

Appendix 7: Sectoral descriptions

7A - ENERGY

THE CHALLENGE:

The remote location and climate of Shetland, along with decades of infrastructure designed around oil and gas, mean it will be challenging for Shetland to transition to net zero. This includes the challenges that all regions face, such as decarbonising heat, in addition to unique 'island-based' ones such as aviation and a diverse fleet of marine vessels.

Shetland has been an energy hub based on oil and gas for nearly 50 years, and that has played an important part in our development. Therefore, facilitating a just energy transition is not straightforward, and must tackle the dichotomy of large energy exportation and high rates of fuel poverty. We must ensure that energy is secure and affordable by considering the whole energy system, and that we receive a "Fair Share". This will require an increase in the capacity and skills to work in the emerging renewables and clean energy sectors, which will rely heavily on funding and ongoing investment in the area. The hydrogen economy is being investigated for Shetland, which has the potential to provide significant benefit, although is still in the initial stages. The growth of the renewable energy sector and ongoing discussion of reducing fossil fuel usage means there is much uncertainty around future energy systems, and the leverage and control that can be wielded by which organisations and local voices. Both renewable and fossil fuel projects involve high costs and in production, and related infrastructure development and maintenance.

Key action areas include:

- A just transition – to ensure we have a fair and managed energy transition, with no one left behind.
- Considering the whole energy system – to ensure we have an efficient integrated energy system, where impacts on the environment are minimized
- A Fair Share – to ensure we maximise community wealth building opportunities. Shetland has a fair share of the value of energy production, distribution and utilisation as a means of increasing community wealth, delivered through strong engagement.

WHERE WE ARE:

The Shetland Net Zero Route Map has highlighted the magnitude of the challenge ahead to decarbonise our energy use. The 600MW subsea interconnector has connected Shetland to the GB electricity grid for the first time. The 443MW Viking Wind Farm is complete, which will mean Shetland has become a net exporter of enough renewable energy to power for 500,000 homes. Once the grid supply point is complete in 2026, which will connect the Shetland Distribution Grid to the Transmission network, the emissions from electricity produced and used in Shetland will reduce significantly. This will result in a large drop in greenhouse gas emissions from electricity in comparison to our current diesel-powered electricity generation. The-GB electricity grid has a target to have net zero emissions by 2030.

The upcoming Shetland Energy Strategy, which is due to be published in late 2025, has three aims:

- A just transition – to ensure we have a fair and managed energy transition, with no one left behind.
- Considering the whole energy system – to ensure we have an efficient integrated energy system, where impacts on the environment are minimized

- A Fair Share – to ensure we maximise community wealth building opportunities. Shetland has a fair share of the value of energy production, distribution and utilisation as a means of increasing community wealth, delivered through strong engagement.

In December 2022, the Council approved a set of Energy Development Principles, which are currently being expanded upon in conjunction with the Shetland Partnership.

The principles are based on the following four themes:

- Environmental Protection
- Co-Existence
- Supply Chain Integration
- Benefits to the Shetland Community

It is hoped that future energy developers will adhere to these principles thus making energy projects in and around Shetland as fair, safe and transparent as possible.

CO-BENEFITS

Social:

- High quality jobs, diversity in employment.
- Higher standard of living through reduced energy bills.

Economic:

- Support the creation and retention of local wealth.
- Lower energy bills for Shetland residents through secure, affordable energy.
- Lower energy bills through the decarbonisation of industry.

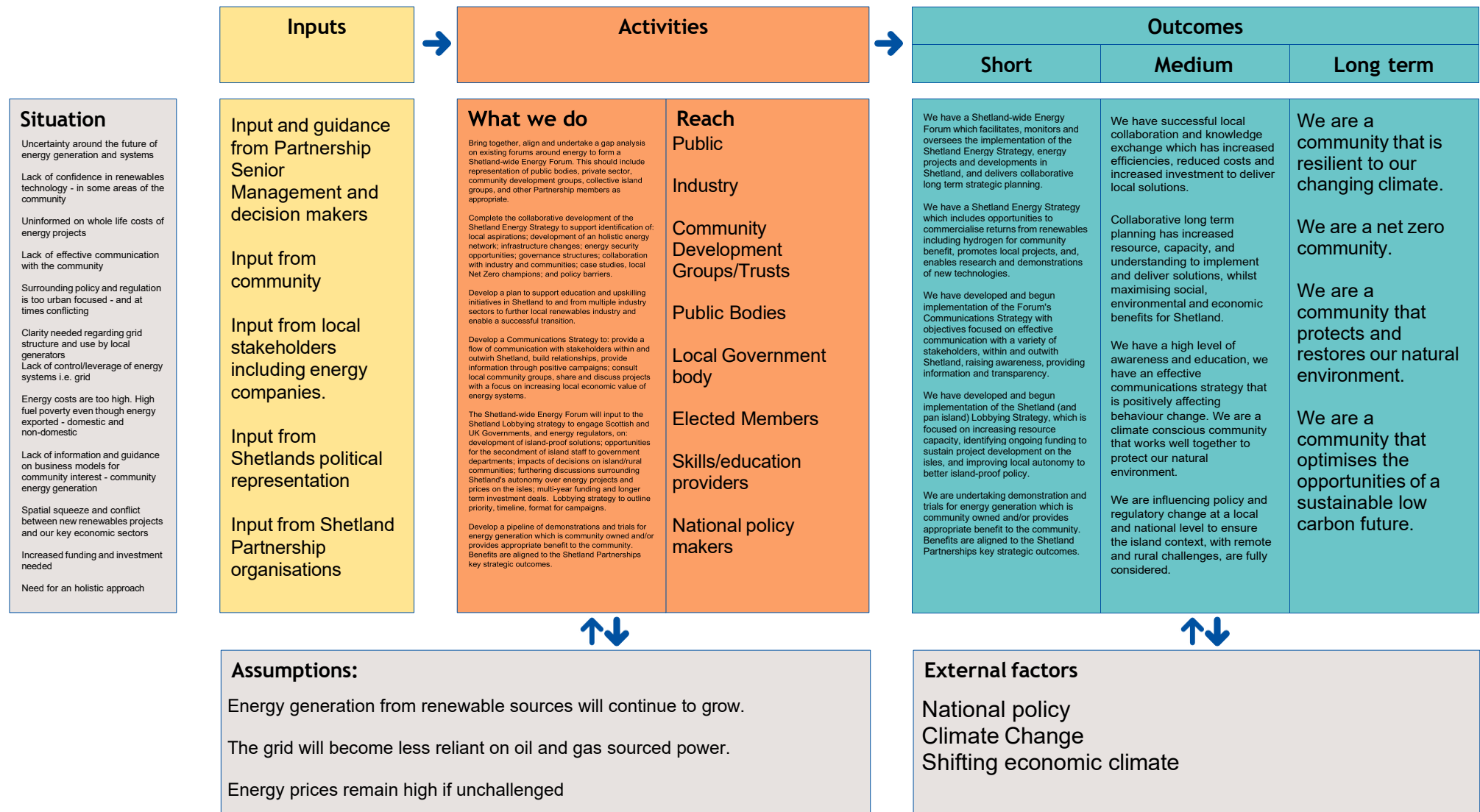
Environmental:

- Reduced air pollution from GHG emissions.
- Reduced environmental impact through reuse of brown field sites and a holistic approach to developments to encourage co-operation and collaboration, thus avoiding stranded assets and duplicate infrastructure.
- Set high, ongoing data monitoring and reporting processes that will protect and improve our understanding of developments impacts on our environment.

Ambition	To achieve a fair energy transition for Shetland away from fossil fuel into a whole energy system for both generation and use. To ensure local, clean, secure and affordable energy for everyone.		
	A just transition	Whole energy system	A Fair Share
2045 Vision	We have a fair and managed energy transition, with no one left behind.	We have an efficient integrated energy system, where impacts on the environment are minimised.	We have maximised community wealth building opportunities. Shetland has a fair share of the value of energy production, distribution and utilisation as a means of increasing community wealth, delivered through strong engagement.
Meaning	- Addressing risks and impacts - Identifying opportunities and benefits - Promoting accountability - Driving systematic change	- An energy plan for Shetland - Development frameworks and local place plans to help ensure that we have the right things in the right place. - We have an established environmental monitoring system with cross sectoral engagement to limit and fully understand the impact of clean energy development on existing economic activities such as seafood, agriculture and tourism	- We receive a fair share as set out in “A Fair Share” prepared by the Energy Transition Taskforce. · - We have a community benefit system based on the new Council community benefit policy. · - Ensure we exploit a full range of opportunities and overcome challenges to unlock and sustain community wealth building and secure supply chain activity and high quality jobs.
Action Areas	- Economic modelling - Skills and jobs - Energy transition risk register - Engagement with developers - Affordable energy	- A demand map for Shetland with projections out to 2045. - Electricity Transmission and Distribution Network Strategy for Shetland - Mechanism to share data with and from NESO, SSEN Distribution and Transmission and others to ensure all parties are using the same information. - Development frameworks and local place plans as part of the local plan development - Environmental monitoring system	- Community benefits - Ownership - Indirect benefits and market gains - Compensation payments - Fiscal and regulatory changes
Who will lead this strategy?	EmPowering Shetland seeks to deliver inclusive growth within the Shetland Partnership’s framework. This group engages with new economic development opportunities and has a focus on energy transition in the context of national strategy, and the local whole energy system.		

SCCS - Energy Logic Models

This logic model has been designed as an **editable** electronic document with **spaces** for you to fill in to **create your own** logic model.



Based on the [University of Wisconsin model](#)

Evaluation Support Scotland Scottish Charity: SC036529

7B - THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

THE CHALLENGE:

Much of Shetland's building stock is energy-inefficient in both construction and heating system. This, combined with the harsh climate, long winter and strong, cold winds, mean Shetland residents use 50% more energy heating their home than a typical UK household.

Fuel poverty in Shetland is calculated to affect approximately 66% of households, with around 33% in extreme fuel poverty (spending 20% or more of net income on heating) ¹. Fuel poverty forces some residents to routinely opt not to heat or ventilate their properties, which can cause issues such as damp that further degrades the building quality and affect residents' health.

One challenge to improving energy efficiency in Shetland's buildings is the high number of individual building types; not many are the same. This reduces the ability to benefit from an economy of scale in rolling out programmes of energy efficiency works, exacerbating the already higher-than-average prices of labour and materials. Across Shetland, there are also multiple conservation areas containing buildings of high cultural and historical importance which can further restrict the options for energy efficiency upgrades in such buildings whose original designs are not fit for modern purposes. Housing and domestic buildings follow the same pattern which, together with energy inefficiency and fuel poverty, result in there being a general lack of affordable, energy efficient housing.

Currently, there is a shortage of both available contractors in Shetland and, local contractors and installers that have the required accreditations to access certain grant funding, to undertake the scale of energy efficiency works required. Gaining accreditation is time-consuming and costly and isn't a priority for local contractors who have no shortage of work in the short and medium-term. This, coupled with grant spending timeframes can limit Shetland residents from accessing funding schemes. While there is support available through such organisations as Home Energy Scotland, utilising home energy efficiency grants and loans remains an uncertain process with cluttered landscape of advice and communication.

In addition, climate change will result in more extreme weather events in Shetland. As part of a Just Transition in decarbonising our built environment, it is essential we understand the likely risks to our built environment and ensure we are resilient to the changing climate. Though there is an Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy, there is currently no locally co-ordinated energy efficiency forum, taskforce or plan.

WHERE WE ARE:

Across Shetland, a significant programme of building fabric upgrades, energy efficiency and energy transition works are required to facilitate decarbonisation. To meet climate change targets, decarbonisation works require acceleration, for which funding and resource will be a challenge. According to the Shetland Climate Conversation Survey from 2021, almost 1 in 5 respondents had

1. ¹ [Affordable Energy, Shetland Islands Council Climate Change Consultations, 2025](#)



Participation



People



Place



Money

installed an alternate heating system in their homes and buildings to reduce their impact on climate change. This promising figure shows awareness and willingness which must be encouraged.

The Scottish Government's Heat in Buildings Strategy was published in 2021 and includes ambitious targets for decarbonising all building types in Scotland. There is the intention though, to move away from the use of Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs), which focus on cost, towards reducing the energy demand of a building. A new iteration of the Heat in Buildings Strategy is anticipated later in 2025. The Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy including the Delivery Plan was approved by the Shetland Islands Council's Policy and Resources Committee in March 2025. This Strategy and Plan provides "a tool for long term planning of heat decarbonisation and energy efficiency works in Scotland's local authority areas" which will rely on strong localised planning².

With the Shetland electricity grid joining the UK electricity grid via the interconnector, connected in 2024/2025, Shetlands emissions factors from electricity will become the same as the UK electricity grid. Electricity is the most common heating source in Shetland, and while connecting to the UK electricity grid will reduce Shetland's associated emissions substantially, it is important to maintain a focus on improving the energy efficiency of buildings taking the fabric first approach, as energy efficiency measures will reduce energy consumption and improve comfort. This will contribute towards reducing energy bills and help to alleviate fuel poverty.

Lerwick benefits from an excellent district heating system, run by Shetland Heat Energy and Power (SHEAP). Most of the energy for this system comes from waste heat from the Council's Energy Recovery Plant (ERP). The district heating system utilises waste heat from burning Shetland's rubbish to heat over 1,200 properties. The ERP is one of the most efficient waste incinerators in the UK and has recently undergone works to further improve its efficiency. The district heating system provides a significantly lower-cost energy source to its customers than electricity, gas or oil energy providers

CO-BENEFITS:

Social:

- More comfortable internal environment for housing is beneficial to health and wellbeing, improving the mental and physical wellbeing of occupants.

Economic:

- More efficient, insulated buildings will reduce energy demand and alleviate fuel poverty.
- When occupants can afford to ventilate and maintain their houses at comfortable temperatures, there is less likely to be issues with damp, leading to greater longevity of building fabric.
- More efficient use of buildings, reducing the required estate footprint, could result in economic savings from operation, maintenance and ongoing costs.

Environmental:

- Biodiversity can be maintained and enhanced through well planned infrastructure projects

2. ² [Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy, 2025](#)



Participation



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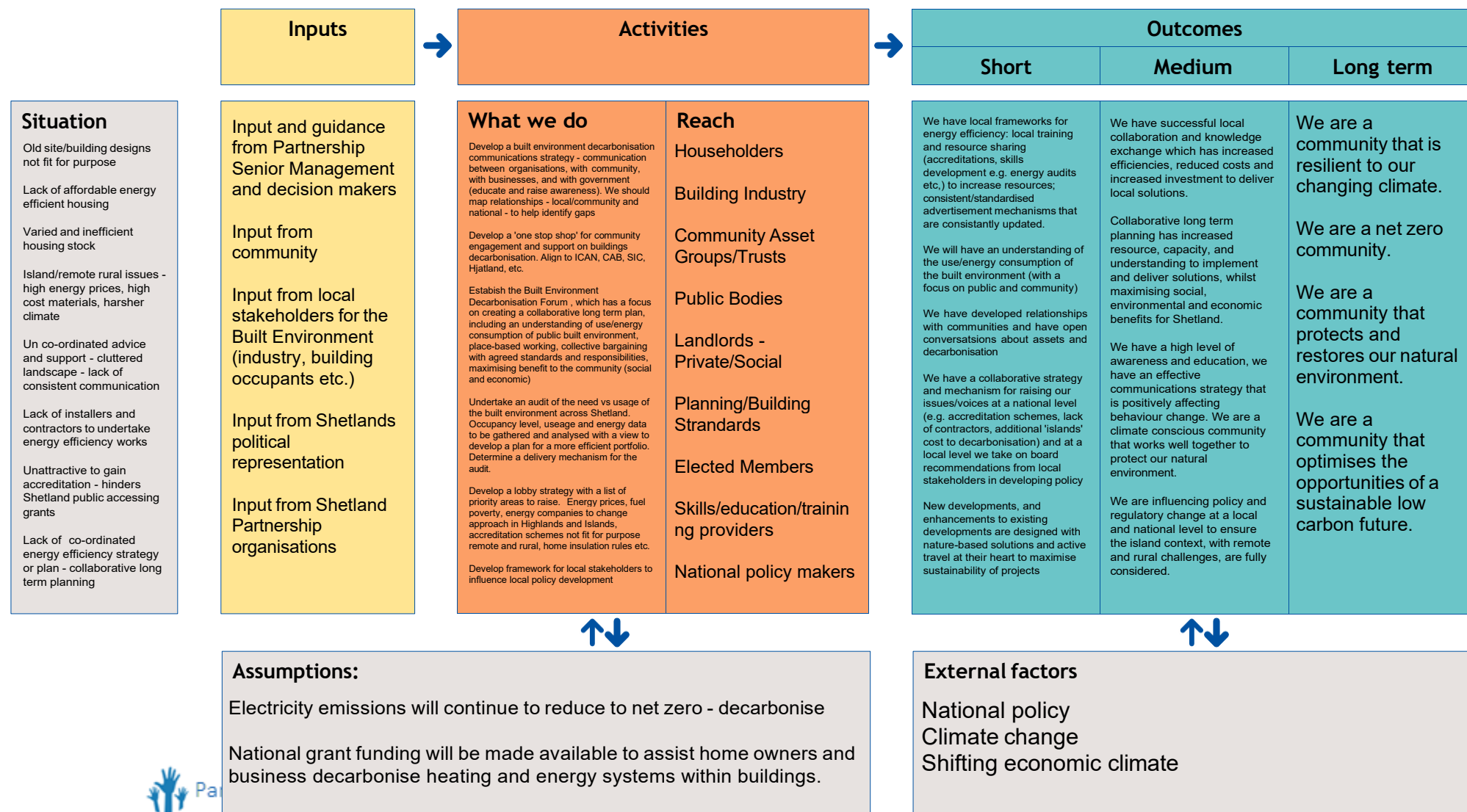
Place



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SCCS - Built Environment Logic Model

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7C - TRANSPORT

THE CHALLENGE:

Travel to, from and around Shetland is more carbon-intensive than on mainland Scotland. Reaching Shetland requires travel by aircraft or ferry. Once on Shetland, common modes of travel include car, bus, ferry and even internal aircraft to reach our outer islands. Each transport type remains heavily reliant on fossil fuel use.

Ferries and aircraft provide vital services for Shetland's Island populations. Currently there are few 'tried and tested' zero-emissions replacements available, which makes decarbonisation a challenge. Over the years there has been support from island residents for fixed links to connect Shetland's most populated islands to the mainland, replacing the need for ferry services. This would improve connection for the islands as well as reducing operational carbon emissions. However, challenges remain in overcoming the high capital investment and embodied carbon emissions during construction.

Shetland residents have a high dependency on private car use due to our dispersed population, topography and harsher climate. Active travel methods, such as walking and cycling, are often less attractive options due to weather, including strong winds. Safety concerns are also cited as reasons to make Shetlanders less likely to travel by foot or bike. Our dispersed population makes running effective bus services more challenging. Bus usage across Shetland dropped during the Covid pandemic and is still lower than pre-Covid levels. Lack of infrastructure and confidence in new technologies, as well as a low and dispersed population, has meant that there is a higher-than-average risk of market failure and reduced uptake of new transport technologies. Additionally, like many in the UK, residents in Shetland find travel in private cars more comfortable and provides more freedom and autonomy than public transport. However, this also provides an opportunity for increasing the uptake of low emissions vehicles, if we can provide appropriate incentives and consistent information surrounding access and usage.

Decarbonisation of heavy vehicles, such as buses, trucks and diggers are not 'tried and tested' in a climate such as Shetland's as most data sources are based on urban trials and usage, and setting up trials here involves high costs. It is also not yet fully clear what the most appropriate energy source, such as electricity or hydrogen, would be for these vehicles and it will require funding and investment to 'test' and move to lower carbon modes.

WHERE WE ARE:

The new Shetland Regional Transport Strategy outlines many of the bespoke transportation challenges in Shetland, its strategic objectives and areas of focus to help address these issues. The transition towards an 'environmentally and financially sustainable, post-carbon transport network' is one of the six strategy objectives. There is also an Active Travel which lays the groundwork to place more walking and cycling routes around Shetland.

Work is underway on the 'Rural Energy Hub' project to develop and implement rural energy and transport hubs across Shetland, with funding secured to implement a demonstration hub in Brae. These hubs would be facilities powered by renewable energy sources, such as wind and solar, that provide services for the community. The services provided would add to existing facilities within local areas and could include; EV charging, a community car club, e-bike rental, secure cycle storage, EV transition support service, district heating and office workspace.



Participation



People



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In March 2023, a budget of £700,000 was allocated to develop business cases for inter-islands transport, which will include the possibility of fixed links and ferry replacements. The options analysis will consider the emissions implication of fixed links, considering both the growing zero-emissions fleet of vehicles and the possibility of zero-emissions ferries. The financial and environmental sustainability of these options will impact this business case's outcome.

CO-BENEFITS:

Social:

- Improved health and wellbeing from active travel and reduced air pollution.
- Increased connectivity and convenience for residents to travel around the islands.
- Increased equality through reduced need for car ownership to travel.

Economic:

- EV charging infrastructure is a business and community group revenue stream.
- Car club and improved public transport reduces need to own one or more cars.
- Greater efficiencies in vehicle use – fewer vehicle hours unused and more rapid travel.

Environmental:

- Reduction in air pollution.
- Reduction in vehicle travel as a benefit to local wildlife



Participation



People



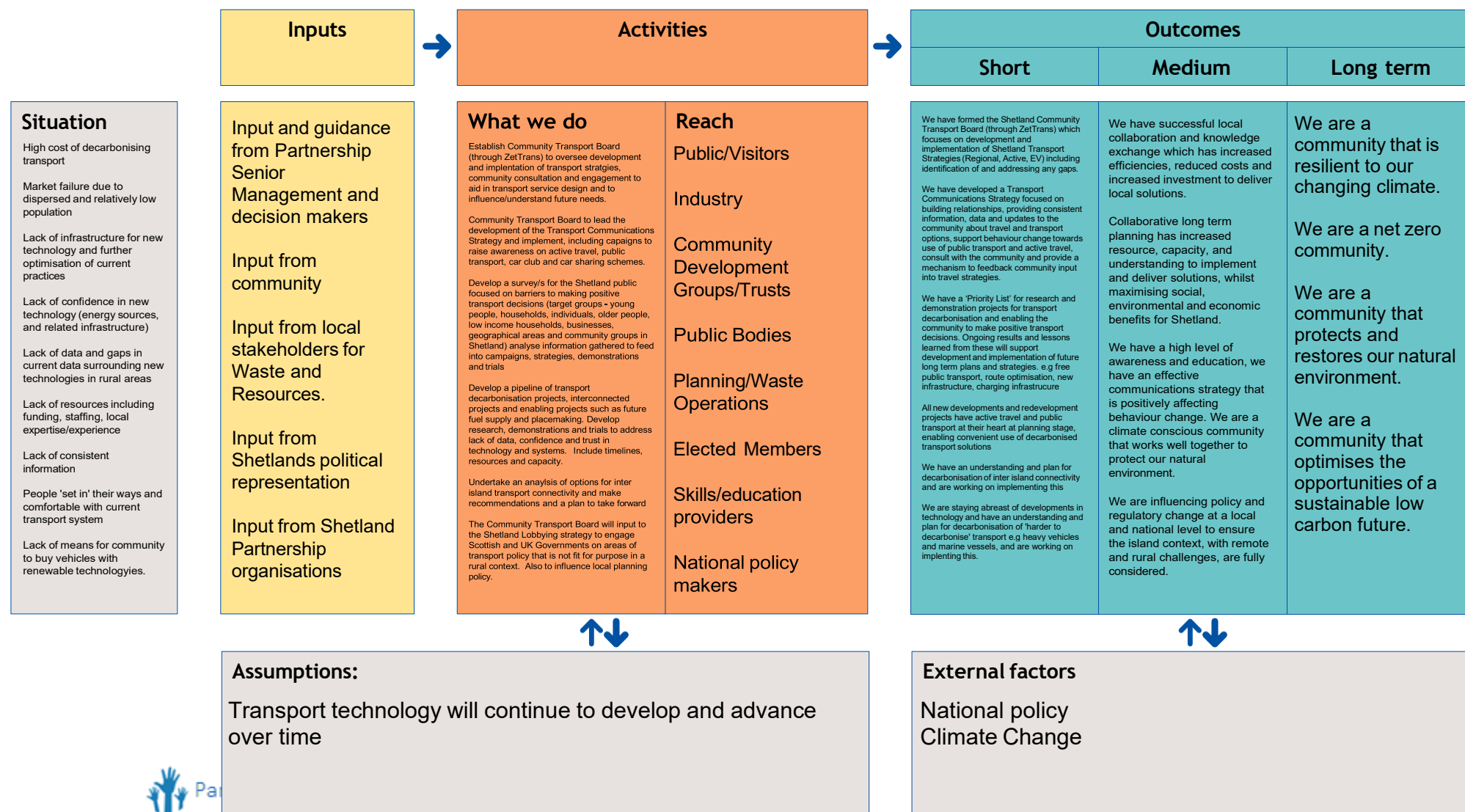
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SCCS - Transport Logic Model

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7D - WASTE AND RESOURCE USE

THE CHALLENGE

Waste is one of the most difficult sectors to decarbonise. Currently, there is no way to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions from landfill. Shetland has a low amount of waste that diverts to landfill, due to our Energy Recovery Plant (ERP), as described in the buildings section. The waste incineration serves to heat homes across Lerwick, but is still a source of emissions, which will need Carbon Capture and Storage technology to reduce. Similarly to other areas, much of the machinery associated with waste collection and management, such as essaykerts (waste collection vehicles) are heavy and cover long, rural distances making renewable replacements difficult to find. To reach net zero for residual emissions from waste, Shetland would need negative-emissions technologies, which are not yet commercially viable, or to offset from local nature-based solutions.

Complying with national schemes around waste reduction can be challenging for Shetland due to our remote location and dispersed population. Waste reduction must be accompanied by a plan to maintain the ERP operation at maximum efficiency. We currently import waste from Orkney to ensure there is sufficient fuel for the ERP and may need to look at widening our import of waste from other areas in future.

Shetland has the lowest rates of recycling in the country at 20.7 % (Household waste generated and managed, 2023). More must be done to encourage recycling in our organisations and in the community. However, while Shetland landfills 23.8% of all waste in the isles we also have the 3rd highest percentage of waste diverted from Landfill in the country. Much of this diverted waste is incinerated at the ERP. The role of recycling and the incineration of would-be landfill waste is not widely understood in the wider community, nor by national government policy developers, and more must be done to communicate the benefits and practices pertaining to both. Our rural context and innovative heating scheme means marrying various areas of public policy, such as recycling targets, difficult.

WHERE WE ARE

The ERP handles most of Shetland's waste and underwent a refit in 2021 to upgrade the facilities which will extend the lifespan of the plant, increase the capacity and waste types, and reduce the number of shutdowns and overall emissions. This upgrade has increased the efficiency of heat generation, resulting in the total heat provided by the ERP to the District Heating Network increasing from 85% of total heat demand to 93%, with no change to the total amount of waste incinerated.

Shetland's waste is largely handled by Shetland Islands Council (SIC), so most waste targets fall under the Council's purview. However, reducing waste and disposing of it properly is the responsibility of everyone, including businesses and residents.

Shetland is also home to several 'scrapstores' and product recycling initiatives. One such example is COPE Ltd, where second hand furniture and smaller items are sold alongside household electrical items which are PAT tested and can be delivered across the isles. These initiatives are examples of a local circular economy and demonstrates a willingness to refurbish and reuse where possible, however limitations still remain regarding availability of skills and confidence of residents to buy and use second hand products.



Participation



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Thoughtful food policies reduce food waste which means less emissions are wasted growing uneaten food and less emissions are generated in landfills. While there is limited local production of compost or other food growing products, there are important examples of food growing initiatives present across the isles including Transition Turrieffield and NCDC's 'Growing Local Northmavine' project.

CO-BENEFITS:

Social:

- Use of waste heat from the ERP contributes to lower cost alternative energy source for households in Lerwick.
- Increased circular economy encourages greater social inclusion through volunteer schemes and training opportunities.
- Food strategies will increase food security and improve health and wellbeing for Shetland community.

Economic: Delivering a circular economy provides:

- Local employment opportunities, creation of jobs in repair and reuse.
- Lower cost options to access the goods we need.
- Keeps valuable materials flowing through our economy, driving greater resource productivity and decreasing costs for businesses, the public sector and households in buying new.

Environmental:

- Improved waste management leads to a reduced level of waste, causing less potential harm for wildlife and livestock.
- Better use of waste through a circular economy model will reduce demands on finite natural resources



Participation



People



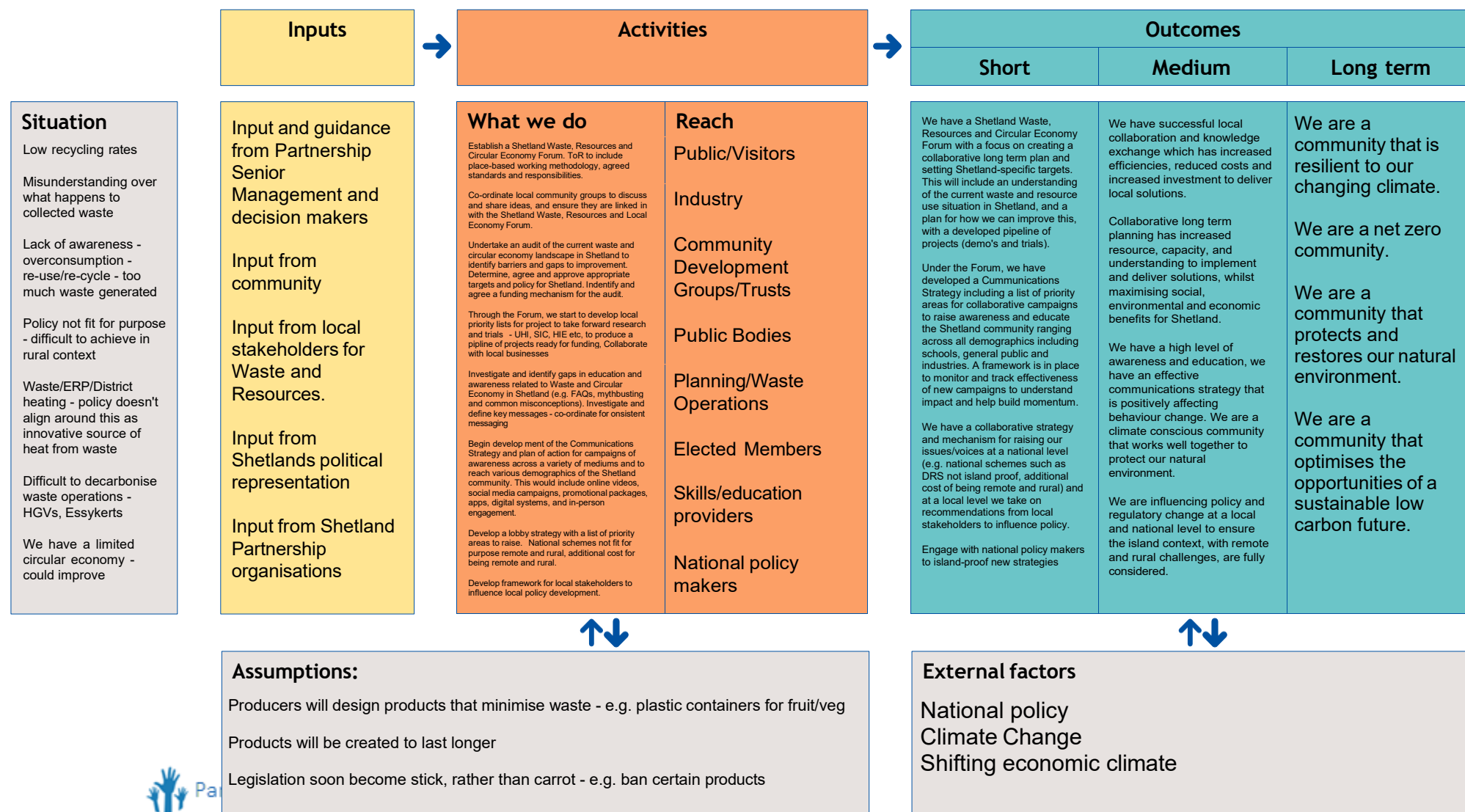
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SCCS - Waste, Resources and Circular Economy Logic Model

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7E - BUSINESS & INDUSTRY

THE CHALLENGE:

Shetland businesses have a long history of adaptation and innovation and are well positioned to be leading contributors to Shetland's Net-Zero climate ambitions.

Data from BEIS (Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy for the UK Government) shows that emissions from business and industry make up 20% of the annual carbon emissions for the UK. With the waters surrounding Shetland's islands being the lifeblood of our economy, our leading industries are heavily reliant on fossil fuels for the transportation and export of goods and materials and face higher transport and storage costs. This creates a challenging situation for meeting emission reduction targets as there are currently no mainstream technologies or fuels available to reduce these emissions. Where technology is available, this is often expensive and untested in local conditions, which increases the risk of investment. Funding and investment will be needed to address these issues and lower the risk to businesses hoping to decarbonise. There are limited local resources available that could shoulder this risk and increase supply chain security.

Concurrently, much of the guidance and policy produced by central government and related agencies does not accurately address island requirements and challenges. Shetland's businesses and key industry sectors are increasingly aware of Climate Change policy and are under pressure to meet government and industry targets to reach 'Net Zero'. Some businesses have already been incentivized to invest in energy efficiency measures, waste reduction or greener product offerings to improve their own business performance. However, very few will have emission reduction plans, or plans to adapt to the impacts of climate change, and many will require significant investment to be able to decarbonise their business and industry. Another concern voiced by the business community has been the lack of clear and trusted information with regards to climate change and policy. This results in a lack of understanding of the benefits of transition to renewable energy, the roles of various industry actors (installers, regulators, local authorities etc) and little realisation of the urgency needed to make local sector resilient.

WHERE WE ARE:

We want Shetland to lead the way in delivering a just transition to a net zero, nature-positive economy: to strengthen Shetland's position in new markets and industries; generating sustainable jobs and business development opportunities; whilst also delivering positive community benefits and improved resilience.

The recently published Net-Zero Route Maps set a goal to *"Make Shetland a hub which attracts citizens to learn, develop and utilise green technology skills within our business and industry sectors"* – a goal that fully aligns to the Shetland Partnership Plan.

As well as supporting our existing industries to meet increasing pressures to reduce emissions, we also need to foster an innovative business environment in which local enterprises have opportunities to explore climate solutions that will work for Shetland. By driving change and embracing new opportunities, we can help deliver economic prosperity whilst achieving greater overall sustainability for our island community and create a more resilient business base.



Participation



People



Place



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CO-BENEFITS

Social:

- Stable, future-proof, and high-quality jobs in existing and emerging industries.
- Increased circular economy encourages greater social inclusion through volunteer schemes and training opportunities.
- Food strategies will increase food security and improve health and wellbeing for Shetland community.

Economic:

- Uplift to Shetland businesses, creating more jobs and generating revenue for the region.
- Increased economic resilience in existing key industries and emergence of new economic activity, supporting an uplift to Shetland businesses, creating more jobs and revenue for the region.

Environmental:

- Less emissions from importing labour and materials through increased use of local services, materials and goods.



Participation



People



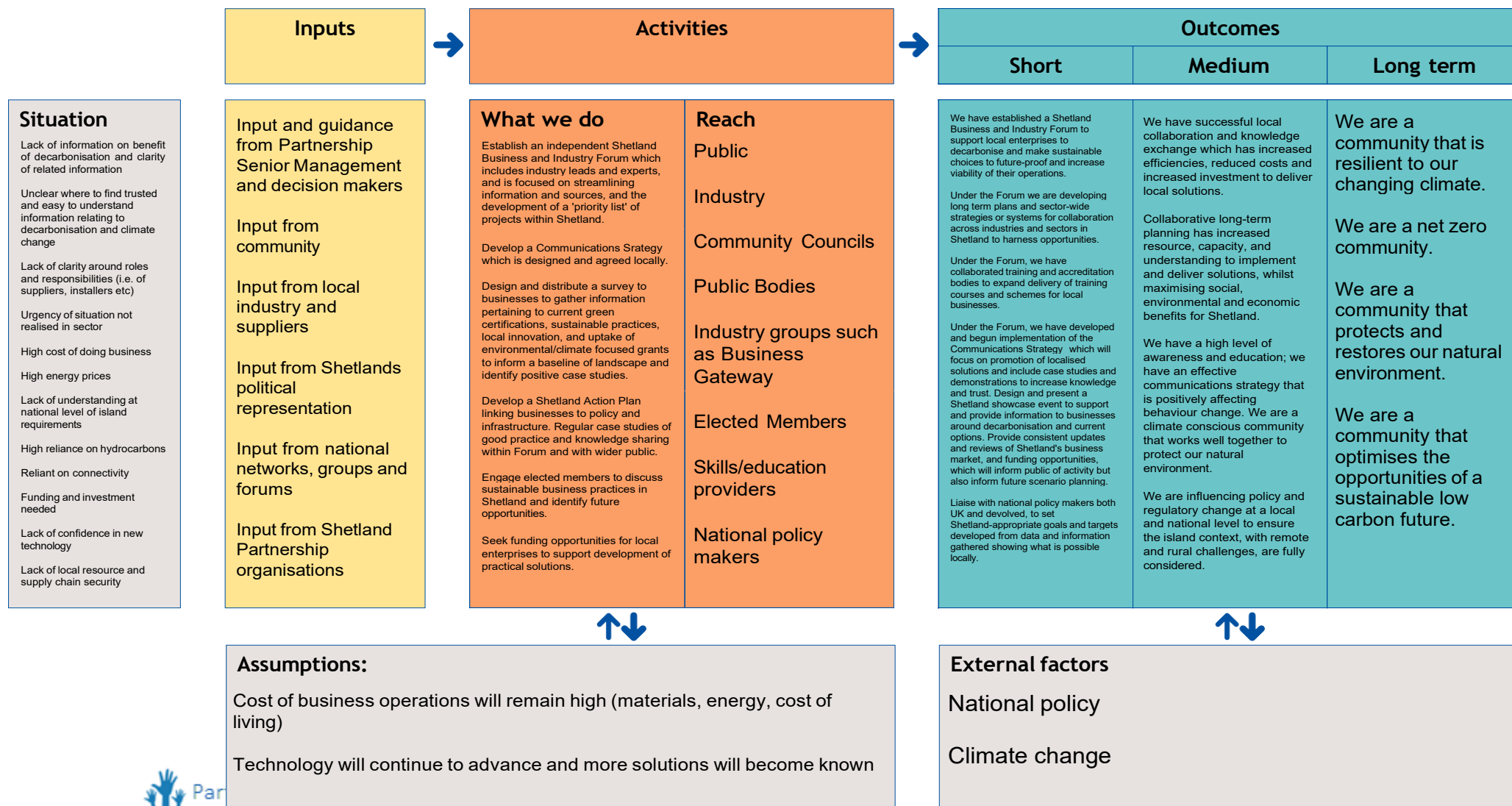
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SCCS - Business & Industry Logic Model

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7F - LAND & NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

THE CHALLENGE

Nature-based solutions refers to ways of working with nature to address our societal needs and challenges, providing benefits to both community and biodiversity. Our land and natural surroundings are essential to achieving climate change targets due to their ability to build physical resilience to storms or flooding, and its potential to absorb excess GHG emissions from the atmosphere. The reduction of excess emissions from degraded land is also critical to Shetland achieving net zero status.

Roughly half of Shetland's land cover is peatland, and 79% of this is severely or partially degraded, due to historical overgrazing, peat-cutting, drainage and harsh weather conditions. It is due to the scale and extent of degraded peatland emissions that Shetland's area wide emissions will likely not be net zero by 2045. While peatland restoration options are available in Shetland, current uptake is far lower than that needed to significantly reduce emissions by 2045. Work is needed to address current barriers and increase the agricultural sectors confidence in the practice, and confidence in the data that supports it. Wetlands and burns also play an important role in attenuating extreme rainfall events associated with climate change, as well as storing carbon and supporting biodiversity.

An increase in native tree planting is also required to meet our climate goals. Trees once covered most of Shetland but have been gradually cleared since the first settlers arrived some 5,000 years ago, for agriculture and firewood. Livestock and harsh winds have since suppressed regeneration. Trees capture carbon, provide shelter, stabilise soils and enhance biodiversity, but the right trees must be planted in the right places to be effective.

Our seas and coastlines store significant amounts of carbon - 'blue carbon' - in undisturbed sediments and long-lived organisms, and these too play an important role in providing nature-based solutions to climate change. Further investigation and trials are needed to understand the role various habitats could play in mitigating the negative impacts of climate change. Coastal erosion, as well as erosion on land, will be exacerbated by the increased rainfall, flooding and storms which is linked to ongoing climate change.

While the importance of natural habitats is recognised at government level the policy, subsidy and funding landscapes remain complex and often conflicting. Additionally, much policy conflicts with other sectors which means valuable habitats, such as blanket bog, are at risk of development as there is little formal protection available. It is imperative that we protect, restore, enhance and manage our natural and semi-natural habitats and ecosystems across Shetland, both terrestrial and aquatic, to help reduce atmospheric carbon, protect biodiversity, and mitigate the impacts of climate change.

WHERE WE ARE:

Land Use:

Nature-based solutions often form the strategic response to tackling emissions from Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry, otherwise known as 'LULUCF'. Data modelling undertaken to produce the Shetland Net Zero Route Map highlighted LULUCF to be our largest-emitting sector across Shetland,



Participation



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with emissions totalling approximately 334.5 Kt CO₂e per year. Most of these emissions were attributed to the high prevalence of degraded, drained or modified peatlands. Though some mapping is available, there is still a lack of high-definition land cover maps. All project sites, for tree planting and peatland restoration will require detailed, specific assessments ahead of any proposed works such as peatland restoration and native tree planting projects. Currently, the number of officers and operators involved in nature restoration is lower than that needed to deliver the scale of works required. To address these issues, and allow for collaboration within the sector, various working groups, most notably the Shetland Peatland Partnership, have been set up.

Biodiversity:

Any discussion of nature-based solutions and land use must include biodiversity and the wider natural environment. Shetland is home to some special and rare habitats and species, which must be protected and supported. There are several initiatives across Shetland aimed at monitoring the health of different habitats and the abundance of specific species, which can include a diverse variety of participants, including young people. There is also growing recognition from local, national and international bodies that biodiversity decline must not only be halted but that action is needed to begin to reverse it.

Dual benefits

There are many aspects of work focused on reducing GHG emissions from land and efforts to improve biodiversity that cross over and can benefit both areas. For example, reducing the fuel used for grass cutting programs and instead sowing native species and creating wildlife ponds can lower carbon emissions and improve the biodiversity of an area through habitat creation.

CO-BENEFITS:

Social:

- Increased resilience of our land, soils and infrastructure against risks such as flooding and landslides.
- Health and wellbeing benefits from a protected natural environment.

Economic:

- Improvement of crofters' ability to diversify their produce and methods of growing or rearing, and restoring of degraded land
- The beauty of Shetland's natural landscape draws visitors from across the globe, so promoting its care and enhancement will likely boost tourism and related industry.
- Protection of our natural resources in alignment with enhancement of Shetland's key economic sectors, which rely on the natural environment.

Environmental:

- Restoring nature will help address the twin climate and biodiversity crises.



Participation



People



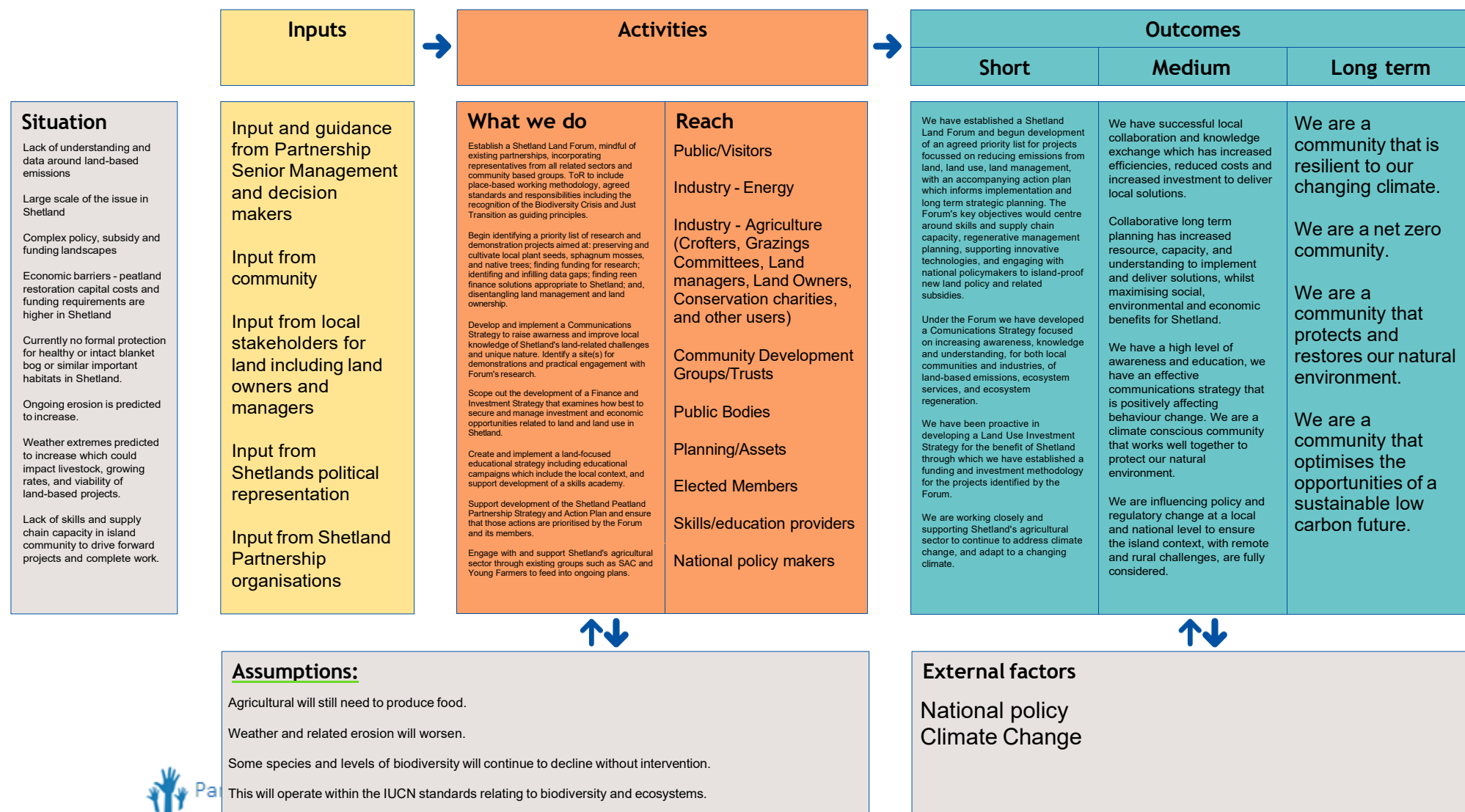
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SCCS - Land Logic Model

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WASTE AND RESOURCES

THE CHALLENGE

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Shetland has the lowest rates of recycling in the country at 20.7 % (Household waste generated and managed, 2023). More must be done to encourage recycling in our organisations and in the community. However, while Shetland landfills 23.8% of all waste in the isles we also have the 3rd highest percentage of waste diverted from Landfill in the country. Much of this diverted waste is incinerated at the ERP. The role of recycling and the incineration of would-be landfill waste is not widely understood in the wider community, nor by national government policy developers, and more must be done to communicate the benefits and practices pertaining to both. Our rural context and innovative heating scheme means marrying various areas of public policy, such as recycling targets, difficult.

WHERE WE ARE

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Participation



People



Place



Money

Appendix 7: Sectoral descriptions

Thoughtful food policies reduce food waste which means less emissions are wasted growing uneaten food and less emissions are generated in landfills. While there is limited local production of compost or other food growing products, there are important examples of food growing initiatives present across the isles including Transition Turrieffield and NCDC's 'Growing Local Northmavine' project.

CO-BENEFITS:

Social:

- Use of waste heat from the ERP contributes to lower cost alternative energy source for households in Lerwick.
- Increased circular economy encourages greater social inclusion through volunteer schemes and training opportunities.
- Food strategies will increase food security and improve health and wellbeing for Shetland community.

Economic: Delivering a circular economy provides:

- Local employment opportunities, creation of jobs in repair and reuse.
- Lower cost options to access the goods we need.
- Keeps valuable materials flowing through our economy, driving greater resource productivity and decreasing costs for businesses, the public sector and households in buying new.

Environmental:

- Improved waste management leads to a reduced level of waste, causing less potential harm for wildlife and livestock.
- Better use of waste through a circular economy model will reduce demands on finite natural resources



Participation



People



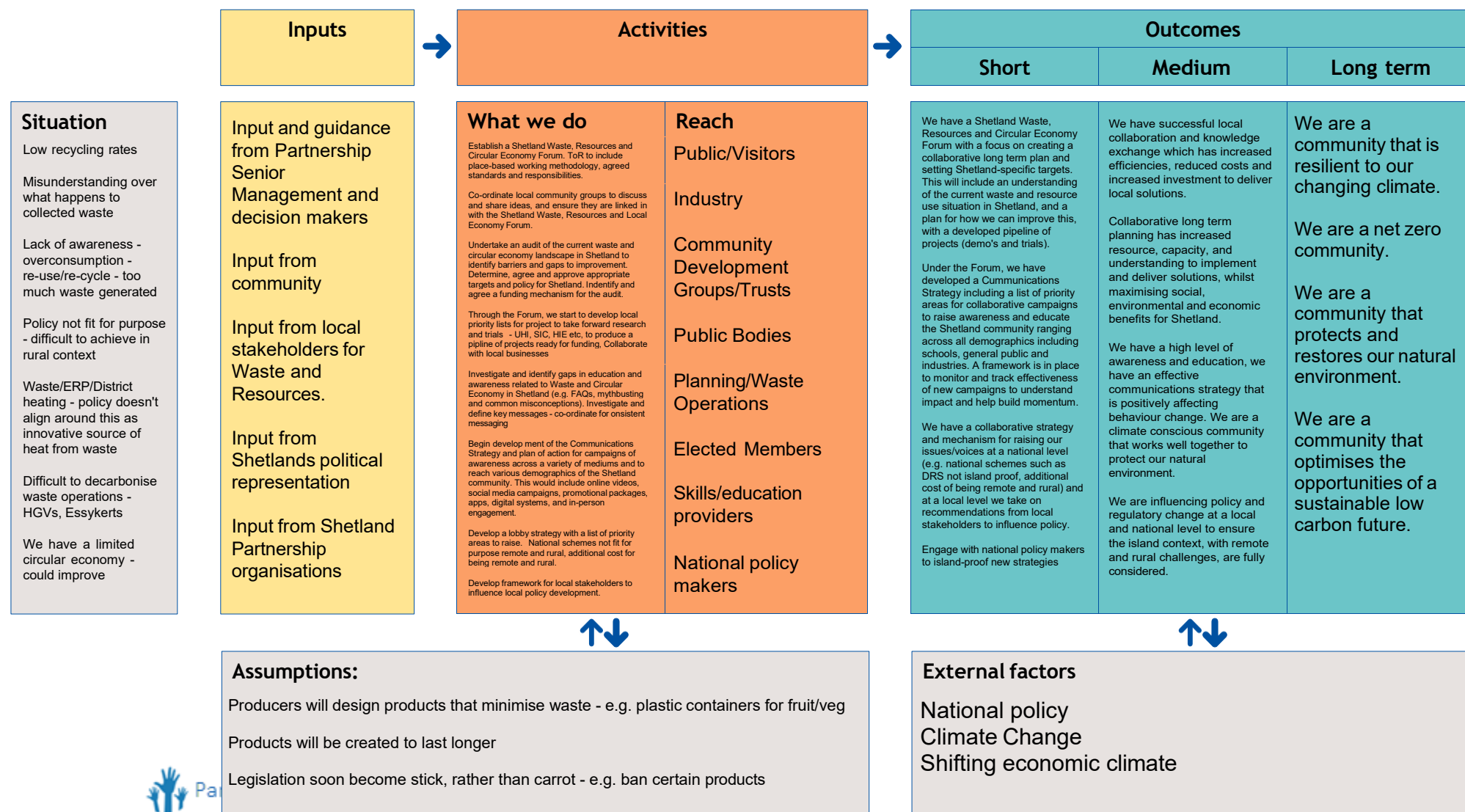
Place



Money

SCCS - Waste, Resources and Circular Economy Logic Model

This logic model has been designed as an **editable** electronic document with **spaces** for you to fill in to **create your own** logic model.



Appendix 7: Sectoral descriptions



Participation



People



Place



Money