

Powering Aberdeen: Aberdeen's Sustainable Energy Action Plan

PART 1

To

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Or

SEA Gateway
Scottish Executive
Area 1 H (Bridge)
Victoria quay
Edinburgh EH

PART 2

An SEA Scoping Report is attached for the plan entitled

Powering Aberdeen: Aberdeen's Sustainable Energy Action Plan (SEAP)

The Responsible Authority is:

Aberdeen City Council (ACC)

PART 3

Please tick the appropriate box

The PPS falls under the scope of Section 5(3) of the Act and required an SEA under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. Or

The PPS falls under the scope of Section 5(4) of the Act and required an SEA under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. Or

The PPS does not require an SEA under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. However, we wish to carry out an SEA on a voluntary basis. We accept that, as this is voluntary, the statutory 5-week timescale for views from the Consultation Authorities cannot be guaranteed.

SEA SCOPING TEMPLATE –COVER NOTE

PART 4

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PART 5

Signature

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Date

29 September 2015

1 Introduction

The purpose of this Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Scoping Report is to set out sufficient information on 'Powering Aberdeen: Aberdeen's Sustainable Energy Action Plan' for the Consultation Authorities to form a view on the consultation period and scope/level of detail that will be appropriate for the Environmental Report. This report has been prepared in accordance with the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005.

Following this introduction, Section 2 tabulates the key facts; section 3 describes the content of the PPS while Section 4 discusses the issues that set the context for the strategy. This includes other PPS and environmental protection objectives, baseline data, the evolution of the baseline without the PPS; and environmental problems relevant to the plan. Section 5 then looks at the scope and level of details comprising alternatives, scoping in/out issues, assessment framework, SEA objectives, cumulative effects assessment, and mitigation as well as monitoring. The next steps are outlined in Section 6, while the Appendices occupy Section 7.

2 Key Facts

Table 1.1: Key Facts relating to Powering Aberdeen

Name of Responsible Authority	Aberdeen City Council (ACC)
Title of the PPS	Powering Aberdeen: Aberdeen's Sustainable Energy Action Plan (SEAP)
What Prompted the PPS	Development of a SEAP is a commitment of the Covenant of Mayors (CoM) which ACC is a signatory of. The CoM is a European movement involving local and regional authorities, voluntarily committing to increasing energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources on their territories. By their commitment, Covenant signatories aim to meet and exceed the European Union 20% carbon dioxide (CO ₂) reduction objective by 2020. Further information on the CoM is available at: http://www.covenantofmayors.eu/index_en.html The SEAP also helps ensure compliance with Public Bodies Duties reporting as part of working towards attainment of the targets within the Climate Change Act 2009, aside from other topic specific statute.
Subject	Economic development, planning, emissions reduction and alternative sources of energy.
Period Covered by the PPS	2015-2030
Frequency of Updates	Powering Aberdeen is a flexible document which should be reviewed continuously. The CoM requires reporting every 2 years – including enhanced SEAP development and submission of a Monitoring Energy and Emissions Inventory (MEEI) which reports progress against the Baseline Energy and Emissions Inventory (BEEI). Annual reporting will be undertaken as part of this governance. Interim progress will be reported as part of our Public Bodies Duties

	required and recommended reporting, the Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) and performance indicators which are undertaken on an annual basis, aside from any other avenues identified within the delivery model.
Area covered by the PPS	Aberdeen City
Purpose and/or objectives of the PPS	The purpose of Powering Aberdeen is to reduce emissions and find alternative forms of energy focusing upon areas/sectors that contribute the most emissions presently.
Contact Point	Sinclair Laing Team Leader – Environmental Policy Communities, Housing and Infrastructure Planning & Sustainable Development Aberdeen City Council Business Hub 4 Marischal College Broad Street Aberdeen AB10 1AB

3 Description of PPS Content

3.1 As part of developing this PPS, we have considered the following options listed and described under Table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1 Alternatives considered under Powering Aberdeen

Options	Description of Options
Option 1: Do Nothing	Under this option, City stakeholders do nothing but carry on business as usual .
Option 2: Do Minimum	Under this option, City stakeholders implement their individual plans and strategies to drive emission reduction and alternative forms of energy which do not go far enough in reducing emissions.
Option 3: Do Optimum	Under this option, City stakeholder work in partnership across all sectors to develop an action plan that tackles the emissions and energy issues across the whole city.

3.2 At this stage, although the content of the PPS is still work in progress. The following objectives and actions show the progress made so far. They should therefore be considered as tentative and subject to change and or modification.

Table 3.2 Objectives, Actions and Projects

	Objectives		Actions
1	Drive change and policy integration	1.1	Ensure Powering Aberdeen aligns with all plans, programmes and strategies across the range of stakeholders.
		1.2	Use appropriate regulations to support delivery of Powering Aberdeen.
		1.3	Encourage change in behaviour.
		1.4	Reduce City wide emissions.
		1.5	Reduce City wide energy consumption.
		1.6	Promote sustainable planning and construction practices.
		1.7	Promote life long learning on sustainability.
		1.8	Support research on sustainable practices.
		1.9	Improve health and wellbeing of habitats, biodiversity and people of Aberdeen City.
2	Deliver energy efficiency	2.1	Deliver affordable energy and alleviate fuel poverty.
		2.2	Ensure that energy is used efficiently across all sectors in Aberdeen.
		2.3	Reduce energy demand across all sectors.
		2.4	Improve home/industrial/commercial energy efficiency.
		2.5	Improve energy efficiency in street lighting.
		2.6	Undertake large-scale energy retrofit programme targeted at public sector and all non-domestic buildings.
		2.7	Develop, operate and manage energy efficient projects in collaboration with the private sector.
3	Promote resource efficiency	3.1	Support zero waste projects and recovery of heat from waste.

		3.2	Use non-operational properties and assets more efficiently.
		3.3	Encourage reduction/prevention, reuse of resources and recycling.
		3.4	Utilise operational properties and assets efficiently.
		3.5	Promote sustainable food consumption and recycling of food waste.
4	Increase the share of renewable energy in Aberdeen City	4.1	Increasing the amount of energy generated by renewables.
		4.2	Diversify the use of different types of renewables such as ground source heat pumps, solar farms, micro hydro and bio-fuels.
		4.3	Develop, operate and manage renewable projects collaboratively.
5	Facilitate the development of district heating schemes	5.1	Develop a district heating strategy to set the framework for establishing public and private-sector heat network for the city.
		5.2	Publish a heat map for Aberdeen identifying major heat loads across the city in partnership with the private sector.
		5.3	Work with providers to deliver district heating scheme in appropriate locations.
		5.4	Develop and expand district heating networks.
6	Deliver sustainable transport for the people of Aberdeen	6.1	Promote sustainable transport initiatives.
		6.2	Increasing modal share for public transport and active travel.
		6.3	Reducing the need to travel and reducing dependence on the private car.
		6.4	Increased clean fuels in public transport.
			Develop, operate and manage transport schemes and projects in collaboration.
7	Promote low carbon economy	7.1	Increase the use of alternative clean fuels.
		7.2	Develop new markets for low emission goods and services.
		7.3	Develop sustainable infrastructure..
		7.4	Consider new economic models of growth, such as circular economy.
8	Support and encourage partnership working	8.1	Strengthen communities and businesses to manage their own energy needs.
		8.2	Encourage community involvement in sustainable energy solutions.
		8.3	Raise awareness about Energy Performance Certificate requirements with commercial property owners.
		8.4	Promote green leases as means of retrofitting buildings benefit share between landlords and tenants.
		8.5	Provide advice and support on energy efficiency to small businesses.
		8.6	Work in partnership with all stakeholders in

			Aberdeen.
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4 Plan, Programme or Strategy Context

4.1 Relationship with other PPS and environmental objectives

The Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 requires that the Environmental Report includes an outline of the PPS relationships with other relevant PPS and how environmental protection objectives have been taken into account in the PPS preparation. This section covers these issues and describes the policy context within which the PPS operates, and the constraints and targets that this context imposes on the PPS. Table 4.1 summarises how the SEAP affects, and is affected by, other relevant PPS and environmental protection objectives. Appendix 7.1 shows a more detailed analysis of each relevant PPS and its implications for Powering Aberdeen.

Table 4.1: Other relevant PPS & environmental protective objectives of Powering Aberdeen

	Name of Plan, Programme, Strategy or Environmental Protection Strategy
International Level	
Climate Change and Energy Sustainability	
1	Europe 2020
2	2030 Climate Framework
3	EU Cohesion Policy 2014-2020
4	Energy Performance of Buildings Directive – 2002/91/EC
5	Directive on Fuel Consumption of Motor Vehicles 93/116/EC
6	Renewable Energy Directive 2009/28/EC
7	Directive on Promotion of Biofuels 2003/30/EC
8	Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU
9	Kyoto Protocol
10	Millenium Development Goal 7
Nature Conservation	
11	The Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC
12	The Birds Directive 2009/147/EC
13	European Biodiversity Framework
Water	
14	Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC
15	Nitrate Directive 91/43/EC
Waste	
16	The Landfill Directive 99/31/EC
17	The Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC
National Level	
Overarching Planning Policy	
18	National Planning Framework for Scotland 3
19	Scottish Planning Policy 2014
Cross- Sectoral	
20	Scotland's National Transport Strategy (2006)
21	Strategic Transport Projects Review (2009)
22	The Government's Economic Strategy (2007)
23	Choosing Our Future: Scotland's Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)
24	Natural Resource Productivity (2009)

	Name of Plan, Programme, Strategy or Environmental Protection Strategy
25	Getting the best from our land: A land use strategy for Scotland 2011
26	Scottish Government National Outcomes
Air and Climate Change	
27	Scottish Climate Change Delivery Plan (2009)
28	UK Air Quality Strategy (2007)
29	A Low Carbon Economic Strategy for Scotland (2010)
Heritage, Design and Regeneration	
30	The Scottish Historic Environment Policy
31	The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1997
32	Designing Places: A Policy Statement for Scotland (2001)
33	Designing Streets: A Policy Statement for Scotland (2010)
34	People and Place: A Policy Statement for Scotland (2006)
Soil and Landscape	
35	The Scottish Soil Framework (2009)
36	Scottish Landscape Forum: Scotland's Living Landscape (2007)
Homes, Population and Health	
37	All Our Futures: Planning for a Scotland with an Ageing Population (2007)
38	Reaching Higher- Building on the Success of Sport 21 (2007) (Scotland's Sport Strategy)
39	Let's Make Scotland More Active: A Strategy for Physical Activity (2003)
40	Equality Act 2010
41	Disability Discrimination Acts 1995 and 2005
Natural Conservation	
42	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
43	The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004
44	Scotland's Biodiversity Strategy- Its in your hands (2004)
45	The Conservation (Natural Habitats etc.) Regulations 1994 (as amended)
46	The Conservation (Natural Habitats) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2007
47	Making the Links: Greenspace for a more successful and sustainable Scotland (2009)
Water	
48	Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2005
49	Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003
50	Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009
51	River Basin Management Plan for Scotland (2009)
52	Scottish Water Strategic Asset and Capacity Development Plan (2009)
53	SEPA Groundwater Protection Policy for Scotland v3: Environmental Policy 19 (SEPA)
54	Action Programme for Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (Scotland) Regulations 2008)
Waste	
55	Scotland's Zero Waste Plan (2010)
Marine and Coastal	
56	Scottish Executive Marine and Coastal Strategy (2005)
57	Upcoming: Marine (Scotland) Act 2010
58	Our Seas- a Shared Resource. High Level Marine Objectives (2009)
Cross- Sector Guidance	
59	PAN 60: Planning for Natural Heritage
60	PAN 61: Planning and Sustainable Urban Drainage
61	PAN 63: Waste Management Planning
62	PAN 65: Planning and Open Space
63	PAN 75: Transport and Planning
64	PAN 76: New Residential Streets
65	PAN 77: Designing Safer Places

	Name of Plan, Programme, Strategy or Environmental Protection Strategy
66	PAN 78: Inclusive Design
Regional Level	
Overarching Planning Policy	
67	Aberdeen City and Shire Strategic Development Plan 2014
Cross- Sectoral	
68	Economic Growth Framework for North East Scotland
69	The Economic Action Plan for Aberdeen City and Shire 2013-2018
70	NESTRANS Regional Transport Strategy 2021 (2008)
Nature Conservation	
71	North East of Scotland Local Biodiversity Action Plan
72	River Dee Catchment Management Plan (2007)
Local Level	
73	Aberdeen City Local Development Plan 2012
74	Aberdeen City Proposed Local Development Plan 2015
75	Aberdeen City Local Transport Strategy
76	Aberdeen City Air Quality Action Plan
77	Aberdeen Futures- Aberdeen Community Plan
78	Aberdeen Nature Conservation Strategy 2010-2015
79	Open Space Audit and Strategy 2011-2016
80	Aberdeen City Core Paths Plan
81	Landscape Character Assessment of Aberdeen
82	Contaminated Land Strategy
83	Adaptation Plan
84	Forest and Woodland Strategy
85	Community Planning Single Outcome Agreement
86	Aberdeen – the Smarter City
87	5-year Business Plan 2013-2018
88	Aberdeen City Waste Strategy 2014-2025
89	Hydrogen Strategy for Aberdeen City Region 2015-2025
90	Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan
91	Urban Realm Strategy

From the analysis of the relevant plans, programmes and environmental protection objectives, the key points arising from this analysis are that Powering Aberdeen should:

- Support strategies that help to limit or reduce emissions;
- Avoid adverse impacts on both statutory and non-statutory protected sites for natural heritage interests i.e. habitats, species, earth science interests and landscape interests
 - Internationally important Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated under the terms of the Conservation Regulations 1994
 - Nationally important Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) notified under the terms of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
 - Nationally important areas for landscape and visual amenity e.g. Designed Landscapes
 - Locally important wildlife sites e.g. Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) and Local Nature Conservation Sites.
- Ensure compliance with statutory provisions for statutory protected species and with regional biodiversity plans e.g.

- EPS (e.g. otters and bats), Wildlife and Countryside Act schedule 1 species (e.g. golden eagle),
 - Wildlife and Countryside Act schedule 5 species (e.g. red squirrel and water vole),
 - the Protection of Badgers Act, and with objectives of North East Scotland Biodiversity Action Plan (e.g. aspen hover fly and wych elm)
- Promote biodiversity, maintain and restore natural habitats and habitat networks;
 - Maintain and support landscape character and local distinctiveness.
 - Promote the provision of access links to adjacent access routes e.g. core path network, or existing footpaths;
 - Promote sustainable use of water and mitigate the effects of floods and droughts;
 - Encourage increased use of renewable energy resources and more efficient use energy and water
 - Support strategies that help to limit or reduce the emissions of pollutants;
 - Protect wildlife from disturbance, injury intentional destruction;
 - Promote sustainable buildings, good design, safe environment, clean environment and good quality services;
 - Promote sustainable alternatives to car and reduce congestion traffic pollution through walking, cycling and the location of sports facilities;
 - Promote economic growth, social inclusion, environmental improvement, health and safety;
 - Promote strategies that do not degrade the environment;
 - Promote the economy, support the community and the public service;
 - Promote improvement of management of waste;
 - Help to promote protect and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment;
 - Seek to promote watercourses as valuable landscape features and wildlife habitats;
 - Ensure that the water quality and good ecological status of the water framework directive are maintained.

4.2 Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment

The Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 Schedule 3 requires that the Environmental Report includes a description of the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the PPS, and "the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected". The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment, tabulated and analysed at Appendix 7.2.1 – 7.2.11, aims to describe indicators, quantified information, comparators, targets, trends, issues, constraints and data sources

4.3 Likely evolution of the environment without Powering Aberdeen

It is envisaged that future changes to the environment are inevitable due to human interventions that are unconnected with Powering Aberdeen. Powering Aberdeen is predicted to bring environmental benefits and disbenefits.

Potential changes to the environmental baseline without Powering Aberdeen are listed in Table 4.2 below.

Table 4.2 Potential Environmental Changes without Powering Aberdeen

SEA Topic	Possible Changes without Powering Aberdeen
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SEA Topic	Possible Changes without Powering Aberdeen
Biodiversity, flora & fauna	The effects on biodiversity predicted would not occur and adverse effects on biodiversity caused by other activities would remain. This includes the loss and fragmentation of habitats caused by unplanned development promoted by the LDP.
Landscape	Impacts on landscape character such as onshore and/or offshore wind developments may not take place without Powering Aberdeen.
Cultural Heritage	Impacts on cultural heritage may not take place.
Air Quality & Climatic Factors	There is an issue of air quality in the city resulting from other PPS like the LDP, LHS, LTS and other human activities. Without Powering Aberdeen, these effects will continue.
Water	Impacts on water such as increased demand for water during developments would not take place.
Population & Human Health	Emissions would remain high affecting air quality and human health. Without a reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions the effects of climate change could affect the population in the future.
Soil & Material Assets	Impacts on soil and material assets such as soil degradation and restoration through developments would not take place.

4.4 Characteristics of Areas likely to be significantly affected

The analysis of the baseline information indicates that Powering Aberdeen is likely to have more significant effects on certain areas than others. This is due to the sensitivity of those areas in terms of international, national and local designation. Although other areas may not be designated the effects on those sites from the PPS could be cumulative. Appendices 7.2.7 and 7.2.11 contain sites which are likely to be significantly affected.

4.5 Environmental problems

Environmental problems that affect the PPS were identified through discussions with planners and policy makers as well as the analysis of baseline data relevant to Aberdeen City and previous SEAs. Some of the problems relating to the City are taken up in other PPS The main issues relevant to Powering Aberdeen are summarised below.

Table 4.3 Environmental Problems relevant to Powering Aberdeen

SEA topics	Environmental Problem	Implications for Powering Aberdeen
Biodiversity (flora and fauna)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential disturbance to protected species from new development. • Potential loss of green space to developments. • Disturbance to species from new development. • Potential loss of green linkages and wildlife corridors. • Pressure on the River Dee SAC. • Pressure on European Protected 	Protect biodiversity through minimising the impact on protected and non protected designations.

	Species (bats, badgers and otter)	
Air & Climatic factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary release of particulate matter in constructing new development. • Substantial energy consumption in developments. • Lack of renewable energy use in new developments. • Continuing car dependence with high CO2 emissions. • Coastal erosion, for example north of the mouth of the Don. • Potential for flooding. 	<p>The SEAP will encourage the use of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency measures in buildings.</p> <p>The implementation of the SEAP will minimise car dependence and air pollution .</p>
Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil sealing and compaction arising from new development. • Substances used in developments could potentially contaminate the soil. 	<p>The implementation of developments should avoid soil contamination. The waste hierarchy should be promoted.</p> <p>There are limited woodland and peat soils in Aberdeen which play a role in capturing carbon emissions.</p>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential pollution from new developments. • Disturbance to qualifying features in River Dee from new development. • Increased need to abstract water during the construction of, and servicing new development. • Flooding events are predicted to increase in frequency and severity due to the effects of climate change; consequently any future development below 5m datum is liable to flooding. 	<p>Minimise water pollution, avoid disturbance to qualifying features of the River Dee and avoid the risk of flooding.</p> <p>Projects arising from Powering Aberdeen should look to improve water quality and ensure sustainable use of water.</p>
Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New development reducing public open space and green space in the City. • New development harming the landscape setting of the city. • New developments harming landscape features. 	<p>Playing fields and public open spaces are to be protected.</p> <p>Powering Aberdeen must take into account landscape setting when setting the allocations.</p>
Population and Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development activities around certain parts of the City, declared air quality management areas, affecting people's health. • Severance of links between residential areas and recreational sites limiting healthy sporting 	<p>Recognition of air quality management areas, taking into account the needs of all sectors of society.</p> <p>Powering Aberdeen aims to reduce the impacts of</p>

	<p>activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing demographics – Aberdeen population is increasing and ageing . • Future population may be adversely affected by climate change. 	climate change through emissions reduction.
Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development activities can damage historical features. 	Protect and where appropriate enhance the historical environment, managing the conflict between modern requirements and historic buildings.
Material Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited use of recycled building materials. 	Powering Aberdeen should promote the reduction of waste in construction. Powering Aberdeen should promote the reuse of post-consumer waste and recycled aggregate.

5 Scope and Level of Detail Proposed for the Assessment

Section 15 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 requires responsible authorities to send to each consultation authority sufficient details of the PPS as this will enable the consultation authority to form a view on those matters. In light of this we will include the following details in our assessment.

5.1 Scoping in/out of SEA issues

In accordance with Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 Aberdeen City Council have considered whether the environmental effects (positive and negative) of Powering Aberdeen are likely to be significant. A summary of our conclusions is given in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 Scoping of SEA issues

SEA issues	Scoped In/Out	Reasons
Air	In	Developments which may affect air quality through emissions temporarily. The overall impact on air quality should be positive through targets set and actions to reduce emissions.
Water	In	Water and groundwater quality may be affected by developments.
Soil	In	Soil degradation or restoration, soil contamination, soil sealing and the loss of soil through may occur during development activity
Biodiversity, flora, fauna	In	Some projects may directly affect habitats and species in Aberdeen through their loss, fragmentation or disturbance. Further, they may also affect mobile species from outwith Aberdeen including dolphins, seals through offshore renewables.
Climatic factors	In	Some development activity may result in a temporary increase in emissions. However the overall it is expected to have a positive impact through targets set and actions to reduce emissions.
Cultural heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage)	In	Proposed developments proposed may change the landscape and this may affect local identity or the setting of important cultural heritage.
Landscape	In	Proposed developments may change the landscape of the area and there may be impacts on important views and areas of value.
Material assets	In	Development activity will have an impact upon resource use. Projects will be encouraged to adopt sustainable construction and waste practices.
Population	in	Powering Aberdeen should have an effect positive and negative of different people living in Aberdeen
Human health	In	Improvements to human health are expected through increasing active travel and reducing harmful emissions to air.

5.2 SEAP for assessing environmental effects

We will assess the options, objectives and actions against SEA topics. We will predict whether these effects are negative, positive, uncertain, mixed or neutral effects. We will further evaluate the effects to determine their significance on the receptors in relation to reversibility or irreversibility of effects, risks, duration (permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term). Assessment of options are in Table 5.1, while the assessment of objectives and actions are in Table 5.2. We will look at cumulative (direct, indirect, secondary and synergistic) in Table 5.3

Table 5.1: Assessment of Options

Options	Biodiversity	Air	Water	Soil	Landscape	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage	Population	Human Health	Material Asset	Comments
Option 1: Do Nothing											
Option 2: Do Minimum											
Option 3: Do Optimum											
Key	+ positive ++ positive (significant) - negative -- negative (significant) 0 neutral ? uncertain										

Table 5.2: Assessment of SEAP Objectives and Actions

	Objectives		Actions	Biodiversity	Air	Water	Soil	Landscape	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage	Population	Human Health	Material Asset	Comments
1	Drive change and policy integration	1.1	Ensure Powering Aberdeen aligns with all plans, programmes and strategies across the range of stakeholders.											
		1.2	Use appropriate regulations to support delivery of Powering Aberdeen.											
		1.3	Encourage change in behaviour.											
		1.4	Reduce City wide emissions.											
		1.5	Reduce City wide energy consumption.											
		1.6	Promote sustainable planning and construction practices.											
		1.7	Promote life long learning on sustainability.											
		1.8	Support research on sustainable practices.											
		1.9	Improve health and wellbeing of habitats, biodiversity and people of Aberdeen City.											
2	Deliver energy efficiency	2.1	Deliver affordable energy and alleviate fuel poverty.											
		2.2	Ensure that energy is used efficiently across all sectors in Aberdeen.											

		2.3	Reduce energy demand across all sectors.											
		2.4	Improve home/industrial/commercial energy efficiency.											
		2.5	Improve energy efficiency in street lighting.											
		2.6	Undertake large-scale energy retrofit programme targeted at public sector and all non-domestic buildings.											
		2.7	Develop, operate and manage energy efficient projects in collaboration with the private sector.											
3	Promote resource efficiency	3.1	Support zero waste projects and recovery of heat from waste.											
		3.2	Use non-operational properties and assets more efficiently.											
		3.3	Encourage reduction/prevention, reuse of resources and recycling.											
		3.4	Utilise operational properties and assets efficiently.											
		3.5	Promote sustainable food consumption and recycling of food waste.											
4	Increase the share of renewable energy in Aberdeen City	4.1	Increasing the amount of energy generated by renewables.											
		4.2	Diversify the use of different types of renewables such as ground source heat pumps, solar farms, micro hydro and bio-fuels.											
		4.3	Develop, operate and manage											

			renewable projects collaboratively.											
5	Facilitate the development of district heating schemes	5.1	Develop a district heating strategy to set the framework for establishing public and private-sector heat network for the city.											
		5.2	Publish a heat map for Aberdeen identifying major heat loads across the city in partnership with the private sector.											
		5.3	Work with providers to deliver district heating scheme in appropriate locations.											
		5.4	Develop and expand district heating networks.											
6	Deliver sustainable transport for the people of Aberdeen	6.1	Promote sustainable transport initiatives.											
		6.2	Increasing modal share for public transport and active travel.											
		6.3	Reducing the need to travel and reducing dependence on the private car.											
		6.4	Increased clean fuels in public transport.											
			Develop, operate and manage transport schemes and projects in collaboration.											
7	Promote low carbon economy	7.1	Increase the use of alternative clean fuels.											
		7.2	Develop new markets for low emission goods and services.											
		7.3	Develop sustainable infrastructure..											

		7.4	Consider new economic models of growth, such as circular economy.												
8	Support and encourage partnership working	8.1	Strengthen communities and businesses to manage their own energy needs.												
		8.2	Encourage community involvement in sustainable energy solutions.												
		8.3	Raise awareness about Energy Performance Certificate requirements with commercial property owners.												
		8.4	Promote green leases as means of retrofitting buildings benefit share between landlords and tenants.												
		8.5	Provide advice and support on energy efficiency to small businesses.												
		8.6	Work in partnership with all stakeholders in Aberdeen.												
		7.4	Develop, operate and manage model low-carbon projects in collaboration with the private sector												
8	Support other and encourage partnership working	8.1	Strengthening communities and businesses to manage their own energy needs.												
		8.2	Encourage community involvement in sustainable energy solutions												
		8.3	Raise awareness about Energy Performance Certificate requirements with commercial property owners												

		8.4	Promote green leases as means of retrofitting buildings benefit share between landlords and tenants.														
		8.5	Provide advice and support on energy efficiency to small Businesses														
		8.6	Working in partnership with all stakeholders in Aberdeen.														
		Key + positive ++ positive (significant) - negative - - negative (significant) 0 neutral ? uncertain															

5.3 Cumulative Effect Assessment

A further Framework for assessing cumulative effect of the plan/programme/strategy is shown at Table 5.3 below

Table 5.3 Assessment of Cumulative and Synergistic effects of the plan options/alternatives

SEA Topics	Air	Water	Soil	Biodiversity	Climatic Factors	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Material Assets	Human health	Nature of effects: negative, positive, uncertain, mixed, neutral, reversibility or irreversibility of effects, risks, duration (permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) and cumulative (direct, indirect, secondary and synergistic)
Policy Options										
Options										
Objectives										
Actions										
Sites										
Key										

5.4 Habitats Regulations Appraisal

In the light of the problems identified as well as the characteristics of the areas likely to be significantly affected, we will undertake an HRA in another document. The methodology will be appropriately discussed in due course.

5.5 Proposed Mitigation Measures

The SEA Directive requires that through mitigation measures, recommendations will be made to prevent, reduce or compensate for the negative effects of implementing the strategy. We will mitigate significant environmental effects using the Framework in at Table 5.4 below

Table 5.4 Proposed Mitigation Measures

SEA Issue	Plan Impact	Mitigation Measures	When should mitigation be considered?	Who is responsible for undertaking the mitigation?
Air				
Water				
Soil				
Climatic factors				
Biodiversity				
Population and Health				
Cultural Heritage				
Landscape				
Material Assets				

5.6 Monitoring

Aberdeen City Council is required to monitor the significant environmental effects when the plan is implemented. A monitoring report will be prepared to constantly monitor the significant effects. The SEAP for monitoring significant effect of the implementation of the plan is shown in the Table 5.5 below. The monitoring data will be incorporated into the PPS

Table 5.5 Monitoring Plan

What needs to be monitored? (effects)	What sort of information is required? (Indicators)	Where can the information be obtained?	Are there gaps in the existing information and how can it be resolved?	When should the remedial action be considered?	Who is responsible for undertaking the monitoring?	How should the results be presented?	What remedial actions could be taken?
Biodiversity							
Landscap e							
Cultural Heritage							
Climate							
Soil							
<i>Etc.</i>							

6 Next Steps

6.1 Proposed Consultation Timescale

Aberdeen City Council will ensure an early and effective consultation on Powering Aberdeen and the accompanying Environmental Report. In this connection, the minimum consultation period Aberdeen City Council intends to specify under Section 16(1)(b) and notify under Section 16(2)(a)(iv) is eight (8) weeks.

6.2 Anticipated Milestone

Table 6.1 shows the remaining steps needed for the SEA and how these steps would be carried out and described in the final environmental report.

Table 6.1 Proposed consultation timescale and methods

Expected time frame	Milestone	Comments
35 days	Consulting on the Scoping Report	
3 weeks	Collating views on the Consultation and take the appropriate action on the Scoping report and the plan as the result of the consultations	
6 weeks	Finalise the environmental report	
6 weeks	Consulting on the Environmental Report and the Plan	
3 weeks	Collating views on the Consultation	
3 weeks	Take the appropriate action on the environmental report and the plan as the result of the consultations	
2 weeks	Finalise the environmental report	
2 weeks	Take post-adoption measures	

Table 6.2 People Consulted on the initial draft of the report

Source	List names

Table 6.3 Analysis of Comments

Organisation	Issue	Concern/Comments	How addressed in SEA Process	SEA Report page

7 Appendices: PPS Context, Baseline & Assessments

Appendix 7.1 - Links to other PPS & Environmental Protection Objectives

	Name of PPS / Environmental protection objective	Main Requirements of the PPS	Implications of the PPS for SEAP
INTERNATIONAL			
	Climate Change		
1	Europe 2020	Looking toward smart, inclusive, sustainable growth with targets of 20% reduction in emissions, 20% energy produced from renewables, 20% improvement in energy efficiency by 2020.	The SEAP will identify GHG reduction measures which will help to achieve these goals.
2	2030 Climate Framework	On 23 October 2014 the European Council agreed on 2030 EU climate and energy targets: A binding target of at least 40% GHG reduction compared to 1990; A binding target of at least 27% RES in final energy; An indicative target of at least 27% energy efficiency improvement compared to baseline; review of the target in 2020	The SEAP will identify GHG reduction measures which will help to achieve these goals.
3	EU Cohesion Policy 2014-2020	The EU Cohesion Policy will be the EU's principle investment tool for delivering the Europe 2020 goals: creating growth and jobs, tackling climate change and energy dependence, and reducing poverty and social exclusion.	The SEAP will identify GHG reduction measures which will help to achieve these goals.
4	Energy Performance of Buildings Directive – 2002/91/EC	Energy performance certificates are to be included in all advertisements for the sale or rental of buildings; EU countries must establish inspection schemes for heating and air conditioning systems or put in place measures with equivalent effect; All new buildings must be nearly zero energy buildings by 31 December	The SEAP should support initiatives to improve the energy performance of buildings.

		2020 (public buildings by 31 December 2018); EU countries must set minimum energy performance requirements for new buildings, for the major renovation of buildings and for the replacement or retrofit of building elements (heating and cooling systems, roofs, walls, etc.); EU countries have to draw up lists of national financial measures to improve the energy efficiency of buildings.	
5	Directive on Fuel Consumption of Motor Vehicles 93/116/EC	Setting conditions on fuel consumption in vehicles.	The SEAP should consider fuel consumption of vehicles in any relevant initiatives.
6	Renewable Energy Directive 2009/28/EC	20% of energy should be from renewables in Europe by 2020.	The SEAP should support renewable energy initiatives.
7	Directive on Promotion of Biofuels 2003/30/EC	The contribution of biofuels produced from 'food' crops (to the 10 % renewables in transport target) is capped at 7% The other 3% will come from a variety of multiple counted alternatives: Biofuels from Used Cooking Oil and Animal Fats (double counted); Renewable electricity in rail (counted 2.5 times); Renewable electricity in electric vehicles (counted 5 times); Advanced biofuels (double counted and with an indicative 0.5% sub-target).	The SEAP should consider these targets in any initiatives using biofuels.
8	Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU	EU countries make energy efficient renovations to at least 3% of buildings owned and occupied by central government; EU governments should only purchase buildings which are highly energy efficient; EU countries must draw-up long-term national building renovation strategies which can be included in their National Energy Efficiency Action Plans.	The SEAP should support energy efficient renovation initiatives.
9	Kyoto Protocol	Encourages world-wide action on Greenhouse Gas	The SEAP should encourage emission

		emissions reduction .	reductions
10	Millenium Development Goal 7 and UN Sustainable Development Goals	Ensures environmental sustainability.	The SEA should encourage environmental sustainability.
	Nature Conservation		
11	The Habitats Directive	Protects habitats and species. Gives basis to classify SACs and SPAs.	The SEAP should ensure the protection of all wild, rare and vulnerable birds, their nests, eggs and habitats.
12	The Birds Directive	Protection of wild birds and their habitats.	
13	European Biodiversity Framework	Promotes the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.	The SEAP should support the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.
	Water		
14	Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC	Safeguard the sustainable use of surface water; transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater. Supports the status of aquatic ecosystems and environments; Addresses groundwater pollution; flooding and droughts; river basin management planning.	The SEAP should consider sustainable use of water and mitigate the effects of floods and droughts.
15	The Nitrates Directive 91/43/EEC	Reduce water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources; and preventing further such pollution.	The SEAP should not increase water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from point source pollution sources.
	Waste		
16	The Landfill Directive 99/31/EC	Sets a framework for waste management and sets out demanding targets to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal landfilled up to 2020.	The SEAP should reflect the needs of the Landfill Directive, including the infrastructure required to meet the municipal biodegradable waste targets to 2020.
17	The Waste Framework Directive	Requires the planning system to:	The SEAP should ensure it utilises

	2006/12/EC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide policies and sites for waste disposal. • Recover or dispose of waste without endangering human health and without processes or methods which could harm the environment. • Liaison between planning authorities and SEPA. Provide the right infrastructure for the new thematic strategy on the prevention and recycling of waste.	waste management facilities identified under higher-tier plans whilst safeguarding the natural and built environment including designated areas, green belts, open countryside and the coast.
	NATIONAL		
	Overarching Planning Policy		
18	National Planning Framework for Scotland 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes the development of City Regions • Facilitates the regeneration of socially disadvantaged areas. • Facilitates the implementation of sustainable transport and other key infrastructure. • Development of skills and the knowledge economy (accessibility). • Encourages environmental stewardship. 	The SEAP should take account of the spatial and environmental issues set out in the NPF3 such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promoting the concepts of sustainable development, community regeneration, transportation infrastructure, and other environmental issues; & • ensuring land required to meet the city region's needs (e.g. infrastructure and affordable housing) is delivered.
19	Scottish Planning Policy	Identifies the Scottish Government's central purpose at sustainable economic growth. SPP sets out the main purpose and tasks of the planning system and national policies across all policy sectors.	The SEAP must accord with the national policies set out by SPP.
	Cross-Sectoral		

20	Scotland's National Transport Strategy (2006)	Sets out a long- term vision for transport, identifies reduction of emissions, improved quality, accessibility and affordable as key aims.	The SEAP should seek to integrate with the aims of strategies. It should reduce the need to use private transport and assist in the reduction of emissions.
21	Strategic Transport Projects Review (2009)	Sets out recommendations for land-based strategic transport interventions in Scotland's national transport network from 2012.	Although the SEAP should have regard to the strategic aims it has for the future of Scotland's transport system.
22	The Government Economic Strategy (2007)	Identifies strategic priorities critical to achieving sustainable economic growth.	The SEAP should support sustainable economic growth whilst meeting the differing needs of a diverse population.
23	Choosing Our Future: Scotland's Sustainable Development Strategy (2007)	It highlights the need to build a sustainable future taking account of public well-being (e.g. quality of life, food, economic opportunities), travel, natural resources and waste.	The SEAP should aim to conserve Scotland's biodiversity whilst reducing resource depletion and encouraging responsible use of our natural resources.
24	Natural Resource Productivity (2009)	It encourages rationalisation and and efficient use of natural resources.	The SEAP should promote resource efficiency.
25	Getting the best from our land- Land Use Strategy 2011	Promote sustainable use of land and ecosystem services.	The SEAP should promote sustainable use of land and ecosystem services.
26	Scottish Government National Outcomes	Promote sustainable places and reduction of environmental impacts.	The SEAP should promote sustainable places and reduction of environmental impacts.
	Air and Climate Change		
27	Scottish Climate Change Delivery Plan (2009)	Sets out high level measures required to meet Scotland's statutory climate change targets to 2020.	The SEAP should include measures to contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gases considering

			methods of adaptation, diversification and mitigation.
27	UK Air Quality Strategy (2007)	Seeks to “render polluting emissions harmless”. Sets objectives for protecting human health to be included in regulations for the purposes of Local Air Quality Management relating to concentrations of, amongst others, carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, ozone and particulates.	The SEAP should improve local air quality.
29	A Low Carbon Economic Strategy for Scotland	Sets out the Scottish Government’s plans to move towards a low carbon economy in Scotland.	The SEAP must contribute to the promotion of development which helps to reduce Scotland’s carbon footprint and help meet carbon saving targets for Scotland.
	Heritage, Design and Regeneration		
30	The Scottish Historic Environment Policy (2009)	Provides a framework for more detailed strategic and operational policies for managing the historic environment.	The SEAP should promote the management of the historic environment in a sustainable way which avoids adverse impacts as a result of new development.
31	Scottish Historic Environment Policies (December 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the overarching policy statement for the historic environment, covering all types of designations and consents. • It provides a framework for more detailed strategic policies and operational policies that inform the day to day work of a range of organisations that have a role and interest in managing the historic environment. • They are intended to sit alongside and complement the Scottish Planning Policy series and other relevant 	The SEAP should take account of the vision statements in the SHEP by managing the historic environment in a sustainable way.

		Ministerial policy documents.	
32	The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prescribes the approach to be taken in planning for listed buildings, conservation areas and designed landscapes and gardens. 	The SEAP should ensure that listed buildings, conservation areas and designed landscapes and gardens are not adversely affected by new development.
33	Designing Places: A Policy Statement for Scotland (2009) Designing Streets: A Policy Statement for Scotland (2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development plans should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • set out the council's distinctive vision for how its area will develop. It should summarise its appraisals of the most important features of the area's character and identity. • have effective design policies, and urban design frameworks, development briefs and master plans to provide planning and design guidance; and • explain how the plan's priorities are distinctly different from those of other places, and not just say that the council is committed to good design, or that development should respect its context. 	The SEAP should set out concisely the local authorities' priorities in relation to design, including new street design.
34	Scottish Executive (2006) People and Place: Regeneration Policy Statement	Sets out a forward looking strategic framework and priorities for regeneration in Scotland encouraging proactive and integrated approaches.	The SEAP should take account of changing regeneration priorities and provide support where possible.
	Landscape and Soil		
35	The Scottish Soil Framework (2009)	Promote the sustainable management and protection of soils consistent with the economic, social and environmental needs of Scotland. Protection of soil as an asset- for the future of the Scottish economy as well as a contributor to challenges of climate change.	The SEAP should promote the sustainable management of soils.
36	Scottish Landscape Forum' (2007) Scotland's living landscapes	The Scottish Landscape Forum has published a report entitled <i>Scotland's Living Landscapes – places for</i>	The SEAP should consider how to maintain and restore natural habitats

		people. It considers how to promote good management of all landscapes, to secure benefits for all. It provides seven key recommendations to the Scottish Government and other public bodies as first steps to delivering better care for Scottish landscapes. This includes preparing a European Landscape Convention action plan.	to ensure biodiversity and landscapes.
	Homes, Population and Health		
37	All Our Futures: Planning for a Scotland with an Ageing Population (2007)	Provides a strategic approach which considers how best to respond to and plan for a Scotland with an ageing population.	The SEAP should consider the needs of an ageing population.
38	Reaching Higher- Building on the Success of Sport 21	Is the national strategy for sport in Scotland and sets out the long-term aims and objectives for sport until 2020 and plans for its delivery and evaluation. It has been produced following a scheduled review of <i>Sport 21: 2003-2007</i> . The strategy maintains a vision of Scotland as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a country achieving and sustaining world class performances in sport; • a country where sport is more widely available to all; and • a country where sporting talent is recognised and nurtured. 	The SEAP should contribute to implementing the strategy.
39	Let's Make Scotland More Active: A Strategy for Physical Activity (2003)	Aims to increase and maintain the proportion of physically active people in Scotland setting out targets to 2022.	The SEAP should promote physical activities.
40	Equalities Act	Sets out a framework which prevents individuals from unfair treatment and promotes a more equal society.	The SEAP should build the needs of people with protected characteristics into its providing services through the

			SEAP.
41	Disability Discrimination Acts 1995 & 2005	Ensures that discrimination law covers all the activities of the public sector; and requires public bodies to promote equality of opportunity for disabled people. Aims to end the discrimination that many disabled people face and gives disabled people rights in the areas of employment, education, access to goods, facilities and services and buying or renting land or property.	The SEAP should build the needs of disabled persons into its actions.
	Nature Conservation		
42	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	Gives protection to listed species from disturbance, injury intentional destruction or sale.	The SEAP should protect wildlife from disturbance, injury and intentional destruction.
43	The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004	Sets out a series of measures, which are designed to conserve biodiversity and to protect and enhance the biological and geological natural heritage of Scotland. Places a general duty on all public bodies to further the conservation of biodiversity.	The SEAP should promote and protect biodiversity
44	Scotland's Biodiversity Strategy- Its in Your Hands (2004)	Is a 25 year strategy, which sets out a vision for the future health of Scotland's biodiversity to 2030. It highlights the need to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • look at the bigger picture: reconnecting and extending habitats and reducing barriers; • think in terms of landscapes and ecosystems (not just in terms of species and habitats), which it says can be better delivered through strategic planning; and encourage more engagement with people in 	The SEAP needs to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure the protection and conservation of biodiversity; • to assist in reversing the decline of important species and habitats; and to maximise habitat linkage in both urban and rural areas and minimise further fragmentation.

		biodiversity conservation.	
45	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended)	<p>These Regulations implement the Habitats and Wild Birds Directives. The Regulations provide for the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • designation and protection of 'European sites' (e.g. SACs); • protection of 'European protected species' from deliberate harm; and • adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European sites. <p>The Habitats Regulations only apply as far as the limit of territorial waters (12 nautical miles from baseline).</p>	The SEAP should not adversely affect habitats and species protected under the Wild Birds and Habitats Directives.
46	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2007	<p>The amended Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • simplifies the species protection regime to better reflect the Habitats Directive; • provides a clear legal basis for surveillance and monitoring of European protected species (EPS); • toughens the regime on trading EPS that are not native to the UK <p>ensures that the requirement to carry out appropriate assessments on water abstraction consents and land use plans is explicit.</p>	An appropriate assessment will be required where the plan is likely to have a significant effect on a European site.
47	Making the Links: Greenspace for a more successful and sustainable Scotland' (2009)	Sets out the key actions that are needed to ensure that greenspace delivers for people, communities and places across the whole of urban Scotland.	The SEAP should take account of the actions required to deliver quality greenspace to shape better places and increase quality of life for those working and living in the SDP area.
	Water		
48	Water Environment and Water Services	Ensures that all human activity that can have a	The SEAP should not promote

	(Scotland) Act (2003)	harmful impact on water is controlled.	development that would have adverse impacts on the water environment, and lead to the authorities failing to ensure water bodies achieve good ecological status, as required in the Water SEAP Directive by 2015.
49	Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations (2005)	<p>Implements the obligations of section 20 of the Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003 (WEWS Act), and the requirements of the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out the framework for protecting the water environment that integrates the control of pollution, abstractions, dams and engineering activities in the water environment. 	Same as above.
50	Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act (2009)	Creates a framework in which organisations involved in flood risk management can co-ordinate actions to deliver sustainable and modern approaches to flood risk management.	The SEAP should not create flood risks (from the sea or rivers) and should actively promote sustainable flood risk management.
51	River Basin Management Plan for Scotland (2009)	Details the strategy and requirements for River Basin Management Planning in Scotland.	The SEAP should not conflict with River Basin Management Plans for the area (River Dee).
52	Scottish Water Strategic Asset and Capacity Development Plan (2009)	Provides a description of Scottish Waters processes and systems for calculating capacity available, at waste/ water treatment works in Scotland.	The SEAP should take into account existing infrastructure and provide for new infrastructure if required.
53	SEPA (2003) Groundwater Protection Policy for Scotland: Environmental Policy	To protect groundwater quality by minimising the risks posed by point and diffuse sources of pollution, and to maintain the groundwater resource by influencing the	The SEAP should not adversely affect ground water supplies, principally from water abstraction and point

		design of abstractions and developments, which could affect groundwater quantity.	source pollution.
54	Action Programme for Nitrate Vulnerable Zones Scotland Regulation (2008)	Encourages protection and monitoring of our water environment to minimised impacts.	SEAP should minimise impacts on the water environment.
	Waste		
55	Scotland's Zero Waste Plan (2010)	The plan outlines Scotland's key objectives in relation to waste prevention, recycling and reducing the amount of waste sent to landfill on the journey to a zero waste Scotland. The plan proposes targets for Scotland's waste.	The SEAP should have regard to the Scottish Governments targets for 70% of all waste to be recycled by 2025. The Scottish Gov also intends to establish sector specific programmes of work to deliver the Zero Waste Plan.
	Marine and Coastal		
56	Scottish Executive Marine & Coastal Strategy (2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance and conserve the overall quality of the coasts and seas, their natural processes and their biodiversity. • To integrate environment and biodiversity considerations into the management of marine activities. • To promote wider public awareness, on the value of the marine and coastal environments and the pressures on them. • To identify means of working with natural processes to protect against coastal flooding and to maintain inter-tidal and coastal habitats of importance for biodiversity. 	The SEAP should promote clean, safe, healthy and productive coastal and water environments.
57	Marine (Scotland) Bill (2010)	Expresses outcomes for the UK marine area and underpins the development of the joint Marine Policy Statement (MPS) guides development of national and regional marine plans.	

58	UK Marine Policy Statement	The MPS builds and expands upon 'Our Seas - a Shared Resource. High Level Marine Objectives (2009)' and provides a framework which will help balance competing demands on Scotland's seas and introduces duties for sustainable development, protection and enhancement of marine areas, mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, marine planning and conservation and measures to encourage economic investment.	Although the SEAP is not tasked directly with delivering Marine Plans or the High Level Marine Objectives, the SEAP should support them.
National Planning Advice & Guidance			
59	PAN 60: Planning for Natural Heritage	Provides advice on how development and the planning system can contribute to the conservation, enhancement, enjoyment and understanding of Scotland's natural environment. Encourages developers and planning authorities to be positive and creative in addressing natural heritage issues.	The SEAP should contribute to the conservation, enhancement, enjoyment and understanding of the natural environment.
60	PAN 61 Planning & sustainable urban drainage	Describes how the planning system has a central co-ordinating role in getting SUDS accepted as a normal part of the development process. In implementing SUDS on the ground, planners are central in the development control process, from pre-application discussions through to decisions, in bringing together the parties and guiding them to solutions which can make a significant contribution to sustainable development.	The SEAP should consider the role of sustainable urban drainage.
61	PAN 63 Waste Management Planning	Ensures that development plans reflect the land use requirements for the delivery of an integrated network of waste management facilities. Enables planning authorities to implement the emerging and future Area Waste Plans Provides a basis for more informed consideration of	The SEAP should promote integrated waste management.

		<p>development proposals for waste management facilities</p> <p>Provides developers seeking planning permission for waste management facilities with advice on the issues taken into consideration when determining applications.</p>	
62	PAN 65: Planning and Open Space	<p>Raise the profile of open space as a planning issue</p> <p>Provides advice on the role of the planning system in protecting and enhancing existing open spaces and providing high quality new spaces</p> <p>Sets out how local authorities can prepare open space strategies and gives examples of good practice in providing, managing and maintaining open spaces.</p>	The SEAP should promote conservation and environment protection.
63	PAN 75 Transport and Planning	<p>Provides good practice guidance which planning authorities, developers and others should carry out in their policy development, proposal assessment and project delivery.</p> <p>Creates greater awareness of how linkages between planning and transport can be managed.</p> <p>Highlights the roles of different bodies and professions in the process and points to other sources of information.</p>	The SEAP should promote the use of existing transportation networks and develop new cycling and walking alternatives.
64	PAN 76 New Residential Streets.	<p>Aims at creating attractive, safe residential environments, which reflect the needs of people, rather than cars.</p> <p>Requires that street design should reflect local character, be appropriate to the built form and linked to surrounding areas by direct pedestrian, cycle and car routes; that the character of the street should be determined by space requirements of people and vehicles, street furniture should fit with its surroundings and streets should use high quality materials, be well maintained and may employ signage to reinforce its</p>	The SEAP should safeguard safe and high standard design of streets.

		sense of place; and that streets should provide easy movement within and beyond the site, street design itself should be used to limit traffic speed and home zones, prioritising pedestrian and cycle needs over car users, should be considered for residential streets.	
65	PAN 77 Designing safer places	Highlights the positive role that planning can play in helping to create attractive, well-managed environments which help to discourage antisocial and criminal behaviour. Aims to ensure that new development can be located and designed in a way that deters such behaviour as poorly designed surroundings can create feelings of hostility, anonymity and alienation and can have significant social, economic and environmental costs.	The SEAP should safeguard safety.
66	PAN 78 Inclusive Design	Seeks to deliver high standards of design in development and redevelopment projects; and widens the user group that an environment is designed for. Makes is a legal requirement to consider the needs of disabled people under the terms of Disability Discrimination legislation.	The SEAP should promote high standard of design.
	REGIONAL		
	Overarching Planning Policy		
67	Aberdeen City and Shire Strategic Development Plan (2014)	Creates a long-term sustainable framework of settlements in a hierarchy, which focuses major development on the main settlements in the North East. Sets the strategic context for Aberdeen City Local Plan which in turn set the framework for land use development.	The SEAP should support the provisions of the SDP.
	Cross-Sectoral		
68	Economic Growth Framework for North	Sets the context for economic prosperity which will in	The SEAP should support sustainable

	East Scotland	turn drive sports development Promote sustainable economic growth; sustainable competitiveness and inclusive communities.	economic growth.
69	Economic Action Plan for Aberdeen City and Shire 2008	Sets out a 5 year life plan identifying actions to be undertaken towards the longer term economic ambitions for Aberdeen City and Shire.	The SEAP should support sustainable economic growth.
70	Regional Transport Strategy (RTS),	Sets the long-term framework to improve the transport network in the North East, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • integrating land use and transportation; • creating a long-term sustainable framework; • providing communities with a choice of means of travel and improving people's access to jobs; • improving air quality both locally and globally; • improving external links to the area by rail, road, sea and air; and • integrating different modes of transport to provide seamless interchange. 	The SEAP should contribute to the goals of the RTS.
	Nature Conservation		
71	North East of Scotland Local Biodiversity Action Plan	Ensures the protection and enhancement of the biodiversity in the north east through the development of effective, local, working partnerships; Ensure that national targets for species and habitats, as specified in the UK Action Plan, are translated into effective local action.	The SEAP should promote and protect biodiversity.
72	River Dee Catchment Management Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records the current state of the Dee catchment, including water quality, the type and extent of habitats and species in the catchment, and important land management activities. • Identifies key issues and puts forward potential solutions through a series of actions. 	The SEAP should contribute to delivering the actions proposed in the Catchment Management Plan.
	LOCAL		
73/ 74	Aberdeen Local Development Plan 2012 and the Proposed Plan 2015	It sets the framework for development in the city in the next 25 years consistent with the SDP.	SEAP should conform to the LDP.

75	Aberdeen City Local Transport Strategy	Makes the framework to take full account of the environment, social and economic implications of transport; Promotes the maximisation of accessibility for all to services and jobs; efficient resource use, as well as safety in delivering transportation.	The SEAP should support sustainability, environment protection, accessibility and safety and reduce social exclusion.
76	Aberdeen City Air Quality Action Plan	To reduce nitrogen dioxide within the Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) in Aberdeen City Centre, and to a lesser extent reduce particulates (PM ₁₀) through short, medium and long term infrastructure and other projects.	The SEAP should contribute to delivering the actions proposed in the Action Plan in order to improve air quality with the AQMA and ensure land required to implement the Action Plan is provided timeously.
77	Aberdeen Futures – Aberdeen Community Plan	Stresses access to services of a high quality that meet their needs; seeks to make Aberdeen an attractive, clean, healthy and safe place to live; promotes Aberdeen as a forward looking city that recognises its heritage and its internationally recognised institutions and services; and seeks to give Aberdeen a strong, positive image of itself both nationally and internationally.	The SEAP should support accessibility, health, safety, and the environment.
78	Aberdeen City Nature Conservation Strategy 2010-2015	Aims to control and maintain remaining natural habitats and associated wildlife through the identification of designated sites and additional non-statutory sites. This will benefit both biodiversity and the citizens that live, work and visit the City of Aberdeen.	The SEAP should promote biodiversity.
79	Open Space Audit and Strategy 2011-2016	This Strategy sets out a strategic vision, aims and objectives for open space in Aberdeen. Its main purpose is to ensure the city has enough accessible and good quality open space. The Strategy is based on the findings of the Aberdeen Open Space Audit 2010.	The SEAP should supports the aims of the open space audit.
80	Aberdeen City Core Paths Plan	Core Paths Plans are required under the Land Reform	The SEAP should support the aims of

		<p>(Scotland) Act 2003 for each council area <i>sufficient for the purpose of giving the public reasonable access throughout their area</i>. They set out the core paths network. The Plans are developed in consultation with local communities, user groups, land managers and other stakeholders. Drafts are expected in 2008. Their aims include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • connecting residential areas, green-spaces, amenities, other attractions and the wider countryside; • forming a basic, safe framework for outdoor recreation and sustainable and active travel; • assisting people to lead healthier lifestyles; • promoting environmental protection and foster the development of a more sustainable city; and • being well integrated in policy and usage terms, encouraging access opportunities for all. 	the Core Paths Plans.
81	Landscape Character Assessment of Aberdeen.	<p>Seeks to maintain a balance between landform, geology, ecology, and vegetation despite human influences.</p> <p>Encourages development in existing settlements; avoiding coalescence between settlements and discouraging isolated development in the open countryside unless it is clearly identified in development plan.</p>	The SEAP should take account of landscape character and promote good landscape designs.
82	Aberdeen Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy (2001)	The Contaminated Land Strategy sets out how local authorities deal with potentially contaminated land.	The SEAP should avoid development actions that contaminate land.
83	Adaptation Plan	An Aberdeen City climate change adaptation plan is being developed with key stakeholders .	The SEAP should complement the projects developed through the Adaptation Plan.
84	Forest and Woodland Strategy	There is a Forest and Woodland Strategy for Aberdeen City and Shire which is due to be updated.	The SEAP should complement initiatives in the Forest and Woodland

			Strategy.
85	Community planning – Single Outcome Agreement	Aberdeen 2022 aims to be the City we love to live in socially, economically and environmentally – sustainable and great city.	SEAP should promote sustainability.
86	Aberdeen – The Smarter City	Promotes a smarter environment.	SEAP should promote a smarter environment.
87	5-year Business Plan 2013-2018	Encourges the City to increase sustainable economic growth.	SEAP should promote sustainable economic growth.
88	Aberdeen City Waste Strategy (2014-2025)	This strategy works towards the targets set within the Zero Waste Plan but indicates local development of further household waste recycling centres, organic waste treatment facilities, refuse derived fuel, mixed recycling and residual treatment which generates heat or power.	The SEAP should complement initiatives in the Aberdeen City Waste Strategy.
89	Hydrogen Strategy for Aberdeen City Region (2015-2025)	This strategy builds on the framework, providing a detailed action plan to help realise the vision to be a world-class energy hub leading a low carbon economy and at the forefront of hydrogen technology in Europe.	The SEAP actively supports further hydrogen development, particularly development of alternative fuel supplies.
90	Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan	The SUMP is a transport masterplan looking at the way people move around by different modes of transport. These include walking, cycling, bus, train, taxi, motorcycle, car, van and Heavy Goods Vehicles. It covers many themes but those closely related to SEAP work include reducing air and noise pollution, emissions and energy consumption.	Transport projects highlighted within the SEAP will align with the requirements of the SUMP.
91	Urban Realm Strategy	This strategy looks to transform the city, by concentrating on its centre, into a vibrant multi-use capital of the North East. It looks at five strategic generation areas: union street, broad street, guild street, denburn valley and castlegate.	As part of any future development, emissions reduction, energy supply, adaptation and resilience will need to be considered. SEAP interventions will cut across all these agendas.

Appendix 7.2.1 Air, Climate and Resources

SEA Indicator	Quantified information- Aberdeen City	Comparators and targets- Aberdeenshire, North East and Scotland	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Total CO ₂ emissions (kt)	Aberdeen City 2007 - 1,772.72 2008 - 1,761.38 2009 - 1,583.95 2010 - 1,660.35 2012- 1,645	Aberdeenshire 2007 - 2,391.21 2008 - 2,518.62 2009 - 2,335.33 2010 - 2,344.17 2012 – 1,744	Continues to fluctuate in the medium term.	Energy is the biggest contributor to Aberdeen's CO ₂ emissions. 2012 data: Industry and Commercial Electricity: 430 kt. Domestic Gas: 280kt Domestic Electricity: 255kt Road Transport (Minor roads): 152kt Road Transport (A Roads): 137kt Industrial and Commercial other uses: 66kt Industry and Commercial Gas: 228kt Large Industrial Installations: 63kt	DECC Data dated 26/06/2014 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/322819/20140624_Statistical_release_Local_Authority_CO2_emissions.pdf

				Domestic Other Fuels: 13kt Agricultural combustion: 3kt Railways: 2kt New development should consider energy efficiency as an issue. Increased travel, inefficient old housing stock. More housing and dependence on fossil fuels are also key issues.	
Per Capita CO ₂ emissions (kt)	Aberdeen City 2007 – 8.5 2008 – 8.4 2009 – 7.4 2010 – 7.6	Aberdeenshire 2007 - 10.0 2008 - 10.4 2009 - 9.6 2010 - 9.5	Rising by 2008 and falling since 2008 in the Shire- continues to fluctuate in the medium term.	Increased travel, inefficient old housing stock and more housing account for this.	DECC Data dated 26/06/2014 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/322819/20140624_Statistical_release_Local_Authority_CO2_emissions.pdf
Industry and Commercial CO ₂ emissions (kt)	Aberdeen City 2007 - 868.99 2008 - 846.45 2009 - 692.34 2010 - 666.04	Aberdeenshire 2007 - 841.39 2008 - 840.24 2009 - 745.63 2010 - 791.33	No consistent fall in the City and the Shire	How to mitigate or reduce of industrial and commercial CO ₂ whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.	DECC Data dated 26/06/2014 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/

	2012 - 787	2012 - 532			322819/20140624_Statistical_release_Local_Authority_CO2_emissions.pdf
Domestic CO ₂ emissions (kt)	Aberdeen City 2007 - 580.98 2008 - 582.17 2009 - 519.86 2010 - 552.38 2012 - 548	Aberdeenshire 2007 - 762.63 2008 - 765.92 2009 - 711.89 2010 - 770.13 2012 - 743	Domestic CO ₂ emissions in the City and the Shire continue to fluctuate in the short term.	Inefficient old housing stock and domestic energy demand are likely to account for this.	DECC Data dated 26/06/2014 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/322819/20140624_Statistical_release_Local_Authority_CO2_emissions.pdf
Road Transport CO ₂ emissions (kt)	Aberdeen City 2007 - 327.85 2008 - 317.79 2009 - 298.78 2010 - 298.88 2012 - 289	Aberdeenshire 2007 - 674.39 2008 - 647.82 2009 - 622.64 2010 - 622.62 2012 - 597	There appears to be a slight improvement in Road Transport emissions in both the city and Shire.	Increased travel by private vehicle may account for this.	DECC Data dated 26/06/2014 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/322819/20140624_Statistical_release_Local_Authority_CO2_emissions.pdf
LULUCF* CO ₂ emissions (kt)	Aberdeen City 2007 - 22.49 2008 - 21.18 2009 - 19.67 2010 - 17.76 2012 - -4	Aberdeenshire 2007 - 85.19 2008 - 258.44 2009 - 308.47 2010 - 285.38 2012 - -230	The City shows a slight improvement, compared to the Shire which continues to fluctuate in the medium term.	This depends on the way we use our land and Forest resources.	DECC Data dated 26/06/2014 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/322819/20140624_Statistical_release_Local_Authority_CO2_emissions.pdf

					O2_emissions.pdf *LULUCF - Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry
Properties at risk within inland and coastal areas	<p>Aberdeen City: 309 inland floodplain 571 coastal (below 5m OD)</p> <p>Scotland: 77,191 inland floodplain 93,830 coastal (below 5m OD)</p> <p>Compared with the rest of Scotland, far fewer properties in Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire are at significant risk from flooding.</p>	<p>Aberdeenshire 2,219 inland floodplain 1,743 coastal (below 5m OD)</p>	<p>The impact of climate change and flooding in the North East is unpredictable. However there may be increased duration and frequency of storms and rising sea levels. Weather throughout the year is predicted to change resulting in longer wetter winters and shorter drier summers with implications for flooding.</p>	<p>There may be an increasing need to implement flood defence systems in the City.</p>	<p>Office of Science and Technology (2005) Foresight report: <i>Future Flooding Scotland</i> http://www.foresight.gov.uk/Scotland/Final_Scotland.pdf</p>
Potential Vulnerable Area (PVA) to flooding No of Area	<p>Aberdeen City: 9 areas/catchments including Buchan Coastal (Bridge of Don), Aberdeen North</p>	<p>Aberdeenshire 18 Areas/Catchments including Banff Coastal around Banff, River Devron around</p>	No trend	PVA areas and issues have to be taken into account and allocating land for development and imposing	<p>SEPA (2011) <i>Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009: Flooding in Scotland – A Consultation on Potentially Vulnerable</i></p>

	Coastal (Seaton), River Don (Danestone), River Don (Dyce), Aberdeen South Central (Kincorth), Aberdeen South Central (Rosemount), River Dee (Cults), River Dee (Peterculter)	Huntly, and Turrff, Buchan Coastal around Ellon, Peterhead, Fraserburgh and Newmachar; River Ythan around Ellon, and Methlick; River Don around Strathdon, Port Elphinstone/Kintore/Inverurie; River Dee around Ballater, Westhill and Aboyne; Kinkandine and Angus Coastal around Stonehaven		conditions on development.	<i>Areas and Local Plan Districts- Appendix 6: Aberdeenshire and Aberdeen City.</i> Edinburgh: SEPA
Estimated Weighted Annual Average damages within PVA	Aberdeen City <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2011- £22,390,000.00 	Aberdeenshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2011 - £17,080,000.00 	No trend	Cost implication for developing areas at risk from flooding must be taken into account and allocating land for development and imposing conditions on development.	SEPA (2011) <i>Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009: Flooding in Scotland – A Consultation on Potentially Vulnerable Areas and Local Plan Districts- Appendix 6: Aberdeenshire and Aberdeen City.</i> Edinburgh: SEPA
Total Area (Km 2) in	Aberdeen City <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2011 - 344 	Aberdeenshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2011- 529 	No trend	It has implications for land allocation and	SEPA (2011) <i>Flood Risk Management (Scotland)</i>

PVA				development.	<i>Act 2009: Flooding in Scotland – A Consultation on Potentially Vulnerable Areas and Local Plan Districts- Appendix 6: Aberdeenshire and Aberdeen City. Edinburgh: SEPA</i>
Residential Properties in PVA	Aberdeen City • 2011- 1943	Aberdeenshire • 2011- 1820	No trend	It has implications for land allocation and development.	<i>SEPA (2011) Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009: Flooding in Scotland – A Consultation on Potentially Vulnerable Areas and Local Plan Districts- Appendix 6: Aberdeenshire and Aberdeen City. Edinburgh: SEPA</i>
Non-Residential Properties in PVA	Aberdeen City • 2011- 375	Aberdeenshire • 2011- 272	No trend	It has implications for land allocation and development.	<i>SEPA (2011) Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009: Flooding in Scotland – A Consultation on Potentially Vulnerable Areas and Local Plan Districts- Appendix 6: Aberdeenshire and Aberdeen City. Edinburgh: SEPA</i>

<p>Air quality (NO2) in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$</p>	<p>Aberdeen City</p> <p>Market Street 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2007 – 62.0 • 2008 – 73.0 • 2009 – 38.0 • 2010 – 44.0 • 2011 – 40.0 • 5/3/2013 - 43.1-110 <p>Union Street</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2007 – 53.0 • 2008 – 54.0 • 2009 – 56.0 • 2010 – 59.0 • 2011 – 44.0 • 5/3/2013 - 41.2-52 <p>Anderson Drive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2007 – 28.0 • 2008 – 25.0 • 2009 – 24.0 • 2010 – 27.0 • 2011 – 23.0 • 5/3/2013: 36.3-41 <p>Wellington Road</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2007 – No data • 2008 – 40.0 • 2009 – 43.0 • 2010 – 52.0 • 2011 – 51.0 • 5/3/2013: 61.3-91-9 	<p>Aberdeenshire</p> <p>Inverurie 1-4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2007 – 12.0 – 35.1 • 2008 – 09.5 – 32.9 • 2009 – 11.4 – 37.5 • 2010 – 10.4 – 33.6 • 2011 – 09.1 – 34.8 <p>Mintlaw</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2006 – 17.5 • 2007 – 21.0 • 2008 - 16.1 • 2009 – 18.9 • 2010 – No data • 2011 - No data <p>Peterhead 1-4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2007 – 24.1 – 28.4 • 2008 – 20.0 – 25.4 • 2009 – 23.7 – 25.0 • 2010 – 21.7 – 27.0 • 2011 – 23.3 – 28.7 <p>Stonehaven 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2007 – 28.1 • 2008 – 24.9 • 2009 – 23.7 • 2010 – 26.1 • 2011 – 22.4 <p>Westhill 1-2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2007 – 21.5 • 2008 – 16.6 	<p>There is little change in Aberdeen City between 2006 and 2009 but a fall between 2009 and 2011</p>	<p>NO2 concentrations monitored by Aberdeen City Council at Union Street and Market Street continuous monitoring sites exceed national objectives.</p> <p>The location of the Harbour in the City Centre is a driver of poor air quality in the City Centre. There is an increasing need to increase energy efficiency and reduce our reliance on private transport to improve air quality, greenhouse gas emissions and health. Traffic growth may be a constraining factor in the future.</p>	<p>2010 Air Quality Progress Report For Aberdeenshire Council</p> <p>Aberdeenshire Council Air Quality Updating and Screening Assessment (2012)</p> <p>Real-Time Air Quality Monitoring in Aberdeen on 5/3/2013</p> <p>Aberdeen City Council Air Quality Progress Report 2009</p> <p>2012 Air Quality Updating and Screening Assessment for Aberdeen City Council</p>
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	<p>Errol Place</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2007 – 23.0 • 2008 – 25.0 • 2009 – 26.0 • 2010 – 21.0 • 2011 – 23.0 • 5/3/2013: 8.4-24.7 <p>king's Street</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2007 – No data • 2008 – No data • 2009 – 32.0 • 2010 – 29.0 • 2011 – 32.0 • 5/3/2013: 32.7-47.6 <p>EU annual mean limit value (40 µg/m³)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2009 – 18.4 • 2010 – 20.3 • 2011 – 20.9 			
<p>Air quality (Properties exposed to PM10 concentrations above the 2010 Scottish objective) (projected)</p>	<p>Wellington Road AQMA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 - < 10 • 2012 - 0 <p>Anderson Drive AQMA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 - 10-100 • 2012-2016 -<10 <p>City Centre AQMA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 - 100-1000 • 2012 - 100-1000 • 2016 - 10-100 <p>EU annual mean limit</p>	<p>No issues in Aberdeenshire</p>	<p>There has been little change in Aberdeen City between 2006 and 2013.</p>	<p>No monitoring of NO2 in Aberdeenshire but NO2 concentrations are monitored by Aberdeen City Council at Union Street and Market Street. It continuous monitoring sites exceed national objectives.</p> <p>Same issues as above.</p>	<p>Aberdeenshire Council Air Quality Updating and Screening Assessment (2009) Council</p> <p>Aberdeen City Council Air Quality Progress Report 2010</p>

	value (40 µg/m3)				
Air quality (PM10) in µg/m ³	<p>Market Street</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2006-2009:50 – 85 • 2009-2011:22-28 <p>Union Street</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2006-2009:18 – 25 • 2009-2011:18-22 <p>Anderson Drive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2006-2009:15 – 18 • 2009-2011:24-27 <p>Wellington Road:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2008-2009:23- 25 • 2009-2011:22-24 <p>Errol Place</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2006-2009:15 – 22 • 2009-2011:13-15 <p>King Street</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2009:17 • 2009-2011:17-19 	<p>No issues in Aberdeenshire</p> <p>2010 annual mean Scottish Objective - 18 µg/m3</p> <p>2004 annual mean objective for EU 40 µg/m3</p>	<p>Little change in Aberdeen City between 2006 and 2013.</p>	<p>PM10 concentration measured by Aberdeen City Council at Market Street, Union Street and Wellington Road Exceed 2010 Scottish annual mean objective.</p>	<p>Aberdeen City Council Air Quality Progress Report 2010</p> <p>Aberdeenshire Council Air Quality Updating and Screening Assessment (2009)</p>
Air quality (Properties exposed to PM10 concentrations above the 2010 Scottish	<p>Wellington Road AQMA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 - 100-1000 • 2012 -10 -100 <p>Anderson Drive AQMA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 - 100-1000 • 2012-2016 - 10-100 <p>City Centre AQMA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 - >1000 	<p>No issues in Aberdeenshire</p> <p>2010 annual mean Scottish Objective - 18 µg/m3</p> <p>2004 annual mean objective for EU - 40</p>	<p>Little change in Aberdeen City between 2006 and 2009.</p>	<p>PM10 concentration measured by Aberdeen City Council at Market Street, Union Street and Wellington Road Exceed 2010 Scottish annual mean objective.</p>	<p>Aberdeen City Council Air Quality Progress Report 2010</p> <p>Aberdeenshire Council Air Quality Updating and Screening Assessment (2009)</p>

objective)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2012 - >1000• 2016 - 100-1000	µg/m ³			
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Appendix 7.2.2 Water

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Ground water and river levels	<p>Scottish Water are currently permitted to abstract up to 145 megalitres per day (MLD) from the River Dee, however, the average amount taken is around 90MLD. It is not anticipated that this license will reduce the permitted abstraction level prior to 2014.</p> <p>Data on ground water in Scotland was not available.</p>	<p>By the 2080s, summer precipitation decreases of 10-20% under the low emissions (Global Sustainability), and 20-30% under the high-emissions World Markets scenario are predicted in the north of Scotland.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rainfall levels are predicted to decline during the summer months, which may affect a rivers yield rate, but this will be less severe further north. • Rainfall in winter months is predicted to increase. • Increase in water consumption from industrial consumers and from increased residential development. • Increase in leakages from pipe infrastructure as it 'ages' however Scottish Water continue to make progress on leakage reduction. 	<p>There is a need to start reducing water abstraction by incorporating water efficient technologies into new development (industrial and domestic) in light of the predicted decrease in summer rainfall.</p>	<p>Aberdeen City (2007) State of the Environment Report http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=15960&slD=883</p> <p>Aberdeen City and Shire SDPA (2010) <i>Aberdeen City and Shire Structure Plan Monitoring Report</i></p>
Quality of water bodies (Ground	<p>Aberdeen City high status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 – No data • 2013 – 0 	<p>Aberdeenshire high status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 - 0 • 2013 – 0 	<p>The Water Framework Directive states that all water bodies are of good ecological status, or similar</p>	<p>It is important that development does not prevent water bodies in the</p>	<p>SEPA (09 February 2010) Data from River Basin Management Plan for the Scotland River Basin District 2009</p>

water)	<p>good status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010: No data • 2013: 7 <p>moderate status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 – No data • 2013 – 0 <p>poor status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 – No data • 2013 – 0 <p>bad status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 – No data • 2013 – 0 	<p>good status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010: 42 • 2013: 39 <p>moderate status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 - 0 • 2013: 0 <p>poor status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010: 8 • 2013: 1 <p>bad status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010: 0 • 2013: 0 	objective, by 2015.	Aberdeen City area achieving at least 'good' ecological status in order for the area to reach the targets.	Downloaded from http://gis.sepa.org.uk/rbmp/Data_Download.aspx (Accessed 11 March 2013)
Quality of water bodies (Coastal)	<p>Aberdeen City</p> <p>High status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 – no data • 2013 - 1 <p>good status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 – no data • 2013 - 	<p>2 Aberdeenshire</p> <p>high status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 - 6 • 2013 - 6 <p>good status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 - 8 • 2013 - 7 <p>moderate status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 - 1 • 2013 - 1 <p>poor status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 - 0 • 2013 - 0 <p>bad status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 - 0 • 2013 - 0 	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above

Quality of water bodies (Transitional)	Aberdeen City high status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 – no data • 2013 - 1 good status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 – no data 2013 - 1 	Aberdeenshire high status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 - 4 • 2013 - 3 good status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 - 1 • 2013 - 0 moderate status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 - 1 • 2013 - 1 poor status – 0 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 - 0 • 2013 - 0 bad status – 0 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 - 0 • 2013 - 0 	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Quality of water bodies (Loch)	No data	high status – 0 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 - 0 • 2013 - 0 good status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 - 1 • 2013 - 1 moderate status – 0 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 - 0 • 2013 - 0 poor status – 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 - 2 • 2013 - 2 	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above

		bad status – 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 - 1 • 2013 - 1 			
Quality of water bodies (River)	Aberdeenshire high status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 - 5 • 2013 - 5 good status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 - 54 • 2013 - 52 moderate status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 - 87 • 2013 - 87 poor status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 - 31 • 2013 - 28 bad status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 - 12 • 2013 - 24 	Aberdeen City high status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 – no data • 2013 - 0 good status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 - no data • 2013 - 0 moderate status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 – no data • 2013 - 12 poor status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010: - no data • 2013: - 12 bad status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 - 0 • 2013 - 0 	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Bathing Beaches Water Quality	Aberdeenshire-water quality at Guideline or Mandatory level for 2013 to date.	Aberdeen City – water quality at Guideline or Mandatory level for 2013 to date.	2008 was the only year when Aberdeen's beach failed to meet the EU water quality Directive's standards. It has been at Guideline for the last 3	It is important that development does not affect the quality of Aberdeen beach's bathing water.	SEPA Scottish Bathing Water Data 2013: http://www.sepa.org.uk/water/bathing_waters/sampling_and_results.aspx?id=233616

			years.		
River Dee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall chemical status • Overall ecology • Physical conditions and barriers • Hydro-morphology Morphology	Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Good	Moderate by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No change 	Removal of barriers or provisions of mechanisms to enable fish migration Water collection, purification and distribution Reduction of leakage Pressures – morphological alterations, abstraction	http://www.environment.scotland.gov.uk/get-interactive/data/water-body-classification/
Don Estuary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall chemical status 	High	Pass by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No change 	None	http://www.environment.scotland.gov.uk/get-interactive/data/water-body-classification/

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall ecology 	High				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical conditions and barriers 	High				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydromorphology 	High				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morphology 	Good				
Cruden Bay to Don Estuary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall chemical status 	High	Pass by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No change 	None	http://www.environment.scotland.gov.uk/get-interactive/data/water-body-classification/
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall ecology 	High				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical conditions and barriers 	High				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydromorphology 	High				

phology y Morphology	High				
Dee (Aberdeen) Estuary • Overall chemical status • Overall ecology • Physical conditions and barriers • Hydromorphology y Morphology	Bad Bad Bad Bad Bad	Good by 2015	No change	Construction structures and embankments, inland water transport, sedimentation	http://www.environment.scotland.gov.uk/get-interactive/data/water-body-classification/
Souter Head to Garron Point • Overall	High	Pass by 2015	• No change	None	http://www.environment.scotland.gov.uk/get-interactive/data/water-body-classification/

chemical status				
• Overall ecology	High			
• Physical conditions and barriers	High			
• Hydromorphology	High			
• Morphology	High			

Appendix 7.2.3 Land, Soil and Waste

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Land contamination	<p>No statutorily identified contaminated sites in Aberdeen</p> <p>900 potentially contaminated sites</p>	4 statutorily identified contaminated sites	Legal regime is in place to deal with contaminated sites therefore this position should improve in the future.	Contaminated land places financial and technological constraints on development. Contaminants may also escape from sites and cause air, land, surface water and ground water pollution and in some cases may even damage buildings and underground services, and may contaminate the food chain.	<p>Aberdeen City Council (2001) <i>Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy</i> http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/web/files/Pollution/ContaminatedLandInspectionStrategy.pdf</p> <p>Aberdeenshire Council (2009) <i>Public Register of Contaminated Land</i> http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/environmental/strategy/PublicRegisterofContaminatedLandAug2009.pdf</p> <p>SEPA (2009) <i>Dealing with Land Contamination in Scotland: A review of progress 2000-2008</i> http://www.sepa.org.uk/land/land_publications.aspx</p>

<p>Prime agricultural land (Grades 1 to 3.1)</p>	<p>Net loss of Scottish agriculture land from roads, housing and industry has doubled from 588ha in 1989 to 1,402ha in 2003.</p> <p>Aberdeen contains very little prime agricultural land (300ha).</p>	<p>Aberdeenshire's prime agricultural land is concentrated in central and southern Aberdeenshire.</p>	<p>Climate change could increase the level of prime agricultural land in Scotland, however this may cause conflicts with sites of high biodiversity value, sensitive or designated sites.</p>	<p>Potential impacts of climate may constrain prime agricultural land available in the future.</p> <p>Prime agricultural land may require further protection from development as demand for development rises and as land for food production rises.</p>	<p>Scottish Executive Statistics (2005): Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/06/2290402/05121</p> <p>Scottish Government (2009): The Scottish Soil Framework http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/05/20145602/6</p>
<p>Biodegradable Municipal waste landfilled (tonnes):</p> <p>LA Collected Bio-degradable MW</p>	<p>Aberdeen City: 2007/08 – 67,322 2008/09 – 63,333 2009/10 – 55,654 2010/11 - 49,277</p>	<p>Aberdeenshire: 2007/08 – 70,286 2008/09 – 68,355 2009/10 – 65,864 2010/11 – 68, 832</p>	<p>Exceeds 2008/09; 2010/2011 allowance</p>	<p>Are there enough sites for recycling or composting biodegradable municipal waste to help the local authority achieve recycling and landfill targets?</p>	<p>SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 12 SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 11 SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 10 SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 9</p>

Municipal waste landfilled (tonnes):	Aberdeen City: 2007/08 – 107,658 2008/09 – 101,136 2009/10 – 90,800 2010/11 - 80,578	Aberdeenshire: 2007/08 – 105,750 2008/09 – 101,746 2009/10 – 98,262 2010/11 - 103,771 Scotland's Zero Waste Plan (2010) aims for a recycling and composting rate of 70% by 2020.	There was not a substantial fall in municipal waste sent to landfill in Aberdeen City compared with Aberdeenshire for a number of years until 2009/10 when Aberdeen experienced a significant fall.	There has been no substantial drop in municipal waste sent to landfill which will have cost implications for the City in terms of Landfill Tax.	Scotland's Zero Waste Plan (2010) SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 12 SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 11 SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 10 SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 9
Municipal waste recycled (tonnes):	Aberdeen City: 2007/08 – 19,527 2008/09 – 19,519 2009/10 – 19,728 2010/11 - 22, 278	Aberdeenshire: 2007/08 – 38,432 2008/09 – 38,941 2009/10 – 40,614 2010/11 - 40, 578	The trend shows that much has to be done to substantially increase recycling rates. There is an increase in the City compared to a fall in the Shire.	Human attitudes is very hard to change but education has to improve to increase the amount of waste sent to landfill.	SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 12 SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 11 SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 10 SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 9
Municipal waste composted (tonnes):	Aberdeen City: 2007/08 – 11,274 2008/09 – 11,423 2009/10 – 13,439 2010/11 - 15, 192	Aberdeenshire: 2007/08 – 9,549 2008/09 – 9,684 2009/10 – 9,622 2010/11 – 9, 355	Composting rates has increase in the City compared to a fall recorded in the Shire over 2010/2011 figures	Same as above	SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 12 SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 11 SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 10 SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 9

Total municipal waste arising (tonnes):	Aberdeen City: 2007/08 – 138,459 2008/09 – 132,078 2009/10 – 123,966 2010/11 - 118,049	Aberdeenshire: 2007/08 – 153,731 2008/09 – 150,372 2009/10 – 151,010 2010/11 - 154,167	Things are improving in the City but worsening in the Shire	Same as above	SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 12
% of Total waste arising recycled	Aberdeen City 2008/09 – 25.9 2009/10 – 26.9 2010/11 - 26.3	Aberdeenshire 2008/09 – 14.8 2009/10 – 15.9 2010/11 - 18.9	Things are improving in the City but worsening in the Shire	Same as above	SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 12 SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 11 SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 10 SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 9
% of Total waste arising composted	Aberdeen City 2008/09 – 8.6 2009/10 – 10.8 2010/11 - 12.9	Aberdeenshire 2008/09 – 6.4 2009/10 – 6.4 2010/11 - 6.1	Things are improving in the City but worsening in the Shire	Same as above	SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 12 SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 11 SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 10 SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 9
Industrial waste arisings (tonnes):	Aberdeen City: 2009/10 – 90, 087 2010/11 – 96, 040	Aberdeenshire: 2009/10 – 136, 239 2010/11 - 141, 029	Things are worsening in the City and the Shire	Same as above	SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 12 SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 11
Commercial waste arisings	Aberdeen City: 2009/10 – 295, 207 2010/11 – 294, 458	Aberdeenshire: 2009/10 – 185,054 2010/11 - 183, 859	Things are improving slightly in the City and the Shire	Same as above	SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 12 SEPA (2009) Waste Data

(tonnes):					Digest 11
Construction and demolition waste arisings (tonnes):	Aberdeen City: 2009/10 – 82, 880 2010/11 – 51, 952	Aberdeenshire: 2009/10 – 365, 722 2010/11 - 316, 729	Things are worsening in the City and the Shire	Same as above	SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 12 SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 11
Waste capacity Annual capacity (Tonnes)	North east 2007 - 3,845,306 2008 - 3,741,977 2009 - 3,500,370* 2010 - 3,516,494* * Aberdeen City and Shire total	Scotland 2007 - 39,987,613 2008 - 37,843,490 2009 - 38,022,367 2010 - 38,009,045	No substantial change	None	www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste_data/site_capacity_infrastructure/national_capacity_reports.aspx and landfill capacity reports -
Quantity of waste accepted (tonnes)	Northeast 2007 - 3,899,260 2008 - 1,748,964 2009 - 1,464,247* 2010 - 1,409,272* * Aberdeen City and Shire total	Scotland 2007 - 16,392,335 2008 - 17,684,064 2009 - 14,023,400 2010 - 15,966,129	No substantial change	None	www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste_data/site_capacity_infrastructure/national_capacity_reports.aspx and landfill capacity reports -
Landfill capacity	Northeast 2007 - 164,824 2008 - 77,067 2009 - 41,867* 2010 - 26,077*	Scotland 2007 - 518,899 2008 - 453,990 2009 - 295,895 2010 - 318,350	No substantial change	None	www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste_data/site_capacity_infrastructure/national_capacity_reports.aspx and landfill capacity reports -
Inert waste Landfilled	Northeast 2007 - 2,226,950	Scotland 2007 - 9,570,931	No substantial change	None	www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste_data/site_capacity_infrastructure

	2008 - 2,597,185 2009 - 2,556,637* 2010 - 2,524,156	2008 - 10,867,340 2009 - 7,181,875 2010 - 13,609,135			structure/national_capacity_report.s.aspx and landfill capacity reports -
Inert landfill capacity	Northeast 2007 - 606,999 2008 - 552,750 2009 - 451,001** 2010 - 383,899**	Scotland 2007 - 4,894,935 2008 - 4,541,536 2009 - 4,110,480 2010 - 4,043,451	No substantial change	None	www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste_data/site_capacity_infrastructure/national_capacity_report.s.aspx and landfill capacity reports -
Non-hazardous landfilled Non hazardous landfill capacity	Northeast 2007 - 7,383,167 2008 - 6,782,674 2009 - 2,743,062 ** 2010 - 6,651,349 ** * Aberdeenshire data **Aberdeen City and Shire total	Scotland 2007 - 62,302,806 2008 - 70,192,059 2009 - 65,619,910 2010 - 63,977,097	No substantial change	None	www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste_data/site_capacity_infrastructure/national_capacity_report.s.aspx and landfill capacity reports -
Peat soils	4 types of peaty soils <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blanket peat • Peaty podsols • Peaty gleys • Organic soils rich in 	With respect of the rest of Scotland Aberdeen City and Shire seem to be at the fringes of peat soils.	Blanket peat is moderately distributed to the southwest of Aberdeen City and Shire and with a few dots in the northeast of the region Peaty podzol is densely distributed to the southwest of Aberdeen City and Shire and with a few dots in the northeast of the region	Because of the relationship between peat and climate change development must be directed away from peat soils.	www.macaulay.ac.uk

	peat		<p>Peaty gleys is sparsely distributed to the southwest of Aberdeen City and Shire and with a few dots in the northeast of the region</p> <p>Organic soils rich in peat is moderately distributed to the southwest of Aberdeen City and Shire and with a few dots in the northeast of the region</p>		
Soil Erosion	<p>From Berwick to Aberdeen, the coastline is eroding, but is stable where there are rocky coasts or coastal defences. From Aberdeen to Inverness the coastline is largely eroding, but parts are being replenished with sand and gravel from larger rivers.</p>	<p>The north of Scotland is mostly stable with little erosion, but south of Mallaig, towards Carlisle, the coastline is predominantly eroding but stable where there are rocky coasts or coastal defences. Precipitation will be greater in the west due to the west-east precipitation</p>	<p>The coastline is predominantly eroding along the east. Autumn/Winter rainfall is predicted to increase, giving rise to winter storms and affecting runoff and (wind and water) erosion.</p> <p>Upland schemes such as wind farm access roads and recreation tracks (e.g. mountain biking) on steep land can increase surface water runoff and lead to significant soil loss (e.g.</p>	<p>Increase in soil erosion from wind and water, bad land use practices, such as locating tracks/access roads on steep/upland areas as well as using motorised vehicles on sand dunes.</p>	<p>Aberdeen City (2007) State of the Environment Report http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=15960&slD=883</p> <p>SEPA (2006) State of Scotland's Environment Report 2006 http://www.sepa.org.uk/science_and_research/data_and_reports/state_of_the_environment.aspx</p>

		gradient.	gullies).		
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Appendix 7.2.4 Biodiversity (Natural Heritage Designations)

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/ constraints	Data source(s)
International natural heritage designations (Ramsar)	Aberdeen City site – 0 hectare - 0	Aberdeenshire – sites – 3 Hectares - 1051	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on sites.	SNH, <i>SNHi</i> http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp (Accessed 12 March 2013) Source: <u>SNH 2009</u>
International natural heritage designations (Special Areas of Conservation (SAC))	Aberdeen City site – 1 hectare - 155	Aberdeenshire – sites – 8 Hectares - 5545	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on sites.	SNH, <i>SNHi</i> http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp (Accessed 12 March 2013) Source: <u>SNH 2009</u>
International natural heritage designations (Special Protection Areas (SPA))	Aberdeen City site – 0 hectare - 0	Aberdeenshire – sites – 7 Hectares - 2227	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on sites.	SNH, <i>SNHi</i> http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp (Accessed 12 March 2013) Source: <u>SNH 2009</u>
National natural heritage designations -	Aberdeen City site – 4 Corby Lily & Bishops Lochs	Aberdeenshire – sites – 69 Hectares - 15,655	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on sites.	SNH, <i>SNHi</i> http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp (Accessed 12 March 2013)

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Scotstown Mor Nigg Bay Cove hectare - 47				Source: <u>SNH 2009</u>
National natural heritage designations National Nature Reserve (NNR)	Aberdeen City site – 0 hectare - 0	Aberdeenshire – sites – 2 Hectares - 1072	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on sites.	SNH, <i>SNHi</i> http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp (Accessed 12 March 2013) Source: <u>SNH 2009</u>
Local Nature Conservation Sites (LNCS)	Aberdeen City Sites- 45 See Table below	See below	No Trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on sites	Aberdeen City Council Local Designated Sites Review Project: http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=29764&slD=6619
Local natural heritage designations - Sites of Interest of Natural Science (SINS)	SINS and District Wildlife Sites replaced by 'Local Nature Conservation Sites'- see above.	Aberdeenshire: Sites of Interest to Natural Science sites – 79	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on sites.	SNH, <i>SNHi</i> http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp (Accessed 12 March 2013) Source: <u>SNH 2009</u>
Local natural heritage designations - District	DWS and SINS replaced by Local Nature Conservation	Aberdeenshire – sites – 0 Hectares – N/A	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on sites.	SNH, <i>SNHi</i> http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp (Accessed 12 March 2013)

Wildlife Site	Sites				Source: <u>SNH 2009</u>
Local natural heritage designations Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	Aberdeen City site – 4 hectare - 126	Aberdeenshire – sites – 2 Hectares - 28	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on sites.	SNH, <i>SNHi</i> http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp (Accessed 12 March 2013) Source: <u>SNH 2009</u>
Local natural heritage designations - Scottish Wildlife Trust Reserves	Aberdeen City site – 0 hectare – N/A	Aberdeenshire – sites – 4 Hectares – N/A	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on sites	SNH, <i>SNHi</i> http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp (Accessed 12 March 2013) Source: <u>SNH 2009</u>
Local natural heritage designations - RSPB Reserves	Aberdeen City site – 0 hectare – N/A	Aberdeenshire – sites – 3 Hectares – N/A	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on sites.	SNH, <i>SNHi</i> http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp (Accessed 12 March 2013) Source: <u>SNH 2009</u>
Local natural heritage designations - Ancient Woodland	Aberdeen City site – 140 hectare – N/A	Aberdeenshire – sites – 2,584 Hectares - 45,000	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on sites.	SNH, <i>SNHi</i> http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp (Accessed 12 March 2013) Source: <u>SNH 2009</u>
Quality and availability of public open space in urban and	The Aberdeen City audit identified 3471 hectares of open space (not	Data for Aberdeenshire Councils Open Space Audit was not available.	The poorest quality parks and open spaces tend to be found within the regeneration priority	Development pressure to build on urban open spaces.	Aberdeen City Council (2010) Open Space Audit

rural areas	including private gardens or sites under 0.2 hectares). The quality of open space varies across the city with public parks and gardens rating the highest and allotments and business amenity open space scoring the lowest rating.		areas. It is more difficult to provide open space within densely populated areas.	Supplementary guidance on open space encourages the development of more useful, publicly desirable and efficient types of open space, such as natural areas, green corridors, play spaces and allotments.	
Condition of qualifying features of River Dee SAC	Qualifying features and last assessed condition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atlantic salmon – favourable maintained • Otter – favourable maintained • Freshwater pearl mussel- unfavourable 		No changes in condition of qualifying features.	New development has the potential to put pressure on the River Dee SAC through habitat loss, recreational impact, water abstraction, pollution and disturbance	SNH Website http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/siteinfo.jsp?pa_code=8357

	no change				
Local Nature Conservation Sites In Aberdeen City	Aberdeen-Inverness- Kittybrewster Railway Line	Wet Cults Woodland		Walker Dam and Rubislaw Quarry	
	Balgownie- Blackdog Links	Allan Park Pond		West Hatton	
	Corby Loch	Balnagask to Cove		Baads Moss	
	Culter Den	Culter Burn		Bucksburn	
	Denwood- Hazelhead	Culter Quarry		Culter Compensation Dam	
	Den of Mossie	Den of Leggart		Deeside Old Railway Line	
	Grandholm Moss	Farburn Wood		Den of Maidencraig	
	Hilton Wood	Hazelhead Park		Foggieton	
	Leuchar Moss	Kinaldie Den		Hillhead Road	
	Murtle Den	Loirston Loch		Kincorth Hill	
	River Dee Corridor	Old Manse Wood		Moss of Auchlea	
	Rubislaw	River Don Corridor		Peterculter	
	Southlasts Mire	Rubislaw Quarry		Rotten of Gairn	
	Tullos Hill	Stoneyhill Wood		Scotstown	
Three Hills	Westburn of Rubislaw		Woodlands Wood- Biedleston		

Appendix 7.2.5 Human Health

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/ constraints	Data source(s)
Quality and availability of public open space	The Aberdeen City audit identified 3471 hectares of open space (not including private gardens or sites under 0.2 hectares). The quality of open space varies across the city with public parks and gardens rating the highest and allotments and business amenity open space scoring the lowest rating.	Data for Aberdeenshire Councils Open Space Audit was not available.	The poorest quality parks and open spaces in the City tend to be found within the regeneration priority areas. It is more difficult to provide open space within densely populated areas.	Development pressure to build on urban open spaces. Open Space supplementary guidance encourage the development of more useful, publicly desirable and efficient types of open space, such as natural areas, green corridors, play spaces and allotments.	Aberdeen City Council (2010) Open Space Audit
Life expectancy at birth (years)	Aberdeen Male <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1998-2000 – 73.8 • 2003-2005 – 74.9 • 2008-2010 - 76.3 	Aberdeenshire: Male <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1998-2000 - 75.2 • 2003-2005 - 76.7 • 2008-2010 -78.2 	Life expectancy is improving year on year in the City and the Shire compared with Scottish figures. In both	Increasing life expectancy has longer-term cost implications for local authorities	General Register Office for Scotland (2011). <i>Life Expectancy for areas in Scotland, 2008-2010</i> [Online] Available at http://www.gro-

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010-2012 – 77.1 Female <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1998-2000 – 79.1 • 2003-2005 – 79.9 • 2008-2010 – 80.9 • 2010-2012 – 81.2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010-2012 – 78.9 Female <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1998-2000 - 80.2 • 2003-2005 – 81.0 • 2008-2010 – 81.7 • 2010-2012 – 82.1 Scottish Men <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1998-2000 – 72.9 • 2003-2005 – 74.2 • 2008-2010 - 75.5 • 2010-2012 0 76.6 Female <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1998-2000 – 78.4 • 2003-2005 – 79.2 • 2008-2010 – 80.4 • 2010-2012 – 80.8 	<p>the City and the Shire female life expectancy is much higher, although the Shire is faring much better than the City.</p>	<p>for service and housing provisions for ageing population.</p>	<p>scotland.gov.uk/files2/stats/life-expectancy-areas-in-scotland/2008-2010/le-areas-scotland-2008-2010.pdf (Accessed 12 March 2013)</p>
<p>Healthy life expectancy at birth (& 65) years</p>	<p>Aberdeen Male</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1999-2000 -55.6 (7.4) • 2003-2005 – No data • 2008-2010 – No data <p>Female</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1999-2000 -57.3 	<p>Aberdeenshire Male</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1999-2000 -58.2 (9.7) • 2003-2005 – No data • 2008-2010 – No data <p>Female</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1999-2000 -60.7 	<p>Healthy Life Expectancy represents the number of years that an individual can expect to live in good health.</p> <p>No trend</p>	<p>Same as above.</p>	<p>Clark, D., McKeon, A., Sutton, M. and Wood, R. (2004) Healthy Life Expectancy in Scotland. <i>HLE Measurement in Scotland Steering Group</i> [online] Available from http://www.isdscotlandarchive.scot.nhs.uk/isd/files//HLE_report_2004.pdf (Accessed 12 March 2013)</p>

	(8.5) • 2003-2005 – No data • 2008-2010 – No data	(9.9) • 2003-2005 – No data 2008-2010 – No data			
Sport and recreation facilities in areas of identified need	Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire both require sporting facilities ranging from badminton courts and golf courses to swimming pools	No trend	Positive steps have been made to ensure everyone has access to sport, leisure and recreation facilities, however limited progress has been made to provide.	Local facilities will be addressed through the Local Development Plans although if regional sporting facilities are identified these may come through the SDP.	Aberdeen City Council (2002) Active Aberdeen 2002-2007: A sport, recreation and physical activity strategy for Aberdeen City Aberdeenshire Council (2005) Sports Facility Study Updated Report
Care home place for Adults	Aberdeen 2012 -2,036	Aberdeenshire 2012- 2,061	No trend	Ageing population and disability will put pressure on resources and housing provision suitable for the elderly.	Aberdeen City Council (2013) Behind the Granite: Aberdeen Key Facts 2013 Available from http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?ID=48078&slD=332 (Accessed 14 March 2013)
Children looked after by LA	Aberdeen 2009 - 701 2010 -690 2011- 642	Aberdeenshire 2009 - 458 2010 -496 2011- 498	Things are improving in the City compared with the Shire	Pressure on Government and Local Authority resources.	Same as above
Children on child	Aberdeen 2009 - 180	Aberdeenshire 2009 - 81	Things are improving in the City compared	Pressure on Government and	Same as above

protection register	2010 - 119 2011- 96	2010 -51 2011- 68	with the Shire where the situation improved in 2010 but rose again in 2011	Local Authority resources.	
All crimes recorded by police	Aberdeen 2009/10 - 18729 2010/11 -18749 2011/12- 17877	Aberdeenshire 2009/10 - 8088 2010/11 -8064 2011/12- 7513	Things are improving	Crime and fear of crime can affects people's quality of life.	Same as above
Fuel poor households private tenure	Aberdeen 2009-11- 21%	Aberdeenshire 2009-11 -38%	Things are worsening	Worsening economy, longer winters, higher fuel prices and falling value of the pound worsens the situation.	Same as above
Fuel poor households public tenure	Aberdeen 2009-11- 29%	Aberdeenshire 2009-11 -26%	Things are worsening	Worsening economy, longer winters, higher fuel prices and falling value of the pound worsens the situation.	Same as above
Fuel poor	Aberdeen 2009-11- 23%	Aberdeenshire 2009-11 -35%	Things are worsening	Worsening economy, longer winters, higher fuel prices and falling value of	Same as above

				the pounds worsens the situation	
Income support	Aberdeen Feb 2012 -4420	Aberdeenshire Feb 2012 -2980	No trend collected	Pressure on Government and LA resources.	Same as above
Drug-related deaths	Aberdeen 2008 - 27 2009 - 27 2010 - 31 2011 - 39	Aberdeenshire 2008 - 11 2009 - 18 2010 - 10 2011 - 19	No substantial improvement	Pressure on NHS, Government and LA resources.	Same as above
Alcohol-related deaths	Aberdeen 2008 - 37 2009 - 52 2010 - 48 2011 - 33	Aberdeenshire 2008 - 33 2009 - 29 2010 - 20 2011 - 22	No substantial improvement	Pressure on NHS, Government and LA resources.	Same as above
Population with Disability	Aberdeen 2001 – 37173 (17.0%) 2013 – No data	Aberdeenshire 2001 – 34755 (15.3%) 2013 – No data	No trend collected	Pressure on Government and LA resources.	Same as above
Unemployment	Aberdeen 2012– 22 (8%) 2013 – No data	Aberdeenshire 20012 – 5 (2%) 2013 – No data	Low unemployment in the City and Shire compared to the rest of the country	Pressure on Government and LA resources.	Same as above
Most deprived data zones - SIMD	Aberdeen 2012– 3180 (2.1%) 2013 – No data	Aberdeenshire 20012 – 1858 (1.2%) 2013 – No data	No trend collected	Pressure on Government and LA resources.	Same as above
Incapacity	Aberdeen	Aberdeenshire	No trend collected	Pressure on	Same as above

benefit	2012– 4840 2013 – No data	2012 – 3810 2013 – No data		Government and LA resources.	
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Appendix 7.2.6 Population

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Established Population (2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2013 – 227,130 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2013 – 257,740 	There is a 1.0% increase from 2012 in Aberdeen City.	It has implications for increased provision of housing, industry and services to meet the needs of growing population and therefore the potential pressure on resources.	National Records of Scotland local authority demographic factsheet – Aberdeen City http://gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/at-a-glance/council-areas-map.html
Population Projection (2012 based)	<p>Aberdeen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2017 – 236,400 2022 – 249,896 2027 – 263,477 2032 – 276,397 	<p>Aberdeenshire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2017 – 264,248 2022 – 273,706 2027- 283,104 2032 – 291,890 	The projections show increasing population in the City and the Shire.	Same as above	General Register Office for Scotland (2012). Population Projections for Scottish Areas (2012-based) http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/population-estimates/index.html

Established Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 – 103,285 • 2011 – 103,285 • 2012 – 103,934 • 2013 – 105,047 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 - 104,017 • 2011 – 105,006 • 2012 – 106,018 • 2013 – 107,128 	This represents a 1.1% increase 2012-2013 in the number of households for Aberdeen City, compared to 0.6% for Scotland as a whole	Same as above	
Household projections (2012 based)	Aberdeen <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2017 – 110,958 • 2022 – 117,834 • 2027 – 124,729 • 2032 – 132,326 	Aberdeenshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2017 – 111,042 • 2022 – 116,058 • 2027 – 120,709 • 2032 – 125,014 	The projections show increasing households in the City and the Shire.	Same as above	General Register Office for Scotland (2012). Household Projections for Scottish Areas (2010-based) http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/population-estimates/index.html
Household size (2012)	Aberdeen <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 – 2.01 • 2015 – 1.99 • 2020 – 1.95 	Aberdeenshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 – 2.35 • 2015 – 2.32 • 2020 – 2.27 	The projections show falling household size in the City and the Shire.	Same as above	General Register Office for Scotland (2012). Household Projections for Scottish Areas (2010-based) http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/population-estimates/index.html

Population Change	<p>Aberdeen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2001 - 211910 • 2010 – 217120 • 2011 – 220420 • 10yrs' change - 9.1% • 1 yr's change - 1.5% 	<p>Aberdeenshire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2001 - 226940 • 2010 – 245780 • 2011 – 247600 • 10yrs' change – 4% • 1 yr's change - 0.7% 	<p>Both areas are doing better than the Scottish average change of 0.6%. Over 10 years the City has added 8,520 persons to its population compared to the Shire's 20,660 addition</p>	<p>Potential implications of a growing population for housing provision; also highly influenced by the changing age structure and lifestyle preferences of the population.</p>	<p>General Register Office for Scotland (2012) Components of population change by administrative area, mid-2010 to mid-2011. http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/population-estimates/index.html</p> <p>Aberdeen City and Shire SDPA (2010) <i>Aberdeen City and Shire Structure Plan Monitoring Report</i></p>
Population Structure (2012)	<p>Aberdeen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under 16 -16% • Working Age - 67% • Pensionable age - 17% • Median age -37 	<p>Aberdeenshire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under 16 -19% • Working Age -58% • Pensionable age - 20% • Median age -42 	<p>A trend exists if data is collected on the basis of male/female. But no trend exists for data collected on the basis of total persons before 2011.</p>	<p>A large proportion of working age population means large future pensionable and ageing population-will have implications for future housing and service provision.</p>	<p>General Register Office for Scotland (2012) Components of population change by administrative area, mid-2010 to mid-2011. http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/population-estimates/index.html</p> <p>Aberdeen City and Shire SDPA (2010) <i>Aberdeen City and Shire Structure Plan Monitoring Report</i></p>

Population density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area – 186 Km2 • 2012- 1187 • 2013 - 1211 	<p>Aberdeenshire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area – 6313km2 • 2012 – 39 • 2013 – 41 	The density is higher in the city than the shire.	<p>There will be more pressure on resources provided in the City in one sense but less pressure on burning of fossil fuel on distance travelled in the City.</p> <p>Greater opportunity to introduce sustainable mobility in the City.</p>	<p>General Register Office for Scotland (2012) Components of population change by administrative area, mid-2010 to mid-2011. http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/population-estimates/index.html</p> <p>Aberdeen City and Shire SDPA (2010) <i>Aberdeen City and Shire Structure Plan Monitoring Report</i></p>
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Appendix 7.2.7 Cultural Heritage

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Listed buildings	<p>Aberdeen City Listed buildings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013– 1,215 • 68 A Listed • 681 B Listed • 466 C Listed 	<p>Aberdeenshire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013– 3,715 <p>Aberdeen City and Shire Listed buildings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013– 4,927 	No change	New development has the potential to put pressure on, or be constrained by, built and cultural sites.	Aberdeen City and Shire SDPA (2009) <i>Aberdeen City and Shire Structure Plan Monitoring Report</i>

Listed buildings at risk	Aberdeen City • 2013 – 26	Aberdeenshire • 2013– 228 Aberdeen City and Shire • 2013 – 254	No change	Development pressures will continue to put pressure on listed buildings, especially those in a poor state of repair and considered at risk.	Buildings at Risk Register for Scotland: www.buildingsatrisk.org.uk
Conservation Areas	Aberdeen City • 2013 – 11	Aberdeenshire • 2013 – 49 Aberdeen City and Shire • 2013 – 60	No change- current Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans are in the process of being produced.	New development has the potential to put pressure on, or be constrained by, built and cultural sites.	Aberdeen City Council
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	Aberdeen City • 2013 – 44	Aberdeenshire • 2013– 581 Aberdeen City and Shire • 2013 – 625	No change	New development has the potential to put pressure on, or be constrained by, built and cultural sites. Damage to remains of local importance is mostly caused by vandalism, new developments, ploughing, forestry	List of Scheduled Ancient Monuments http://hsewsf.sedsh.gov.uk/pls/htmldb/dmzlive.pdfsched?pid=130410132559

				activities, wildlife and coastal erosion.	
Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record	Aberdeen City • 2013– 699	Aberdeenshire • 2013 – 17,631 Aberdeen City and Shire • 2013 – 18,330	No change	Same as above.	Aberdeen City Council Sites and Monuments Record
Gardens and designed landscapes	Aberdeen City • 2013 – 1 Duthie Park	Aberdeenshire • 2013- 27 Aberdeen City and Shire • 2013 - 28	No change	New development has the potential to put pressure on, or be constrained by, built and cultural sites.	www.historic-scotland.gov.uk

Appendix 7.2.8 Landscape

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Landscape character	There are 42 landscape character areas in Aberdeenshire, including 9 within	The four Landscape Character Assessments that cover the North East provides a brief	No trend	The inappropriate scale and insensitive siting of future new development may adversely affect	Scottish Natural Heritage (1997) <i>National programme of landscape character assessment: Banff and Buchan, Review</i>

	<p>the CNP.</p> <p>In Aberdeen there are 27 landscape character areas.</p>	<p>overview of past land use practices and discusses potential land uses for existing landscapes.</p>		<p>landscape characteristics (e.g. changing its landscape character type, not respecting local topography/contours).</p> <p>New development not fitting in with the landscape's capacity to absorb further developments (e.g. design, layout and sense of place) – need to promote suitable development capacity.</p>	<p>No 37. Scottish Natural Heritage (1996) <i>Cairngorms landscape assessment</i>, Review No 75.</p> <p>Scottish Natural Heritage (1996) <i>Landscape character assessment of Aberdeen</i>, Review No 80</p> <p>Scottish Natural Heritage (1998) <i>South and Central Aberdeenshire: landscape character assessment</i>, Review No 102.</p>
<p>Landscape Devt in Energetica Framework Area (ALDP 01 Bus 5)</p>	<p>Applications Received</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 - 0 • 10/12- 06/13 – 2 <p>No of Approvals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 - 0 • 10/12- 06/13 - 2 <p>No of Refusals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 - 0 	<p>No data</p>	<p>No significant increase</p>	<p>No known constraint</p>	<p>Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Statement</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10/12- 06/13 - 0 				
Landscape Layout, siting, and design of new developments ALDP 08 lsd2	<p>Applications Received</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 - 53 • 10/12- 06/13 - 1296 <p>No of Approvals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 - 40 • 10/12- 06/13 - 1169 <p>No of Refusals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 -13 • 10/12- 06/13 - 127 	No data	Significant application of policy	There could be mixed effect for landscape	Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Statement
How "Landscape character" Policy is applied to planning applications	<p>Applications Received</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 – 21 • 10/12- 06/13- 187 <p>No of Approvals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 – 13 • 10/12- 06/13- 130 <p>No of Refusals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 – 7 • 10/12- 06/13- 57 	No data	Number of applications have increased	Applications with LSE are being refused while applications consistent with safeguards are being approved	Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Statement
How "Valued views"	Applications	No data	Number of	Applications with LSE	Aberdeenshire Council

Policy is applied to Planning Applications	<p>Received</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 – 2 • 10/12- 06/13- 19 <p>No of Approvals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 – 2 • 10/12- 06/13- 16 <p>No of Refusals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 – 0 • 10/12- 06/13- 3 		applications have increased	are being refused while applications consistent with safeguards are being approved	Monitoring Statement
How “Public open space” Policy is applied to Planning Applications	<p>Applications Received</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 – 9 • 10/12- 06/13- 31 <p>No of Approvals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 – 8 • 10/12- 06/13- 21 <p>No of Refusals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 – 1 • 10/12- 06/13- 10 	No data	Number of applications have increased	Applications with LSE are being refused while applications consistent with safeguards are being approved	Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Statement
Land Uses (2009)	<p>Aberdeenshire (6313 sq km)</p> <p>631300 ha</p>	<p>Aberdeen City (186 sq km)</p> <p>18600 ha</p>		Ongoing conflict between how maintenance and quality is open space is perceived – Maintenance, grass cutting vs. allowing some open space to	<p>Aberdeenshire Council Open Space Audit</p> <p>Aberdeen City Open Space Audit</p>

				develop into semi-natural vegetation so as to enhance biodiversity.	
• Roads and tracks	3.90	884.57	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Roadside (manmade)	0.00	307.99	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Parking/loading	0.42	650.30	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Roadside (unknown)	0.31	68.54	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Tidal water	0.00	172.66	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Foreshore/rocks	72.88	511.77	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Railway	0.00	81.25	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Path	4.86	92.83	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Residential	6.50	688.84	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Commercial/Institutional	2.53	228.28	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Glasshouses	0.00	2.32	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• other structures	2.22	16.62	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Airports	0.00	183.97	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Public Park and Garden	114.34	265.01	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Private Garden	41.20	1698.45	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• School Grounds	74.24	124.01	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Institutional Grounds	14.43	77.28	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Amenity Residential	125.93	483.85	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Amenity Business	69.06	207.16	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Amenity Transport	51.49	249.07	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Play space	28.75	4.56	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Playing Fields	93.63	117.69	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above

• Golf Courses	225.35	676.56	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Tennis Courts	3.85	3.84	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Bowling Greens	2.91	3.58	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Other Sports	7.85	7.73	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Green Corridors/Riparian Routes	0.14	0	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Green Access Routes	4.15	24.19	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Riparian Routes	35.54	28.12	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Woodlands	188.85	761.69	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Open Semi-natural	162.68	818.69	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Open Water	0.15	281.48	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Allotment	5.55	20.50	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Church Yard	7.10	4.77	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Cemetery	14.26	35.67	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Other Functional Grounds	15.32	12.46	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Civic space	10.95	0.72	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Farmland	12.06	4363.81	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Moorland	0.03	0.34	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• other e.g landfill, quarry	14.05	98.42	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Area undergoing change	31.05	26.55	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Total Greenspace area surveyed (ha)	1,448.51	14, 286.13	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Un-surveyed	626,851.49	4,313.87	No Trend		Same as above

Greenspace area (ha)					
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Appendix 7.2.9 Material Assets

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Existing flood defences	There are 2 flood prevention schemes in Aberdeen City.	There are 3 flood prevention schemes in Aberdeenshire	Flood defence schemes will progressively be affected by soil/sand erosion from increasing rainfall and storm events, which will affect their stability and effectiveness. As a result, there will be a need to increase the maintenance these defences, and possibly relocate them.	Predicted rise in sea level may result in existing flood defences being inadequate. The predicted rise in storm events and winter precipitation is likely to increase soil/sand erosion from the wind and rain/water, which may prevent flood defence schemes functioning properly and result in their failure (e.g. collapse).	Office of Science and Technology (2005) Foresight report: <i>Future Flooding Scotland</i> http://www.foresight.gov.uk/Scotland/Final_Scotland.pdf SEPA (2006) Indicative River & Coastal Flood Map (Scotland) Aberdeenshire Council (2007) <i>Flooding in Aberdeenshire: Sixth Biennial Report</i> http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/flooding/report/6th_biennial_report.pdf
Council tax Band D	Aberdeen 2010/11 - £1230	Aberdeenshire 2010/11 - £1141	No change	Government policy on keeping	Aberdeen City Council (2013) <i>Behind the Granite: Aberdeen</i>

	2011/12 - £1230	2011/12 - £1141		household costs down affects how much councils can charge for Council tax.	Key Facts 2013 Available from http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=48078&slD=332 (Accessed 14 March 2013)
Household tenure – owner occupied	Aberdeen 2009/10 – 60% 2011 – 57%	Aberdeenshire 2009/10 – 74% 2011 - 73% Scotland 2011 – 48%	Substantial owner housing in City and Shire although it is higher in the Shire	House prices for first time buyers may be a constraint as so is the general economic climate.	Same as above
Household tenure – social rent	Aberdeen 2009/10 – 24% 2011 – 24%	Aberdeenshire 2009/10 – 17% 2011 – 16% Scotland 2011 – 24%	Low compared those living in their own homes	Ability of social landlords to build more homes.	Same as above
Household tenure – private rent	Aberdeen 2009/10 – 14% 2011 – 17%	Aberdeenshire 2009/10 – 8% 2011 – 9% Scotland 2011 – 12%	Lowest tenure	Probably open market rental values will constrain choice in this sector.	Same as above
Public-sector housing stock	Aberdeen March 2012 - 22,740	Aberdeenshire March 2012 - 12,877	No trend collected	Issue is energy efficiency in this sector.	Same as above

New Dwellings – Housing Completion	Aberdeen 2007/08 - 928 2008/09 - 258 2009/10 - 280 2010/11 - 607	Aberdeenshire 2007/08 - 1,528 2008/09 - 1,509 2009/10 - 1,687 2010/11 - 1,471	Fall in the latest data for the Shire but a rise in the latest data for the City. Continues to fluctuate over the medium term.	The economic climate can constrain how many new houses could be completed.	Same as above.
Economic Activity Rates,	Aberdeen 2012 - 83.0% 2013 – 79.9%	Aberdeenshire 2012 - 82.6% 2013 – 81.9%	Quite high for the City and the Shire	The oil industry is boosting performance in the North East	Same as above
Average Gross Weekly earnings	Aberdeen 2011/12 - £574.9 2013 - £586.9	Aberdeenshire 2011/12 -£456.7 2013 - £472.0 Scotland 2013- £484.9	Aberdeen City is high compared to the Shire and national averages. This difference is even higher for full-time employees.	The oil industry is boosting performance in the North East.	Same as above
Supply/delivery of Affordable Housing	Aberdeen City 2006/07- 104 2007/08- 59 2008/09- 168 2009/10- 267 2011/12- 309 5 year average – 181 (average 27% of annual completions)	Aberdeenshire 2006/07- 132 2007/08- 180 2008/09- 492 2009/10- 252 2010/11- 158 5 year average- 243 (average 16% of annual completions)	The supply of affordable homes in the North East is not meeting the demand and affordability pressures remain.	There is a need to increase the supply of housing to improve affordability.	Aberdeen City and Shire SDPA (2010) <i>Aberdeen City and Shire Structure Plan Monitoring Report</i> <i>Aberdeen City and Shire Housing Need and Demand Assessment- Data on Local Authority new building are provided quarterly by NB1 returns from Councils and data on housing subsidised through AHIP are drawn by the</i>

					Scottish Government from data on the administration of housing support grants.
Employment Land supply (see tables below)	The supply of marketable employment land in Aberdeenshire currently stands at 211ha, however only 46ha of this is immediately available. Constrained supply in the Shire currently stands at 130ha.	The supply of marketable employment land in Aberdeen City currently stands at 87ha, however only 27ha of this is immediately available (2011 Employment Land Audit). Constrained supply currently stands as 103ha.	Aberdeen City has shown a trend of diminishing established supply of land for business use as previous allocations are developed. However, we might expect the marketable supply to recover with the adoption of the Local Development Plan in February 2012, which allocated significant new sites for employment uses. For Aberdeenshire, (within the strategic growth areas), there has been a trend of diminishing established supply of land for business use.	Uneven supply of employment land has impacts on ability to work and live within a close proximity thus increasing the likelihood of people travelling to work by private means. Economic growth will be constrained without a reasonable supply of land which is immediately available.	Aberdeen City and Shire Employment Land Audit 2007, 2009, 2010, 2011.

			The marketable supply has remained around a consistent level.		
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Appendix 7.2.10 Employment Land Supply

	Established	Constrained	Marketable	Immediately Available	Under Construction
2006	239	181	40	34	1
2007	235	171	53	27	7
2008	225	171	42	24	10
2009	217	103	91	31	2
2010	211	103	88	28	-
2011	210	103	87	60	-
2012	298	147	125	58	-
2013	272	89	375	116	-

Appendix 7.2.11 Climate Change and Potentially Vulnerable Areas in Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire

	No of PVAs	Annual Average Damage	River Flooding	Coastal Flooding	Surface Water Flooding	Total Area (Km 2)	Property in PVA (Resid.)	Property in PVA (Non-Resid.)	Land Cover in PVA (Urban)	Land Cover in PVA (Agric)	Land Cover in PVA (Forestry)
Aberdeen City	9										
Buchan Coastal (Bridge of Don)		£390,000	3%	0%	97%	5	27 (1.1%)	8 (4.6%)	70%	30%	0%
Aberdeen North Coastal (Seaton)		£920,000	30%	11%	59%	31	137 (1.2%)	7 (1.3%)	100%	0%	0%
River Don (Danestone)		£3,600,000	63%	4%	33%	47	407 (2.7%)	29 (5.9%)	85%	15%	0%
River Don (Dyce)		£1,070,000	43%	0%	57%	11	75 (1.9%)	23 (4.3%)	25%	58%	17%
Aberdeen South Central (Kincorth)		£1,000,000	52%	19%	29%	166	64 (1.3%)	24 (6.1%)	95%	0%	4%
Aberdeen South Central (Rosemount)		£13,020,000	48%	22%	30%	63	918 (2.2%)	260 (7%)	76%	21%	2%
River Dee (Cults)		£1,020,000	35%	9%	56%	4	96 (0.9%)	22 (4.9%)	22%	62%	16%
River Dee (Peterculter)		£1,370,000	67%	0%	33%	17	219 (13.8%)	2 (2.9%)	20%	67%	13%
		£22,390,000				344					

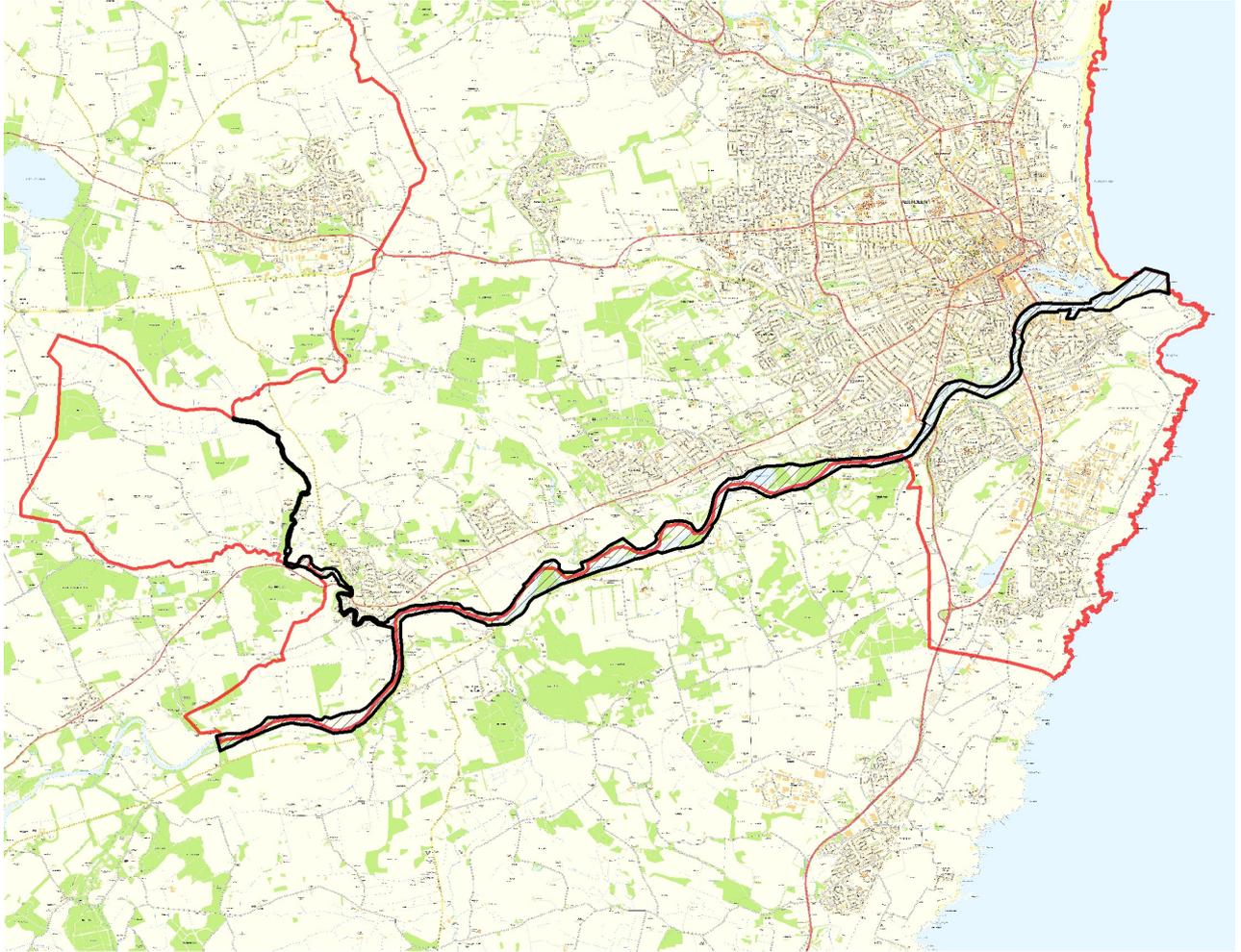
Aberdeenshire	18											
Banff Coastal (Banff)		£2,900,000	15%	25%	60%	39km2	286 (6.2%)	52(14%)	9%	85%	5%	
River Devron (Huntly)		£1,330,000	66%	0%	34%	20km2	163 (6.8%)	17 (6.9%)	11%	86%	3%	
River Devron (Turrff)		£390,000	48%	0%	52%	32km2	25 (1.3%)	12 (6.3%)	19%	78%	3%	
Buchan Coastal (Ellon)		£460,000	64%	3%	33%	75km2	32 (1.9%)	12 (5.3%)	15%	85%	0%	
Buchan Coastal (Peterhead)		£870,000	11%	50%	39%	32km2	58 (.6%)	19(2.6%)	24%	73%	0%	
Buchan Coastal (Fraserburgh)		£540,000.	8%	49%	43%	40km2	37 (0.6%)	12 (2.3%)	10%	83%	7%	
Buchan Coastal (Newmachar)		£290,000.00	19%	0%	81%	10km2	42 (2.5%)	1 (1.9%)	32%	55%	9%	
River Ythan (Ellon)		£700,000.00	67%	0%	33%	53km2	99(3.6%)	3 (3.1%)	17%	83%	0%	
River Ythan (Methlick)		£610,000.00	44%	0%	56%	8km2	41 (12.3%)	15 ((38.5%)	0%	92%	8%	
River Don (Strathdon)		£300,000.00	55%	0%	45%	28km2	12 (15%)	8 (34.8%)	0%	32%	68%	
River Don (Port Elphinstone/Kintore/Inverurie)		£1,930,000.00	60%	0%	40%	4km2	239 (3.6%)	20 (3.4%)	7%	86%	7%	
River Dee (Ballater)		£1,310,000.00	77%	0%	23%	54km2	181 (18.6%)	13 (8.9%)	14%	23%	63%	

River Dee (Westhill)		£350,000.00	16%	0%	84%	36km2	42 (1.4%)	4 (1.7%)	11%	80%	9%
River Dee (Aboyne)		£1,020,000.00	33%	0%	67%	77km2	107 (7.8%)	19 (10.3%)	1%	49%	49%
Kinkandine and Angus Coastal (Stonehaven)		£4,080,000.00	0.36	0.55	0.09	21km2	456 (8.6%)	65 (15.2%)	4%	77%	16%

Baseline Data, Targets and Trends affecting Aberdeen City



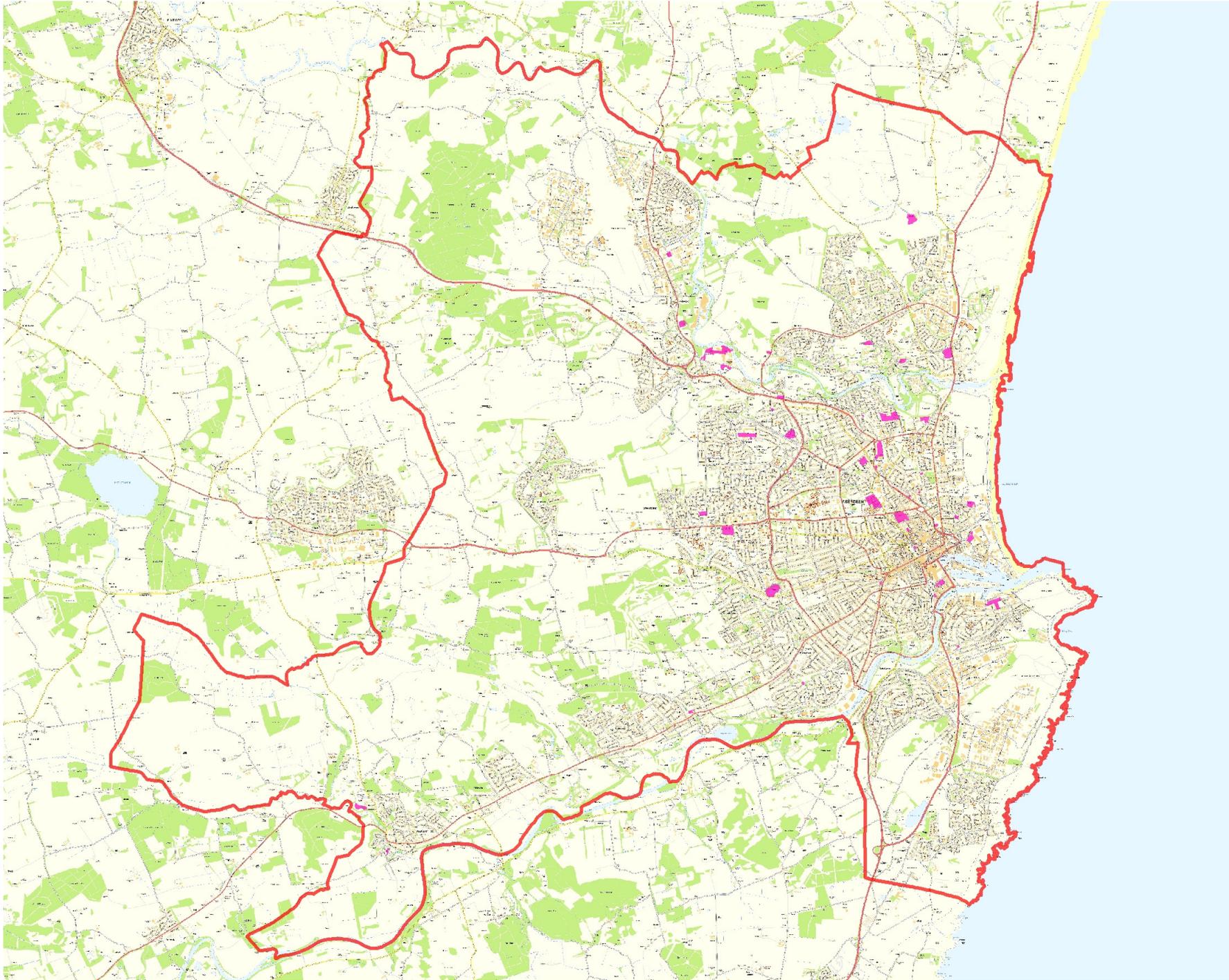
Map 1: Areas in Aberdeen at 0.5% risk of annual flooding from river (light blue) and coastal (dark blue hatched) sources.



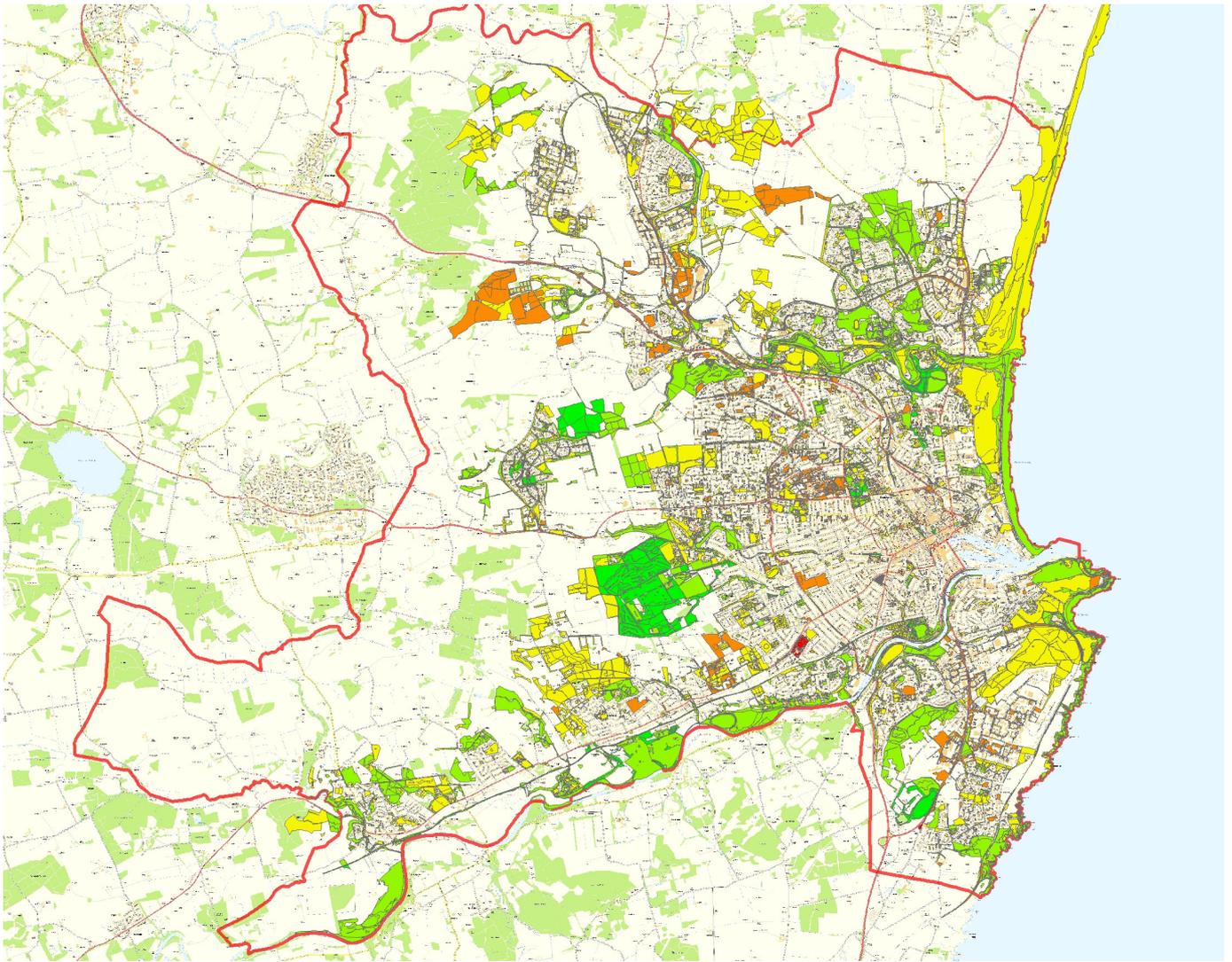
Map 2: River Dee Special Conservation Area in Aberdeen City



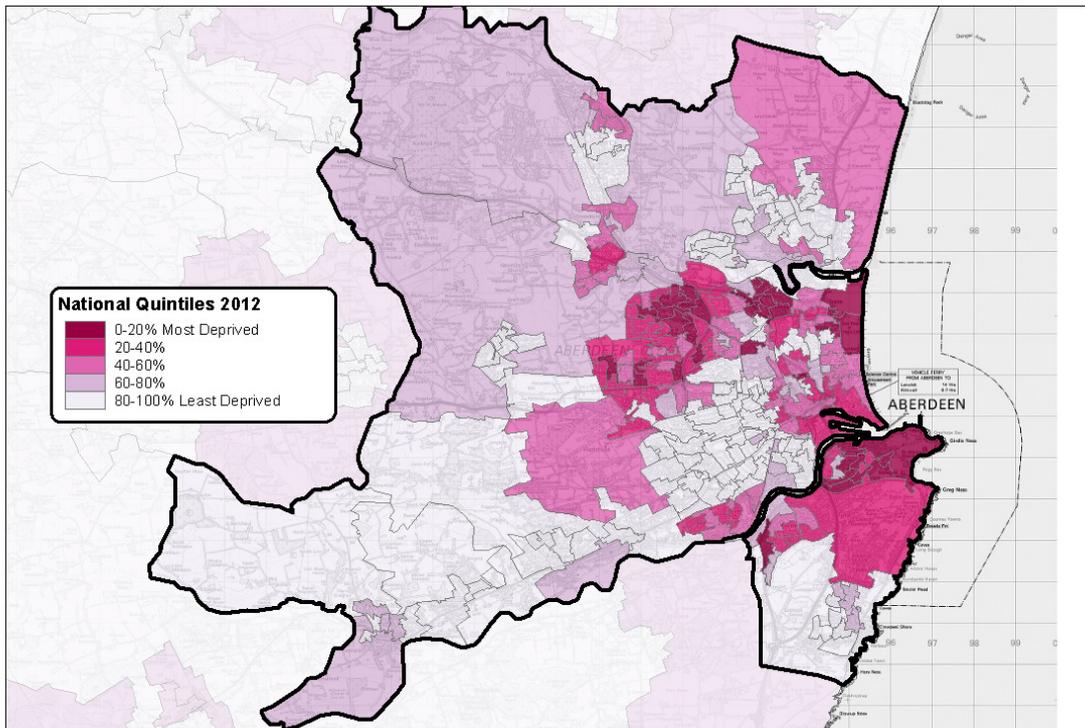
Map 3: Local Nature Conservation Sites (purple) and Local Nature Reserves (brown outline) in Aberdeen



Map 4:
Vacant
and
Derelict
Land Survey
Sites 2012

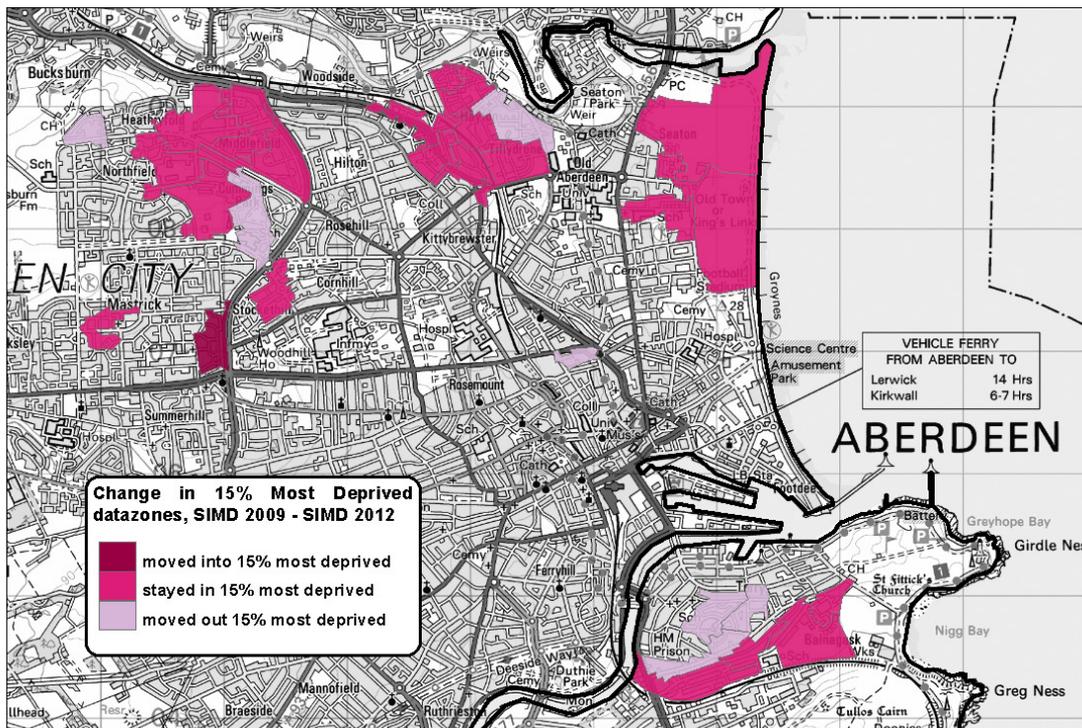


Map 5: Open Space Audit 2012- Quality of Open Spaces (Green= highest quality; red= lowest quality)



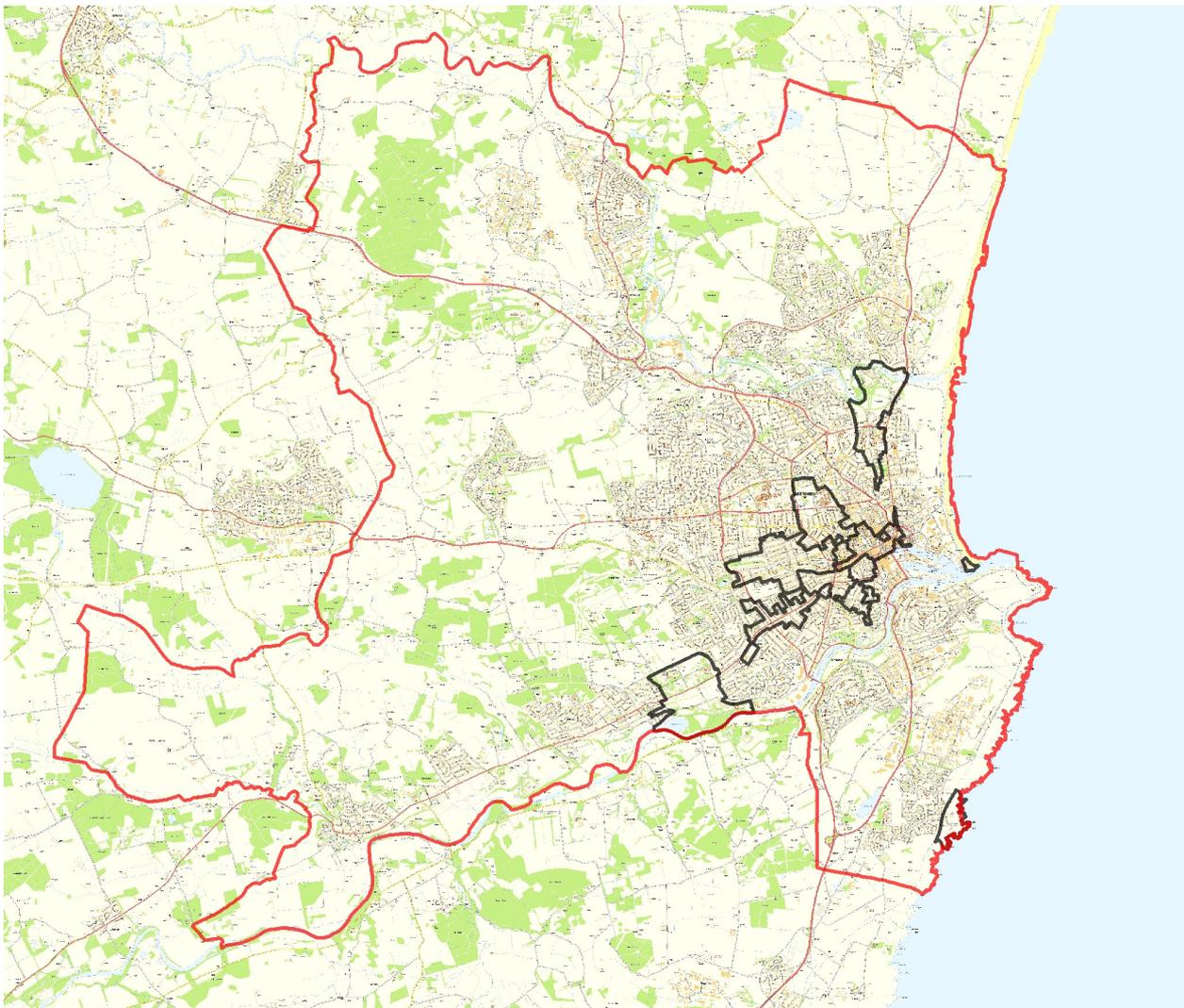
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Map 6: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation: Aberdeen City datazones by national quintile. Source: SIMD 2012



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Map 7: Change in 15% Most Deprived Datazones between SIMD 2009 and SIMD 2012 in Aberdeen. Source: SIMD 2012



Map 8: Conservation Areas in Aberdeen