

Agenda Item	9.
Report No	CCC/7/23

THE HIGHLAND COUNCIL

Meeting: Climate Change Committee

Date: 16 March 2023

Report Title: Climate Change Adaptation

Report By: Interim Chief Executive

1. Purpose/Executive Summary

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of climate change adaptation in a national and regional context detailing how the agenda fits within the Highland Council. It highlights impacts the Council has experienced due to climate change and how the climate is predicted to change. Additionally, it presents the progress to date and outline several recommended next steps.

2. Recommendations

2.1 Members are asked to:

- i. Note the contents of the paper and identify areas for further discussion at the workshop on Monday 20th March.
- ii. Agree the recommended next steps in Section 7.

3. Implications

- 3.1 Resource – climate change adaptation and embedding resilience into Council operations, services and projects requires staff time across all services. All employees and Elected Members will have a critical role to play in adapting the Council to climate change. If we do not prepare and build resilience to the effects of climate change the Council will face significant financial implications as set out in Section 5. Adapting the Council's infrastructure, environment, and services will save money in the future.
- 3.2 Legal – the Council has a statutory obligation to report on how the organisation is taking steps to adapt to climate change.

- 3.3 Community (Equality, Poverty, Rural and Island) – adapting to climate change will help build prosperous communities which are more resilient to the impacts of our changing climate. Those who are most vulnerable in society are likely to be impacted the worst by climate change. Adaptation will reduce the damaging effects of climate change and allow communities in the Highlands to harness beneficial opportunities.
- 3.4 Climate Change / Carbon Clever – adaptation is often a forgotten concept in climate change as people tend to focus on mitigation and reaching net zero. However, even if we reach net zero tomorrow, we will still feel the consequences of climate change hence adapting is critical to building a resilient Highland Council. The development of an adaptation strategy and action plan will highlight the risks and opportunities the Council will experience as part of climate change and outline actions which can be taken to mitigate the effects.
- 3.5 Risk – climate change poses several critical risks to the Council’s services, infrastructure, and employees. Failure to adapt will increase the severity of consequences and have a direct impact on the health and safety of staff and critical infrastructure.
- 3.6 Gaelic – there are no Gaelic implications arising from this report.

4. Background

- 4.1 The United Nations declared humans have already caused one degree Celsius of warming over the last 100 years and we are on track for 1.5°C as soon as 2030 (Source: United Nations). The world is already starting to see the devastating impacts of climate change, including increased extreme weather events such as storms, periods of high temperatures and intense rainfall. Subsequently, we are experiencing more frequent flooding, wildfires, and landslips which damage vital infrastructure and the health and safety of people. These effects are predicted to continue to intensify over the coming years. The most vulnerable in society are most likely to be impacted the worst by climate change, therefore, it is important we have a just transition to climate preparedness.
- 4.2 The third UK Climate Change Risk Assessment was published in 2022 and sets out 61 UK-wide climate risks and opportunities cross-cutting several sectors of the economy. Included in the assessment are risks associated with: Natural Environment and Natural Assets; Infrastructure; Health, Communities, and the Built Environment; Business and Industry; International Dimensions.
- 4.3 To mitigate against these risks’ adaptation is essential. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) defines adaptation as: “adjustments in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm and exploits beneficial opportunities.”
- 4.4 In a national context, Section 53 of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009, requires Scottish Minister to outline a programme for adaptation. Subsequently, the second Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme (SCCAP) 2019-2024 was published in 2019 and sets out seven key outcomes:

- 1. Our communities are inclusive, empowered, resilient and safe in response to the changing climate.*

2. *The people in Scotland who are most vulnerable to climate change are able to adapt and climate justice is embedded in climate change adaptation policy.*
3. *Our inclusive and sustainable economy is flexible, adaptable, and responsive to the changing climate.*
4. *Our society's supporting systems are resilient to climate change.*
5. *Our natural environment is valued, enjoyed, protected, and enhanced and has increased resilience to climate change.*
6. *Our coastal and marine environment is valued, enjoyed, protected, and enhanced and has increased resilience to climate change.*
7. *Our international networks are adaptable to climate change.*

4.5 To support the implementation of adaptation in Scotland, the Scottish Government has funded a programme called Adaptation Scotland which is delivered by the organisation SNIFFER. Adaptation Scotland provides support and advice to prepare and build Scotland's resilience to the effects of climate change. As part of this, comprehensive guidance has been developed for public sector organisations looking to adapt called 'A Capability Framework for a Climate Ready Public Sector.' The Framework focuses on four capabilities which need to be developed in the context of climate change adaptation and resilience building:

1. *Organisational culture and resource is focussed on organisational priorities, governance structures and resource availability.*
2. *Understanding the challenge develops the robust evidence base on risk and vulnerability to inform decision-making.*
3. *Planning and Implementation aligns adaptation with objectives, options appraisal, adaptation strategy development and delivery.*
4. *Working together fosters networking and collaboration for joint adaptation action to achieve shared adaptation outcomes*

4.6 In 2012 the Highland Council published its own strategy 'Adapting to the Impacts of Climate Change in Highland'. This strategy included a comprehensive climate risk and opportunity assessment for Highland and outlined a series of actions to build resilience in the region. It encompassed the following themes: Water; Agriculture; Forestry; Planning & Land Use; Biodiversity; Transport; Built Environment; Energy; Business and Industry; Marine and Fisheries; Health and Wellbeing; Emergency and Rescue Services.

4.7 As a result of the strategy, an outline business case and operational plan were completed for the 'Highland Adapts' initiative in 2019/20. The initiative has a number of committed partners including The Highland Council, NatureScot, NHS Highland, Zero Waste Scotland, Highlands and Islands Enterprise, Forestry and Land Scotland, Changeworks, SNIFFER, and Highland and Islands Climate Hub. Each partner has provided a financial contribution to the project. This funding enabled the recruitment of full-time Principal Project Manager, who was appointed in May 2021 and has been working to develop and implement the project plan. Highland Adapts is working with land managers, public sector, businesses, and communities to build a more climate-ready Highland. The outline operational plan for Highland Adapts is comprised of three work packages, which will be completed over the first three years of the initiative:

1. Governance, leadership, and communication – The governance approach taken by Highland Adapts endeavours to be inclusive, empowering, and deep-rooted in climate justice. There are six thematic groups that

collectively provide space for all sectors of the community to be part of this iterative, place-based journey towards a climate-ready Highland.

2. Understanding the challenge – In the autumn of 2022 phase one of the regional climate risk and opportunity assessment was launched. This is assessment is grounded in place-based practices and will weave together both quantitative and qualitative data, ensuring that lived experience is central. Interim outputs include a regional climate economic risk and opportunity assessment. As part of the regional package, Highland Adapts have been working with the Tyndall Centre for Climate research on their Open CLIM project to deliver a Highland-wide package of data including climate observations and projection maps. Before the end of 2023 a high-level risk assessment for the region will be launched and this will also highlight key next steps and the scope for phase two.
3. Planning and implementation - The main planning and implementation phase of the Highland Adapts initiative will take place following completion of the risk and opportunity assessment. The governance established to run the Highland Adapts initiative and the engagement process used to develop the risk and opportunity assessment will build understanding, trust and a shared vision and sense of urgency among partners. The planning and implementation phase will build on this work and will identify priority actions that multiple partners are able to commit to. The development of the regional climate risk and opportunity assessment will lead to a suite of area-based and sectoral action plans.

4.8 In terms of the organisational context, although the Highland Council is an active member of Highland Adapts, the organisation must take its own proactive steps to build resilience into internal service plans, policy, and procedure, as well as its vital assets. The Council is responsible for nearly 7,000km of roads, 90 harbours and marine facilities, 199 schools and c14,500 council houses. These assets are essential for the region. Therefore, the Council is required to consider how climate change will impact its assets and strategic decision-making including planning, regeneration, and investment. The Council also has substantial influence over procurement activities in the Highlands thus it can set high standards in contracts to ensure supply chains, products and services are prepared and resilient to future climatic changes.

4.9 The Council also has a statutory obligation to report on how the organisation is taking steps to adapt to climate change as part of the Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report. Subsequently, the Council agreed to recruit a dedicated Climate Change Coordinator focussed on embedding resilience into the Council. The officer started in November 2022 and has since been working through Adaptation Scotland's Framework and its four key capabilities. This two-year position will allow the Council to develop and implement its own corporate adaptation strategy and action plan, building on and strengthening existing Council workstreams.

5. Climate Change in Highland

5.1 The climate in Highland is changing, on average we are experiencing warmer, drier summers and warmer, wetter winters. Adverse weather is becoming more frequent and intense which is causing more extensive damage to critical infrastructure, services and people's health and wellbeing. Since 1997, Scotland has recorded its 10 warmest years with 2022 noted as the warmest on record.

Additionally, annual average summer rainfall has increased by 11% since 1961, and winter rainfall has increased by 45% (Source: Adaptation Scotland).

Figure 1: Average annual summer temperature has increased by 1.3°C since 1961.

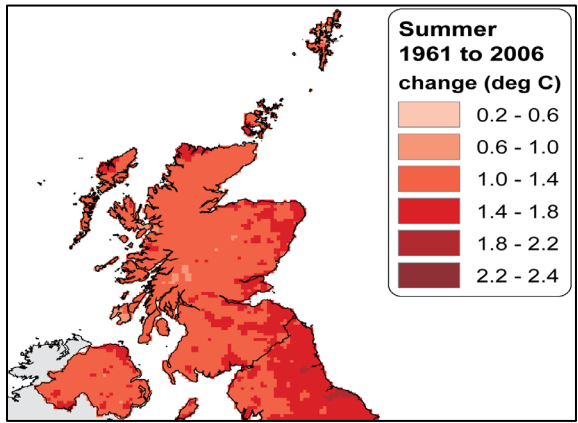


Figure 2: Average annual winter temperature has increased by 1°C since 1961.

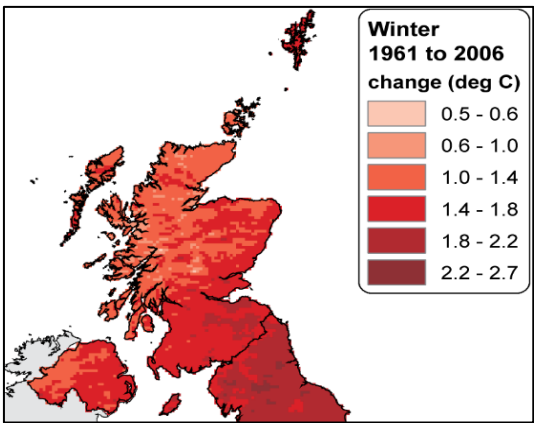


Figure 3: Average annual summer rainfall has increased by 11% since 1961.

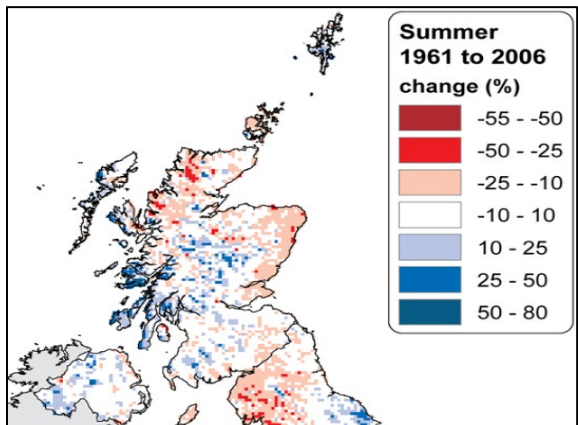
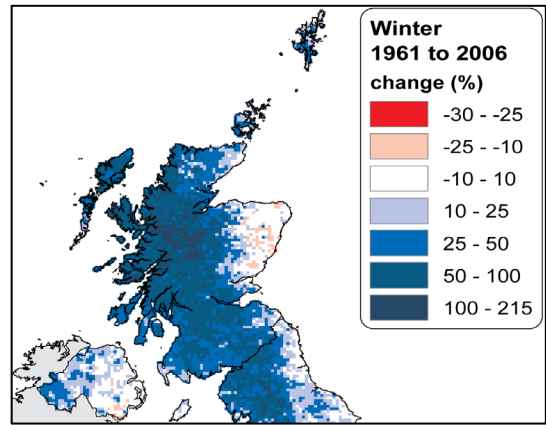


Figure 4: Average annual winter rainfall has increased by 45% since 1961.



- 5.2 Highland is projected to experience hotter, drier summers, with greater extremes; warmer and wetter winters with more intense rainfall events; a decrease in summer rainfall and an increase in winter rainfall; and sea levels will continue to rise, increasing flooding and coastal erosion (Source: SCCAP). These changes are impacting vital Council infrastructure and services and will continue to intensify in the future. The most vulnerable in society are likely to be the worst impacted by these effects. Highland, and its people, have already experienced disruptions due to landslips, fallen trees and flooding after adverse weather (Source: Highland Council News Archive). Additionally, section 6.3 and Appendix 1 expand on relevant weather events and how they have impacted the Council.
- 5.3 The consequences of these changes on the Council are extensive. Adaptation Scotland has pulled together a comprehensive list of 15 potential effects which will directly or indirectly impact the public sector - [Adaptation Scotland: Impacts in Scotland](#).
- 5.4 As mentioned previously, climate change will not impact everyone equally. Typically, the most vulnerable in society are more exposed to the effects of climate change. Therefore, the Council must ensure it has a just transition to a more climate ready, resilient Council with climate justice at its core. The decisions it makes to build resilience must guarantee the benefits, costs and responsibilities are distributed equally across the Council and the Highland region.

6. Progress to date

- 6.1 As outlined in section 4.4, Adaptation Scotland's Framework consists of four capabilities. Each capability sets out a series of tasks which can assist a public sector organisation in building resilience. Subsequently, a benchmarking toolkit has been developed to monitor and assess progress towards an adapting organisation. In this section, the progress to date in the Council will be measured against each capability.
- 6.2 Firstly, 'Organisational Culture and Resource' is an area with a solid foundation as in 2022 the Climate Change and Energy team received funding for a dedicated Climate Change Coordinator focussed on adaptation. Moreover, the Council has existing governance structures which the adaptation project can feed into, including the Corporate Risk Management Group, Resilience Working Group, and Climate Change Committee.
- 6.3 'Understanding the Challenge' is the second capability which is highlighted in the Framework. Through engagement sessions with the Resilience and Emergency Planners, a list of impacts as a result of adverse weather has been created – please see Appendix 1. Additionally, research taken from the Housing and Property service highlighted storm damage over the last 10 years has cost the Council over £2.5 million. This figure does not include insurance claims, other services' costs, or officer time. It is evident the Council has been severely impacted by weather over the last decade and these events are predicted to become more frequent and intense.
- 6.4 The 'Planning and Implementation' capability is focussed on developing and implementing a strategic plan on how the Council will embed adaptation into service delivery, policies, and procedures. Thus far, workstreams have been

identified which demonstrate how the Council directly, and indirectly, contributes to Scotland's work to adapt – the Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme detailed in section 4.4. Additionally, key internal adaptation stakeholders have been identified and engaged with for example the Risk Manager, Environment Team, Resilience & Emergency Planners. Furthermore, adaptation is also embedded into the Council's Net Zero Strategy and action plan under the Planning, Land Use & Environment theme.

6.5 'Working Together' is a capability the Council is well placed in as there are several networks and partnerships the Council is involved in which work on building resilience in Highland. As previously mentioned, the Highland Council is an active board member of Highland Adapts, it also sits on the Highlands and Islands Local Resilience Partnership and chairs the Local Flood Risk Management Group.

7. Recommended Next Steps

7.1 The next steps are categorised by the four capabilities. Although there has been progress to date as mentioned in the section above, the Council is at the beginning of its adaptation journey and there are several critical next steps the Council is required to undertake to become climate resilient.

7.2 An essential element of the 'Organisational Culture and Resource' capability is to identify the organisation's priorities and highlight opportunities to include adaptation in plans, policies, and procedures. To enable this to take place, the Council needs to set out a clear, efficient governance structure to allow adaptation actions to be incorporated across the Council. Subsequently, Member and officer engagement in the agenda will be essential to ensure the Council identifies opportunities for adaptation action. As part of the development of the net zero strategy a review of current governance arrangements is being undertaken to ensure that the climate change agenda is fully aligned with Council operations.

7.3 In terms of 'Understanding the Challenge', a key aspect of this will be identifying where, and to what extent, the Council has been impacted by climate change in the past. Currently, work to gather information to inform the Council's Local Climate Impact Profile – a tool to help assess an organisation's vulnerabilities to weather impacts – has commenced. This will allow the Council to identify potential risks and opportunities associated with climatic change as mentioned in Section 5. Moreover, it will build the evidence-base for the work Highland Adapts is undertaking regionally. Another component of this workstream is to develop scenarios for future climate change impacts. Engagement with the Council's Resilience and Emergency Planners has helped outline the organisation's response to adverse weather events and other emergency situations which may be exacerbated in the future due to climate change. Developing this capability will ensure the Council is more proactive rather than reactive to these impacts. The involvement of Members and Council officers will be critical to deliver a comprehensive assessment of climate risks and opportunities to corporate, service and project priorities.

7.4 Similarly, the 'Planning and Implementing' will require cross-service cooperation to define strategic goals, outcomes, and a vision for climate adaptation in the Council. The development of the Council's updated adaptation strategy is essential to outline specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART) actions. A key mechanism to identifying and embedding adaptation

actions within the Council will be support from senior management and Members. As detailed in section 6.4, the Climate Change and Energy team are already working to incorporate adaptation into the net zero strategy under the Planning, Land Use & Environment theme. A standalone adaptation strategy is essential to allow the Council to further focus on the pathways to an adapting and resilient organisation. The internal risk and opportunity assessment will help to identify priority areas for the Council; and this will be the area of concentration over the coming months and will feed into the development of the strategy.

- 7.5 The Council is not alone in needing to adapt to climate change and it needs to continue to develop and strengthen partnership working to identify actions which help deliver multiple benefits for the Highlands. The Highland Adapts Partnership is a critical mechanism for harnessing collaborative working across public sector, businesses, land managers, and communities in Highland. Furthermore, Highland Adapts will continue to support the Council by providing a robust evidence-base, expert knowledge, and opportunities for collaboration with other partners on adaptation actions. Additionally, the Council will continue to feed into partnerships such as the Highlands and Islands Local Resilience Partnership and the Local Flood Risk Management Group. At a time when resources are stretched, innovative ways to work with partners to ensure the region is adapting and building resilience to climate change are ever more important.
- 7.6 Our climate is changing. As a public sector organisation, the Highland Council must adapt and build resilience to those changes, ensuring climate justice is at the centre. This paper is intended to provide an overview of the national, regional, and organisational context of climate change adaptation, whilst outlining the critical changes and impacts to the Highlands. Furthermore, it has sought to set out where the Council is on its adaptation journey and recommended a number of essential next steps to help build a Council which is prepared and resilient to climate change.

Designation: Interim Chief Executive

Date: 7 March 2023

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Background Papers:

1. Evidence for the third UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA3) – Summary for Scotland - [CCRA-Evidence-Report-Scotland-Summary-Final-1.pdf \(ukclimaterisk.org\)](#)
2. [Adapting to the Impacts of Climate Change in Highland](#), updated January

Appendices:

Appendix 1 - Adverse weather events affecting the Highlands and the Council

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<p><u>14th/15th December 2012</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Storm caused wave damage to coastal defences and harbours in northeast Scotland (including 24 locations in Highland). Repair bill for Highland Council was estimated to be £2.555m. 	<p>https://www.surgewatch.org/events/20121214/ . https://www.highland.gov.uk/news/article/6688/extent_of_highland_december_storm_damage_estimated_at_2555_million</p>
<p><u>5th December 2013 – Storm 'Xavier'</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remembered for coastal flooding in England and the Low Countries, but also brought very strong winds to north of Scotland Met Office issued an Amber Wind Warning covering north of Britain, with speeds reaching up to 90mph across Highlands & Islands (142mph recorded at upland weather station). Rail network shut down in Scotland and c.20,000 homes without power. 	<p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cyclone_Xaver, https://www.surgewatch.org/events/1/#:~:text=Storm%20E2%80%9CXaver%2%80%9D%20developed%20off%20the,located%20over%20the%20Norwegian%20Sea, https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/binaries/content/assets/metofficegovuk/pdf/weather/learn-about/uk-past-events/interesting/2013/winter-storms-december-2013-to-january-2014---met-office.pdf .</p>
<p><u>27th-28th October 2014 – Heavy rainfall and landslides</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Met Office issued an Amber warning for rain for the Highlands. SEPA issued multiple flood warnings covering Skye, Lochaber, Speyside, and Easter Ross. A835 Ullapool Road was closed for several hours because of a landslide near Grave. A further landslide on the A890 Stromeferry bypass closed the road between Ardnarff and Strathcarron for >12hrs. Two landslides occurred on A82 south of Fort William, trapping 50 people in 15 vehicles for 5 hours between the two blockages. Roads around Inverness affected by surface water and SFRS pumped water from a filling station at Inverness Inshes Retail Park Highland Council forced to cancel Inverness Halloween event due to flooding of Ness Islands - 	<p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-scotland-north-east-orkney-shetland-29798501 and https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-scotland-highlands-islands-29785424 https://www.highland.gov.uk/news/article/8093/floods_cause_cancellation_of_inverness_halloween_event</p>
<p><u>8th-13th January 2015 – Jetstream Storms</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Met Office issued an Amber Wind Warning for high winds, of up to 100mph. First storm was on 8th & 9th January when 113mph was recorded at Stornoway and 110mph at Loch Glascarnoch. Seventy-five thousand customers in Highlands & Islands lost electricity supply. Rail services suspended. Second storm came through on 10th January, when Shetland recorded a gust of 100mph. Third storm was on the 12th January which saw 70mph winds, followed by snow. Many customers were without power for >2 days. Radio & phone masts down, roads closed. See 	<p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-scotland-30767138</p>
<p><u>8th March 2015 – Heavy rainfall and snowmelt</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amber Heavy Rain Warning issued by the Met Office, covering the Great Glen. Melting snow and torrential rain led to record-breaking river levels and flooding problems across the north. Met Office recorded more than eight inches of rain in just 48 hours. Low-lying homes in Inverness were flooded as the River Ness burst its banks, while residents of a caravan park near Beaully had to be rescued by firefighters as several feet of water swept through. The A87 was closed for several hours after a landslide dislodged 100 tonnes of debris onto the road near the Cluanie Inn between Kyle and Invermoriston. And a crofting club lost 14 sheep, including some expectant mothers, after the river Spean burst its banks on Saturday afternoon. The River Ness in Inverness reached its highest point for many years. SEPA confirmed that a number of north river systems had broken long standing records, leading to the flooding problems. One of the most highly affected rivers was the Beaully, which reached its highest level in 25 years. Campers and residents at the Lovat Bridge Caravan Park were evacuated 	<p>https://www.pressandjournal.co.uk/fp/news/highlands-islands/513770/record-river-levels-bring-flood-misery-across-the-highlands/ . https://www.newcivilengineer.com/archive/critical-scottish-canal-closed-after-heavy-rains-cause-weir-damage-11-03-2015/</p>

	<p>and an elderly couple had to be rescued by firefighters in a swift response boat after the river burst its banks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage was also caused to the Caledonian canal 	
<u>6th December 2015 – Storm Desmond</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caused flooding across large parts of Scotland. In Aviemore the Spey burst its banks and firefighters rescued 25 people from a holiday park, who were subsequently taken to an emergency support centre at the MacDonald Highland Hotel 	https://www.strathspey-herald.co.uk/news/firefighters-rescue-25-people-from-floodwaters-at-aviemore-caravan-park-154212/
<u>29th January 2016 – Storm Gertrude</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Met Office issued an Amber Wind Warning covering most of Scotland (and a red warning for Shetland). SEPA issued more than 40 flood warnings. In Highland, trains were cancelled and the mainline between Perth and Inverness was closed due to flooding at the Dalguise viaduct near Pitlochry. Kessock, Dornoch and Skye bridges were closed to all traffic for a time. A landslide closed the A82 between Spean Bridge and Invergarry for a while, resulting in a 154-mile diversion. A832 in Aultbea, A82 in Invermoriston, and A86 near Laggan closed because of fallen trees. Numerous power outages and many school closures. 	https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-scotland-highlands-islands-35427984
<u>24th August 2017 – Flash flooding</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Localised flooding and a landslip/undermining on A832 near Achnasheen caused by a heavy thundery shower 	https://planetradio.co.uk/mfr/local/news/highland-road-washed-away-floods/
<u>May 2019 - Wildfire</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20,000 acres of Peatland were burned in Sutherland 	https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-scotland-highlands-islands-48372260
<u>10th July & 5th August 2019 – Flash flooding</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 10th July 2019, Dingwall, and a number of other locations in Easter Ross suffered flash flooding • Another flash flooding event occurred in Dingwall on 5th August – see 	https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-scotland-highlands-islands-48948374 https://www.pressandjournal.co.uk/fp/news/highlands-islands/1812705/dingwall-hit-with-floods/ https://www.highland.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/21117/sep_a_-_dingwall_floods_july_and_august_2019.pdf . https://www.highland.gov.uk/download/meetings/id/76064/item_9_community_service_response_to_dingwall_flood_events_rc04119
<u>13th January 2020 – Storm Brendan</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brought strong winds and coastal flooding to West Highlands. Crannog Restaurant in Fort William was flooded and a road at Applecross Bay was damaged 	https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-scotland-51100824
<u>21st October 2020 – Flooding</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant flooding in the Ardgay area, and elsewhere in Sutherland. C1140 road closed, A836 & B9176 (Struie Road) impacted • Also led to rain disruption with closure of the Far North line 	https://www.highland.gov.uk/news/article/12935/council_responds_to_sutherland_flooding https://www.northern-times.co.uk/news/far-north-line-flooding-sparks-rail-cancellations-215784/
<u>26th November 2021 – Storm Arwen</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Met Office issued an Amber Wind Warning for east coast areas. Some power cuts in Highland, but majority of impacts were out with the area in Grampian 	https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-scotland-highlands-islands-59416262
<u>29th-31st January 2022 – Storms Malik & Corrie</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storms Malik and Corrie brought damaging north-westerly winds to northern Scotland and north-east England. Storm Malik brought widespread wind gusts of over 69mph and was one of the ten most significant storms to affect the UK since the official storm naming system was introduced for the 2015/16 season. For Storm Malik, the Met Office issued a Yellow Wind Warning on the morning of Friday 28th January, and this was upgraded to an Amber warning later in the day. An Amber Wind Warning for Storm Corrie was issued on Saturday 29th January and was valid for the period 1700 on Sunday 30th January to 0600 on Monday 	https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/binaries/content/assets/metofficegovuk/pdf/weather/learn-about/uk-past-events/interesting/2022/2022_01_storms_malik_corrie.pdf https://www.scotsman.com/news/weather/thousands-still-without-power-as-full-force-of-storm-corrie-revealed-3549467

	<p>31st January and included the whole of the north of Scotland. Storm Corrie brought further damaging winds, with gusts reaching 92mph at Stornoway Airport. The impact of both storms included numerous fallen trees resulting in loss of power supplies, major disruption on roads (A9 closed at Golspie because of large fallen tree, and Muir of Ord cut off by numerous fallen trees) and rail services as well as closure of bridges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seventy trees were lost at Inverewe Gardens, Wester Ross • A Resilience Partnership activated in response to deal with the consequences of the power outages across the Highlands and to ensure the welfare of people impacted. The Resilience Partnership was chaired by Police Scotland and met 7 times between Sunday 30th January and Wednesday 2nd February. 	<p>https://www.nts.org.uk/campaigns/storm-damage .</p>
<p><u>16th -17th February 2023 - Storm Otto</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several thousand people were left without electricity in Highland following Storm Otto, however SSEN worked timeously to restore supplies. By the end of Friday nearly everyone had been reconnected. Those that weren't comprised isolated properties, which then had electricity reinstated the following day. • A number of schools across Highland were closed. 	<p>Power cuts and schools closed as Storm Otto hits - BBC News</p>