**

**Website:** Develop a dedicated section on the ACT website with resources, updates, and ways to get involved.

Social Media: Updates and engagement via ACT channels.

**Email Newsletters:** Regular updates through ACT and ABCAN newsletter, including success stories, upcoming events, and opportunities for involvement.

#### **In-Person Engagement:**

**Partner and Community Events:** Host workshops, and information sessions in partnership with CPP partners and Climate Hubs to gather input and share progress.

Traditional Media: Not sure how much via these approaches, would appreciate a steer

Press Releases: updates to local newspapers.

**Print Materials:** Posters, flyers, and brochures (principally an easy-to-read version/summary plus one for young people, plus potentially Gaelic and other languages).

5. Implementation Timeline:

#### Phase 1: Preparation and Launch (Month 1-3 starting November)

Finalise communication materials and strategies

Launch – public Call for Evidence

Continue engagement with Climate Hubs and CPP members.

#### Phase 2: Active Engagement and Awareness Building (Month 2-8)

Host/attend community events and workshops.

Regularly update digital channels with progress and stories.

Begin targeted outreach to specific communities/groups

Develop action plan and pilot project proposals and showcase quick wins.

#### Phase 3: Sustained Engagement and Review (Month 9-12)

Continue active engagement through all channels.

Review progress and gather feedback.

Adjust strategies based on feedback and emerging needs.

6. Evaluation and Feedback:

**Feedback Loops:** Regularly gather input from Climate Hubs, CPP members and wider community.

Monitoring & reporting framework as proposed to CCWG

**Surveys:** Conduct pre- and post-engagement surveys to assess changes in awareness and attitudes.

7. Budget Considerations:

**Digital Tools:** Via existing ACT and partner platforms

**Print Materials:** Design, printing, and distribution costs.

**Event Costs:** Venue hire, materials, and refreshments for in-person events.

8. Risks and Mitigation:

**Low Engagement:** Mitigate by using multiple channels and ensuring messaging resonates with local concerns.

**Misinformation:** Address quickly through official channels and clear, consistent communication.

**Resource Constraints:** Prioritise key activities and seek additional funding or partnerships where needed.

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Public Sector Report on	Skills	2024	Skills Development Scotland PBCCD 2023.xlsx
Compliance with Climate Change	Development Scotland		PBCCD 2023.xtsx
Duties 2023 Skills Development	Scottanu		
Scotland	Chartcastland	2024	an autocation d DDCCD
Public Sector Report on	SportScotland	2024	sportscotland PBCCD
Compliance with Climate Change			<u>2023.xlsx</u>
Duties 2023 SportScotland	\( \( \) = \(	0004	Visitos alla al DROOD
Public Sector Report on	VisitScotland	2024	VisitScotland PBCCD
Compliance with Climate Change			2023.xlsx
Duties 2023 VisitScotland	0	0040	Occasion Maria Company
Renewable Energy Guide for	Scottish Water	2018	ScottishWaterCommunityRen
Developers & Communities			ewableGuidanceUpdated120
working with Scottish Water			22019.pdf
Rural Attitudes to Climate Change	Climate	2021	Rural attitudes to climate
	Outreach		change - equipping UK rural
			councillors to engage with
			their communities - Climate
			Outreach
Scotish Fire and Rescue Service	Scottish Fire	2020	https://external-doc-
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Climate Change Response Plan 2045	and Rescue Service		library.s3.eu-west- 2.amazonaws.com/PROD/Cli

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			mateChangeResponsePlan20
			<u>45.pdf</u>
Scotish Fire and Rescue Service	Scottish Fire	2020	EnergyCarbonStrategy2020-
Energy and Climate Plan 2020-	and Rescue		<u>2030.pdf</u>
2030	Service		
Scotland's National Strategy for	Scottish	2022	Delivering Economic
Economic Transformation	Government		Prosperity
Scotland's Third Land Use Strategy	Scottish	2021	scotlands-third-land-use-
2021-2026	Government		strategy-2021-2026-getting-
Scottish Ambulance Service	Scottish	2023	best-land.pdf Microsoft Word - 2024-01-31
Annual Climate Emergency and	Ambulance	2023	Item 09 PART 1 SAS 2022-23
Sustainability Report 2022/23	Service		Annual Health Board Climate
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			Report.docx
Scottish Biodiversity Strategy to	Scottish	2023	https://www.gov.scot/publica
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			strategy-2045-tackling-
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			2/documents/
Scottish Climate Change	Scottish	2019	Climate Ready Scotland:
Adaptation Programme 2019-2024	Government		Second Scottish Climate
			Change Adaptation
Coattich Fire and Decays Comics	Scottish Fire	2024	Programme 2019-2024
Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Biodiversity Duty Report 2021-	and Rescue	2024	https://external-doc- library.s3.eu-west-
2023	Service		2.amazonaws.com/PROD/Bio
2020	0011100		diversityDutyReport2021-
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Scottish Fire and Rescue Service	Scottish Fire	2021	SFRSCarbonMgtPlan2020-
Carbon Management Plan 2020-	and Rescue		2025V1.0
2025	Service		
Scottish Fire and Rescue Service	Scottish Fire	2024	Microsoft Word -
Waste Management Strategy	and Rescue		WasteMgtStrategy2022-2025
	Service		
Scottish National Adaptation Plan	Scottish	2024	Draft Scottish National
2024-29	Government	2024	Adaptation Plan (2024-2029)
Scottish Water Adaptation Plan	Scottish Water	2024	290224ScottishWaterAdaptat
Scottish Water Net Zero Emissions	Scottish Water	2020	ionPlan.pdf scottishwater.co.uk/-
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Shetland Islands Council Climate	Shetland	2023	SIC Climate Change Strategy
Change Strategy 2023-27	Islands Council		2023-2027 – Shetland Islands
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Skills Development Scotland	Skills	2023	climate-change-strategy-
Climate Change Progress Report	Development		progress-report-2020-22.pdf
2020-22	Scotland		
Skills Development Scotland	Skills	2020	sds-climate-change-strategy-
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Sportscotland Sport and Climate	Sportscotland	2023	https://sportscotland.org.uk/
Change Framework and Self			media/sogciexb/sportscotlan
Assessment			d-sport-and-climate-change-
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UHI Sustainability Strategy 2030	UHI	2023	sustainability-strategy-
			2030.pdf
UK Climate Change Risk	Sniffer	2023	CCRA-Evidence-Report-
Assessment (CCRA3) for Scotland			Scotland-Summary-Final-
			1.pdf
Update to the Climate Change	Scottish	2020	<u>Update to the Climate</u>
Plan 2018 – 2032	Government		Change Plan 2018 - 2032:
			Securing a Green Recovery on
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Vision for Scottish Agriculture	Scottish	2022	The Next Step In Delivering
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