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Local Government and the Right to a Healthy Environment

Briefing note for Scottish Local Authorities



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Executive Summary

As humanity's impact upon our environment and its diverse ecosystems and biodiversity becomes ever clearer, steps are being taken to recognise that human rights and environmental protection are deeply intertwined. It presents a profound challenge to the achievement of human rights internationally and here, at home, in Scotland. As [Adaptation Scotland highlights](#), the climate crisis presents numerous potential challenges for Scotland, from rising temperatures and increasing flooding to degrading soil quality, more frequent extreme weather events, reduced biodiversity, increasing pollution and toxic waste, and environmental degradation. As set out by the [International Court of Justice held in July 2025](#), these impacts threaten the realisation of our most fundamental human rights to life, health, food, water, housing, and to live a life with dignity. For this reason, human rights law has been taking steps to recognise and ensure that human rights realisation and environmental action are seen as two sides of the same coin.

The human right to a healthy environment was first recognised by the United Nations Human Rights Council (the UN body responsible for strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights globally) in October 2021 through [Resolution 48/13](#). This was followed by the [UN General Assembly in July 2022](#), which passed a landmark resolution recognising the existence of this right and confirming its role as part of international human rights law. In practice, what this achieved is recognising that we cannot protect and promote people's fundamental human rights without also protecting and promoting a healthy environment in which humanity can thrive.

This represents a significant shift with direct implications for Scotland's approach to the environment, including Scotland's local authorities. [With Scottish government exploring the potential to incorporate this right into Scots law](#), and in doing so enhance accountability for environmental decision-making, this briefing is designed to act as an introduction to what the right to a healthy environment is, what practical actions can be taken to fulfil these rights locally, and to provide further resources for those seeking to learn more about this fundamental human right.

Importantly, throughout Scotland, local authorities are already taking targeted steps to implement change and improve environmental outcomes. Through their functions in planning, transport, housing, waste management, environmental regulation, public health, and education, local authorities are already shaping the quality of the air residents breathe, the water they drink, the spaces they live in, and the nature and ecosystems they access and enjoy. This means that many of the policies set and services provided are directly related to upholding people's rights to a healthy environment.

However, it is necessary to go further and recognise that the right to a healthy environment serves as a catalyst for environmental action, providing a foundation

for citizens worldwide to challenge environmentally destructive policies under human rights law. When the right to a healthy environment is guaranteed, it becomes the foundation for all environmental progress, amplifies the power of human rights, and inspires leaders and institutions to unite in protecting our planet.

Internationally, work on implementing the human right to a healthy environment is also widespread. [The UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and Environment](#) (as the leading UN expert) and the [Council of Europe](#) continue to highlight both good and bad practices in this area. In Scotland, action is already underway, but much more can be done to recognise the inherent links between human rights, a healthy environment, and a just society.

What is the Right to a Healthy Environment?

The right to a healthy environment is not yet explicitly included in a global human rights treaty. This means that its content and scope have generally been clarified through international resolutions, national laws and practices, and connections to, and insights from, developments in environmental law over several decades.

This right is generally understood to include both substantive elements (what must be protected) and procedural elements (the processes that ensure people can exercise and defend their rights). Like all other human rights, the right to a healthy environment must be respected (not interfered with), protected (safeguarded from harm by others), and fulfilled (actively promoted and realised by governments).

Substantive Elements of the Right to a Healthy Environment

Safe Climate: A stable and safe climate is essential to protect present and future generations from the devastating impacts of climate change. Local authorities must act to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and build resilience against climate impacts through their planning, roads and transport, housing, and service delivery functions. Local authorities can also participate in initiatives such as the [Scottish Climate Intelligence Service](#) (SCIS) framework, which allows communities to track how their council is reducing emissions and improving environmental outcomes.

Clean Air: Everyone has the right to breathe air that does not harm their health. This means air must be free from banned pollutants and must not exceed agreed exposure levels. Achieving clean air requires strong regulation of emissions from transport, industry, roads, energy production, and other sources. These are areas where local authorities have significant regulatory and planning powers.

Healthy Ecosystems and Biodiversity: Biodiversity and functioning ecosystems are not just critical to ensuring the sustainability of a healthy environment; they provide vital services such as clean water, food security, climate regulation, and disease control. Protecting nature is essential to human survival and well-being. Working with a range of stakeholders and partners (such as [SEPA](#), [Keep Scotland Beautiful](#), and [Green Networks & Initiatives](#)), local authorities can build on [Scotland's Biodiversity Strategy](#) and act to protect nature and actively enhance the environment across their areas.

Safe and Sufficient Water: Access to safe, clean, and affordable water for drinking, sanitation, and daily use is fundamental. Water resources must be protected from pollution, over-extraction, and degradation.

Healthy and Sustainable Food: Everyone has the right to food that is safe, nutritious, and produced in ways that are environmentally sustainable. This includes protecting agricultural systems from pollution and ensuring food security. Local authorities play an important supporting role here: local authorities [support](#)

[community food growing](#) through the provision and management of allotments, with relevant duties under the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015. Planning functions also support sustainable agriculture, with local development plans influencing how agricultural land is protected and developed.

Non-Toxic Environment: People should be protected from exposure to hazardous substances, chemicals, and waste. Environments, including homes, workplaces, and public spaces, must be free from levels of pollution that harm human health. Local authorities have a direct role in the remediation of contaminated land, the provision and maintenance of parks and public spaces, and the enforcement of environmental health legislation. Building standards and planning functions further protect communities from toxic environments, and local authorities work in partnership with public health bodies and, where they do not hold their own housing stock, with Registered Social Landlords, to address housing-related environmental hazards.

Procedural Elements

Access to Information: People have the right to timely, accurate, and understandable environmental information, including air and water quality data, environmental impact assessments, and climate risk reports. Local authorities play a critical role in collecting, maintaining, and making this information accessible to communities and there are numerous examples of good practice. For example, the [SCIS](#) is working directly with local authorities to help improve access to environmental information. Such as the approach adopted by Aberdeenshire council, who have published a [ClimateView Dashboard](#).

Public Participation: Communities must be meaningfully involved in decisions that affect their environment. This includes participation in planning processes, consultations on major projects, and opportunities to influence policy development. Community Councils must be consulted on planning applications and local development plans. The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 also sets out how communities may submit participation requests to influence service planning, and asset transfer requests to own or manage public land and buildings. These can both support communities in shaping their local environment.

Access to Justice: Individuals and groups must be able to challenge environmental harm, seek remedies, and hold other public bodies and the national government accountable through fair and effective legal processes. Access to justice ensures the right to a healthy environment is not just symbolic, but enforceable.

For a full exploration of what the right to a healthy environment includes, the [Environmental Rights Centre for Scotland](#) has produced a detailed briefing which provides a helpful resource for those seeking further information.

Why is this Relevant to Local Authorities in Scotland?

Scotland's local authorities are at the forefront of delivering people's everyday, basic human rights, including the right to a healthy environment. Through actions in planning, waste management, transport, housing, environmental regulations, education, and public health, local authorities have the powers to shape the quality of the air we breathe, the water we drink, the spaces we live in, and the nature and ecosystems we access and enjoy.

Local authorities are also a primary point of contact for citizens, making them essential to delivering the procedural aspects of the right, such as ensuring access to environmental information, enabling meaningful complaints mechanisms, and ensuring communities and those most marginalised and vulnerable have their voices heard in important environmental decision-making. By embedding environmental protection into everyday governance, collaborating across sectors, and empowering communities, local government is essential in turning environmental rights from principles into lived realities.

Consider the planning system, where local authorities make decisions every day that shape the quality of the environment in which people live. When a council requires green urban spaces in new developments, sets biodiversity requirements, secures sustainable drainage, designs for flood resilience, or safeguards land for active travel routes and energy network infrastructure, it is giving practical effect to the substantive features of the right to a healthy environment. Locality planning and local place planning offer further opportunities to identify environmental concerns and to work with communities on how the environment in their area can be protected and enhanced. At the same time, planning consultation processes and environmental impact assessments give practical expression to the procedural elements of the right, ensuring that people have access to information about environmental impacts and genuine opportunities to participate in decisions that affect the places where they live.

The same connections run through roads and transport functions. When a local authority invests in public transport provision, builds active travel infrastructure, implements a Low Emission Zone, expands electric vehicle charging, or promotes sustainable freight, it is contributing directly to cleaner air and a safer climate. Community engagement on transport strategies supports the procedural right to participate in decisions that shape environmental quality.

Housing functions are equally significant. Energy efficiency programmes, retrofit schemes, fuel poverty interventions, and the enforcement of building standards all contribute to non-toxic living environments and to climate mitigation, whether delivered through a local authority's own housing stock or in partnership with Registered Social Landlords. Consultation on housing strategies and development

plans connects to the procedural right to participation, giving communities a voice in decisions that affect the environments in which they live.

Waste and environmental services play a direct role in protecting people from environmental harm. Waste reduction, recycling, and circular economy initiatives reduce pollution and resource depletion. Environmental health enforcement addresses threats to public health from pollution, contamination, and hazardous conditions. Contaminated land remediation restores environments that have been degraded, protecting both ecosystems and the communities that live alongside them.

Public health functions connect to the right to a healthy environment through air quality monitoring, health impact assessments, and climate adaptation planning, all of which directly support health outcomes linked to environmental quality and generate evidence that communities can use to hold decision makers to account.

Economic development services also have a role to play. Green jobs and skills programmes, community wealth building approaches, support for green industries, and assistance for businesses seeking to reduce their environmental impact all connect economic development to environmental outcomes. This recognises that a healthy environment and a thriving local economy are not opposing goals but can be pursued together.

And in education, climate and environmental learning, outdoor education programmes, and school active travel initiatives help to build understanding of environmental rights among young people, equipping them to participate in environmental decision making as they grow.

Taken together, this illustrates that the right to a healthy environment is not an additional layer on top of what local authorities already do. It is a lens through which the environmental dimensions of existing functions can be recognised, strengthened, and made more accountable to the communities they serve.

Local Authority Leadership in Practice

Already in Scotland, local authorities are taking the lead in adopting concrete steps and practices focused on delivering a healthier environment for all. Set out below are some actions already being taken across Scotland to support the right to a healthy environment.

Low Emission Zones

Scotland's four largest cities, namely Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Dundee, have introduced Low Emission Zones (LEZs) to address air pollution and protect public health. These zones restrict access for the most polluting vehicles, directly advancing the right to clean air. As Transport Scotland noted, LEZs represent a landmark shift in how vehicles access our cities and mark a significant public health moment for Scotland. The initiative demonstrates local authorities using regulatory powers to protect health and improve environmental outcomes.

The Scottish Government committed support through the LEZ Support Fund, providing grants for households, micro-businesses, and retrofit options. These can help to show how just transition principles can be embedded in environmental policy implementation.

Active Travel Infrastructure

Local authorities across Scotland are also investing in active travel infrastructure, delivering multiple benefits, including reducing emissions, improving air quality, enhancing public health, and creating more liveable places.

For example, [Glasgow's South City Way](#) demonstrates that small steps can lead to real, positive action on the environment. [Traffic surveys in September 2025](#) recorded that over a 48 hour period 16% of travel method on Victoria Road was by bicycle, on the new cycling route from Glasgow South to the city centre, compared to just 1.5% on comparable streets without safe cycling infrastructure.

[Edinburgh's City Centre West to East Link \(CCWEL\)](#), completed in 2024, provides a high-quality 4km cycling route connecting Roseburn to Picardy Place via Haymarket Rail Station. The project also improved road crossings, footways, and public spaces.

Across Scotland, local authorities are delivering active travel improvements through the Scottish Government's Active Travel Infrastructure Fund, with over £26 million allocated for construction projects in 2025–26. Projects span from major cities to rural communities, including the Caroline Wells Woods link in Ellon, new infrastructure around Dumfries and Galloway Royal Infirmary, and improvements in East Renfrewshire.

Environmental Land & Nature Management

Many local authorities are taking active steps to protect and enhance local ecosystems. This includes integrating biodiversity requirements into planning decisions, establishing green corridors, and restoring wetlands and woodlands. As already highlighted, local authorities work alongside partners such as [NatureScot](#), [Keep Scotland Beautiful](#), and wider community groups to deliver on biodiversity net gain and green network objectives. Local biodiversity strategies, developed through [Local Biodiversity Action Plans](#), help to provide local authorities with a framework for protecting species and habitats across their areas.

Air Quality Management

Beyond Low Emission Zones, local authorities across Scotland carry out statutory air quality monitoring and are required to declare [Air Quality Management Areas](#) (AQMA) where pollution levels exceed health-based standards. Local authorities in areas including Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Dundee have established AQMA and corresponding action plans. Local authorities planning and transport teams actively work to reduce emissions from road traffic, construction, and industry through conditions attached to planning permissions and through working with businesses on voluntary measures.

Community Food and Land

A growing number of local authorities support community food growing as a practical route to healthier and more sustainable food access. Under the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015, local authorities have duties relating to the provision of allotments, and many actively support community growing projects and food networks. Local authorities such as [Edinburgh](#), [Glasgow](#), and [Fife](#) have expanded allotment provision and funded community growing initiatives. Planning functions also play a role in protecting agricultural land and supporting local food supply chains.

What the Right to a Healthy Environment Means for Local Government Decision-Making

With proposals to put the right to a healthy environment on a statutory footing in Scotland, it is important to consider what difference this would make to everyday local decision-making. At its heart, recognising and implementing the right to a healthy environment is about accountability. Accountability for duty-bearers across Scotland who make decisions every day that impact the environment in which we live, work, and play. With local authorities already managing significant resource pressures, navigating the demands of National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4), delivering on housing targets, and responding to the climate and nature crises, all at once, this part of the briefing highlights how the right to a healthy environment must be considered in decision-making, balanced with competing needs and interests, and crucially, how targeted, concrete, and deliberate steps should be taken to improve environmental outcomes.

In practice, local authorities are not starting from scratch. Highlighted above are numerous actions being taken to improve our environment, with local authorities already operating under the biodiversity duty in the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004, the climate duties in the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009, and the environmental requirements of NPF4 (which rebalances the planning system so that climate change and nature recovery are the primary guiding principles for all plans and decisions). There is good practice across Scotland through which to build upon.

Further, it is not expected that all aspects of the right to a healthy environment will be realised immediately. Instead, the right to a healthy environment is to be progressively realised over time.

Progressively realising the right to a healthy environment

Progressive realisation can be understood as taking steps as quickly and effectively as possible to realise the right. It requires deliberate, ongoing and targeted steps to fully realise the right as promptly as possible, with the timeframe assessed relative to the maximum resources available. It is the principle that recognises a right cannot always be delivered in full immediately, but that the direction of travel must always be forward.

A useful way to think about this is a ratchet mechanism. A ratchet turns in one direction only. It can move forward quickly or slowly depending on what is achievable, but it should not slip backwards. Progressive realisation works the same way. A local authority is not expected to achieve perfect environmental outcomes overnight, but it is expected to be moving in the right direction, at a pace that reflects the resources and powers available to it.

Where environmental standards have been achieved, they should not be rolled back without compelling justification. Standstill is only acceptable where genuine resource constraints prevent further progress, and even then, the authority should be able to show it has a plan for when circumstances allow it to move forward again.

This is important because it answers the concern that the right to a healthy environment could paralyse decision-making or block necessary development. It does neither. What it does is set an expectation that each decision, each plan and each budget cycle leaves environmental outcomes at least no worse than before, and where possible, better.

Balancing Competing Decisions

The right to a healthy environment does not require that every decision solely prioritise the environment above all other considerations. Local authorities routinely balance competing priorities: housing need, economic development, public health, community benefit and environmental protection. The right to a healthy environment does not change that fundamental reality, but it does change what the process must look like.

The balancing exercise requires three things. First, that environmental considerations are genuinely part of the decision. Not an afterthought or a box-ticking exercise, but a factor that has been identified, evidenced and weighed alongside other interests. Second, where a decision may cause environmental harm, alternatives have been considered, and the authority can explain why the chosen course is justified. Third, where environmental harm is accepted as a necessary consequence of a decision, proportionate steps have been taken to avoid, reduce or offset that harm.

This includes assessing whether activities have environmental impacts, providing those assessments in a timely and accessible way, and providing genuine opportunities for the public to voice concerns about and influence decisions affecting the environment.

The safeguard lies in the quality and transparency of the process. A local authority that approves a development with environmental consequences is not necessarily failing in its obligations. But an authority that does so without having properly assessed the impacts, considered alternatives, engaged communities or secured mitigation may well be.

Demonstrating Progressive Realisation

Countless different steps can be taken to begin building a healthier environment for all. Fundamentally, it is about demonstrating that these steps are targeted, deliberate, and concrete. In practice, a local authority can demonstrate progressive realisation by showing a clear, evidenced trajectory of improvement over time. For

example, showing that environmental considerations have been embedded across council functions, not just within planning or environmental health, but in areas such as estate management, procurement, transport planning and other service design.

Local authorities can show how they are supporting the right to a healthy environment by:

- Evidencing through Local Development Plans, biodiversity duty reports, and climate adaptation plans that the authority is setting progressively more ambitious environmental objectives and taking concrete steps to deliver them.
- Demonstrating in individual decision reports, particularly planning decisions, that environmental impacts were identified, that alternatives were considered, and that mitigation was secured where harm was accepted.
- Tracking and reporting measurable environmental outcomes over time, such as biodiversity indicators, air quality data, green space provision or carbon emissions, so that the direction of travel is visible.
- Showing that where a retrogressive step has been taken, where environmental standards have been lowered or protections reduced, there is a clear, documented justification explaining why this was necessary and what steps are being taken to restore progress.

Below presents a checklist which can help start the process of embedding the right to a healthy environment into current and future processes and practices.

Checklist for Action

Drawing on lessons from the Human Rights Cities movement, international standards, and Scotland's existing legal framework, this checklist sets out ten action areas for local authorities seeking to embed the right to a healthy environment in their governance, decision making and service delivery. This checklist is intended as a starting point. Most councils will find they are already in progress on several of these areas through existing biodiversity duty reporting, climate planning or NPF4 compliance. The aim is to build on what already exists, not to start from scratch.

#	Area	Guiding questions and key actions	Status/Notes
1	Political commitment and leadership	- Has the council made a public commitment recognising the right to a healthy environment? - Is the right to a healthy environment reflected in the council's corporate plan or Local Outcomes Improvement Plan? - Is there an elected member championing environmental rights at the committee level?	☐ Not started ☐ In progress ☐ Complete
2	Legal and policy alignment	- Are existing duties (Nature Conservation Act 2004, Climate Change Act 2009, NPF4 Policies 1 and 3) being met and documented? - Is rights language integrated into the Local Development Plan, climate strategy and biodiversity action plan?	☐ Not started ☐ In progress ☐ Complete
3	Institutional capacity and knowledge	- Is there a designated officer or team with responsibility for the right to a healthy environment across the local authorities' functions? - Have officers and elected members received training on the right to a healthy environment and its associated duties? - Do planners have access to ecological and environmental expertise when making decisions?	☐ Not started ☐ In progress ☐ Complete
4	Environmental baseline and evidence	- Has the council established a baseline understanding of local environmental conditions (air quality, biodiversity, water quality, green space access, pollution exposure)? - Is disaggregated data collected to identify communities disproportionately affected by environmental harm? - Is the council's biodiversity duty report up to date and publicly available?	☐ Not started ☐ In progress ☐ Complete

#	Area	Guiding questions and key actions	Status/Notes
5	Integration into decision-making	• Are environmental and human rights impacts routinely assessed in planning decisions, major projects and service changes? • Do decision reports demonstrate that environmental considerations were identified, alternatives considered and mitigation secured? • Is environmental impact demonstrably considered in budget decisions and procurement?	☐ Not started ☐ In progress ☐ Complete
6	Participation and community engagement	• Are there accessible and meaningful mechanisms for communities to participate in decisions affecting their local environment? • Do engagement processes reach communities most affected by environmental harm, including marginalised groups? • Are environmental concerns raised by communities documented, responded to and tracked?	☐ Not started ☐ In progress ☐ Complete
7	Progressive realisation and planning	• Can the council demonstrate a trajectory of progressive improvement in environmental outcomes over time? • Are environmental objectives in the Local Development Plan, climate strategy, and Nature Network progressively strengthened at each review? • Where retrogressive steps have been taken, is there a documented justification and a plan to restore progress?	☐ Not started ☐ In progress ☐ Complete
8	Cross-service and cross-sector working	• Is responsibility for environmental outcomes embedded across departments, not siloed in planning or environmental health? • Is the council working with community planning partners, health boards, NatureScot and civic society on shared environmental goals? • Are environmental considerations integrated into estate management, transport planning and service design?	☐ Not started ☐ In progress ☐ Complete

#	Area	Guiding questions and key actions	Status/Notes
9	Monitoring, reporting and transparency	• Are there clear indicators to measure environmental outcomes (biodiversity, air quality, green space, carbon emissions) and is reporting public and accessible? • Is monitoring linked to the council's biodiversity duty reporting and climate adaptation commitments? • Is the council able to show year-on-year progress against its environmental baselines?	☐ Not started ☐ In progress ☐ Complete
10	Accountability and remedy	• Are there accessible mechanisms for residents to raise environmental concerns and seek remedies when the right to a healthy environment is not being met? • Are complaints processes equipped to consider environmental rights?	☐ Not started ☐ In progress ☐ Complete

Further Resources

The following resources are intended as a starting point for local authorities wishing to learn more about the right to a healthy environment and how to embed it in practice. They are organised thematically for ease of reference.

International law and key resolutions

[UN Human Rights Council Resolution 48/13: The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment \(2021\)](#)

[UN General Assembly Resolution 76/300: The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment \(2022\)](#)

[ICJ Advisory Opinion on Obligations of States in respect of Climate Change \(July 2025\)](#)

[Columbia Climate Law Blog: World's Highest Court Embraces the Right to a Healthy Environment \(2025\)](#)

[IISD: Historic ICJ Opinion Confirms States' Climate Obligations \(2025\)](#)

UN Special Rapporteur on the human right to a healthy environment

[OHCHR: UN Special Rapporteur on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment](#)

[Framework Principles on Human Rights and the Environment \(A/HRC/37/59\)](#)

[Good Practices on the Right to a Healthy Environment \(A/HRC/43/53\)](#)

[User Guide on the Right to a Healthy and Sustainable Environment \(2024\)](#)

[Right to a Healthy and Sustainable Environment: Report \(A/73/188\)](#)

UNEP and international reports

[UNEP: Right to a Healthy Environment in Practice: A Decade Before the Courts \(2015–2025\)](#)

[UNDP, OHCHR and UNEP: What is the Right to a Healthy Environment? Information Note](#)

[Universal Rights Group and NYU: Unpacking the Right to a Healthy Environment](#)

[GANHRI, UNDP and OHCHR: Monitoring the Right to a Healthy Environment: A Tool for National Human Rights Institutions \(2026\)](#)

[Council of Europe: Environment and Human Rights](#)

Scotland: legislation, policy and guidance

[Scottish Government: Human Rights Bill for Scotland Discussion Paper \(July 2025\)](#)

[Scottish Government: NPF4 Planning Guidance on Biodiversity](#)

[Scottish Government: NPF4 Planning Guidance on Climate Mitigation and Adaptation](#)

[Scottish Government: Scottish Biodiversity Strategy to 2045](#)

[Nature Conservation \(Scotland\) Act 2004: Biodiversity Duty](#)

[NatureScot: Biodiversity Duty Explained](#)

[NatureScot: Planning and Development – Enhancing Biodiversity](#)

[NatureScot: Nature Networks for Planning Authorities](#)

[Adaptation Scotland: Impacts of Climate Change](#)

Environmental Rights Centre for Scotland (ERCS) and Scottish civil society

[ERCS: The Right to a Healthy Environment](#)

[ERCS: The Substantive Right to a Healthy Environment: Definitions, Standards and Enforcement \(2023\)](#)

[ERCS: Advocacy Manifesto – An Enforceable Right to a Healthy Environment](#)

[ERCS: Everyone's Environment: Making Environmental Policy Inclusive in Scotland \(2025\)](#)

[ERCS: Resources on Environmental Rights](#)

[Scottish Environment LINK and ERCS: Joint Briefing on the Human Right to a Healthy Environment](#)

[Human Rights Consortium Scotland: Scottish Human Rights Bill](#)

Local government and planning resources

[NatureScot: Working with Local Government](#)

[Scottish Climate Intelligence Service: Climate Action Platform](#)

[Scottish Air Quality: Air Quality Management Areas](#)

[SEPA: Scottish Environment Protection Agency](#)

[Keep Scotland Beautiful: Local Authority Support](#)

[NatureScot: Local Biodiversity Partnerships](#)

