



► Connected habitats

Some species will need to move to stay in a comfortable environment that is neither too hot, cold, dry or wet for them. Broken up habitats make this difficult as animals can't easily move from one habitat to another. Expanding woodlands and building a green bridge over the carriageway can make it easier to move between habitats.

► Fish

Increasing water temperature and low water levels in rivers will have a negative impact on fish health. Expanding vegetation on river banks can provide shade and restore watercourses in degraded areas, creating naturally shaped river beds, with deeper water and areas suitable for spawning.

► Distillery

Distilleries will need to plan for less reliable water supply, overheating in summer and increased flood risk. This can be achieved through increasing ventilation and using water more efficiently – as well as working to minimise environmental impact.

► Farming

Warmer conditions can make land that was previously unsuited to farming suitable for farming. However heavy rainfall may increase soil erosion and unpredictable weather will be challenging. Farming can diversify with low density cattle grazing on the hills and crops on better land. Lowering sheep numbers can reduce erosion on slopes and benefit wildlife.

► Seasonal tourism

Warmer and drier conditions could lengthen and improve the summer tourist season, although weather will remain unpredictable. There is an opportunity to expand tourism, taking advantage of outdoor activities like mountain biking. However, less reliable winter snow season could be challenging for year-round tourism in some locations with snow sports.

► Landslides

An increase in prolonged periods of heavy rainfall can lead to more landslides that disrupt roads and other infrastructure. Through engineered works or tree planting, hills can be strengthened and damage and disruption can be minimised.