Islay

Carbon Neutral Islands

Community Climate Action Plan

June 2023

Carbon Neutral Islay

Community Energy Scotland

The Islands (Scotland) Act 2018 / Achd nan Eilean (Alba) 2018

Scottish Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba

Acknowledgements

This plan would not have been possible without the dedicated support of Islay's local volunteer Steering Group, as well as the numerous additional local people, organisations and businesses who are committed to a positive future for Islay.

Images: Ben Shakespeare Photography

About the plan

The Carbon Neutral Islands (CNI) project is a Scottish Government Programme for Government commitment that aims to demonstrate the climate-resilience and low carbon potential of islands. This Community Climate Action Plan (CCAP) is a community record of existing knowledge and data, and prioritises key actions towards achieving a carbon neutral and sustainable future. This action plan is a 'living document' owned by the Islay community, which can be reviewed and amended to reflect the progress made on our decarbonisation journey.

Islay Energy Trust (IET), the local community anchor organisation for the Carbon Neutral Islands Project on Islay, employs a community development officer who has facilitated the development of this plan. The Islay Energy Trust is a community owned organisation that aims to develop renewable energy projects for the benefit of the community whilst reducing Islay's carbon footprint. The Trust was incorporated in 2004 and is managed by a Board of Trustees who are elected by the Trust's members.

Community Energy Scotland (CES) is a charity dedicated to supporting communities across Scotland to develop their own decarbonisation & renewable energy projects. They have supported the islands by carrying out energy and transport carbon accounting, providing community outreach expertise, networking opportunities, shared learning and facilitation of training opportunities, as well as support in the production of this action plan.

The Scottish Government commissioned Community Energy Scotland to act as the key delivery partner for the initial phase of the project. A key aim from government is to ensure the community is at the heart of the project. Community Energy Scotland was chosen given their previous experience of engaging with communities and delivering community-led projects.

Contents

Executive Summary

The Carbon Neutral Islands (CNI) project is a Programme for Government commitment by the Scottish Government, focusing on the islands of Islay, Barra, Cumbrae, Hoy, Raasay and Yell to support them to become carbon neutral by 2040. In the first phase of activities, wide ranging baseline carbon accounting exercises were carried out for each island which identified key carbon sources and sinks with the aim of stimulating discussion and engagement with the local community. These discussions have helped to identify and shape the key community priorities presented in this island-led action plan in an effort to lower emissions and improve resilience on Islay.

Key Priorities

The priorities identified during the work of Islay's steering group and wider community engagement have been split into various sections within this report. Below are some of the key areas which the community felt most strongly about being delivered as part of the plan:

1. **Improvements to Islay's electricity grid capacity and increased local generation to allow for the necessary transitions to decarbonise multiple sectors.**
2. **Widespread improvements to Islay's public transport availability to reduce emissions and improve travel options for locals and visitors.**
3. **Improved on-island use and management of waste, by-products, & recycling.**
4. **Further research into land use carbon flows, and support for a just transition.**

Next steps

This plan is the first phase of Islay's detailed exploration into lowering the GHG emissions of the island to benefit the quality of life and resilience of our community. It is important that the community continue to review the plan and its actions, to respond to changes within the community over time.

Immediate actions which are noted as important for the community following this plan include:

- Allocating lead roles and responsibility for each priority to start pursuing them.
- Complete Community Investment Strategies to help fund the actions where necessary.
- Further research into areas of low confidence in the carbon accounting exercises.
- Ensuring that the implementation of the Plan is driven by the island community.
- This Action Plan is a tool for the whole community to use to ensure the long-term sustainability of the island, its people, and its ecosystems into the future.

1. The Climate Emergency

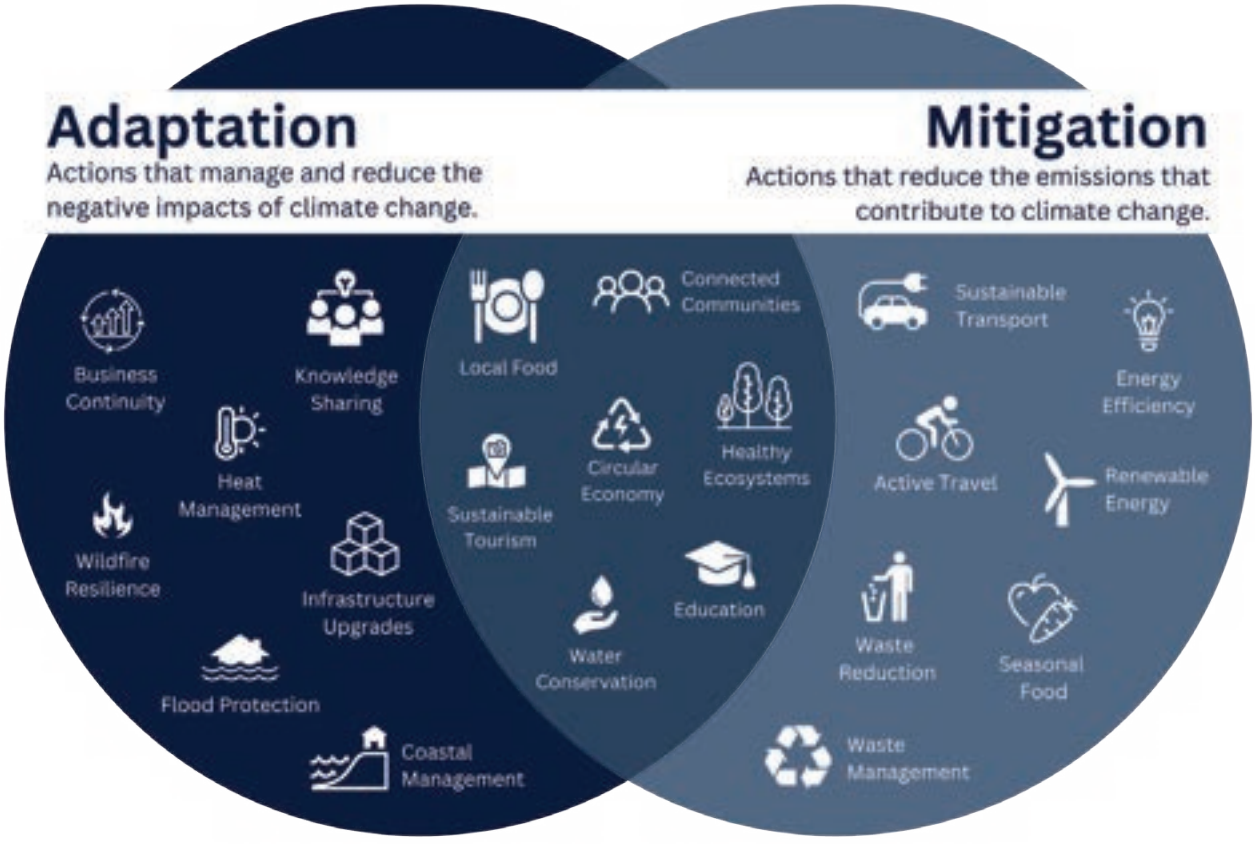
Climate Change

Climate change and nature loss are amongst the greatest threats facing our planet. Islands are particularly vulnerable, with impacts expected to increase instances of flooding and coastal erosion, negatively affect water supply, food production, health, and tourism, and accelerate habitat depletion. Scotland has declared a climate emergency and stepped up its climate action and commitments through Scotland's 2019 Climate Change Act – calling for net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2045. Scotland's climate change legislation also ensures we prepare and adapt to the impacts which are already locked in, including rising sea levels and more extreme weather.

Benefits of Decarbonisation

While the overall aim of decarbonisation is to address global climate change, at a local level there are direct benefits from community climate actions. Benefits can include reducing costs for households and businesses, healthier people and places and new opportunities for employment and skills development.

This plan aims to address the need for both adaptation actions that manage and reduce the negative impacts of climate change, and mitigation actions that reduce emissions that contribute to climate change. The diagram below illustrates that adaptation and mitigation often overlap, and both are needed to help reduce risks from changes in climate and weather and increase community resilience.



Adapted from Highland Adapts, available at: https://highlandadapts.scot/

2. Islay

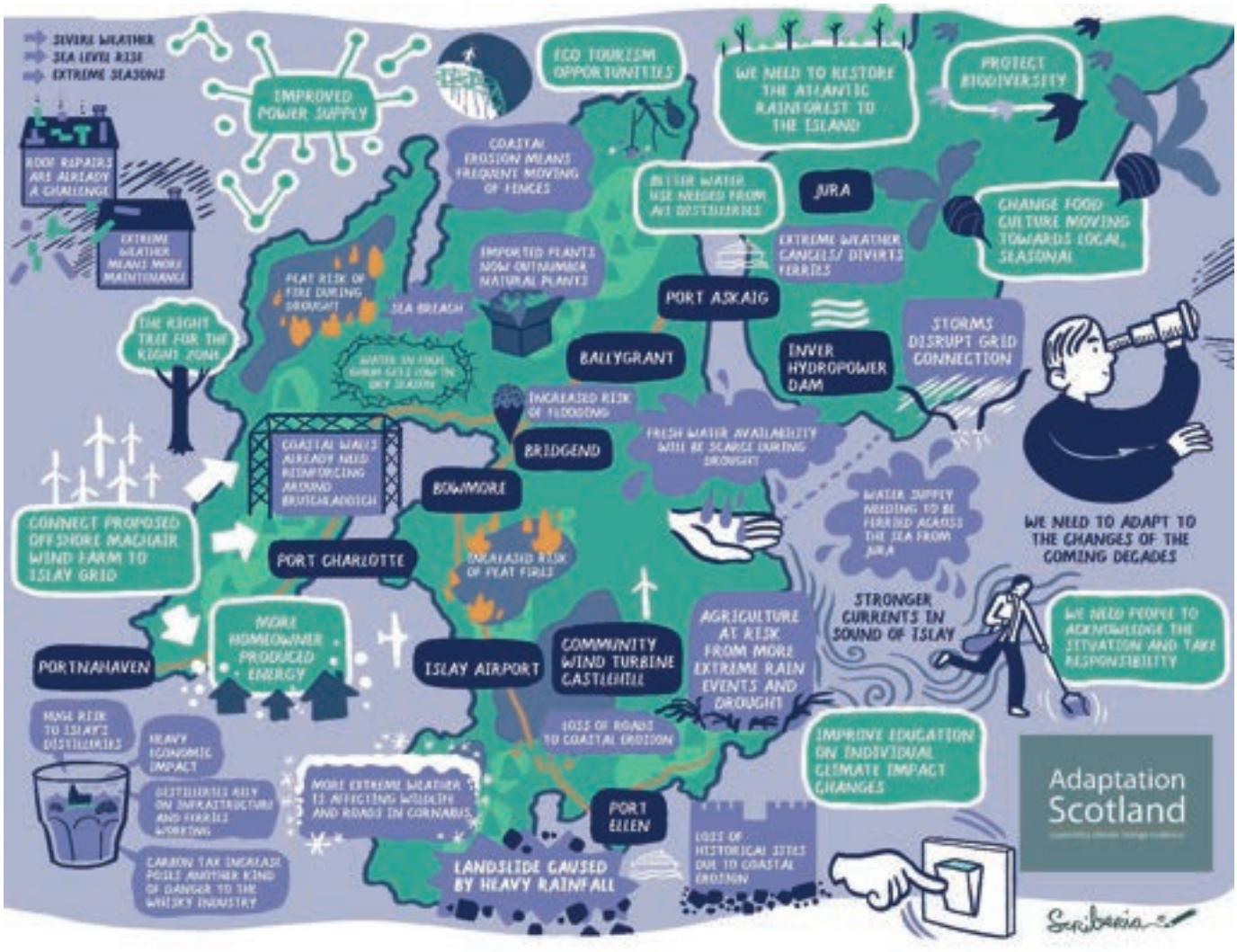
Islay is the fifth-largest Scottish island, with an area of 620 km², and a resident population of 3,228. Around 86% of houses are occupied full-time, 10% are second homes and 4% are vacant.

It is also estimated that a greater share of households on Islay are in fuel poverty compared to the Argyll & Bute and national averages. Island communities are more likely to experience fuel poverty than households located on the Scottish mainland, a trend which has been exacerbated by the recent rise in energy prices. Of properties with EPC ratings, around three quarters are rated below band C, a greater share than the national average. Around 900 households on the island do not have EPCs. Improving household energy performance is an important measure to reduce household fuel poverty and has been identified as a high priority action by the Islay community.

The main industries on the island are the whisky industry and tourism, predominantly represented through accommodation and food services. There are currently nine whisky distilleries on Islay, with a number of new distilleries planned in the near future. Agriculture, forestry and fishing are also important

sectors, representing a greater than average share of the local economy when compared to Argyll & Bute and the rest of Scotland. These industries and sectors all rely on resources and services that are vulnerable to both the impacts of climate change, and the wider regulatory and societal changes that will come to address climate change.

Community ideas on various climate impacts and actions for Islay. Created during an adaptation workshop facilitated by Adaptation Scotland.



Climate projections for Islay

Rainfall

Already changing: Annual average rainfall for the past decade has been above the historic average.

Future changes: Winters may become much wetter, and summers much drier.

Temperature

Already changing: Annual average temperatures for the past 20 years have been above the historic average.

Future changes: Mean air temperatures will increase across all seasons. By 2100 there could be an increase of up to 5.3 °C in summer.

Sea level rise

Already changing: Recorded sea level has risen steadily in the record period. All but one of the last 8 years is shown to be above average.

Future changes: Sea levels will rise. This could be up to nearly 1 m by 2100. This is now almost a certainty with at least 0.3 m already 'baked in' to the existing emissions.

Storms

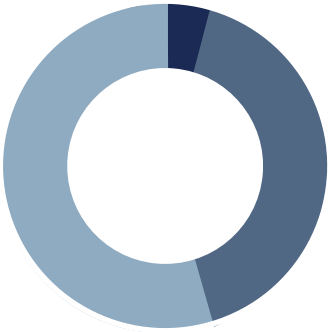
Already changing: While the number of storms and wave heights have been relatively consistent, storm intensity has increased.

Future changes: Storms may be more intense with higher wave height over longer durations. A coastal flooding event which may occur once every 50 years will happen more frequently in the future. This could be as much as every year.

Time to adapt!

These changes will result in **impacts which will affect people, infrastructure and ecosystems on Islay.**

Developing an understanding of climate projections and the challenges we will face is central to Islay's ability to **adapt and become more resilient to climate change.**



Are you worried about the impacts of climate change on Islay?

- Not at all worried
- A little worried
- Very worried

3. The Carbon Neutral Islands Project

In May 2022 the Cabinet Secretary for Rural Affairs and Islands announced the six Scottish islands to be supported by the Carbon Neutral Islands project: Barra, Great Cumbrae, Hoy, Islay, Raasay, and Yell. The CNI project includes one island from each of the local authority areas with responsibility for islands in Scotland. More widely, the CNI project will help to deliver key commitments in the National Islands Plan and the National Performance Framework, support island-based economies, and aid islands to adapt to the negative effects of climate change. The project aims to align with wider net-zero and decarbonisation efforts and will contribute to the Scottish Government's statutory target to reach net zero by 2045.

What is Carbon Neutral?

The project considers carbon neutrality akin to net zero. Accordingly, a carbon neutral island is an 'island where the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (measured as CO_2 equivalent) are in balance with the sinks'. Sinks can be natural resources capable of absorbing CO_2 (trees) or technological solutions (carbon capture and storage). Carbon neutrality is to be achieved by 2040, five years prior to Scotland as a whole.

The Project will look at carbon neutrality as broadly as possible in line with the Scottish Government's updated Climate Change Plan list of sectors:

- Electricity
- Buildings
- Transport
- Industry
- Waste and the Circular Economy
- Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)
- Agriculture
- Negative Emissions Technologies
- In addition, the project will also include a marine carbon component which will support Scotland to refine its nationwide methodologies in this field

Drivers underpinning the Carbon Neutral Islands Project

Alignment: The project aims to align with existing island-based climate change efforts and to avoid duplication. The first step towards this was a study which mapped existing island-based climate accounting exercises, projects and funding sources.

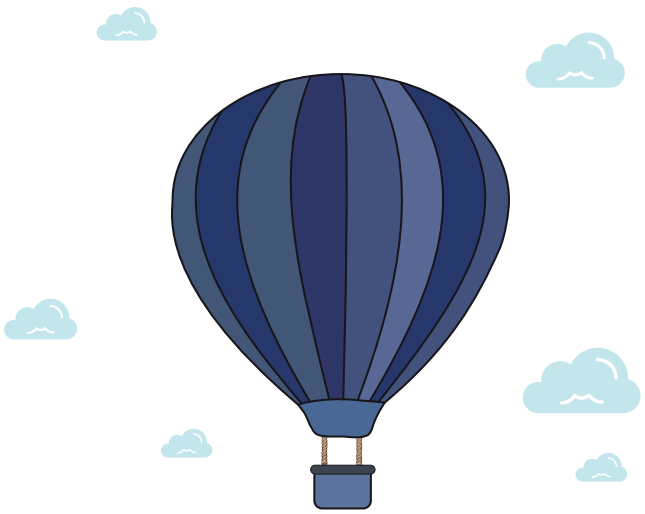
Justice and inclusion: The project will support islands to become carbon neutral in a just and fair way. To ensure this, the project will consider the recommendations of the Just Transition Commission. Fairness will be promoted through an effective bottom-up participatory process driven by the six island communities.

Replicability: The work is being completed to standardised and agreed methodologies wherever possible in order to allow replication and direct comparison. All Scottish islands will benefit from the project through knowledge sharing of good practice from the implementation of the project. The six islands will act as 'Lighthouse Communities' for other Scottish islands and as catalysts for net zero action across Scotland.

Aims for the CNI Islands

Whilst the overarching theme of the project is climate resilience, the project aims to improve quality of life, create employment and improve the sustainability of the community whilst delivering community led climate action.

The six islands will aim to act as catalysts for net zero action across Scotland through the sharing of good practices coming from the implementation of the project.



A tonne of CO_2 would look like a filled hot air balloon

The Project on Islay so far

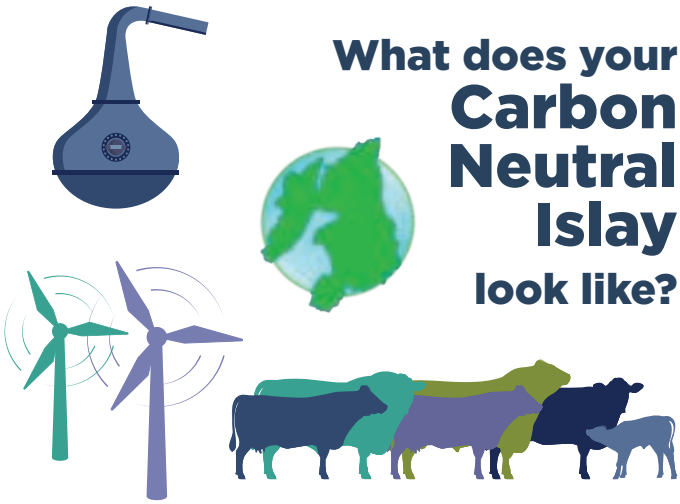
On Islay, the CNI project is led by an island steering group of community representatives who identified Islay Energy Trust (IET) as the anchor organisation. IET is funded by the project to employ a local development officer as a link between the Steering Group, the Community, and the external agencies involved in the project, supported by Community Energy Scotland (CES).

As part of the project, the island has undergone a series of carbon accounting exercises to begin to understand the emissions and sinks associated with Islay. This has aimed to follow the Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventories (2021) which is itself aligned with IPCC guidelines (2019). Led by Community Energy Scotland, and facilitated by external consultants, the carbon accounting has been informed by local expertise and data. Detailed methodologies for each sector are provided in the respective reports.

Community-led

Following an open public meeting, a dedicated local Steering Group for Islay was appointed to guide the community-led project. This consisted of 25 individuals across a wide representation of Islay's communities, organisations, and sectors. Three working sub-groups focussed on the key sectors of Energy & Transport, Land Use, and Waste, to assist carbon accounting and identify community priorities. Wider island engagement is ongoing, including drop-in sessions, workshops, community events, and community surveys. The findings by the working groups and actions identified through wider engagement have informed the priorities in this CCAP. These exercises will be further supported by ongoing community engagement. The ideas suggested by community members have been collated and grouped under common themes.

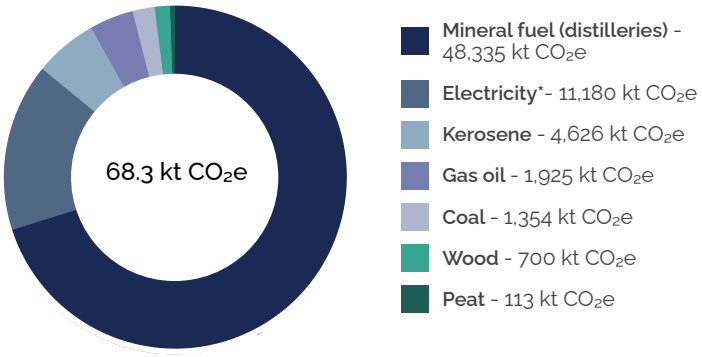
This Community Climate Action Plan (CCAP) helps the community record existing knowledge and data, prioritise key projects and schedule actions towards a carbon neutral and sustainable future. The CCAP is a 'living document' owned by the Islay community, which can be reviewed and amended to reflect the progress made on the island's decarbonisation journey.



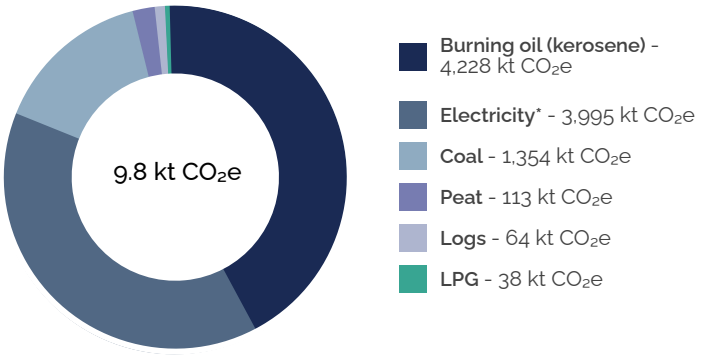
4. Energy

The energy sector represents a large source of emissions for Islay, at an estimated 68.3 kt CO_2e. The largest portion of this comes from the use of fuel in the large distilling industry which supports the Islay economy. Emissions from residential energy are estimated to amount to 9.8 kt CO_2e. The majority of these emissions are attributed to heating homes with kerosene and solid fuels.

Energy Emissions



Domestic Energy Emissions



**Share of emissions from electricity imported via the UK grid*

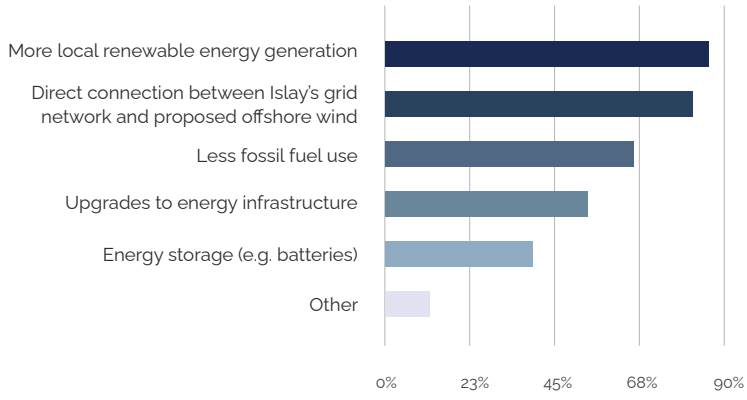
Energy Supply. At present, Islay's total energy consumption is approximately 240GWh per year, of which over 80% is supplied from imported fossil fuels, and 15% is grid supplied electricity.

The Islay Energy Community Benefit Society (IECBS) own and manage a 330kW Enercon E33 wind turbine. There are a further nine small-scale (1–20kW) turbines on the island, 51 domestic photovoltaic arrays (3–4kW), two 15kW hydroelectric turbines at Dunlossit, and a number of large-scale biomass boilers heating private and community buildings. The estimated renewable electricity generation on Islay is 1.74 GWh, around 5% of Islay's total electricity demand.

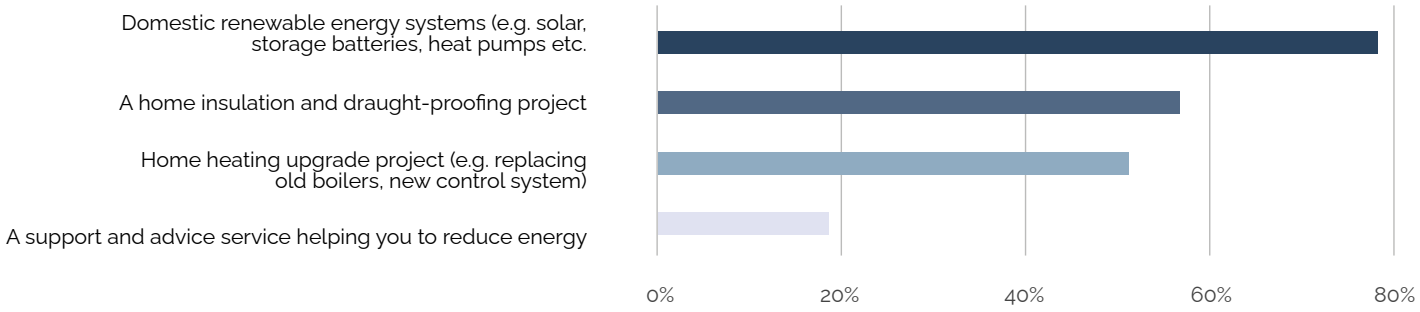
Grid supply is constrained (in both directions) and Islay is in a "grid-managed" area which creates some restrictions. Supply is via subsea cables, supported by diesel generation in Bowmore (6MW with a further 2MW due to be installed this year). Scottish Power Renewables are in the early stages of planning a large offshore wind farm, Machair Wind, to the west of Islay. At present, the project intends to connect via subsea cable directly to the mainland with no confirmation yet of any power directly to Islay.

Increasing Demand. Decarbonisation of Islay will almost certainly result in increased electricity demand – such as electric / hybrid transportation, air-source heat pumps, and electrolysis for hydrogen production. As such, improvements to Islay's electricity grid and capacity are deemed essential to allow for increased local generation and use.

What improvements would you like to see to Islay's overall energy system?



Which home energy projects would you be interested in?



Domestic Energy

Programme of assessing the 900 households without EPCs	Immediate & long term
Establish local service for provision of information on available funding sources for home energy	Within 1 year
Training local trades people in installation and maintenance of domestic energy improvements	Within 1 year
Localised staff for home energy support	Within 1 year

Business Energy

Formation of a distillery task group within the CNI framework	Immediate
Encourage use of lower carbon fuels in the transition to net zero	Within next 2 years
Green hydrogen production using offshore wind power	Long term

Energy Generation

Improve grid capacity – Seek a large-scale increase to Islay's grid capacity to allow for large scale renewable projects and increased green electricity use	Immediate & long term
Seek the connection of offshore Machair Wind development directly to Islay's grid network	Long Term
Seek planning regulation amendments to allow larger solar panels and small-scale wind developments	Immediate
Bulk solar panel installation on properties and community buildings	Within 1 year
Assessment of the sustainability of on-island biomass	Long Term
Develop community tidal power projects	1-5 years

5. Transport

The transportation sector on Islay has been estimated to account for 21.5 kt CO_2e emissions.

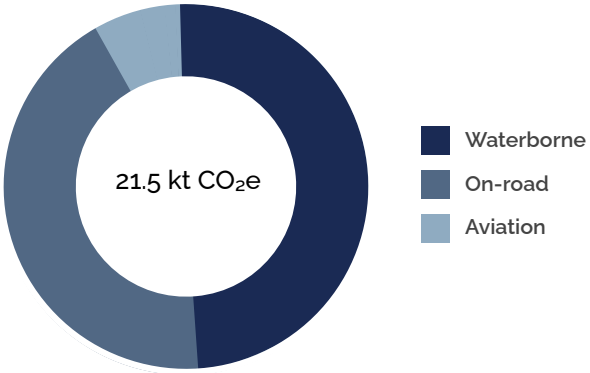
Ferries. Waterborne transport holds the biggest share at 10.6 kt CO_2e. However, it should be noted that under the GPC methodology, only emissions from departing ferries were considered. Thus, the absolute emissions of ferries which serve Islay are estimated to be twice that shown. The community have little influence over ferry emissions, but are keen to see the sector decarbonised.

Aviation. Flights are estimated to account for 1.3kt CO_2e. Again, only departing flights are reported under the methodology.

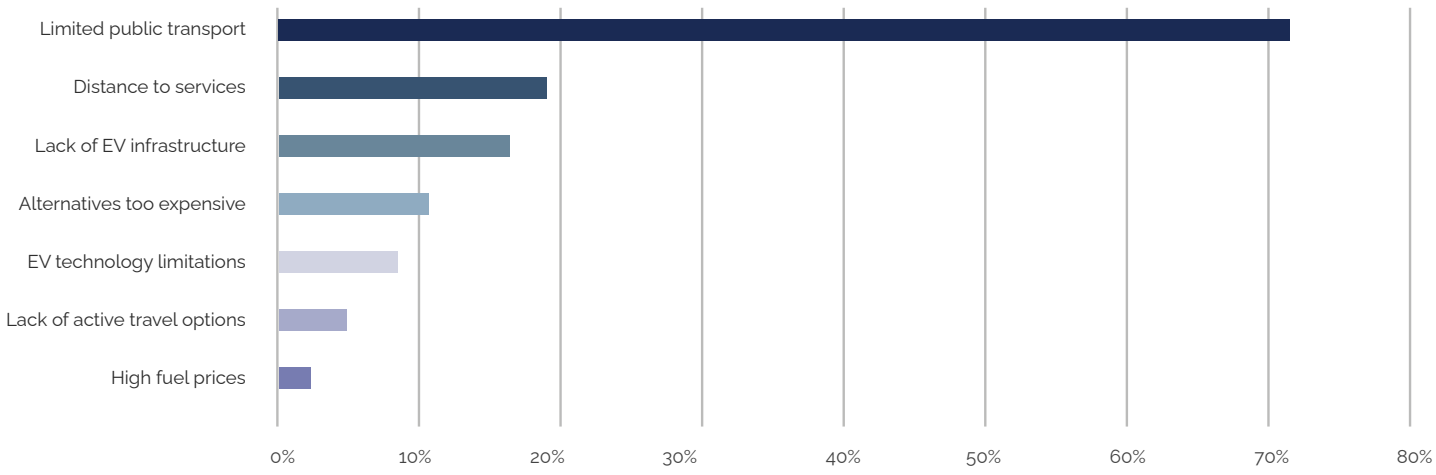
Road. On-road transportation is estimated to account for emissions of 9.6 kt CO_2e, primarily from use of petrol and diesel. There are very few electric vehicles on Islay at present, with limited available charge points, and alternatives such as hydrogen will likely require local fuel production to be feasible. Transition away from diesel and petrol vehicles will thus be gradual.

Public transport. Buses are provided by a contractor to Argyll & Bute Council and are primarily geared around school timetables. Limitations to frequency and reach mean that private vehicle ownership and travel are currently a necessity for much of Islay life. By far the biggest barrier to reducing transport emissions highlighted by community members, is the availability of frequent and reliable public transport networks.

Transport Emissions



What challenges do you face when trying to reduce you energy use in travel?

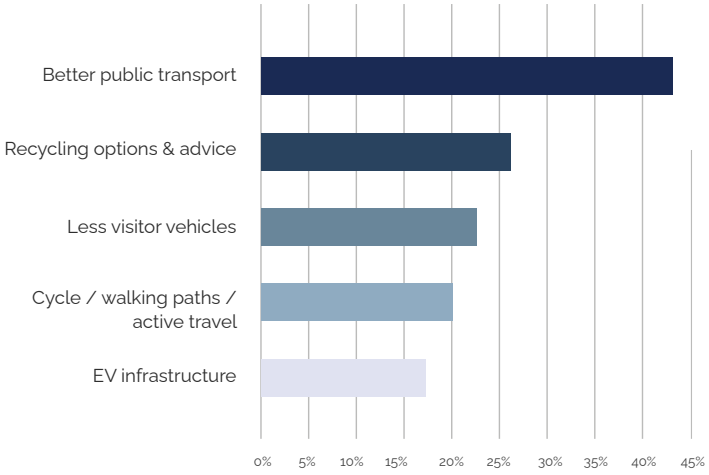


HGVs and Freight. Islay's industrial economy contributes to making it one of Scotland's busiest islands for freight traffic. This contributes to on-road emissions, as well as demand for ferry capacity.

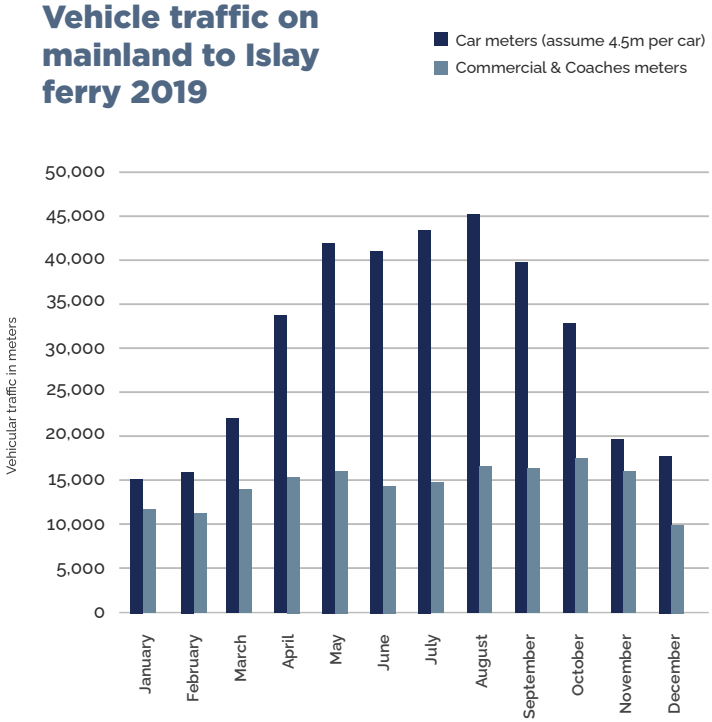
Active Travel. Bike hire (including electric versions) is available, and the Islay Access Group has been active in organising and funding cycling and walking routes (with more in the pipeline).

Tourism. No accurate tourist numbers are presently available, so it is difficult to distinguish between local and visitor traffic. However, travel to/from Islay significantly increases over the summer season, and available data suggests a relatively high proportion of vehicles originating off island. Community members have expressed that decarbonisation could be helped with more options to allow visitors to leave their vehicles behind.

What can we do to help Islay's tourism industry be greener?



Vehicle traffic on mainland to Islay ferry 2019



Transport

Better, less disrupted, more frequent, more widespread public transport network	Long term
Increased public transport for tourism peaks	Within 2 years
Research into tourism numbers and travel needs	Within 1 year
More walking and cycling paths	Long term
Support and infrastructure for electric vehicles	Long term
Low emissions buses (electric/hydrogen/hybrid)	Long term
Low emissions ferries (electric/hydrogen/hybrid)	Long term

6. Waste & By-products

The waste sector is estimated to account for 9.5 kt CO_2e emissions on Islay.

Domestic waste. 0.5 kt CO_2e is attributed to landfill of municipal waste. These emissions are due to the estimated proportion of biodegradable materials going to landfill, where CH_4 is produced under anaerobic decomposition. Waste transportation emissions are not counted in this sector, and a wider perspective is needed to understand Islay's waste cycles.

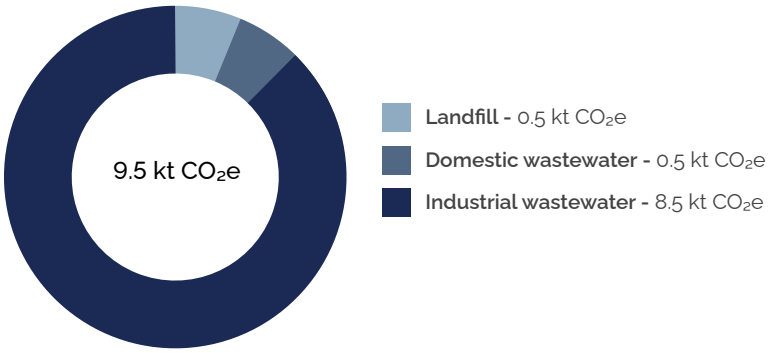
A residual household waste analysis, carried out in 2014 on Islay (see figure), suggested that much of the domestic waste which goes to landfill is recyclable, and more than half is biodegradable. As a rural area, Islay is exempt from separate food waste collection.

Household waste management is the responsibility of the local authority and subject to national policy changes. As such, actions and priorities going forward need to be mindful of future changes that will affect waste management on Islay. These include the biodegradable waste to landfill ban in 2025; A review of the rural food waste exemption; the proposed Deposit Return Scheme for single use drinks containers.

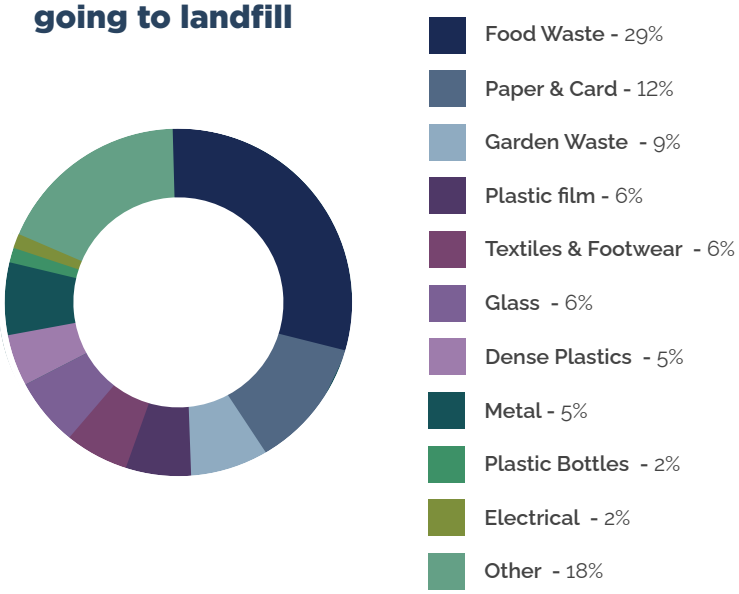
Recycling. Household recycling is currently collected co-mingled and taken to the mainland for processing. As such, the above emission estimates do not account for the transportation and processing of recycling materials off-island. Furthermore, for wider decarbonisation whole life-cycles of products are important, as the production of materials in the first place can often be a carbon intensive part of a product's life cycle. As such, the Steering Group group have aligned with the waste hierarchy which places priority on the prevention of waste in the first place.

Broadly, the community would like to see a wider range of recycling options and the availability of food waste collection.

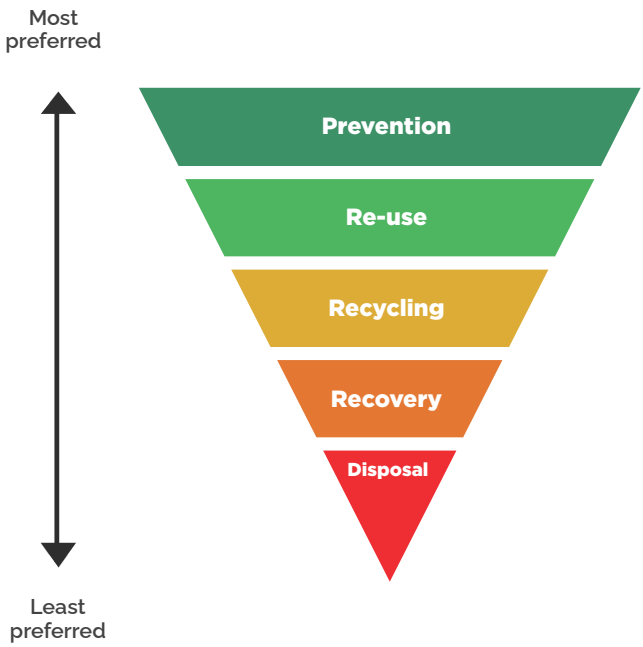
Estimated Waste Emissions



Household waste going to landfill



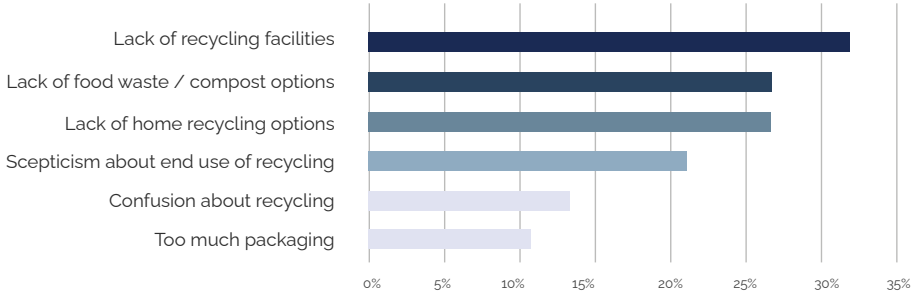
The Waste Hierarchy



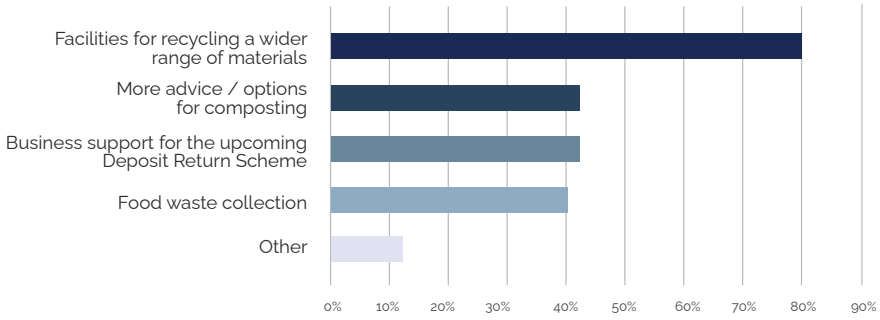
Industry by-products. A much larger estimate for emissions in this sector is attributed to the CH_4 and N_2O produced during wastewater treatment and disposal. At present, the distillation by-products such as pot ale and spent lees are mainly discharged to sea. The volumes of production on Islay means this has been estimated to contribute to 8.5 kt CO_2e emissions.

CO_2 is also present as a by-product of alcoholic fermentation at a rate of 0.75kg per litre of pure alcohol. While this has not been considered as an emission during carbon accounting, due to the CO_2 being captured at the barley growing stage, this may represent a potential opportunity for significant carbon capture (16.5 kt CO_2 for an estimated 22m lpa).

What issues do you encounter when trying to reduce, reuse, recycle, and generally manage your waste?



What waste services do you think would benefit the Islay community?



Waste & By-products

Develop local treatment / reuse of distillery effluents	Long term
Research CO_2 capture at distillery fermentation	Long term
Public engagement campaign to encourage recycling	Immediate
Black bag analysis of domestic waste	Within 1 year
Enable a wider range of recycling options for all recyclable materials	Within 1 year
Establish food waste collection	Long term
Offer compost advice/support	Long term
Increase local use of distillery draff – e.g. animal feed/anaerobic digestion	Long term
Promote a just transition for islands regarding future waste & recycling regulation changes	Ongoing

7. Land & Sea

A limited desk-based study was carried out by an external consultant to estimate emissions for Islay's land use, forestry & agriculture. Islay's very large land area (61,960 ha – bigger than the other five CNI project islands combined), and diverse range of land uses, mean reliable estimates are difficult to make at this stage. Thus, this has provided a starting point for investigations only.

Organic soils. Potentially high sources of emissions relate to areas of organic soils which can have a very high emissions factor per hectare depending on condition and use. The island's large area means that emissions from land could be highly significant, and more research is needed. Islay has extensive areas of peatland, which can be a large source of emissions if in poor condition. A number of peatland restoration initiatives are on island.

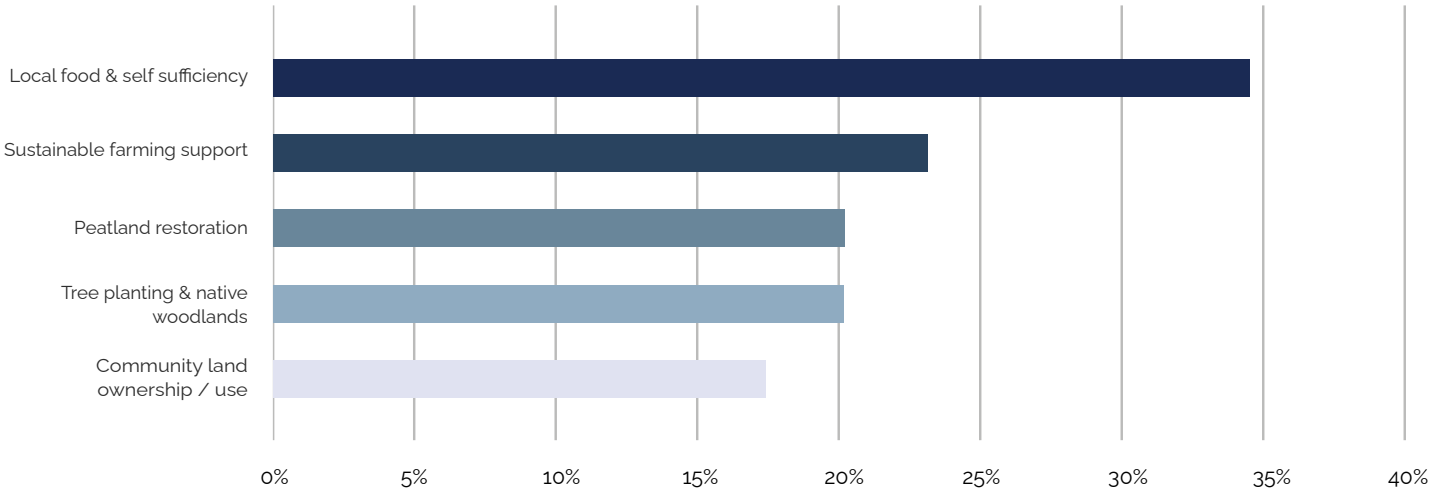
Forestry. Islay is estimated to have 6,200 ha of forest and woodland. These include coniferous plantations, broadleaved woodlands, and rare patches of Atlantic Rainforest. Forests and woodlands contribute to a sink of emissions for Islay, and there is community support for more tree planting where appropriate. Community members are interested in seeing more proportions of native woodlands, compared to non-native species in plantation forestry.

Agriculture. Islay's numbers of livestock will also represent a source of emissions due to methane released from enteric fermentation. Use of fertiliser, lime, and manure management, will also contribute to agricultural emissions on the island, with the associated CH_4 and N_2O emissions being calculated to have 25x and 298x the global warming potential of CO_2 respectively.

Until further fieldwork and research is carried out to gain more certainty over emissions data for land use, actions are limited to broad, established aims, such as peatland restoration. National policies will likely guide progress, and Islay's climate resilience will be as much about ensuring Islay's land users and food producers receive the support needed for a just transition. Localised food, self-sufficiency, and agricultural support for a just transition are key priorities for the community.

Class 1 & 2 'priority peatland' identified on Islay

What role should Land Use play in helping us to reach our Net Zero target?



Marine Habitats. In addition to land use, an initial desk-based assessment was carried out by an external consultant to begin to investigate carbon flows within Islay's marine habitats. This is a relatively new field of study, and no reliable estimates can be made at this stage. However, there is carbon sequestration potential in healthy marine habitats and further research is required.

Current priorities / actions are identified as:

Land & Sea

On the ground investigation of land use data assumptions. Collaboration with other islands for large scale study.	Medium term
Removal of invasive non-native species from the island. e.g. Rhododendron from Atlantic Rainforest and other sites.	Immediate & Long term
Replacement of non-native spruce plantation with native tree species	Immediate & Long term
Promote local supply chains for timber and biomass	Immediate & Long term
Peatland restoration projects	Long term
Promote localised food production	Long term
Research seaweed fertiliser production	Medium term
Agricultural support for a just transition	Long term
Employ local researchers to investigate marine carbon extent around Islay and potential for sequestration, e.g. seagrass planting	Medium term

8. Community Participation & Education

Islay has a large population, spread over multiple settlements, with a range of backgrounds and ways of life. As such, community engagement presents a unique challenge. While the CNI project on Islay is primarily led and guided by its local Steering Group, offering wide representation for the island, even wider community participation is key for success.

CNI Islay is committed to building a better future for how Islay is performing in areas such as waste, energy, transport, land and sea. We aim to support local communities and businesses, and in turn seek their support to continue to develop this plan and take forward its priorities.

Community participation

The key messages for the community are:

- Decarbonisation provides a better future for the communities of Islay.
- The path to net-zero will be community led – Islay decides its own future.
- This path will follow a just transition to net-zero.

CNI will continue to engage with the wider community, including direct engagement with locals, businesses, and young people, encouraging responses to community surveys, and participating in key social events in the island's calendar.

Education

While much of Islay's decarbonisation requires actions often beyond the direct influence of community members, it is important to encourage and provide the information that enable the community to take positive direct action for both Islay's environment and the wider global climate, and to understand the options for major projects such as those to strengthen our energy infrastructure.

This will also include:

- Helping people to understand what, where, and how to recycle, and the wider benefits of doing so.
- Providing advice and information on energy saving practices.
- Engaging people to assist in community decarbonisation projects.
- Promoting the benefits of healthy ecosystems and a stable climate.

Community Participation & Education

Actively promote and encourage local participation in CNI projects	Ongoing
Contribute articles and project information to the local press and online	Ongoing
Encourage online engagement via local social media groups	Ongoing
Offer support and advice for businesses and homes	Ongoing
Explore opportunities for participatory projects for visitors to benefit the island, such as ecotourism	Ongoing

9. Next steps

What

This Community Climate Action Plan is a tool for the community to use in order to ensure the long-term sustainability of the island, its people and its ecosystems. As a 'living document' it is continually being developed.

The CNI project will proceed to cost the implementation of the climate change action plan and it will develop a community investment strategy to help fund the actions where necessary.

While some of the priorities and actions are already clearly defined, others will need further discussion to understand what is needed to achieve the desired outcome.

Who

While the CCAP is intended to benefit the whole community, specific actions will require a range of different actors. These include:

- Individuals within the community
- Community organisations
- Private businesses
- Local Authorities
- Statutory Bodies
- Scottish (and wider) Government
- Other networks of interested parties and communities

Most actions will require the different actors to collaborate, and building partnerships will be an important part of the process, along with a potential need to lobby and influence others.

How

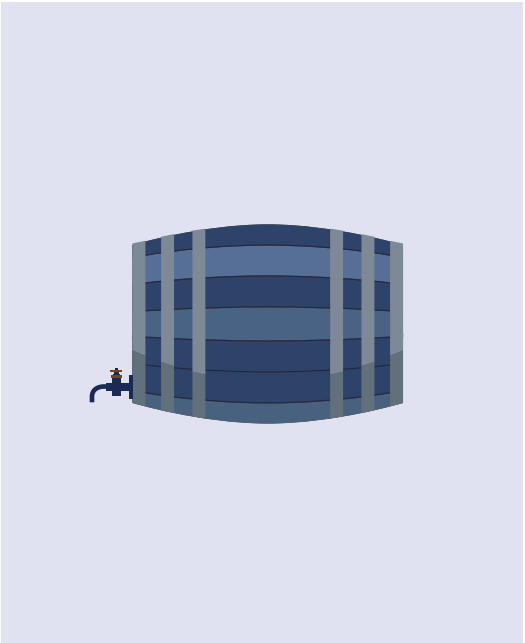
It is important that actions are led by and for the community. This will likely involve leading on immediate actions where possible, working on longer plans and investment strategies and exploring opportunities for collaborations which will allow the Islay community to lead, and work with others, to begin making tangible progress towards their own local vision of a decarbonised future. The local development officers have been an integral part of this project and its progress.

The resources required to deliver on this vision are likely to be substantial, and the Investment Strategies will consider and describe in detail how best to utilise funding from different sources including:

- Local and external sources
- Existing public funding
- Public-private partnership
- Private investment

When

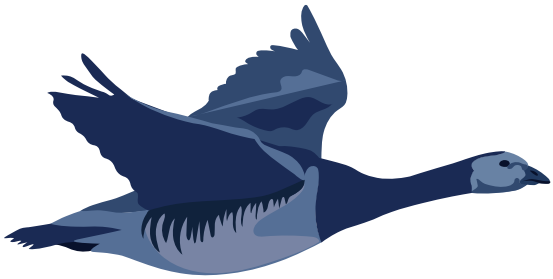
Having identified the timescale for each action it will be important to map out a timeline for implementation. Some actions may be achieved quickly while others may take longer and require different stages of activity.



Review of Actions

The Community Climate Action Plan is a living document that will be continually updated as the project progresses. This will allow opportunity for the Steering Group and wider community to reflect on progress and update or amend the actions in the CCAP to reflect the progress made and any changes in the island's circumstances.

Contact details	
Email	cni@islayenergytrust.org.uk
Facebook	Carbon Neutral Islay



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