

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

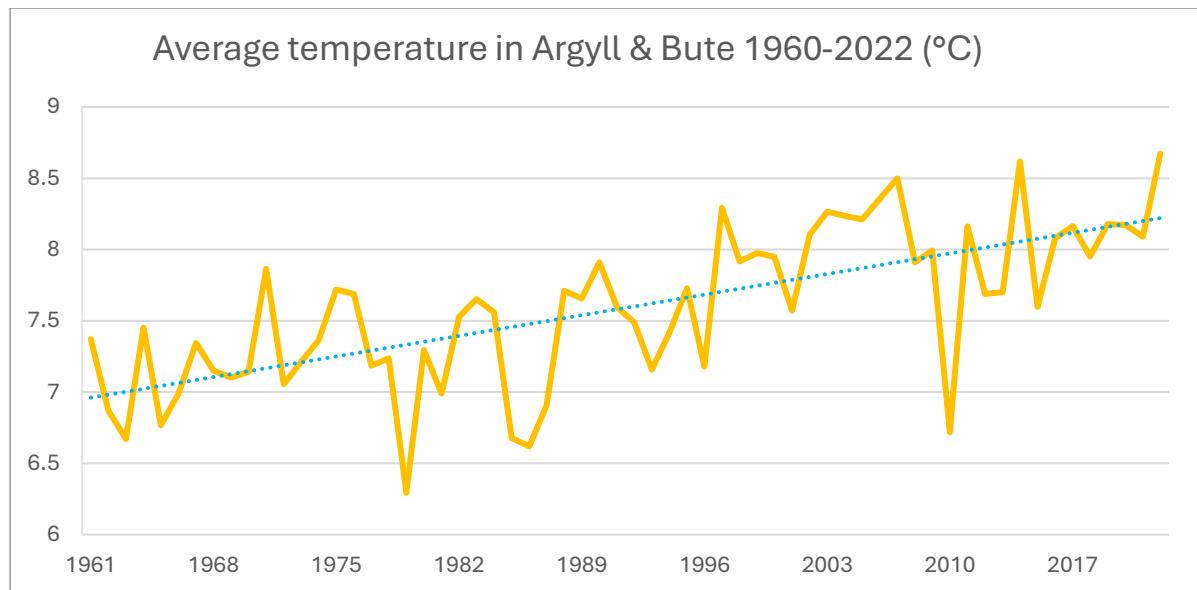
Year on year, records for global temperatures and extreme weather events are being broken. Notwithstanding the cold and wet summer of 2024, over the next twenty five years in Scotland, summers are likely to be 7% drier and winters 7% wetter, with 25% increase in intense rainfall events, and sea level rise up to 18cm compared to the beginning of the century¹.

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.

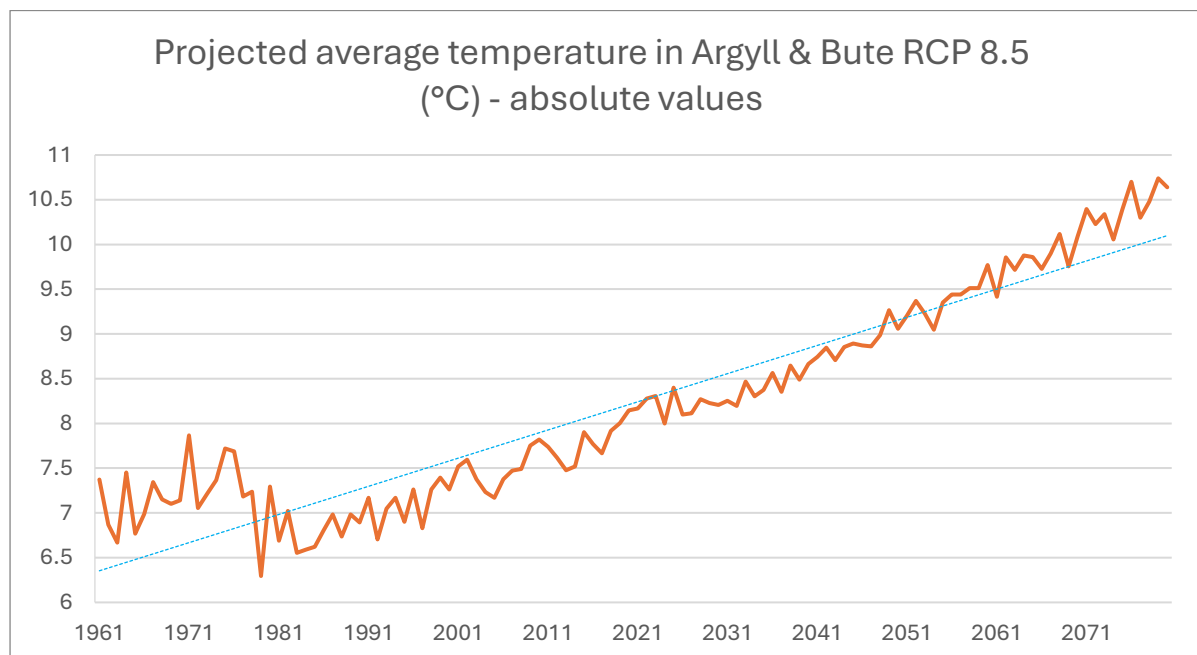
Over the longer term, these trends are even greater: the graph below presents an actual average annual temperature rise of over 1 degree centigrade over the past 60 years, while the graph below that shows the projected increase under our current rate of carbon emissions over the next 60 years, as well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

¹ A baseline of 1981-2000 is used by UK Climate Projections/Met Office

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



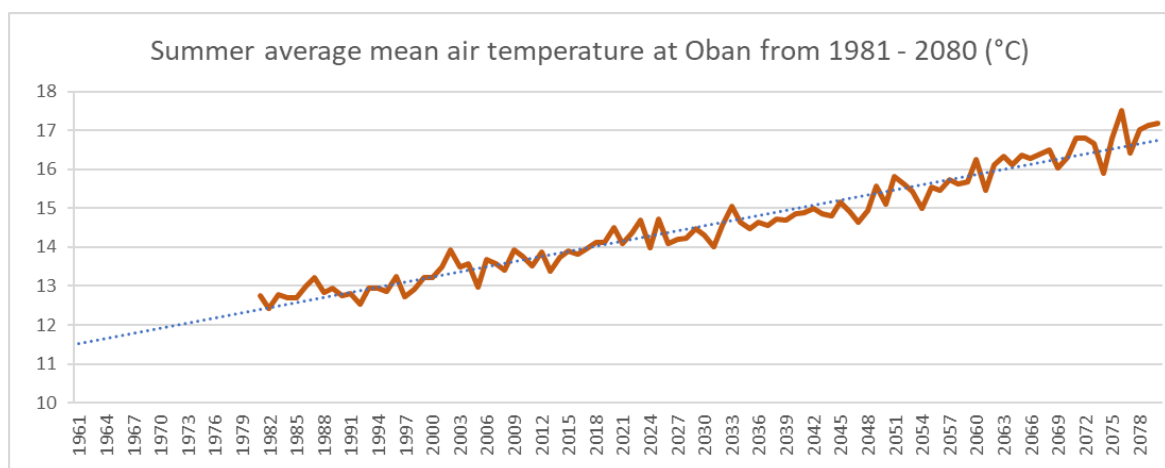
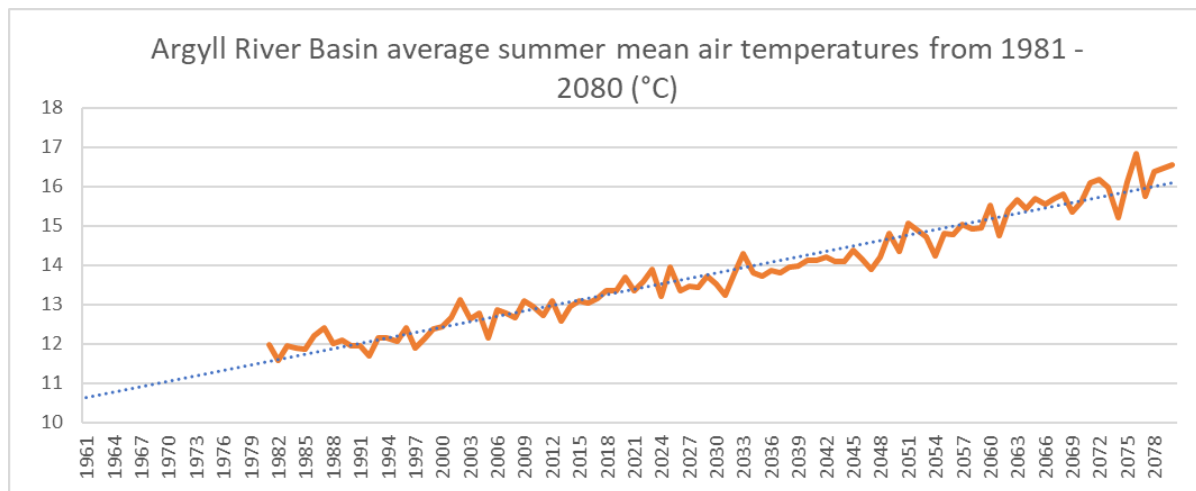
Projected temperature increase under high carbon emissions scenario to 2080



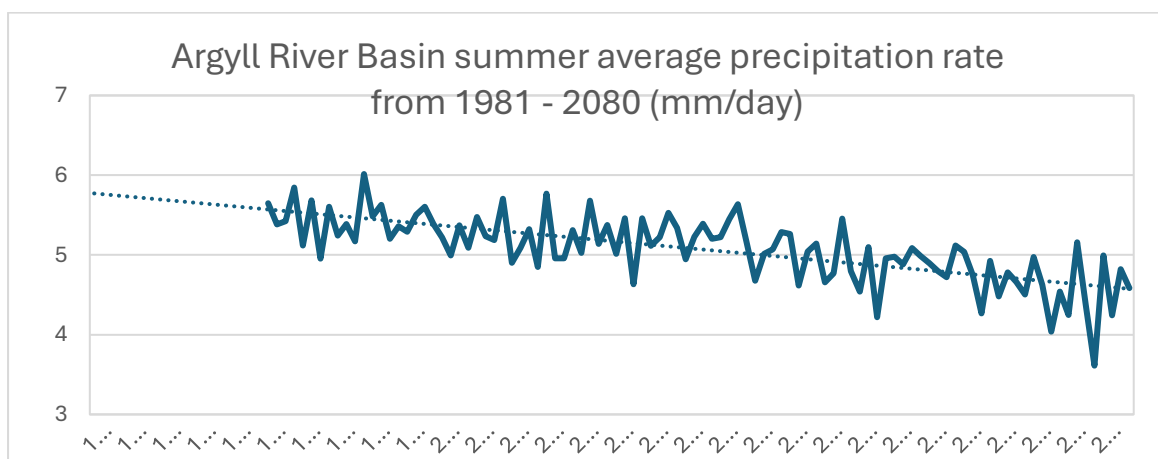
Hotter, drier summers

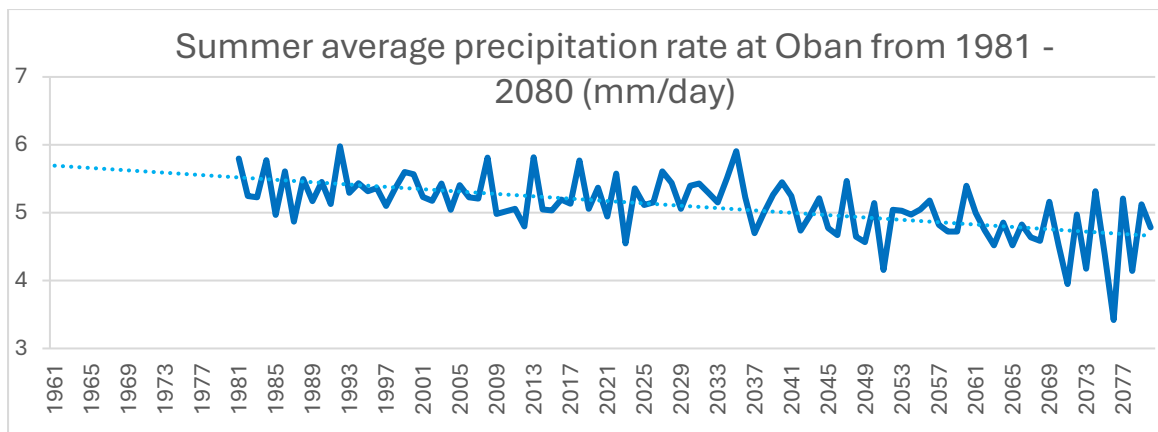
Individual seasons vary and the cold and wet summer 2024 is in stark contrast to the hot, dry conditions prevailing in recent summers. Below we see summer temperatures for the overall Argyll River Basin area, which approximates closely to the overall Argyll and Bute area, with observed data and projected 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.

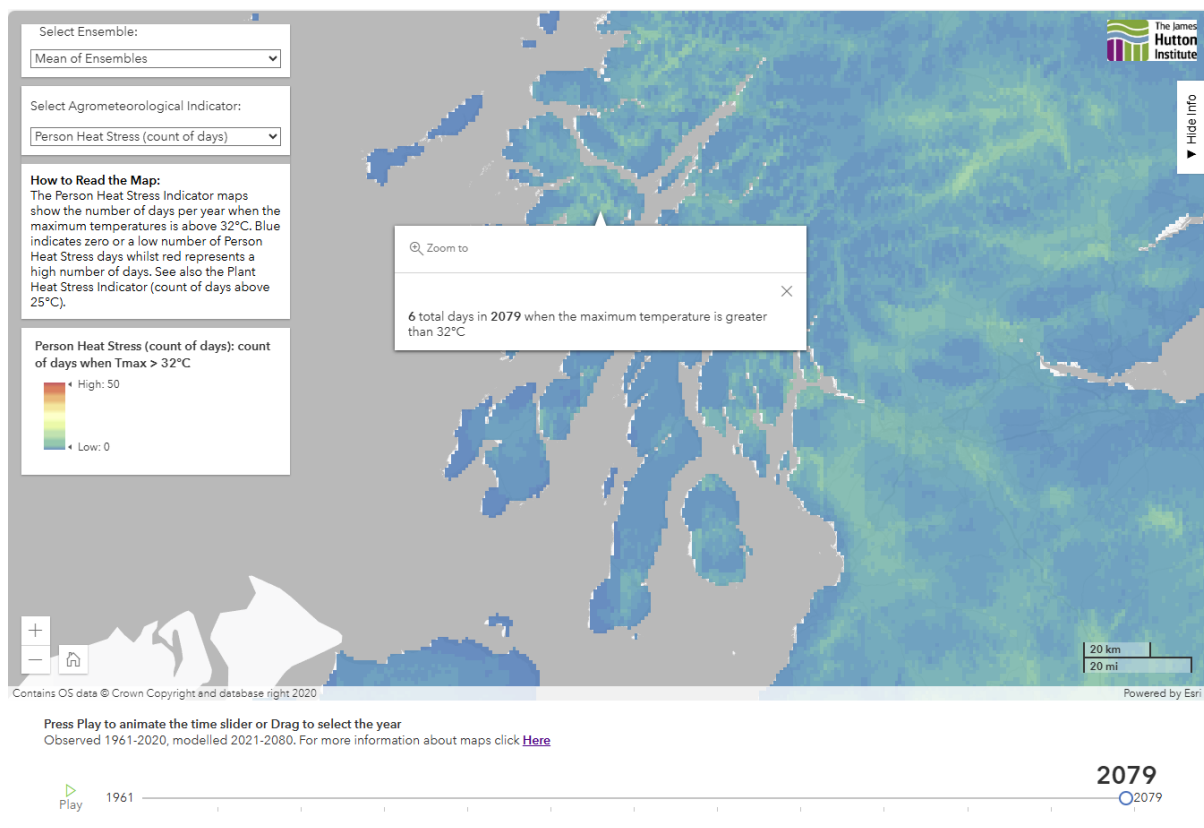




While temperature and precipitation projections indicate trends, another important consideration is minimum night time temperatures in summertime. The reason for this is that when there is less opportunity for buildings and paved surfaces in particular to cool down, the phenomenon of heat stress, particularly 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 tool² 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 by the end of the 2070s passing this threshold:

² [Agrometeorological Indicators | The James Hutton Institute](#)



At present, for Argyll this is best presented as the “tropical nights” in Met Office terminology³. 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 groups⁴. 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 “heat-periods”, 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)⁵.

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.

³ [Annual Count of Tropical Nights - Projections \(12km\) | The Met Office climate data portal](#)

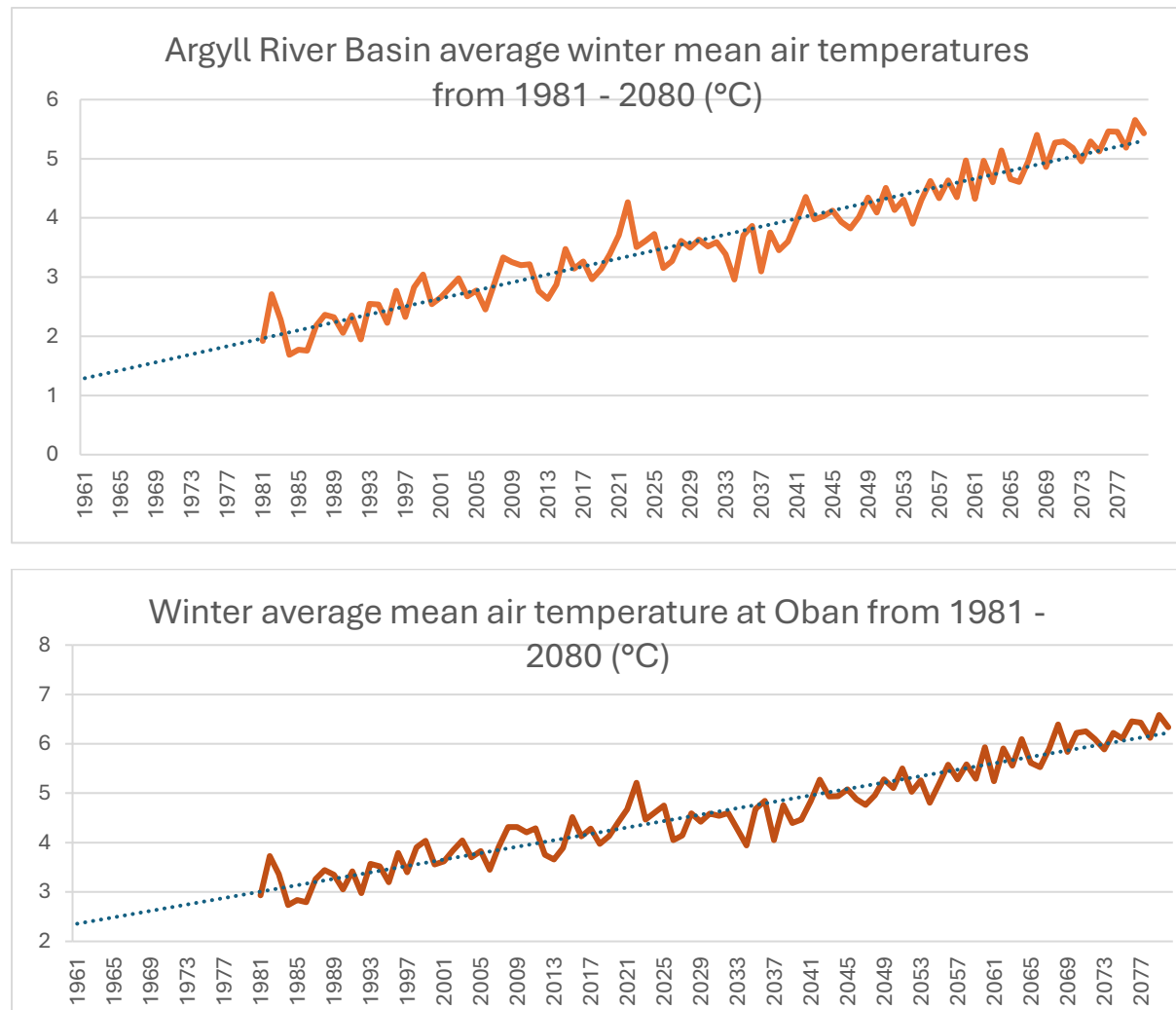
⁴ [Warmer summer nocturnal surface air temperatures and cardiovascular disease death risk: a population-based study | BMJ Open](#)

⁵ [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 differently⁶.

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 weather⁷.

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.

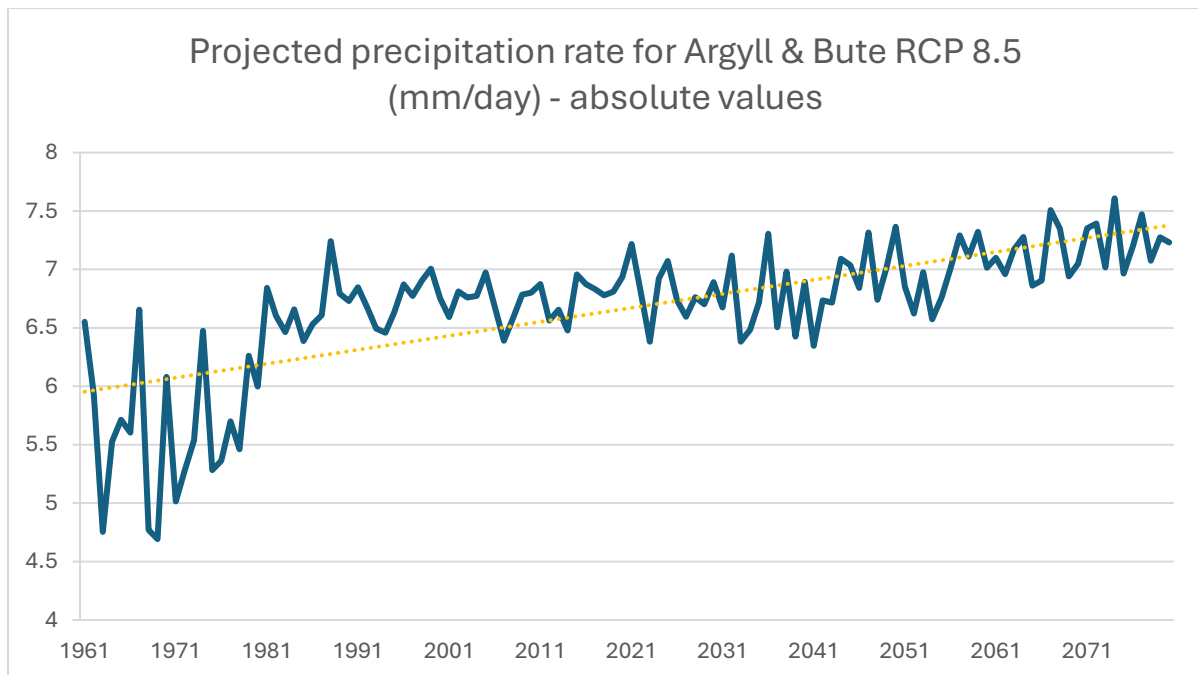
The frequency of storm events over 2023-24 and the significance of wind as in the diagram below in these also point to the likelihood of more potential damage and disruption from wind although not all of these storms affected Argyll and Bute to the same extent, and as noted above the severe weather from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



⁶ [UK and Global extreme events – Wind storms - Met Office](#)

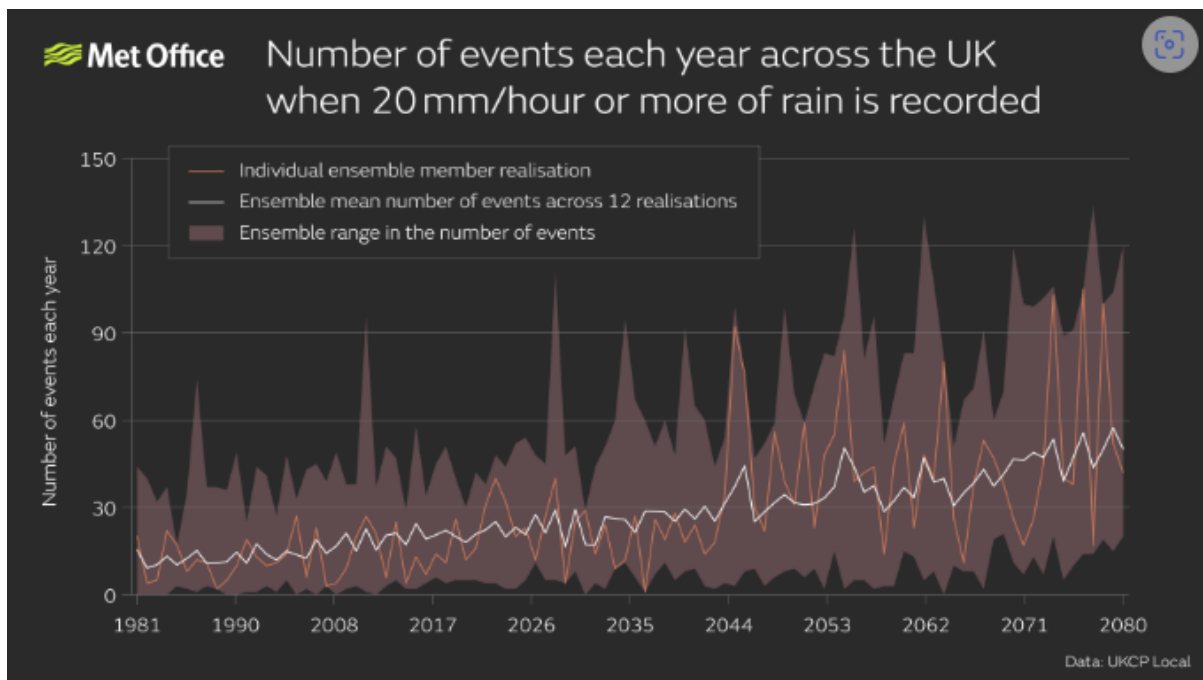
⁷ [ukcp18-fact-sheet-wind_march21.pdf \(metoffice.gov.uk\)](#)

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.”⁸

⁸ [New research shows increasing frequency of extreme rain - Met Office](#)



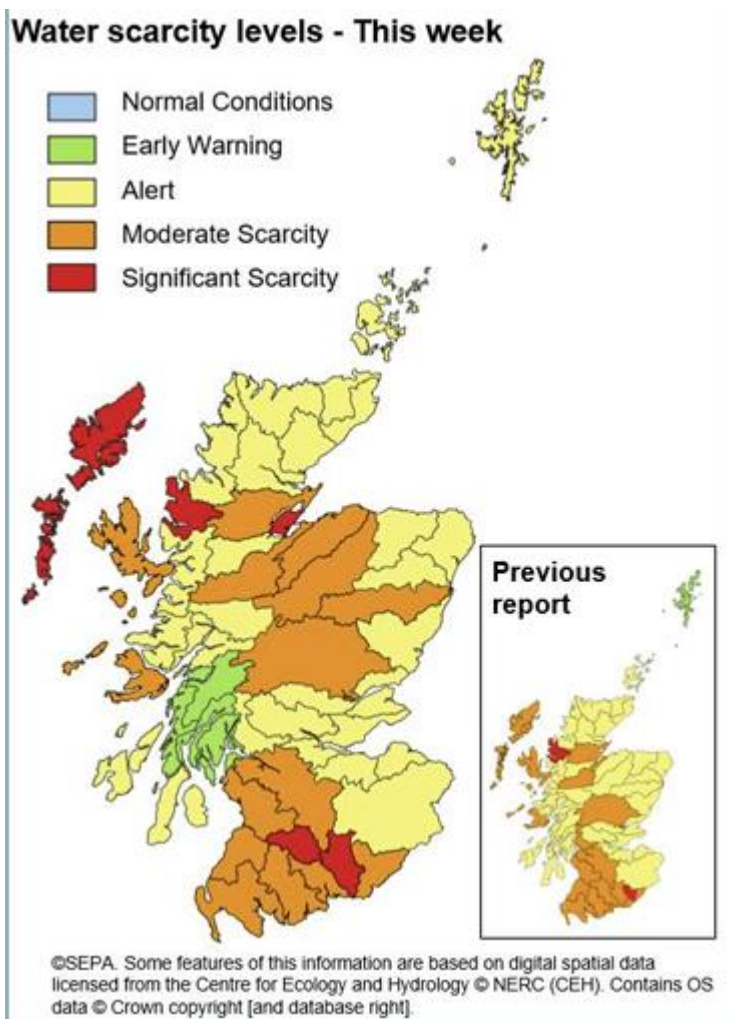
Current indications are that Argyll and Bute as a region is unlikely to suffer water scarcity in coming decades compared to other parts of Scotland and the UK, although this does not rule out local impacts and potential infrastructure damage, as indicated in Scottish Water’s 2024 climate change strategy⁹. 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 bowisers.

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”)¹⁰.

⁹ [290224ScottishWaterAdaptationPlan.pdf](#)

¹⁰ [20230630-water-scarcity-report-final.pdf \(web-cdn.org\)](#)

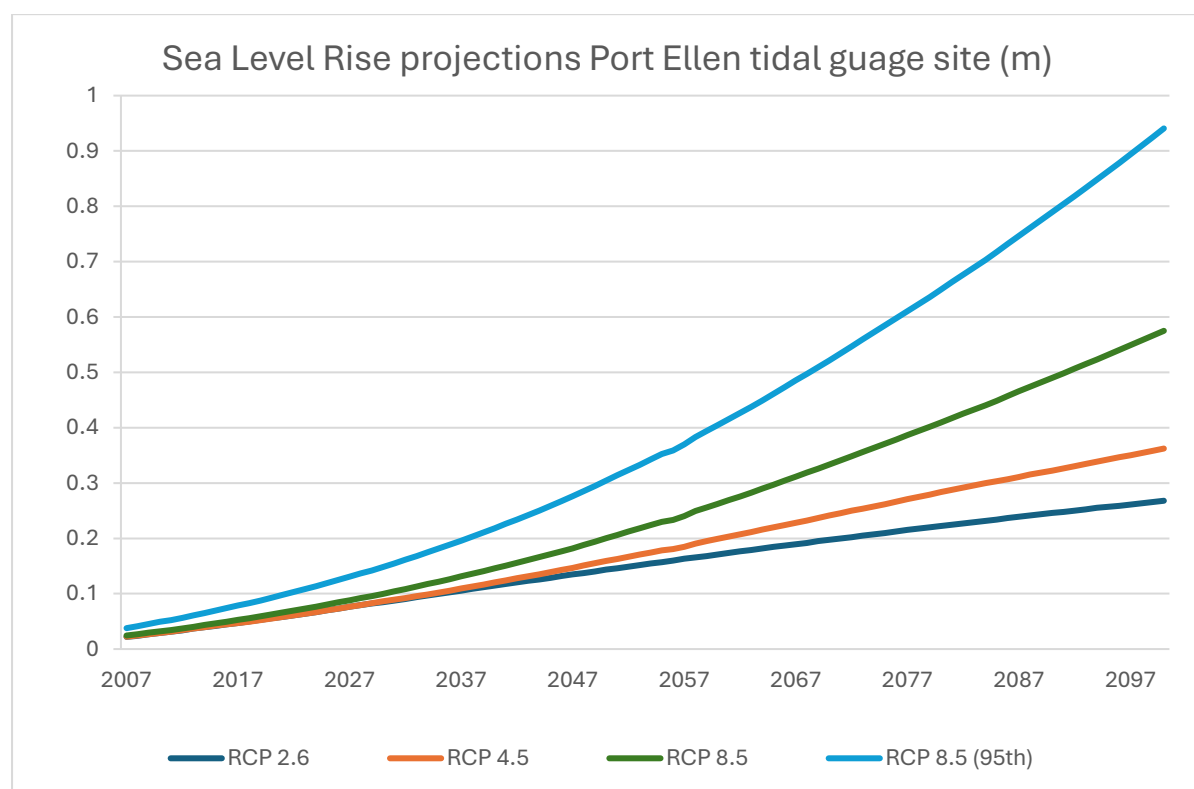
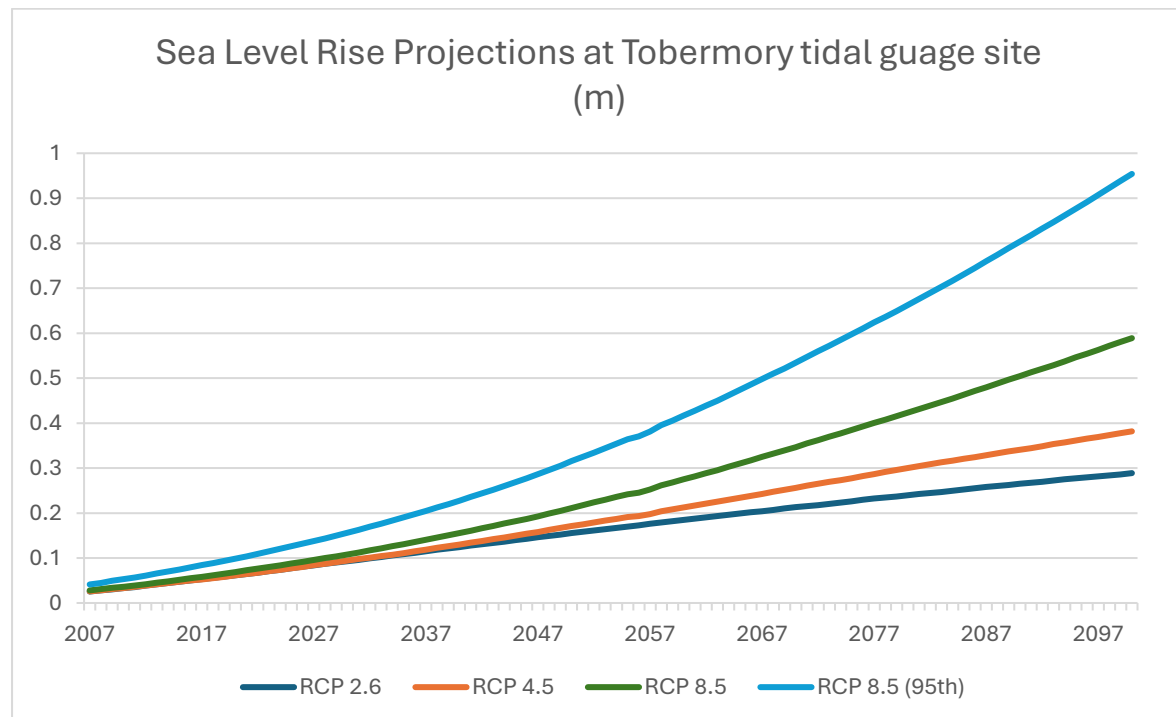


Sea level rise

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 planning¹¹:



¹¹ [Flood and coastal risk projects, schemes and strategies: climate change allowances - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/flood-and-coastal-risk-projects-schemes-and-strategies-climate-change-allowances)

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 period¹². 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 Met Office UKCP18 fact sheet on sea level rise and storm surge¹³ 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.

¹² [SNH Commissioned Report 891: Impacts of sea-level rise and storm surges due to climate change in the Firth of Clyde \(nature.scot\)](#)

¹³ [ukcp18-fact-sheet-sea-level-rise-and-storm-surge.pdf \(metoffice.gov.uk\)](#)

Summary of screening Climate Change Duty reports

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Summary of CPP Public Body climate emissions 2022-23

Argyll and Bute Climate Action: Summary of CPP Public Body Climate emissions							
From partners covered by Climate Duty reporting requirements							
CPP Member	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3	Total emissions	Emissions trend from baseline	Emissions change from baseline	Geography
Note	Scope 1: direct emissions from sources that the organisation owns or controls directly	Scope 2: Indirect emissions and purchased energy	Everything outside Scope 1 and 2. Also value and supply chain, waste, commuting and home working		All bodies have had fluctuations including from changing reporting requirements	Baseline years vary and all bodies have benefited from decarbonisation of electricity	
Argyll and Bute Council	8700	3780	14000	26500	Down	Down 33%	A&B
UHI Argyll							A&B
Health and Social Care Partnership/NHS Highland	19620	6211	731	26560	Down	Down 25%	Highland and A&B
Highlands and Islands Enterprise	147	165	183	495	Down	Down 67%	H&I, A&B
Loch 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
VisitScotland	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

UK Climate Change Risk Assessment: Scoping Risks and Opportunities for CPP - project officer scoping						
Risk/Opportunity	Category	Description	In/Out	Rationale	UKCCRA Score	CPP Outcome
I Infrastructure						
Risk	I1. Infrastructure networks (water, energy, transport, ICT)	Cascading failures	In	Argyll & Bute's extended transport and other infrastructure links are highly vulnerable and multiple other risks flow from these	More action needed	Transport & Infrastructure
Risk	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
Risk	I3. Infrastructure services	Coastal flooding and erosion	In	High percentage of population and transport links close to sea	More action needed	Transport & Infrastructure
Risk	I4. Bridges and pipelines	Flooding and erosion	In	Several strategic links with multiple other risks associated if these are broken	More action needed	Transport & Infrastructure
Risk	I5. Transport networks	Slope and embankment failure	In	An ongoing issue eg Rest & Be Thankful	More action needed	Transport & Infrastructure
Risk	I12. Transport	High and low temperatures, high winds, lightning	In	Water transport in particular is highly affected by wnd	More action needed	Transport & Infrastructure
Risk	I13. Digital	High and low temperatures, high winds, lightning	In	Digital infrastructure is already vulnerable	Further investigation	Transport & Infrastructure
B Business and Industry						
Risk	B1: Flooding of business sites	Increase in flood risk	In	Known issue in multiple areas	More action needed	Transport & Infrastructure
Risk	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
Risk	B5: Employee productivity in businesses through working environments and infrastructure	Infrastructure disruption and higher temperatures in working environments	In	Often underacknowledged as a risk in other areas	Further investigation	Housing
Risk	B6: Disruption to business supply chains and distribution networks	Extreme weather	In	Transport & other links already extended & vulnerable, possible opportunities from pooling resources, early warning systems	More action needed	Transport & Infrastructure
H Health, Communities, and the Built Environment						
Risk	H1. Health and wellbeing	High temperatures	In	Likely to have disproportionate effects on most vulnerable	More action needed	Housing
Risk	H3. People, communities, and buildings	Flooding	In	Already a known issue	More action needed	Housing
Risk	H4. Viability of coastal communities	Sea level rise	In	Especially when combined with surface water and storm surge	More action needed	Housing
Risk	H5. Building fabric	Moisture, wind and driving rain	In	Already a known issue	Further investigation	Housing
Risk	H7. Health and wellbeing	Changes in indoor and outdoor air quality	In	Potentially also "Housing" due to incidence of damp in housing	Further investigation	Wellbeing
Risk	H8. Health	Vector-borne disease	In	Particularly with some species moving further north and impact of flooding	Further investigation	Wellbeing
Risk	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
Risk	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
Risk	H12. Health and social care delivery	Extreme weather	In		More action needed	Wellbeing
Risk	H13. Delivery of education and prison services	Extreme weather	In		More action needed	Wellbeing
Risk & Opportunity	H6. Household energy demand	Summer and winter temperature changes	In		More action needed	Housing
N Natural Assets						
Risk	N1. Terrestrial species and habitats	Changing climatic conditions and extreme events, including temperature change, water scarcity, wildfire, flooding, wind, and altered hydrology (including water scarcity, flooding and saline intrusion)	In	Very wide list and some eg wildfire, flooding likely to be of more immediate significance than eg water scarcity	More action needed	Wellbeing
Risk	N2. Terrestrial species and habitats	Pests, pathogens, and invasive species	In	Wellbeing issue in addition to impact on natural assets eg forestry. No CPP outcome for natural assets, so "Community wellbeing" is taken to include non human communities	More action needed	Wellbeing
Risk	N4. Soils	Changing climatic conditions, including seasonal aridity and wetness	In		More action needed	Wellbeing
Risk	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
Risk	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
Risk	N12. Freshwater species and habitats	Pests, pathogens, and invasive species	In		More action needed	Wellbeing
Risk & 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
Risk & Opportunity	N6. Agricultural and forestry productivity	Extreme events and changing climatic conditions (including temperature change, water scarcity, wildfire, flooding, coastal erosion, wind)	In	Importance of agriculture and forestry to Argyll & Bute's economy	More action needed	Wellbeing
Risk & Opportunity	17. Coastal species and habitats	Coastal flooding, erosion, and climate factors	In		More action needed	Wellbeing
Risk & Opportunity	18. Natural heritage and landscape character	Climate change	In	Valuing natural assets	Further investigation	Wellbeing
I International dimensions						
Risk	ID1. UK food availability, safety, and quality	Decreasing yields from rising temperatures, water scarcity and ocean changes globally	In		More action needed	Wellbeing
Proposed to scope Out						
I Infrastructure						
Risk	I6. Hydroelectric generation	Low or high river flows		High/low flow more of a CPP concern in context of flooding or water scarcity: hydro element more specific to energy companies but potential future issue if more community hydro	Further investigation	
Risk	I7. Subterranean and surface infrastructure	Subsidence		Arguably not as as a separate issue to slope and embankment failure	Further investigation	
Risk	I8. Public water supplies	Reduced water availability		UK Climate Projections suggest more of a concern for E Scotland and other parts of UK; Scottish Water proactive on this in their Climate Duty reports	Sustain current action	
Risk	I9. Energy generation	Reduced water availability		As with Hydroelectricity and Public Water Supplies above	Watching brief	
Risk	I10. Energy	High and low temperatures, high winds, lightning		Limited capacity within CPP to address this although potentially affected by it	Further investigation	
Risk	I11. Offshore infrastructure	Storms and high waves		Limited capacity within CPP to address this, not port and other coastal infrastructure	Sustain current action	
B Business and Industry						
Risk	B3: Business production processes	Water scarcity		Limited capacity within CPP to address or influence this	Further investigation	
Risk	B4: Business access to finance, investment, and insurance, including access to capital	Extreme weather		Limited capacity within CPP to address or influence this	Sustain current action	
Opportunity	B7: Changes in demand for goods and services	Long term climate change		Limited capacity within CPP to address or influence this	Further investigation	
H Health, Communities, and the Built Environment						
Risk	H10. Health	Poor water quality and household water supply		Not aware of this as a current issue in Argyll & Bute but possible impact on private water supplies	Further investigation	
Opportunity	H2. Health and wellbeing	High temperatures		Screening "Out" as "Opportunity" keep "In" as a "Risk"	Further investigation	
N Natural Assets						
Risk	N10. Aquifers and agricultural land	Saltwater intrusion			Watching brief	
Opportunity	N3. Terrestrial species and habitats	New species colonisations		There may be some opportunities arising but individual organisations rather than CPP are better placed	Further investigation	
Opportunity	9. Agricultural and forestry productivity	New/alternative species becoming suitable		There may be some opportunities arising but individual organisations rather than CPP are better placed	Further investigation	
Opportunity	N13. Freshwater species and habitats	New species colonisations		There may be some opportunities arising but individual organisations rather than CPP are better placed	Sustain current action	
Risk	N14. Marine species, habitats, and fisheries	Changing climatic conditions, including ocean acidification and higher water temperatures		Limited capacity within CPP to address or influence this	More action needed	
Opportunity	N15. Marine species, habitats, and fisheries	Changing climatic conditions		There may be some opportunities arising but individual organisations rather than CPP are better placed	Further investigation	
Risk	N16. Marine species, habitats, and fisheries	Pests, pathogens, and invasive species		Limited capacity within CPP to address or influence this	More action needed	
I International dimensions						
Risk	ID4. The UK's international interests and responsibilities	International violent conflict resulting from climate change overseas		Limited capacity within CPP to address or influence this	More action needed	
Risk	ID5. Changes to international governance affecting the UK	Reduced international collective governance due to climate change and responses to it		Limited capacity within CPP to address or influence this	More action needed	
Risk	ID7. International trade routes	Climate hazards affecting supply chains		Limited capacity within CPP to address or influence this	More action needed	
Risk	ID8. Economic loss to the UK	Climate driven resource governance pressures, financial exposure		Limited capacity within CPP to address or influence this	Sustain current action	
Risk	ID9. Introduction of infectious diseases to the UK from abroad	Increase in vector borne diseases due to climate change		Limited capacity within CPP to address or influence this, as opposed to vector borne disease under "Health" above	More action needed	
Risk	ID10. Risk multiplication to the UK	Interactions and cascades of named risks across systems and geographies		Limited capacity within CPP to address or influence this	More action needed	
Risk & Opportunity	ID3. Migration to the UK and effects on the UK's interests overseas	Climate-related international human mobility		Limited capacity within CPP to address or influence this	Watching brief	
Opportunity	ID2. UK food availability and exports	Increases in productivity and areas suitable for agriculture overseas		Limited capacity within CPP to address or influence this	Watching brief	
	ID6. Increased trade for the UK	Arctic ice melt opening up new trading routes		Limited capacity within CPP to address or influence this	Watching brief	

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

sustainable economy We are open, connected and make a positive contribution internationally We tackle poverty by sharing opportunities, wealth and power more equally.	international role supports climate justice and enhanced global action on climate adaptation.		Community Wellbeing
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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	Areas for Action
Flooding (water courses and surface water)	Infrastructure
Heavy rainfall, storms and landslides	Policy Influence
Temperature change, heatwaves and drought	Procurement and Supply Chain Collaboration
Sea level rise & coastal impacts	Risk/Economic Assessment
Wildfires	Resilience/Carbon Literacy Training
Multi-hazards affecting people, species, habitats	Skills Development
Possible other unknowns	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

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)
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	2 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,

Task	Outputs	Time (days)	Duration (month over 24 month project)	Comment
				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 (contractor)	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

Task	Outputs	Time (days)	Duration (month over 24 month project)	Comment
	among communities/ places/landscapes released on interim basis if local pilots or assessments are running to keep communities engaged in the process			<i>substantively there will be core effects and circumstances”</i> 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 contractor)		

3. Planning and implementation

Task	Outputs	Time allocation (days)	Duration (month over 24 month project)	Comment
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	<i>"New or existing projects which demonstrate methods of mitigation action or adaptation, particularly those which could be replicated across the region"</i> 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.

Task	Outputs	Time allocation (days)	Duration (month over 24 month project)	Comment
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 to help people understand the impacts of climate change for Argyll and Bute and what ways local communities, businesses and organisations can reduce carbon emissions and adapt to future changes.	Local communities – via Hub? Businesses – known gap although HIE and others may assist. Ongoing request to all to suggest contacts. Use resilience & business continuity rather than “reduce your emissions” as calling card. Organisations – ABCA mainly via CPP and Climate Duties
Build shared understanding among Argyll and Bute networks, decision makers and local communities. Providing the means for a 2 way exchange of information on mitigation and adaptation.	ABCA as bridge between communities (via Hub) and networks & decision makers (CPP). Keep the messages as simple as possible, with small number of accessible indicators. 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 climate change journey, by promoting local learning linked to the Curriculum for Excellence, such as the EcoSchools programme and Climate Ready Place and Flood Education lesson plans.	Hub/ABCAN but how to capture – establish if there are common reporting standards and tools across these strands of activity. Ensure this is included in ACT review of social media use in comms & marketing, including which are appropriate platforms
Promote good practice and produce case study examples of successful local climate change activity.	Include examples from elsewhere where useful. Include in Strategy but how best to take forward?
Link climate change awareness to local events and initiatives.	Target specific events for this – eg place planning/community action plans, national 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 reflections to improve understanding of climate change and to encourage climate action.	Good knowledge within ACT on known activity and networks, to help inform best spread Link to Pilot Projects and Secure Extra Funding tasks. Don’t duplicate – this is another Hub activity so focus on adding value.
Provide direction to available climate change tools and resources	As with promoting good practice above. Already building up a lot of these incl from 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 Compliance with Climate Change Duties 2023 Scottish Environmental Protection Agency	SEPA	2024	SEPA PBCCD 2023.xlsx
Public Sector Report on Compliance with Climate Change Duties 2023 Scottish Fire and Rescue Service	SFRS	2024	Scottish Fire and Rescue Service PBCCD 2023.xlsx
Public Sector Report on Compliance with Climate Change Duties 2023 Scottish Forestry	Scottish Forestry	2024	Scottish Forestry PBCCD 2023.xlsx
Public Sector Report on Compliance with Climate Change Duties 2023 Scottish Police Authority	Scottish Police Authority	2024	The Scottish Police Authority PBCCD 2023.xlsx
Public Sector Report on Compliance with Climate Change Duties 2023 Scottish Water	Scottish Water	2023	Scottish Water PBCCD 2023.xlsx
Public Sector Report on Compliance with Climate Change Duties 2023 Skills Development Scotland	Skills Development Scotland	2024	Skills Development Scotland PBCCD 2023.xlsx
Public Sector Report on Compliance with Climate Change Duties 2023 SportScotland	SportScotland	2024	sportscotland PBCCD 2023.xlsx
Public Sector Report on Compliance with Climate Change Duties 2023 VisitScotland	VisitScotland	2024	VisitScotland PBCCD 2023.xlsx
Renewable Energy Guide for Developers & Communities working with Scottish Water	Scottish Water	2018	ScottishWaterCommunityRenewableGuidanceUpdated12022019.pdf
Rural Attitudes to Climate Change	Climate Outreach	2021	Rural attitudes to climate change - equipping UK rural councillors to engage with their communities - Climate Outreach
Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Climate Change Response Plan 2045	Scottish Fire and Rescue Service	2020	https://external-doc-library.s3.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com/PROD/Cli

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			mateChangeResponsePlan2045.pdf
Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Energy and Climate Plan 2020-2030	Scottish Fire and Rescue Service	2020	EnergyCarbonStrategy2020-2030.pdf
Scotland's National Strategy for Economic Transformation	Scottish Government	2022	Delivering Economic Prosperity
Scotland's Third Land Use Strategy 2021-2026	Scottish Government	2021	scotlands-third-land-use-strategy-2021-2026-getting-best-land.pdf
Scottish Ambulance Service Annual Climate Emergency and Sustainability Report 2022/23	Scottish Ambulance Service	2023	Microsoft Word - 2024-01-31 Item 09 PART 1 SAS 2022-23 Annual Health Board Climate and Sustainability Report.docx
Scottish Biodiversity Strategy to 2045	Scottish Government	2023	https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-biodiversity-strategy-2045-tackling-nature-emergency-scotland-2/documents/
Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme 2019-2024	Scottish Government	2019	Climate Ready Scotland: Second Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme 2019-2024
Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Biodiversity Duty Report 2021-2023	Scottish Fire and Rescue Service	2024	https://external-doc-library.s3.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com/PROD/BiodiversityDutyReport2021-2023.pdf
Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Carbon Management Plan 2020-2025	Scottish Fire and Rescue Service	2021	SFRSCarbonMgtPlan2020-2025V1.0
Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Waste Management Strategy	Scottish Fire and Rescue Service	2024	Microsoft Word - WasteMgtStrategy2022-2025
Scottish National Adaptation Plan 2024-29	Scottish Government	2024	Draft Scottish National Adaptation Plan (2024-2029)
Scottish Water Adaptation Plan	Scottish Water	2024	290224ScottishWaterAdaptationPlan.pdf
Scottish Water Net Zero Emissions Routemap	Scottish Water	2020	scottishwater.co.uk/-/media/ScottishWater/Document-Hub/Key-Publications/Net-Zero-Routemap/130920ScottishWaterNetZeroRoutemap.pdf
Shetland Islands Council Climate Change Strategy 2023-27	Shetland Islands Council	2023	SIC Climate Change Strategy 2023-2027 – Shetland Islands Council

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Skills Development Scotland Climate Change Progress Report 2020-22	Skills Development Scotland	2023	climate-change-strategy-progress-report-2020-22.pdf
Skills Development Scotland Climate Change Strategy 2020-2030	Skills Development Scotland	2020	sds-climate-change-strategy-2020-30.pdf
Sportscotland Sport and Climate Change Framework and Self Assessment	Sportscotland	2023	https://sportscotland.org.uk/media/sogciexb/sportscotland-sport-and-climate-change-framework-updated-16-nov-2023.docx
Transport Scotland's Approach to Climate Change Adaptation & Resilience	Transport Scotland	2023	Transport Scotland's Approach to Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience
UHI Sustainability Strategy 2030	UHI	2023	sustainability-strategy-2030.pdf
UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA3) for Scotland	Sniffer	2023	CCRA-Evidence-Report-Scotland-Summary-Final-1.pdf
Update to the Climate Change Plan 2018 – 2032	Scottish Government	2020	Update to the Climate Change Plan 2018 - 2032: Securing a Green Recovery on a Path to Net Zero
Vision for Scottish Agriculture	Scottish Government	2022	The Next Step In Delivering Our Vision For Scotland As a Leader In Sustainable And Regenerative Farming.