

Aberdeen Adapts Adaptation Strategy

PART 1

To

SEA_gateway@gov.scot

Or

SEA Gateway

2-H (South)

Victoria quay

Edinburgh EH6 6QQ

PART 2

An SEA Scoping Report is attached for the plan entitled

Aberdeen Adapts Adaptation Strategy

The Responsible Authority is:

Aberdeen City Council (ACC) leading on behalf of City stakeholders

PART 3

Please tick the appropriate box

<input type="checkbox"/>	The PPS falls under the scope of Section 5(3) of the Act and required an SEA under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. <u>Or</u>
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The PPS falls under the scope of Section 5(4) of the Act and required an SEA under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. <u>Or</u>
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<input type="checkbox"/>	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.
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SEA SCOPING TEMPLATE –COVER NOTE

PART 4

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PART 5

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Date

6 April 2018

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1 Introduction

The purpose of this Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Scoping Report is to set out sufficient information on “Aberdeen Adapts” Aberdeen’s Climate Adaptation Strategy to enable 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; Section 4 describes the content for the strategy; Section 5 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 6 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 7, while the Appendices are in Section 8.

2 Key Facts

Table 2.1: Key Facts relating to Aberdeen Adapts

Name of Responsible Authority	Aberdeen City Council (ACC) leading on behalf of city stakeholders.
Title of the PPS	Aberdeen Adapts – Adaptation Strategy
What Prompted the PPS	
Subject	Climate adaptation
Period Covered by the PPS	Aberdeen Adapts sets goals to 2050. Implementation programmes will be developed every 5 years.
Frequency of Updates	Aberdeen Adapts will be reviewed every 5 years. This is to align with updates to the UK Climate Risk Assessment, Climate Ready Scotland; the Scottish Adaptation programme and UK Climate Projections. Progress reports will be produced every year to align with Public Bodies reporting requirements.
Area covered by the PPS	Aberdeen City
Purpose and/or objectives of the PPS	Aberdeen Adapts is a key document that sets a long term framework for collaborative action, to strengthen Aberdeen’s capacity to prepare for, respond to and manage the impacts of climate change.
Contact Point	Alison Leslie Sustainable Development Officer Strategic Place Planning Aberdeen City Council Business Hub 4 Marischal College Broad Street Aberdeen AB10 1AB

3 Description of Aberdeen Adapts 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 Aberdeen Adapts

Options	Description of Options
Option 1: Do Nothing	Under this option city stakeholders carry on with business as usual and do not take steps to adapt to a changing climate.
Option 2: Do Minimum	Under this option city stakeholders are responsible for developing individual plans and strategies to adapt to climate change, which will result in an ad hoc, inconsistent approach to adaptation.
Option 3: Do Optimum	Under this option city stakeholders work in partnership across all sectors to develop an adaptation strategy that addresses climate risks for Aberdeen, sets shared objectives and highlights areas for action and collaboration across the whole city.

3.2 Objectives, Actions and Projects

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	Protecting buildings and infrastructure	1.1	Integrate climate adaptation in planning and decision making.
		1.2	Assess the vulnerability of Aberdeen's buildings and infrastructure, identifying retrofit opportunities for those at risk.
		1.3	Improve the climate resilience of historic sites, without loss of character.
		1.4	Provide clear, information & support on measures for adapting buildings and infrastructure.
		1.5	Develop resilient transport networks.
		1.6	Maintain coastal defences and developing natural solutions to a dynamic coastline.
		1.7	Improve understanding and communication of coastal risks.
		1.8	Increase collaboration with key sector players for a joined up approach to the planning of utilities and communications.
		1.9	Promote sustainable water use in homes and businesses.
2	Safeguarding our natural environment	2.1	Assess and map habitats at greatest risk from climate change.
		2.2	Monitor and manage the impacts of invasive non-native species and pests and disease.
		2.3	Roll out a resilient approach to the management of Aberdeen's parks and greenspaces.
		2.4	Promote and develop blue/ green infrastructure.
		2.5	Investigate options to evaluate, manage and expand tree and woodland coverage and maintain tree health.
		2.6	Monitor and address reductions in city soil quality.
		2.7	Promote natural coastal defences and improve the resilience of soft coastal areas to erosion.
3	Developing a strong	3.1	Encourage and develop community and business resilience plans.
		3.2	Encourage contingency planning for the people of Aberdeen during

	economy & healthy society		and after severe weather events.
		3.3	Improve understanding of the local health impacts of a changing climate.
		3.4	Monitor climate risks on air quality and support air quality improvement measures.
		3.5	Investigate and develop options for economic opportunities from adaptation.
		3.6	Reduce climate risks to food security.
4	Education & awareness	4.1	Raise awareness of climate adaptation measures.
		4.2	Develop and implement an education and awareness campaign, to build long term understanding of adaptation.
		4.3	Support research on local adaptation measures.
5.	Collaborative working	5.1	Develop and maintain governance and leadership for Aberdeen Adapts, to co-ordinate activity and inform policy.
		5.2	Monitor and evaluate Aberdeen Adapts, collating performance data to show implementation.
		5.3	Develop a resource of local climate adaptation information that can be shared with key partners.
		5.4	Develop and manage adaptation projects in collaboration with key partner organisations.
		5.5	Embed adaptation across key city plans, programmes and strategies
		5.6	Ensure Aberdeen Adapts aligns with all plans, programmes and strategies, across key stakeholders.

4 Aberdeen Adapts 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 Aberdeen Adapts - Adaptation Strategy affects, and is affected by, other relevant PPS and environmental protection objectives. Appendix 7 shows a more detailed analysis of each relevant PPS and its implications for Aberdeen Adapts.

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

Name of Plan, Programme, Strategy or Environmental Protection Strategy	
International Level	
Climate Change and Energy Sustainability	
1.	EU Adaptation Strategy
2.	Europe 2020
3.	2030 Climate Framework
4.	EU Cohesion Policy 2014-2020
5.	EU Strategy for Sustainable Development
Air	
6.	Ambient Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC)
Nature Conservation	
7.	The Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC
8.	The Birds Directive 2009/147/EC
9.	European Biodiversity Strategy to 2020
Water	

Name of Plan, Programme, Strategy or Environmental Protection Strategy	
10.	Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC
11.	Floods Directive 2007/60/EC
12.	Groundwater Directive (80/68/EEC)
13.	The Nitrates Directive 91/43/EC
Soil and Landscape	
14.	Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection
Noise	
15.	Environmental Noise Directive 2002/49/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.	The Planning (Scotland) Act 2006
20.	Scottish Planning Policy 2014
Cross-Sectoral	
21.	Environmental Protection Act 1990
22.	Scotland's National Transport Strategy (2016)
23.	Strategic Transport Projects Review (2009)
24.	Scotland's Economic Strategy (2015)
25.	Choosing our Future: Scotland's Sustainable Development Strategy
26.	Tourism Scotland 2020
Climate Change	
27.	Climate Change Act 2008
28.	Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009
29.	Climate Ready Scotland: Scottish Climate Adaptation Plan
30.	Climate Change Plan: The Third Report on Proposals and Policies
Air	
31.	Air Quality Standards (Scotland) Regulations 2010
32.	Air Quality (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2016
33.	National Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)
34.	Cleaner Air for Scotland – The Road to a Healthier Future 2015
Heritage, Design and Regeneration	
35.	Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014
36.	Our Place in Time: The Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland 2014
37.	The Scottish Historic Environment Policy 2016
38.	The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1997
39.	Creating Places: a policy statement on architecture and place for Scotland
40.	Designing Streets: A Policy Statement for Scotland (2010)
41.	People and Place: regeneration policy statement
42.	Achieving a Sustainable Future: Regeneration Strategy
43.	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
Landscape and soil	
44.	The Scottish Soil Framework (2009)
45.	Getting the Best from our Land: A Land Use Strategy for Scotland 2016-2021
46.	SNH Landscape Policy Framework Statement 05/01
Homes, Population and Health	
47.	Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015
48.	Good Places Better Health
49.	Equally well
50.	Scotland's National Food and Drink Policy
51.	Let's Make Scotland More Active: A Strategy for Physical Activity (2003)
52.	Equality Act 2010
53.	Disability Discrimination Acts 1995 and 2005
Nature Conservation	
54.	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

Name of Plan, Programme, Strategy or Environmental Protection Strategy	
55.	The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004
56.	Scottish Biodiversity Strategy 2006
57.	2020 Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity
58.	UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework
59.	The Conservation (Natural Habitats etc.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) The Conservation (Natural Habitats) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2007
60.	Scottish Forestry Strategy 2006
61.	Scottish Forestry Strategy Implementation Plan 2015-18
62.	Making the Links: Greenspace for a more successful and sustainable Scotland (2009)
Water	
63.	Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003
64.	Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 and The Water Environment (Miscellaneous)(Scotland) Regulations 2017.
65.	Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009
66.	River Basin Management Plan for the Scotland river basin district (2015 to 2027
67.	Your Future and Waste Water Services 2013
68.	Always Serving Scotland – Scottish Water business plan 2015 to 2021
69.	SEPA Groundwater Protection Policy for Scotland v3 2009
70.	Water Environment (Groundwater and Priority Substances) (Scotland) Regulations 2009
71.	The Water Environment (Diffuse Pollution) (Scotland) Regulations 2008.
72.	Engineering in the Water Environment: Good Practice Guide River Crossing 2010
73.	The Water Intended for Human Consumption (Private Supplies) (Scotland) Regulations 2017
Waste	
74.	Scotland's Zero Waste Plan (2010)
Marine and Coastal	
75.	Marine Nature Conservation Strategy for Scotland 2011
76.	Scotland's National Marine Plan 2015
77.	Marine (Scotland) Act 2010
78.	UK Marine and Coastal Access Act
Noise	
79.	Environmental Noise (Scotland) Regulations 2006
National Planning Advice & Guidance	
80.	PAN 60: Planning for Natural Heritage
81.	PAN 61: Planning and Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems
82.	PAN 63: Waste management planning
83.	PAN 65: Planning and Open Space
84.	PAN 69: Planning & Building Standards Advice on Flooding
85.	PAN 75: Planning for Transport
86.	PAN 77 Designing Safer Places
87.	PAN 78: Inclusive Design
88.	PAN 83: Masterplanning
Regional Level	
Overarching Planning Policy	
89.	Aberdeen City and Shire Strategic Development Plan 2014
Cross- Sectoral	
90.	Flood Risk Management Strategy North East Local Plan District
91.	North East Flood Risk Management Plan
92.	Regional Economic Strategy – securing the Future of the North East Economy
93.	Regional Transport Strategy 2013 - 2035
94.	Regional Tourism Strategy, Building on our Strengths 2013
95.	Strategy for an Active Aberdeen 2016-2020
Nature Conservation	
96.	North East of Scotland Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2014- 2017
97.	River Dee Catchment Management Plan (2007)

Name of Plan, Programme, Strategy or Environmental Protection Strategy	
98.	North East Scotland River Basin Management Plan
99.	Proposed Aberdeen Trees and Woodlands Strategy
Local Level	
100.	Aberdeen Local Development Plan 2017 (ALDP)
101.	Aberdeen Local Transport Strategy 2016-2021 (ALTS)
102.	Aberdeen City Air Quality Action Plan
103.	Aberdeen Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-2020
104.	Aberdeen Nature Conservation Strategy 2010-2015
105.	Open Space Audit and Strategy 2011-2016
106.	Aberdeen City Core Paths Plan
107.	Aberdeen Local Housing Strategy 2012 (LHS)
108.	Aberdeen Landscape Strategy 2002 and Proposed Landscape Strategy 2018
109.	Contaminated Land Strategy 2016
110.	Powering Aberdeen
111.	Aberdeen City Council Building Performance Policy
112.	City Centre Masterplan
113.	Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan

4.2 Analysis of relevant PPS

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

- Protect statutory and non-statutory protected sites for natural heritage interests i.e. habitats, species, earth science interests and landscape interests.
- Protect 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. 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, encourage water efficiency.
- Actively promote sustainable flood risk management.
- Support the River Basin Management.
- Support a reduction in flood risk and mitigate the effects of floods.
- Mitigate the effects of droughts.
- Support strategies that help to limit or reduce the emissions of pollutants in the air, water and soil.
- 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.

- Help to 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 required through the water framework directive are maintained.
- Reduce social inclusion and inequalities.

4.3 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”. This section aims to describe the environmental context within which the PPS operates and the constraints and targets that this context imposes on the PPS. The detailed analysis of the baseline data is presented in Appendix 7.2.

4.4 Likely evolution of the environment without Aberdeen Adapts

While work to reduce emissions seeks to limit the impact of climate change it is understood that future changes to the environment are inevitable. Climate projections for the north east of Scotland are set out in the *UK Climate Projections 09* and climate risks for Scotland are examined in the *UK Climate Risk Assessment*. Aberdeen Adapts seeks to protect vulnerable areas from climate impacts and manage the environmental risks likely to occur as a result of climate change.

Future changes to the environment are inevitable due to human interventions that are unconnected to Aberdeen Adapts. Aberdeen Adapts therefore seeks to mitigate the impacts on the environment, people, buildings, infrastructure and economy of Aberdeen. If acted upon, Aberdeen Adapts will contribute to reducing environmental problems in many SEA Topic areas.

Potential changes to the environmental baseline without Aberdeen Adapts are listed in Table 4.4 below.

Table 4.4 Potential Environmental Changes without Aberdeen Adapts

SEA Topic	Possible Changes without Aberdeen Adapts
Biodiversity, flora & fauna	Without Aberdeen Adapts adverse impacts from climate change for biodiversity would remain including; migration and loss of species, damage and degradation of habitats and habitat fragmentation. Adverse impacts on biodiversity from other activities implemented through other PPS like the ALDP, ALTS and LHS would still occur.
Landscape	Without Aberdeen Adapts, implementation of projects flowing from others PPS like the SDP, ALDP, ALTS and LHS will continue to exert some effects on landscape. Climate impacts including flooding, erosion and increased risk of landslip and landslide may not be managed, placing greater pressure on landscape. Impacts on landscape character from the development of blue green infrastructure may take place.
Cultural Heritage	Without Aberdeen Adapts the delivery of projects under other PPS could still affect cultural assets and archaeological sites. These assets and sites could still be vulnerable to damage and degradation from climate change, including water penetration, erosion and reduced access. Without a strategy in place, protection of sites may not occur.
Climatic Factors	Without Aberdeen Adapts the delivery of other PPS could adversely affect climatic factors. Opportunities for early interventions and a planned approach to adapt to increased incidents of flooding and erosion from intense rainfall, higher temperatures and a rise in sea level, may be missed.
Air Quality	There is already an issue of air quality in the city resulting from other PPS including the ALDP, ALTS, and LTS. Many air pollutants are climate active and without Aberdeen Adapts there is increased likelihood that the city may not be prepared for any impacts on air quality from climate change.

SEA Topic	Possible Changes without Aberdeen Adapts
Water	The River Dee is an SAC providing most of the water supply for the city. Land allocation and development under the ALDP would continue to exert adverse effects on water quantity and quality. The focus on water environmental quality and management will remain, to meet European directives. Without Aberdeen Adapts adverse effects from reduced summer rainfall levels, higher temperatures and fluvial flooding may not be addressed.
Population & Human health	Climate change will present risks to public health, including an increase in disease. Without Aberdeen Adapts the effects of climate change may affect the physical and mental health and well being of the people of Aberdeen in the future.
Soil	Without Aberdeen Adapts development actions under other PPS would continue to affect soil compaction and sealing. Climate impacts including loss of soil function and quality may not be addressed.
Material Assets	Without Aberdeen Adapts, other PPS continue to put demand of environmental resources, physical, economic, environmental and social assets. Without Aberdeen Adapts, climate impacts including damage and degradation to the built environment & infrastructure; and to property interiors and contents, may not be addressed.

4.5 Characteristics of Areas likely to be significantly affected

The analysis of the baseline information at Appendix 7.2 indicates that certain areas are likely to be significantly affected due to their sensitivity in terms of international, national and local designations. Aberdeen Adapts is likely to have more significant effects on these areas than others. Although other areas may not be designated, the effects on those sites from the PPS could be cumulative.

4.6 Environmental problems

Environmental problems that affect the PPS were identified through discussions with stakeholders, information contained in the *UK Climate projections 09* and *UK Climate Risk Assessment*, as well as the analysis of baseline data relevant to Aberdeen City. The main issues relevant to Aberdeen Adapts are summarised below.

Table 4.6 Environmental Problems relevant to Aberdeen Adapts

SEA topics	Environmental Problem	Implications for Aberdeen Adapts
Climatic factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increase in the frequency and severity of pluvial, fluvial, coastal and groundwater flood events. An increase in erosion, landslip and landslide. Coastal erosion, especially in soft coastal areas for example north of the mouth of the Don. Warmer temperatures resulting in an increase in pests and disease; and impacting air quality and health. A reduction in summer rainfall, presenting low flows in water courses and affecting water quality. 	Aberdeen Adapts will promote, develop and increase uptake of adaptation actions to improve the resilience of the city.
Air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing levels of NO₂ and PM₁₀ will result in poorer air quality in Aberdeen. Higher temperatures may result in increased mortality. 	Aberdeen Adapts should recognise that increases in air pollution will affect air quality in the city, especially in the 3 Air

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality is influenced by weather conditions, therefore warmer temperatures will result in a reduction in air quality. 	Quality Management Areas.
Biodiversity (flora and fauna)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential loss of habitats from flooding and erosion. • Potential loss of greenspace and wildlife corridors to developments. • Potential decline in species population, loss of species and changes in wildlife distribution and numbers. • Potential increase in pests and diseases. • Potential wildlife disturbance and habitat degradation during the development of blue/green infrastructure at some sites. • City trees will be vulnerable to severe weather events, with wetter ground affecting stability during storms; and an increased risk of wildfire. • Pressure on the River Dee SAC, through low flows and from reduced rainfall. • Pressure on European Protected Species. 	<p>Aberdeen Adapts should mitigate the effects on climate change and the impacts it has on biodiversity and on protected and non protected designations.</p> <p>It should promote actions to reduce fragmentation and impacts for wildlife and habitats, as well as encourage natural flood management.</p>
Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential loss, erosion and a reduction in soil quality, as a result of heavy rainfall and flooding. • Soil compaction and soil sealing from development, reducing the ability of soil to absorb heavy rainfall and pollutants. • Potential reduction in soil function, with impacts for biodiversity and food growing.# • Soil contamination. • Loss of carbon from soil, due to development. 	<p>Aberdeen Adapts should monitor and address climate impacts on soil quality, soil function and soil stability.</p> <p>It should encourage greater use of permeable surfaces and promote the protection of soil carbon stores.</p>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projections for an increase in the severity and frequency of heavy rainfall, result in flooding, sediment and diffuse pollutants entering water courses affecting water quality and the health of invertebrates and fish. • Potential low flows in water courses, will be a risk to freshwater ecosystems and species (Atlantic Salmon, Brown Trout, fresh water pearl mussels). • Increased need to abstract water for new development. • Potential increase in incidences of algal bloom as a result of warmer temperatures and low river flows and invasive non native species. 	<p>Projects under Aberdeen Adapts should look to reduce impacts on water quality and ensure a sustainable use of water.</p> <p>Aberdeen Adapts should promote actions to reduce run off and flooding can reduce the risks of diffuse pollution to watercourses and the risk of erosion to the banks of watercourses.</p>
Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential increase in the frequency and severity of severe weather events could cause erosion, flooding and landslip. This could result in the erosion of landscape features, as well as changes to land form, land use, land cover and setting. • New development, results in a reduction in greenspace able to act as natural flood management. 	Aberdeen Adapts should promote resilient landscapes and protect landscape character. Promote actions to improve and develop blue green infrastructure and greenspace networks.

Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People will be vulnerable to an increase in the frequency and severity of severe weather. • A projected growth in city population. • Changing city demographics, including a projected growth of 45% in over 65s by 2039. • Climate impacts may be greater for some socio economic groups as they may be less able to respond to and adapt to climate change. 	Aberdeen Adapts should increase the capacity and knowledge of local population in adapting to climate change. Safeguard the rights of vulnerable people, taking into account the needs of all sectors of society.
Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential impacts from climate change on the physical and mental health, as well as the safety of local people. This includes impacts from flooding, erosion, damp, air pollution, temperature increase and disease. • People with pre-existing health problems may be more likely to experience detrimental physical impacts. 	Aberdeen Adapts should aim to reduce the impacts of climate change on the safety, health & wellbeing of local people. This should take into account the needs of all sectors of society, promote contingency planning around health and increase understanding of the health impacts of climate change.
Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An increase in flooding and water penetration, may result in irreplaceable damage, degradation and/or erosion of heritage and archaeological sites. • Historic assets and archaeological sites may be vulnerable to land use management change. • Cultural assets currently in disrepair or not regularly maintained could be vulnerable to a changing climate. 	Aberdeen Adapts should improve the climate resilience of cultural sites, with minimal loss of character. Promote the management and maintenance of historic and cultural assets.
Material Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An increase in heavy rainfall and flooding may cause damage to buildings and erosion of infrastructure. • Increased summer temperatures and a reduction in summer rainfall will increase need for water management and efficiency measures in buildings and demand for cooling. 	Aberdeen Adapts should promote sustainable use and management of material assets. Promote actions to protect buildings and infrastructure.

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 Aberdeen Adapts 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	
Air	In	The overall impact on air quality should be positive through actions addressing the impact of climate change on air quality. In addition, measures put in place to reduce transport congestion during severe weather events should reduce harmful emissions to air.
Water	In	Aberdeen Adapts should have a positive impact, through measures to promote water management and address impacts on water quality from climate change.
Soil	In	Aberdeen Adapts should have positive and negative effects on soil. This includes through measures to address climate impacts on soil. Soil degradation and/ or loss of soil may occur during development activity.
Biodiversity, flora, fauna	In	Some projects may have positive and negative affect on habitats and species in Aberdeen.
Climatic factors	In	Aberdeen Adapts is expected to have a positive impact by establishing measures to adapt to climate change.
Cultural heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage)	In	Aberdeen Adapts should have a positive impact, through measures to protect architectural and archaeological heritage from climate change.
Landscape	In	Some proposed developments may change the landscape of the area. Overall, it is expected to have a positive impact.
Material assets	In	Aberdeen Adapts should have a positive impact, through measures to protect material assets from climate change. Development activity will have an impact on resource use.
Population	In	Aberdeen Adapts may have positive and negative impacts on the population of Aberdeen.
Human health	In	Aberdeen Adapts should have a positive impact, through measures to address the health impacts from climate change.

5.2 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 5.2, while the assessment against SEA objectives is in Table 5.3. We will look at cumulative effects in Table 5.4

Table 5.2: 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 5.3: Assessment of SEA Objectives

SEA topic	SEA Objectives	Questions: Will the option/ objective / response	Score (+, ++ , -, - - etc)	Comments (long-term and medium term reversibility or irreversibility of affects, risks, duration (permanent, temporary)	Mitigation
Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna	<p>To conserve, protect and enhance the diversity of species, including populations of protected species, habitats and natural heritage of Aberdeen.</p> <p>To maintain and enhance existing green networks and improve connectivity/function.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect (and enhance where appropriate) priority species, habitats and sites designated for their nature conservation value? • Affect the conservation objectives of any international, national or locally designated site? • Result in any negative impacts or place pressure on the River Dee SAC? • Affect populations of any protected species, their habitats and resting places or roosts? • Avoid habitat fragmentation and provide opportunities for habitat creation and/or restoration? • Protect and enhance areas of trees, woodland and hedges? • Seek to promote watercourses as valuable landscape features and wildlife habitats? 			

Air	To limit or reduce the emissions of air-borne pollutants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negatively impact air quality? • Increase congestion and vehicle traffic? • Support measures to reduce levels of air pollution? 			
Climatic factors	<p>To increase resilience to the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>To limit or reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases and maximise use of renewable resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the resilience of people, material assets and the natural environment to the impacts of climate change? • Result in the implementation of appropriate adaptations to reduce vulnerability to climate impacts? • Have the potential to increase areas at risk from flooding, or result in an increase in flooding in other areas? • Have the potential to alleviate risk of flooding and erosion? • Support natural flood management? • Promote the efficient use of energy and water and maximise use of renewable resources? • Protect natural carbon sinks, such as carbon rich soils? 			
Soil	To protect and enhance soil function, reducing contamination, safeguarding soil quantity and quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid or minimise the loss of carbon rich soils? • Promote a reduction in soil sealing, loss of soil and compaction? • Reduce the risk of erosion, landslip and landslide? • Support measures to reduce risks of soil contamination? • Ensure that possible contamination will 			

		be properly remediated and not impact upon sensitive receptors, such as human health or the water environment?			
Water	<p>To protect and enhance the water environment, promoting sustainable use of water and ensuring that the water quality is maintained.</p> <p>To mitigate the effects of flooding and droughts.</p> <p>To maintain levels of water abstraction, run-off and recharge within carrying capacity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the protection and enhancement of water bodies, protecting species and habitats reliant on the water environment? • Protect and improve water quality? • Result in the release of water-borne pollution into watercourses or groundwater? • Increase the amount of surface water run-off into water bodies? • Support sustainable flood risk management, including the development of SUDS and green, blue infrastructure? • Avoid adverse impacts on the River Dee SAC, and other watercourses? • Increase areas at risk from flooding, or result in increased flooding in other areas? • Avoid adverse impacts on the coastline? 			
Landscape	To promote, protect and enhance landscape character and local distinctiveness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid adverse visual impacts or impacts on setting? • Avoid adverse effects on protected/designated landscapes townscapes and seascapes? 			

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the character, distinctiveness and quality of the landscape, townscape, coast, seascapes, “gateway” routes and setting of the city and surrounding areas? • Protect and enhance the services provided to society by landscape, in particular the relevant cultural services. • Degrade the coastal environment? 			
Population	<p>To promote economic growth, social inclusion, environmental improvement and health and safety, in a rising population.</p> <p>To reduce inequalities across sectors of society and between areas of the city.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote opportunities to improve personal and community resilience? • Help to reduce inequalities and the impacts of climate injustice? • Protect and enhance the essential services provided to society by the natural environment? • Support opportunities for social equality and cohesion? 			
Human Health	To protect and enhance human health, wellbeing and quality of life.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help to reduce impacts of climate change on human health? • Provide opportunities for improved health and well being and community resilience? • Support and encourage food security? • Retain and improve the quality, quantity and connectivity of publicly accessible open space? • Support and encourage sustainable travel modes? • Support opportunities for social equality and cohesion? 			
Cultural Heritage	To promote protect and, where appropriate,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid adverse effects on, as well as conserve and enhance historic buildings, 			

	enhance the cultural heritage of the city's historic environment assets and historic character.	<p>archaeological sites, conservation areas?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact on the landscape setting of Aberdeen or any historic features or sites? • Help to reduce the effects of climate change on the historic environment, maintaining character? • Promote the importance and value of the historic environment? 			
Material Assets	<p>To protect and enhance, where appropriate, buildings, infrastructure natural and historic assets and open space.</p> <p>To promote the sustainable use of resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the protection and enhancement of buildings, infrastructure, natural and historic assets? • Promote the sustainable use of resources, including waste and energy? • Minimise the demand for raw materials? • Reduce pressure social, utilities and communications infrastructure? • Support the development of flood prevention and regeneration programmes? 			

5.4 Cumulative Effect Assessment

A further table for assessing cumulative effect of the plan/programme/strategy is shown at Table 5.4 below

Table 5.4 Assessment of Cumulative and Synergistic effects of the plan options/alternatives

SEA Topics											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	Air	Water	Soil	Biodiversity	Climatic Factors	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Material Assets	Human health		
Options											
Objectives											
Actions											
Sites											
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect +/- = mixed - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect										

5.5 Habitats Regulations Appraisal

In the light of the problems identified as well as the characteristics of the areas likely to be significantly affected, we intend to carry out an HRA in a separate document alongside the environmental report.

5.6 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. The proposed measures for Aberdeen Adapts to mitigate significant environmental effects are set out in Table 5.6

Table 5.6 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				

5.7 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 plan for monitoring significant effect of the implementation of Aberdeen Adapts is shown in the Table 5.7 below. The monitoring data will be incorporated into the PPS.

Table 5.7 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							
Landscape							
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 Aberdeen Adapts 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	
4 weeks	Finalise the environmental report	
8 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 Aberdeen Adapts
INTERNATIONAL			
Climate Change			
1.	EU Adaptation Strategy	3 key objectives. Promoting action by member states and supporting adaptation in cities. Promoting adaptation in vulnerable sectors and ensuring Europe's infrastructure is more resilient. Better informed decision making by addressing gaps in knowledge about adaptation.	Aberdeen Adapts will identify goals, objectives and action areas for the city to adapt to climate change.
2.	Europe 2020	EU agenda for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.	Aberdeen Adapts should align with mitigation targets.
3.	2030 Climate Framework	Sets three key targets for the year 2030: At least 40% cuts in greenhouse gas emissions (from 1990 levels); At least 27% share for renewable energy; At least 27% improvement in energy efficiency	Aberdeen Adapts should align with mitigation targets.
4.	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.	Aberdeen Adapts will identify climate adaptation measures which will help to achieve these goals.
5.	EU Strategy for Sustainable Development (2006)	Includes key objectives in environmental protection, social equity and cohesion, economic prosperity.	Aberdeen Adapts should encourage sustainable development.
Air			
6.	Ambient Air Quality Directive 2008/50/EC	Establishes the need to reduce pollution to levels which minimise harmful effects on human health, paying particular attention to sensitive populations, and the environment as a whole, to improve the monitoring and assessment of air	Aberdeen Adapts should understand climate change could have an impact on air quality and promotes measures to improve air quality.

		quality including the deposition of pollutants and to provide information to the public. Transposed through the Air Quality Standards (Scotland) Regulations 2010.	
Nature Conservation			
7.	The Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC	Aims to protect biodiversity, protecting and conserving habitats and species. Gives basis to classify Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs).	Aberdeen Adapts should comply with the Directive and ensure the protection of species and habitats.
8.	The Birds Directive 2009/147/EC	Aims to protect wild birds, their nests, eggs and their habitats. Including through the designation of Special Protection Areas (SPAs).	Aberdeen Adapts should ensure the protection of all wild, rare and vulnerable birds, their nests, eggs and habitats.
9.	European Biodiversity Strategy to 2020	Promotes the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.	Aberdeen Adapts should support the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.
Water			
10.	Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC	Managing and protecting water bodies including rivers, lochs, transitional waters and groundwater. 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.	Aberdeen Adapts should consider sustainable use of water; mitigate the effects of floods and droughts; and address run off polluting watercourses.
11.	Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)	Requires Member States to assess if all water courses and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk.	Aberdeen Adapts should address flood risk and develop measures to reduce inland and coastal flooding.
12.	Groundwater Directive (80/68/EEC)	Protection of groundwater from pollution and provides details on the criteria for assessing good groundwater status, the identification of significant and sustained upwards trends, and the starting points for trend reversal.	Aberdeen Adapts should address the risks of groundwater pollution from severe weather events.
13.	The Nitrates Directive 91/43/EEC	Reduce water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources; and preventing further such	Aberdeen Adapts should address the risks of water pollution caused or induced

		pollution.	by nitrates from increased run off or surface water flooding.
Soil			
14.	Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection	Preventing further soil degradation; safeguarding soil functions; responsible soil use and management; as well as restoring degraded soils to an acceptable level.	Aberdeen Adapts should recognise the pressures of climate change on soils; the need to protect soil function and address soil quality; and reduce degradation.
Noise			
15.	Environmental Noise Directive 2002/49/EC	Includes actions to prevent and reduce environmental noise where necessary.	Aberdeen Adapts should seek to develop blue, green infrastructure to support noise management objectives.
Waste			
16.	The Landfill Directive 99/31/EC	The Directive seeks to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects of landfill on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air, and on human health from the landfilling of waste by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.	Aberdeen Adapts should seek to reduce the risk of flooding and erosion to waste infrastructure to reduce risk of pollution.
17.	The Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC	Requires the planning system to: <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. 	Aberdeen Adapts should protect waste infrastructure from the impacts of climate change.
NATIONAL			
Overarching Planning Policy			

18.	National Planning Framework for Scotland 3	A natural resilient place is a key planning outcome for Scotland, helping to protect and enhance our natural cultural assets and facilitating their sustainable use. In addition outcomes include: a low carbon place, – reducing our carbon emissions and adapting to climate change is a key outcome of the planning outcomes for Scotland. In addition outcomes include; a connected place – supporting better transport and digital connectivity; and a successful sustainable place – supporting economic growth, regeneration and the creation of well-designed places.	Aberdeen Adapts should take account of the spatial and environmental issues set out in the NPF3 to deliver benefits for communities, the economy and the wider environment, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A more integrated approach and 'greening' of the urban environment through green infrastructure and retrofitting. • Adapting urban infrastructure Sustainable land management and ecosystems enhancement, flooding, erosion, changing water supplies and water quality issues and vulnerability of buildings.
19.	Planning etc (Scotland) Act 2006	Sets provision for the preparation, examination and publication of development plans. Defines duty of planning authorities to exercise development planning functions to contribute to sustainable development.	Aberdeen Adapts should align with planning requirements and seek to contribute to sustainable development.
20.	Scottish Planning Policy 2014	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.	Aberdeen Adapts must act in accordance with the national policies set out in the SPP including a natural resilient place; a low carbon place; a successful, sustainable place; and a connected place.
Cross-Sectoral			
21.	Environmental Protection Act 1990	Provision for improved control of pollution.	Aberdeen Adapts should seek to support measures which control pollution of the environment.
22.	Scotland's National Transport Strategy (2016)	Sets a high level vision for transport. Has high level objectives to protect our environment and improve health; promote social inclusion, improve safety for people; improve integration and promote economic growth.	Aberdeen Adapts should support the aims of strategic transport planning. It should seek to protect critical transport infrastructure; and keep transport networks open, safe and accessible; and

			develop sustainable drainage solutions.
23.	Strategic Transport Projects Review (2009)	Seeks to promote sustainable travel, access to transport routes, improve journey times and transport reliability.	Aberdeen Adapts should seek to support the strategic transport aims and improve access and reliability of transport routes to the effects of flooding, heavy rainfall and high temperatures.
24.	Scotland's Economic Strategy (2015)	Identifies strategic priorities critical to achieving sustainable economic growth.	Aberdeen Adapts should support sustainable economic growth whilst meeting the differing needs of a diverse population. It should address the resilience of city businesses and investigate opportunities for economic growth and innovation in adaptation.
25.	Choosing Our Future: Scotland's Sustainable Development Strategy (2007)	Sets a framework for sustainable development. It highlights the need to build a sustainable future taking account of public well-being, travel, natural resources and waste.	Aberdeen Adapts should aim to conserve Scotland's biodiversity whilst reducing resource depletion and encouraging responsible use of our natural resources.
26.	Tourism Scotland 2020	A strategy to grow visitor spend and tourism employment.	Aberdeen Adapts should consider the opportunities for tourism with projected increases in temperatures.
Climate Change			
27.	Climate Change Act 2008	Sets UK targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and makes provision to adapt to climate change.	Aberdeen Adapts should seek to deliver adaptation measures that support the delivery of the Climate Change Act 2008.
28.	Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009	Sets targets for greenhouse gas emission reductions of 80% by 2050; requires public bodies to contribute to the delivery of the statutory adaptation programme.	Aberdeen Adapts should seek to deliver adaptation measures that support the delivery of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009.
29.	Climate Ready Scotland: Scottish Climate Adaptation Plan	Addresses the impacts for Scotland identified in the UK Climate Risk Assessment. It sets out key objectives for Scotland under the themes of buildings and infrastructure, natural environment and society and economy.	Aberdeen Adapts should seek to deliver adaptation measures that support the delivery of Climate Ready Scotland.
30.	Climate Change Plan: The third report on Proposals and Policies.	Framework for our transition to a low carbon Scotland. It includes proposals and policies to reduce emissions from electricity generation, housing, transport, services, industry,	Adaptation has cross cutting issues with the mitigation agenda.

		forestry, peatlands, waste, and agriculture.	
Air			
31.	Air Quality Standards (Scotland) Regulations 2010	Transpose the Ambient Air Quality Directive requirements (2008/50/EC) into Scottish legislation.	Aberdeen Adapts should recognise the impact of climate change on air quality and supports the delivery of air quality management measures.
32.	Air Quality (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2016	Requires local authorities in Scotland to review air quality within their areas against objectives for several pollutants of concern for human health. Amend the Air Quality (Scotland) Regulations 2000.	Aberdeen Adapts should recognise the impact of climate change on air quality and supports the delivery of air quality management measures.
33.	Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Island (2007)	Sets air quality standards and objectives for protecting human health and the environment 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.	Aberdeen Adapts should recognise the impact of climate change on air quality and supports the delivery of air quality management measures.
34.	Cleaner Air for Scotland – The Road to a Healthier Future 2015	Sets out the Scottish Government's proposals for delivering further improvements to air quality. Considers a joined up approach to air quality and climate change.	Aberdeen Adapts supports the delivery of air quality management measures.
Heritage, Design and Regeneration			
35.	Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014	Sets out the functions for Historic Environment Scotland in investigating, caring for and promoting Scotland's historic environment.	Aberdeen Adapts should seek to promote and manage the adaptation and maintenance of historic buildings and sites in a sustainable way, without loss of character.
36.	Our Place in Time: The Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland 2014	Sets out a vision to that Scotland's environment is understood and valued, cared for and protected. The key outcome is to ensure that the cultural, social, environmental and economic value of Scotland's historic environment continues to make a strong contribution to the wellbeing of the nation and its people.	Aberdeen Adapts should seek to promote and manage the adaptation and maintenance of historic buildings and sites in a sustainable way, without loss of character.
37.	The Scottish Historic Environment Policy Statement (2016)	Provides a framework for strategic and operational policies for managing the historic environment. Including conservation and management of the historic environment for present and future generations	Aberdeen Adapts should seek to promote and manage the adaptation and maintenance of historic buildings and sites in a sustainable way, without loss of

			character.
38.	The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1997	Prescribes the approach to be taken in planning for listed buildings, conservation areas and designed landscapes and gardens.	Aberdeen Adapts should ensure that listed buildings, conservation areas and designed landscapes and gardens are not adversely affected by new development. As well as adapting and maintaining the historic environment, without loss of character.
39.	Creating Places: a policy statement on architecture and place for Scotland	Outlines Scottish Government position on architecture and place. Considers themes of people and communities; sustainable development; design economic advantages; health outcomes, culture and identity; and landscape and the natural environment.	Aberdeen adapts seeks to support the development of sustainable places and the protection of existing buildings.
40.	Designing Streets: A Policy Statement for Scotland (2010)	Policy statement on street design with emphasis of guidance on street design towards place-making. It is used for the design, construction, adoption and maintenance of new streets, and is applicable to existing streets subject to re-design.	Aberdeen Adapts should seek to integrate adaptation in street design to protect street from climate impacts and develop natural flood management measures. So streets are adaptable, safe, resource efficient, with appropriate SUDs techniques and easy to move around in.
41.	Achieving a Sustainable Future: Regeneration Strategy	Provides the Scottish Government's vision for regeneration and outlines the economic, physical and social outcomes that are required in order to deliver sustainable communities, recognising that some places need additional support and interventions in order to become sustainable.	Aberdeen Adapts should take into account regeneration priorities as a means to integrate adaptation measures in upgrade opportunities.
42.	People and Place: Regeneration Policy Statement	Maximising Scotland's potential for regeneration.	Aberdeen Adapts should consider opportunities for adaptation in city regeneration.
43.	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	Investigating, preserving and recording matters of archaeological or historical interest.	Aberdeen Adapts should consider the impact of climate change on archaeological and historical areas.
Landscape and Soil			
44.	The Scottish Soil Framework (2009)	Promotes the sustainable management and protection of soils, consistent with the economic, social and	Aberdeen Adapts should recognise the pressures of climate change on soils, the

		environmental needs of Scotland. Acknowledges climate change and loss of organic measures are significant pressures on soils. Seeks to integrate soil protection into new and existing policies.	need to protect soil function, address soil quality and reduce degradation. Aberdeen Adapts should promote the sustainable management of soils.
45.	Getting the best from our land; A land use Strategy for Scotland 2016 - 2021	Reflects the varied nature of the interactions between different interests and land use. Working with nature to contribute more to Scotland's prosperity and responsible stewardship of natural resources. It seeks to understand and manage Scotland's natural resources to conserve ecosystem services for future generations.	Aberdeen Adapts should ensure responsible stewardship of resources.
46.	SNH Landscape Policy Framework Policy Statement 05/01	Sets out SNHs approach for Scotland's landscape. It includes a priority to work with others to regenerate landscapes that have deteriorated as a result of human activities, and damaged environments close to where people live. It recognises that Scotland's landscapes will continue to change and this change can be positive and negative.	Aberdeen Adapts will seek to safeguard and enhance the distinct identity, the diverse character and the special qualities of city landscapes.
Homes, Population and Health			
47.	Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015	A framework to increase community empowerment. Requires local authorities to produce a food growing strategy.	Aberdeen Adapts should promote community resilience and support the resilience of local community food growing.
48.	Good Places Better Health	Identifying what is needed to create places that nurture health and wellbeing and reduce health inequalities.	Aberdeen Adapt will consider the impacts of climate change on health inequalities.
49.	Equally Well	A public health strategy for Scotland which aims to tackle health inequalities	Aberdeen Adapt should consider the impacts of climate change on health inequalities.
50.	Scotland's National Food and Drink Policy	Aims to ensure our food supplies are secure and resilient to change.	Aberdeen Adapts should support measures to encourage food security.
51.	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.	Aberdeen Adapts should seek to support the aim of keeping people active, through measures to increase the resilience of local play and sports areas.
52.	Equalities Act 2010	Sets out a framework which prevents individuals from unfair	Aberdeen Adapts should consider the

		treatment and promotes a more equal society.	needs of disabled people and address climate inequalities.
53.	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.	Aberdeen Adapts should consider the needs of disabled people and address climate inequalities.
Nature Conservation			
54.	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	Gives protection to listed species from disturbance, injury intentional destruction or sale.	Aberdeen Adapts should ensure that its objectives and outcomes lead to protection of wildlife from disturbance, injury and intentional destruction.
55.	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.	Aberdeen Adapts should promote and protect biodiversity including protecting species, habitats and landscape from flooding, erosion, high temperatures, pests and disease and fragmentation.
56.	Scottish Biodiversity Strategy 2006	A 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"> • Halt the loss of biodiversity with targeted action to prevent loss of species and habitats. • Better planning, design and practice for landscapes and ecosystems; encourage more engagement with people in biodiversity conservation. • Take biodiversity into account in decision making. 	Aberdeen Adapts should promote and protect biodiversity including protecting species, habitats and landscape from flooding, erosion, high temperatures, pests and disease and fragmentation. It should ensure the protection and conservation of biodiversity and assist in reversing the decline of important species and habitats; and maximise habitat linkage.

57.	2020 Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity	Supplements the 2004 Scottish Biodiversity Strategy it sets out Scotland's response to the Aichi targets set by the UN Convention on Biological Diversity placing consideration on ecosystem services. It aims to protect biodiversity on land and at sea and support healthier ecosystems.	Aberdeen Adapts should promote and protect biodiversity including protecting species, habitats and landscape from flooding, erosion, high temperatures, pests and disease and fragmentation. It should ensure the protection and conservation of biodiversity and assist in reversing the decline of important species and habitats; and maximise habitat linkage.
58.	UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework	Identifies and builds on common conservation priorities across the UK.	Aberdeen Adapts should seek to identify, manage and protect wildlife and habitats vulnerable to climate change.
59.	<p>The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended)</p> <p>The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2007</p>	<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). 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>	Aberdeen Adapts should not adversely affect protected species and habitats.

60.	Scottish Forestry Strategy 2006	Framework for well planned, well managed forests providing a wide range of benefits and recognising the role of forests in sustainable development. Climate change is a key theme in the strategy with purpose including tackling the threats of climate change, adapting Scotland's woodlands and the forestry sector.	Aberdeen Adapts should seek to increase tree coverage, understand the benefits of trees in adapting to climate change and protect tree populations from damage, degradation and pests and disease.
61.	Scottish Forestry Strategy Implementation Plan 2015-18		
62.	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.	Aberdeen Adapts 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			
63.	Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003	Ensures that all human activity that can have a harmful impact on water is controlled. Preventing further deterioration of, and protecting and enhancing, the status of aquatic ecosystems; promoting sustainable water use based on the long-term protection of available water resources; ensuring the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and preventing further pollution; contributing to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts. Defines the establishment of River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs)	Aberdeen Adapts should seek to reduce impacts on the water environment from severe weather events. It seeks to, reduce level of run off, pollution to watercourses and address challenges from flooding and drought.
64.	Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 and The Water Environment (Miscellaneous)(Scotland) Regulations 2017.	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). Applies regulatory controls over activities which may affect Scotland's water environment including rivers, lochs, transitional waters, coastal waters, groundwater and groundwater dependent wetlands. Sets out the framework for protecting the water environment that integrates the control of pollution, abstractions, dams and engineering activities in the water environment.	Aberdeen Adapts should aim to reduce impacts on the water environment from severe weather events. It seeks to, reduce level of run off, pollution to watercourses, address challenges from flooding and drought
65.	Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act	A framework in which organisations involved in flood risk	Aberdeen Adapts should seek to reduce

	2009	management can co-ordinate actions to deliver sustainable and modern approaches to flood risk management. Requires the creation of flood risk management plans for all inland and coastal areas at risk of flooding, integrating their development and employment with existing River Basin Management Plans.	flood risk. It should actively promote sustainable flood risk management and align with actions under the North East Flood Risk Management Plan and River Basin Management Plan.
66.	River Basin Management Plan for the Scotland River Basin District 2015-2027	Protecting and improving the water environment of the Scotland river basin district. Sets out what relevant authorities must do to tackle the pressures and improve the condition of affected watercourses. Details the strategy and requirements for River Basin Management Planning in Scotland.	Aberdeen Adapts should support improved resilience to climate change and flood risk management, the integration of natural flood management measures, reduction in diffuse pollution in the North East Scotland River Basin Management Plan covering the River Dee SAC and River Don and catchment area.
67.	Your Future and Waste Water Services 2013	Aims to provide continuous high quality drinking water; protect and enhance the environment; invest in future water services; and supporting Scotland's economy and communities.	Aberdeen Adapts recognises the impact of water variability on Aberdeen's water supply as well as the challenges for waste water drainage.
68.	Always Serving Scotland – Scottish Water Business Plan 2015 to 2021	Sets out plans for a high quality, safe and reliable water supply and waste water management.	Aberdeen Adapts will promote the use of SUDs and natural flood management to reduce pressure on drainage systems. It will promote sustainable water management.
69.	SEPA (2009) Groundwater Protection Policy for Scotland v3	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 design of abstractions and developments, which could affect groundwater quantity.	Aberdeen Adapts should address flood risk and promote planning practice that does not adversely affect ground water supplies, through water abstraction and point source pollution.
70.	Water Environment (Groundwater and Priority Substances) (Scotland) Regulations 2009	To protect groundwater quality by minimising the risks posed by point and diffuse sources of pollution.	Aberdeen Adapts should address flood risk and promote planning practice that does not adversely affect ground water supplies, through water abstraction and point source pollution.

71.	The Water Environment (Diffuse Pollution) (Scotland) Regulations 2008	Controls the impact of diffuse pollution on the water environment from rural land use activities.	Aberdeen Adapts should consider the risks of diffuse pollution.
72.	Engineering in the Water Environment: Good Practice Guide River Crossing 2010	Good practice guide produced by SEPA to help people select sustainable engineering solutions that minimise harm to the water environment.	Aberdeen Adapts should seek to support engineering practice that minimises harm to the environment.
73.	The Water Intended for Human Consumption (Private Supplies) (Scotland) Regulations 2017	Aim to protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that the water meets water quality standards.	Aberdeen Adapts seeks to promote sustainable water management.
Waste			
74.	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	Aberdeen Adapts should protect waste infrastructure from the impacts of climate change.
Marine and Coastal			
75.	Marine Nature Conservation Strategy for Scotland 2011	Aims to deliver integrated conservation of biodiversity in Scotland's seas, management of marine biodiversity, monitor the status of habitats and species. Establish a network of well managed Marine Protected Areas. Manage pressures on sites, species and ecosystems.	Aberdeen Adapts should promote clean, safe, healthy and productive coastal and water environments.
76.	National Marine Plan 2015	A framework presenting a duty to protect and enhance the marine environment; including marine planning, marine licensing, marine conservation, seal conservation and enforcement.	Aberdeen Adapts should support the delivery of plans to protect and enhance the marine environment.
77.	Marine (Scotland) Act 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.	Aberdeen Adapts should support the delivery of plans to protect and enhance the marine environment.
78.	UK Marine and Coastal Access Act	Provides for the designation of conservation zones. It changes the way marine fisheries are managed.	Aberdeen Adapts should support the delivery of plans to protect and enhance the marine environment.
Noise			
79.	The Environmental Noise Regulations (Scotland) 2006	Requires the preparation noise maps and action plans to manage and reduce environmental noise.	Aberdeen Adapts should seek to develop blue, green infrastructure to support noise management objectives.
National Planning Advice & Guidance			

80.	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.	Aberdeen Adapts should contribute to the conservation, enhancement, enjoyment and understanding of the natural environment.
81.	PAN 61 Planning & Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems	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	Aberdeen Adapts should support the development of sustainable drainage systems (SUDs).
82.	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. Provides a basis for more informed consideration of development proposals for waste management facilities.	Aberdeen Adapts should protect waste infrastructure from the impacts of climate change.
83.	PAN 65: Planning and Open Space	Provides advice on the role of the planning system in protecting and enhancing existing open spaces and providing high quality new spaces. Sets out how local authorities can prepare open space strategies and gives examples of good practice in providing, managing and maintaining open spaces	Aberdeen Adapts should support the development and protection of high quality open space.
84.	PAN 69 Planning and Building Standards Advice on Flooding	Aims to safeguard land and development from the consequences of flooding. States that natural and man made features which help reduce the impact of flooding or flood risk should be identified and appropriately protected from development.	Aberdeen Adapts should support the measures to manage and reduce the impacts and risk of flooding.
85.	PAN 75 Planning for Transport	Creates greater awareness of how linkages between planning and transport can be managed for a safe, reliable and sustainable transport system. Provides good practice guidance which planning authorities, developers and others should carry out in their	Aberdeen Adapts should support improved linkages and improvements to the transport network.

		policy development, proposal assessment and project delivery; creates greater awareness of how linkages between planning and transport can be managed.	
86.	PAN 77 Designing safer places	Aims to ensure that new development can be located and designed in a way that deters antisocial and criminal behaviour - as poorly designed surroundings can create feelings of hostility, anonymity and alienation and can have significant social, economic and environmental costs.	Aberdeen Adapts should help to deliver safer spaces for people.
87.	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.	Aberdeen Adapts should promote high standard of design.
88.	PAN 83 Masterplanning	Encourages the design of high quality, sustainable environments and engagement of communities by applying agreed design principles. It includes identifying sensitive areas and site vegetation, and designing in provision for open space.	Abberdeen Adapts should support the masterplanning process with integration of adaptation into development sites.
REGIONAL			
Overarching Planning Policy			
89.	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. Has targets including: to avoid having to increase the amount of water Scottish Water are licensed to take from the River Dee, as a result of the new developments proposed in the plan; for all new developments to use water-saving technology; and to avoid developments on land which is at an unacceptable risk from coastal or river flooding (as defined by the 'Indicative River and Coastal Flood Map for Scotland' or through a detailed flood risk assessment), except in exceptional circumstances.	Aberdeen Adapts should promote water saving measures and reduce pressures on the River Dee. It should seek to promote planning processes that reduce flood risk and erosion.

Cross-Sectoral			
90.	Flood Risk Management Strategy North East Local Plan District	Aims to set short to long term ambition for flood risk management.	Aberdeen Adapts should support measures to reduce and manage flood risk in Aberdeen.
91.	North East Local Flood Risk Management Plan	Contains the statutory duties that Aberdeen City will be required to undertake during Cycle 1 of the plan. The obligations will start on 1 July 2016. The Plan has been produced in partnership with SEPA, Moray Council, Aberdeenshire Council and Scottish Water to meet the requirement of the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009.	Aberdeen Adapts should support measures to reduce and manage flood risk in Aberdeen.
92.	Regional Economic Strategy- securing the Future of the North East Economy	A vision and strategy for the north east of Scotland economy. The strategy is focused on four themes: Innovation, Internationalisation, Infrastructure and Inclusivity.	Aberdeen Adapts should support measures to manage and reduce the threats of climate change on the north east economy. It should seek measures to improve business resilience, consider impacts for key sectors and support opportunities for sustainable economic growth.
93.	Regional Transport Strategy (RTS) 2013-2035,	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. 	Aberdeen Adapts should contribute to the goals of the RTS by promoting resilient transport networks.
94.	Regional Tourism Strategy, Building on our Strengths 2013	A strategy for driving growth and maximising the regions contribution to the national strategy Tourism Scotland 2020. Aims to make Aberdeen City and Shire a sustainable destination of choice, with skilled and passionate people delivering value for money and memorable customer	Aberdeen Adapts should support opportunities for tourist sector under climate change.

		experiences, by enhancing our region's outstanding assets.	
95.	Strategy for an Active Aberdeen 2016-2020	Improving the quality of the sports facilities across Aberdeen, generating investment where it will have the most impact	Aberdeen Adapts should promote measures to reduce climate impacts to sports and recreation grounds and facilities.
Nature Conservation			
96.	North East Biodiversity Partnership Action Plan 2014-17	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.	Aberdeen Adapts should promote and protect biodiversity.
97.	River Dee Catchment Management Plan	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.	Aberdeen Adapts should contribute to delivering the actions proposed in the Catchment Management Plan.
98.	North East Scotland River Basin Management Plan	Plans to protect and improve the water environment.	Aberdeen Adapts should contribute to delivering the actions proposed in the River Basin Management Plan.
99.	Proposed Aberdeen Trees and Woodlands Strategy	The Proposed Tree and Woodland Strategy aims to identify objectives and actions for the protection, expansion, management, promotion and evaluation of trees, forests and woodlands in urban and rural areas. This will include informing the location and design of new woodland and tree planting and their management.	Aberdeen Adapts should support the aims of promoting and developing trees and woodlands to support adaptation; as well as increasing resilience to pests and disease.
LOCAL			
100.	Aberdeen Local Development Plan 2016	It sets the framework for development in the city in the next 25 years consistent with the SDP. It includes a specific policy on Flooding, Drainage and Water Quality (policy NE6) and it further supported by newly adopted Supplementary Guidance (SG). The aim of the policy and SG are to manage and reduce flood risk by ensure that new development does not take place on areas that are susceptible to flooding, and incorporates appropriate and	Aberdeen Adapts should support and promote the planning objectives under the LDP and seek to integrate adaptation measures in development policy.

		sustainable surface water management measures. The policy and SG also seek to protect land and green infrastructure, with the potential to contribute to natural flood risk management from developments. The SG provides guidance on statutory roles and responsibilities, arrangements for flood risk management planning in Scotland, Flood Risk Assessments, Drainage Impact Assessments, Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), Regional SuDS and Waste and Foul Drainage. Further to this, Policy R7 and its associated supplementary guidance focus on water efficiency, all new buildings are required to use water saving technologies and techniques.	
101.	Aberdeen Local Transport Strategy 2016 - 2021	Take full account of the environment, social and economic implications of transport. It aims to build infrastructure which is more sustainable, climate resilient and adapted to our environment, ecological conditions and landscape setting". It includes objectives: to ensure that the transport network is as resilient as possible in case of flooding from extreme weather conditions; <i>and</i> to contribute to Aberdeen's carbon emissions targets and develop climate resilient infrastructure.	Aberdeen Adapts seeks to support resilience of the city transport network.
102.	Air Quality Action Plan 2011	To reduce nitrogen dioxide within the 3 Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) in Aberdeen, and reduce particulates (PM ₁₀) through short, medium and long term infrastructure and other projects.	Aberdeen Adapts should support the implementation of actions proposed in the Action Plan, in order to improve air quality with the AQMA.
103.	Aberdeen Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-2020 and Locality Plans	The Community Planning Aberdeen, Local Outcome Improvement Plan was approved in acknowledges climate change and extreme weather events also pose a significant risk of harm to our communities and seeks to develop community and business resilience as well as enhancing ability to respond. It includes, safe and resilient communities - Aberdeen is a place where people are safe from harm. The locality plans sets out the priority outcomes for improvement of the localities - Torry/ Middlefield, mastrick, Cummings park, Northfield, Heathryfold/ Seaton,	Aberdeen Adapts should support the development of community and business resilience. As well as adaptation measures that increase community safety. Aberdeen Adapts should support priorities for the 3 city locality plans

		Tillydrone, Woodside. The plans detail priorities for people, place, economy and technology and improvement measures.	
104.	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 strategy considers the future impacts of climate change and highlights the links between biodiversity and climate change. Specifically, the strategy recognises that biodiversity loss and climate change are interlinked and that both threaten the availability of the natural resources. The strategy covers the period 2010-2015 and is now currently an interim strategy while work takes place on updating it.	Aberdeen Adapts should seek to protect and reduce impacts for species and habitats. It should seek to promote natural flood management measures that can have benefits for biodiversity.
105.	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 strategy contains a key objective and series of actions to, "Maximise opportunities to mitigate and adapt to climate change and further biodiversity." This is through encouraging SUDS, protecting open spaces for the role they play in flood management, planting native and wildlife friendly species.	Aberdeen Adapts should support the aims of the open space strategy and maximise opportunities to adapt open spaces including promote natural flood management measures that can have benefits for biodiversity, health and well being and the development of quality open spaces.
106.	Aberdeen City Core Paths Plan	Core Paths Plans are required under the Land Reform (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: 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;	Aberdeen Adapts should promote resilient path networks.

107.	Aberdeen Local Housing Strategy	Outlines the strategy approach to local housing including fuel poverty, energy efficiency and climate change. Increase energy efficiency and introduce carbon reduction measures in our processes and our housing and non-housing assets to reduce our carbon footprint, save money and to bring people out of fuel poverty.	Aberdeen Adapt should develop natural flood management measures including tree planting, green walls and roofs, which can help to reduce noise.
108.	Aberdeen Landscape Strategy 2002 and Proposed Landscape Strategy 2018	Landscape planning approach for Aberdeen.	Aberdeen Adapts should take account of landscape character in the development of natural flood and climate management measures.
109.	Aberdeen Contaminated Land Strategy (2001)	The Contaminated Land Strategy sets out how local authorities deal with potentially contaminated land.	Aberdeen Adapts should avoid development actions that contaminate land.
110.	Powering Aberdeen – Aberdeen's Sustainable Energy Action Plan	City wide plan with targets to reduce emissions. It aims to increase energy efficiency measures and promote a transition to a low carbon economy.	Aberdeen Adapts should align with the mitigation measures set out in Powering Aberdeen. Natural flood management measures and the development of trees and woodlands can support carbon sequestration.
111.	Aberdeen City Council Building Performance Policy	Aims to take a strategic view ensuring new and refurbished buildings are future proofed and designed to reduce the financial liability of council building stock.	Aberdeen Adapts seeks to consider the long term impacts of climate change on city buildings.
112.	City Centre Masterplan & other masterplans	Regeneration of the city centre, providing the capacity, quality and reliability of infrastructure required by businesses and residents and utilising resources responsibly. Other masterplans exist for Local Development Plan opportunity sites.	Aberdeen Adapts should support objectives under the masterplan to make the city centre a more liveable place and to be environmentally responsible. Consider objectives under the masterplan to exploit the city centre waterscapes for interest and activity. It should seek to support the masterplanning process with integration of adaptation into development sites.
113.	Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan	A transport masterplan which aims to increase sustainable transport options in the city centre.	Aberdeen Adapts should seek to support the resilience of sustainable transport

			options.
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Appendix 7.2: Baseline

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Natural Resources Consumption (footprint)	<p>Aberdeen City's annual global footprint:</p> <p>Total: 5.73gha/per Energy and Consumption: 1.14gha (20%) Food and Drink 1.07gha/p(19%) Land Travel: 0.81ha/p (14%) Other: 2.7gha/p (48%)</p> <p>Scotland's annual global footprint: Total: 5.37gha/per</p>	<p>Aberdeenshire's annual global footprint - in global hectares per person (gha/p)</p> <p>Total: 5.60gha/p Energy Consumption: 1.09gha/p (19%) Food and drink: 1.11gha/p (20%) Land Travel: 0.74ha/p (13%) Other (Government, capital investment, holiday activities, consumables, services and sports), 2.7gha/p (48%)</p>	<p>Both Aberdeenshire and Aberdeen City's global footprint is higher than the Scottish average.</p> <p>The main contributors to the NE's global footprint are energy consumption, food and drink and land travel.</p> <p>Compared to Scotland's footprint, both the City and the shire have higher footprints</p>	<p>Energy is the largest contributor to Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire's Global Footprint and indicates high energy consumption associated with domestic fuels like gas, oil, electricity and other fuels.</p> <p>The North East's Global Footprint Project identified transport, the Built Environment and Energy as areas in which global footprint reductions could be achieved.</p>	<p>North East Global Footprint Project http://www.scotlandsfootprint.org/tthe-project/north-east.php</p> <p>Aberdeen City Council and Aberdeenshire Council (2006) Scotland's Global Footprint Project – Reduction Report for North East Scotland Global Footprint Project, Joint Global Footprint Co-ordinator, Aberdeen City Council</p>
Total CO ₂ emissions (kt)	<p>Aberdeen City</p> <p>2012 - 1,653.9 2013 - 1,569.7 2014 - 1,405.1 2015 - 1,335.2</p>	<p>Aberdeenshire</p> <p>2012 - 2,095.6 2013 - 1,963.3 2014 - 1,800.1 2015 - 1,792.1</p>	<p>Falling in both the City and the Shire</p>	<p>It appears that issues are improving</p>	<p>Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy data published on 29 June 2017 (Online) Available at https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2015 Accessed 8/1/18</p>

Per Capita CO ₂ emissions (kt)	Aberdeen City 2012 - 7.4 2013 - 6.9 2014 - 6.1 2015 - 5.8	Aberdeenshire 2012 - 8.2 2013 - 7.6 2014 - 6.9 2015 - 6.8	Falling in both the City and the Shire	It appears that issues are improving	Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy data published on 29 June 2017 (Online) Available at https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2015 Accessed 8/1/18
Industry and Commercial CO ₂ emissions (kt)	Aberdeen City 2012 - 798.0 2013 - 741.8 2014 - 656.6 2015 - 601.3	Aberdeenshire 2012 - 665.0 2013 - 653.7 2014 - 620.2 2015 - 615.3	Falling in both the City and the Shire	It appears that issues are improving	Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy data published on 29 June 2017 (Online) Available at https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2015 Accessed 8/1/18
Domestic CO ₂ emissions (kt)	Aberdeen City 2012 - 528.0 2013 - 506.6 2014 - 423.6 2015 - 406.1	Aberdeenshire 2012 - 722.1 2013 - 693.1 2014 - 596.7 2015 - 562.1	Falling in both the City and the Shire	It appears that issues are improving	Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy data published on 29 June 2017 (Online) Available at https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2015 (Accessed 8/1/18
Road Transport CO ₂ emissions (kt)	Aberdeen City 2012 - 319.8 2013 - 317.5 2014 - 322.6 2015 - 324.9	Aberdeenshire 2012 - 599.7 2013 - 602.1 2014 - 618.1 2015 - 628.9	There appears to be a slight improvement in Road Transport emissions	Increased travel by accounts for this	Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy data published on 29 June 2017 (Online) Available at https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2015 Accessed 8/1/18
LULUCF* CO ₂ emissions (kt)	Aberdeen City 2012 - 8.1 2013 - 3.8 2014 - 2.3 2015 - 2.8	Aberdeenshire 2012 - 108.9 2013 - 14.4 2014 - -34.9 2015 - -14.2	The rate of fall in LULUCF CO ₂ emissions in variable for both the Shire and the City as is the case for all Scotland	This depends on the way we use our land and Forest resources	Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy data published on 29 June 2017 (Online) Available at https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2015 Accessed 8/1/18

Potential Vulnerable Area (PVA) to flooding No of Area	23 PVAs in Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire		No trend	PVA areas and issues have to be taken into account and allocating land for development and imposing conditions on development.	SEPA (2016) Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009: Flooding in Scotland – Flood Risk Management Strategy http://apps.sepa.org.uk/FRMStrategies/norh-east.html A second set of Flood Risk Management Strategies and Local Flood Risk Management Plans will be published in December 2021 and June 2022 respectively
Estimated Weighted Annual Average damages within PVA	Aberdeen City • 2011- £22,390,000.00 • 2016 • 17,6000,000.00	Aberdeenshire • 2011 - £17,080,000.00 • 2016 • £8,714,230.00	Worsening	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 (2016) Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009: Flooding in Scotland – Flood Risk Management Strategy http://apps.sepa.org.uk/FRMStrategies/norh-east.html A second set of Flood Risk Management Strategies and Local Flood Risk Management Plans will be published in December 2021 and June 2022 respectively
Damage by Flood likelihood	Aberdeen City (Dee, Don, Denmore Catchments) • 2016 • £64.5m-£537m	Aberdeenshire (Aggregate of all areas) • 2016 • £52.7m - £273.25m	Worsening	This range takes into account residential, non-residential, roads, vehicles and agriculture	SEPA (2016) Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009: Flooding in Scotland – Flood Risk Management Strategy http://apps.sepa.org.uk/FRMStrategies/norh-east.html A second set of Flood Risk Management Strategies and Local Flood Risk Management Plans will be published in December 2021 and June 2022 respectively

Total Area (Km 2) in PVA	Aberdeen City • 2011 – 344 • 2016 - 126	Aberdeenshire • 2011- 529	the value appears to be lower but this reflects actual figures than an earlier estimate	It has implications for land allocation and development.	SEPA (2016) Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009: Flooding in Scotland – Flood Risk Management Strategy http://apps.sepa.org.uk/FRMStrategies/norh-east.html
Residential Properties in PVA	Aberdeen City • 2011- 1,943 • 2016 –10,440	Aberdeenshire • 2011- 1820 2016 -4,540	Worsening	It has implications for land allocation and development.	SEPA (2016) Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009: Flooding in Scotland – Flood Risk Management Strategy http://apps.sepa.org.uk/FRMStrategies/norh-east.html A second set of Flood Risk Management Strategies and Local Flood Risk Management Plans will be published in December 2021 and June 2022 respectively
Non-Residential Properties in PVA	Aberdeen City • 2011- 375 • 2016- 2,510 •	Aberdeenshire • 2011- 272 • 2011 -1,380	Worsening	It has implications for land allocation and development.	SEPA (2016) Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009: Flooding in Scotland – Flood Risk Management Strategy http://apps.sepa.org.uk/FRMStrategies/norh-east.html A second set of Flood Risk Management Strategies and Local Flood Risk Management Plans will be published in December 2021 and June 2022 respectively

Appendix 7.2.2: SEA Topic - Air

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Annual Mean Concentration of No ₂	Aberdeen City 2013:12.9-70.4 2014:10.5-63.8 2015:10.0-58.2 2016: 09.6-54.1	Aberdeenshire 2013: 8:5 -33.1 2014:11.3-38.0 2015: 9.4–35.4 2016: None Objective 40µg/m ³	Out of measurements at 62 monitoring stations, the EU objective has been breached in 23 locations in 2013, 22 locations in 2014, 19 locations in 2015 and 18 locations in 2016. The locations with highest readings include Market Street in 2013 and 2016, Great Northern Road in 2014 and Union Street in 2015. The Objective is not breached in Aberdeenshire	Traffic mainly	2017 Air Quality Annual Progress Report (APR) for Aberdeen City Council 2016 Air Quality Annual Progress Report (APR) for Aberdeenshire Council
Annual Mean Concentration of PM ₁₀	Aberdeen City 2013:13-26 2014:15-26 2015:12-20 2016:12-16	Aberdeenshire None Objective 18µg/m ³	There were exceedances in 4 out of 6 stations in 2013; 3 out of 6 in 2014, 2 out of 6 in 2015 and none in 2016.	Traffic, construction	2017 Air Quality Annual Progress Report (APR) for Aberdeen City Council
Annual Mean Concentration of PM _{2.5}	Aberdeen City 2013:9 2014: 10 2015: 8-11 2016:5-7	Aberdeenshire None Objective 10µg/m ³	Apart from 2015 when 2 stations experienced exceedances, there has not been any other exceedances		2017 Air Quality Annual Progress Report (APR) for Aberdeen City Council

Appendix 7.2.3: SEA Topic - Water

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Overall Status of surface water High	Aberdeen 2014 – 3 2016 - 3 2021 – 3 2027 – 3	Aberdeenshire 2014 – 18 2016 - 14 2021 - 18 2027 - 18	Almost at the same level by 2027	Modifications to beds, banks and shores; rural diffuse pollution; man-made barriers to fish migration; waste water (sewerage) discharges; public water supply; and industrial use can activities; urban and rural land use	https://www.environment.gov.scot/our-environment/water/scotland-s-freshwater/ https://www.sepa.org.uk/data-visualisation/water-environment-hub/ Accessed 9/1/18
Overall Status of surface water Good	Aberdeen 2014 – 2 2016 - 3 2021 – 6 2027 – 12	Aberdeenshire 2014 – 71 2016 - 84 2021 - 95 2027 - 171	Increasing	Same as above	https://www.environment.gov.scot/our-environment/water/scotland-s-freshwater/ https://www.sepa.org.uk/data-visualisation/water-environment-hub/ Accessed 9/1/18
Overall Status of surface water Moderate	Aberdeen 2014 – 5 2016 - 4 2021 – 4 2027 – 3	Aberdeenshire 2014 – 51 2016 - 45 2021 - 40 2027 - 19	Increasing	Same as above	https://www.environment.gov.scot/our-environment/water/scotland-s-freshwater/ https://www.sepa.org.uk/data-visualisation/water-environment-hub/ Accessed 9/1/18
Overall Status of surface water Poor	Aberdeen 2014 – 4 2016 - 4 2021 – 4 2027 – 0	Aberdeenshire 2014 – 37 2016 - 34 2021 - 29 2027 - 2	The following water bodies in Aberdeen City are poor. Den Burn, Elrick Burn - d/s, Newmachar WWTP, Black Burn and Leuchar Burn	The following water bodies in Aberdeenshire are poor. Burn of Brydock, Rosy Burn, Burn of King Edward River Isla - source to	https://www.environment.gov.scot/our-environment/water/scotland-s-freshwater/ https://www.sepa.org.uk/data-visualisation/water-environment-hub/ Accessed 9/1/18

				<p>Keith, River Bogie - Culdrain to Huntly, Burn of Auchmacoy, River Ugie - North/South confl to tidal limit, Crooko Burn, North Ugie Water - upper catchment, South Ugie Water - Stuartfield to Longside, Burn of Ludquharn Quhomery Burn, Burn of Keithfield/ Raxton Burn Ebrie Burn, Youlie Burn / Bronie Burn, Findon Burn Burn of Muchalls, Carron Water, Bervie Water - upper catchment, Elrick Burn - d/s Newmachar WWTP, Elrick Burn - u/s Newmachar WWTP Black Burn, Newmill Burn, Tuach Burn / Tillakae Burn, Shevock Burn, Esset Burn, Leuchar Burn Water of Feugh - lower catchment, Beltie Burn, Dess Burn - upper stretch, River Muick - Allt an Dubh Loch, Loch of Strathbeg, Loch of Skene, and Loch</p>	
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				Kinord	
Overall Status of surface water Bad	Aberdeen 2014 – 4 2016 = 4 2021 – 2 2027 – 0	Aberdeenshire 2014 – 33 2016 - 33 2021 - 28 2027 - 0	The following water bodies in Aberdeen are bad South Mundurno Burn, River Dee - Peterculter to tidal limit, Gormack Burn and Brodiach Burn / Ord Burn	The following water bodies in Aberdeenshire are bad. Water of Philorth / Water of Tyrie, Burn of Savoch/ Logie Burn, Black Water - u/s St Fergus, Burn of Fortrie, Idoch Water, Burn of Turriff, Keithny Burn / Forge Burn, Shiel Burn Slains Burn, Water of Cruden - u/s Hatton WWTP, Laeca Burn Forvie Burn, Tarty Burn, Foveran Burn, South Mundurno Burn, Faichfield Burn, Greenspeck Burn, Crichtie Burn, Leeches Burn Water of Fedderate, South Ugie Water - New Deer to Stuartfield, Burn of Elsick, Forthie Water, Bervie Water - lower catchment, River Dee - Peterculter to tidal limit, Gormack Burn, Brodiach Burn / Ord Burn, Kinnernie Burn, Bo Burn, Dess Burn / Lumphanan Burn,	https://www.environment.gov.scot/our-environment/water/scotland-s-freshwater/ https://www.sepa.org.uk/data-visualisation/water-environment-hub/ Accessed 9/1/18

				Tarland Burn and Cowie Burn	
Overall water chemistry - Pass	Aberdeen 2016 – 33	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 209	Increasing	Same as above	Same as above
Overall water chemistry - fail	Aberdeen 2016 – 0	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 1	In Aberdeenshire only Potterton Burn has failed this test. In Aberdeen City no water body has failed this test.	Same as above	Same as above
Overall water ecology- High	Aberdeen 2016 – 3	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 14		Same as above	Same as above
Overall water ecology - Good	Aberdeen 2016 – 1	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 83		Same as above	Same as above
Overall water ecology - Moderate	Aberdeen 2016 – 4	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 46		Same as above	Same as above
Overall water ecology - Bad	Aberdeen 2016 – 4	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 33	In Aberdeenshire the following water bodies are bad. Kessock Burn, Water of Philorth / Water of Tyrie, Burn of Savoch/ Logie Burn, Black Water - u/s St Fergus, Burn of Fortrie, Idoch Water, Burn of Turriff, Keithny Burn / Fergie Burn, Shiel Burn, Slains Burn, Water of Cruden - u/s Hatton WWTP, Laeca Burn,	The following water bodies are bad in the City. South Mundurno Burn, River Dee , Peterculter to tidal limit, Gormack Burn and Brodiach Burn / Ord Burn	

			Forvie Burn, Tarty Burn, Foveran Burn South Mundurno Burn, Faichfield Burn, Greenspeck Burn Crichie Burn, Leeches Burn, Water of Fedderate, South Ugie Water - New Deer to Stuartfield, Burn of Elsick, Forthie Water, Bervie Water - lower catchment, River Dee - Peterculter to tidal limit, Gormack Burn, Brodiach Burn / Ord Burn, Kinnernie Burn, Bo Burn, Dess Burn / Lumphanan Burn, Tarland Burn and Cowie Burn		
Overall water ecology - Poor	Aberdeen 2016 – 6	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 34	In Aberdeenshire the following water bodies are poor. Burn of Brydock, Rosy Burn, Burn of King Edward, River Isla - source to Keith, River Bogie - Culdrain to Huntly, Burn of Auchmacoy, River Ugie - North/South confl to tidal limit Crooko Burn, North Ugie Water - upper catchment, South Ugie Water - Stuartfield to Longside, Burn of Ludquharn Quhomery Burn, Burn of Keithfield/ Raxton Burn, Ebrie Burn, Youlie Burn / Bronie Burn, Findon Burn	In the City the following water bodies are poor. Den Burn, Elrick Burn - d/s Newmachar WWTP, Black Burn, Leuchar Burn, Dee (Aberdeen) Estuary and Don Estuary to Souter Head (Aberdeen)	

			Burn of Muchalls, Carron Water, Bervie Water - upper catchment, Elrick Burn - d/s Newmachar WWTP, Elrick Burn - u/s Newmachar WWTP, Black Burn, Newmill Burn, Tuach Burn / Tillakae Burn, Shevock Burn, Esset Burn, Leuchar Burn, Water of Feugh - lower catchment, Beltie Burn, Dess Burn - upper stretch, River Muick - Allt an Dubh Loch, Loch of Strathbeg. Loch of Skene and Loch Kinord		
Overall water hydrology- High	Aberdeen 2016 – 10	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 161	None	None	Same as above
Overall water hydrology - Good	Aberdeen 2016 – 2	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 23	None	None	Same as above
Overall water hydrology - Moderate	Aberdeen 2016 – 1	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 8	None	None	Same as above
Overall water hydrology - Bad	Aberdeen 2016 – 0	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 0	None	None	Same as above
Overall water hydrology - Poor	Aberdeen 2016 – 0	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 0	None	None	Same as above

Overall Status of ground water High	Aberdeen 2016 - 0	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 0		Modifications to beds, banks and shores; rural diffuse pollution; man-made barriers to fish migration; waste water (sewerage) discharges; public water supply; and industrial use can activities; urban and rural land use	https://www.environment.gov.scot/our-environment/water/scotland-s-freshwater/ https://www.sepa.org.uk/data-visualisation/water-environment-hub/ Accessed 9/1/18
Overall Status of ground water Good	Aberdeen 2016 - 8	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 37	None	As above	https://www.environment.gov.scot/our-environment/water/scotland-s-freshwater/ https://www.sepa.org.uk/data-visualisation/water-environment-hub/ Accessed 9/1/18
Overall Status of ground water Moderate	Aberdeen 2016 - 0	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 0	None	As above	https://www.environment.gov.scot/our-environment/water/scotland-s-freshwater/ https://www.sepa.org.uk/data-visualisation/water-environment-hub/ Accessed 9/1/18
Overall Status of ground water Poor	Aberdeen 2016 - 0	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 9	In Aberdeenshire, the following water bodies are poor: Cullen, St Cyrus, Montrose, Stonehaven, Drumlithie, Laurencekirk, Ellon, North Esk Sand and Gravel, South Esk Valley and Montrose Coastal.		https://www.environment.gov.scot/our-environment/water/scotland-s-freshwater/ https://www.sepa.org.uk/data-visualisation/water-environment-hub/ Accessed 9/1/18
Overall Status of ground water Bad	Aberdeen 2016 - 0	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 0	None	As above	https://www.environment.gov.scot/our-environment/water/scotland-s-freshwater/ https://www.sepa.org.uk/data-visualisation/water-environment-hub/

					Accessed 9/1/18
Overall water - ground water ecology - Bad	Aberdeen 2016 – 4	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 33	In Aberdeenshire the following water bodies are bad. Kessock Burn, Water of Philorth / Water of Tyrie, Burn of Savoch/ Logie Burn, Black Water - u/s St Fergus, Burn of Fortrie, Idoch Water, Burn of Turriff, Keithny Burn / Fergie Burn, Shiel Burn, Slains Burn, Water of Cruden - u/s Hatton WWTP, Laeca Burn, Forvie Burn, Tarty Burn, Foveran Burn South Mundurno Burn, Faichfield Burn, Greenspeck Burn Crichie Burn, Leeches Burn, Water of Fedderate, South Ugie Water - New Deer to Stuartfield, Burn of Elsick, Forthie Water, Bervie Water - lower catchment, River Dee - Peterculter to tidal limit, Gormack Burn, Brodiach Burn / Ord Burn, Kinnernie Burn, Bo Burn, Dess Burn / Lumphanan Burn, Tarland Burn and Cowie Burn	The following water bodies are bad in the City. South Mundurno Burn, River Dee , Peterculter to tidal limit, Gormack Burn and Brodiach Burn / Ord Burn	Same as above

Overall water - ground water ecology - Poor	Aberdeen 2016 – 6	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 34	<p>In Aberdeenshire the following water bodies are poor.</p> <p>Burn of Brydock, Rosy Burn, Burn of King Edward, River Isla - source to Keith, River Bogie - Culdrain to Huntly, Burn of Auchmacoy, River Ugie - North/South confl to tidal limit</p> <p>Crooko Burn, North Ugie Water - upper catchment, South Ugie Water - Stuartfield to Longside, Burn of Ludquharn</p> <p>Quhomery Burn, Burn of Keithfield/ Raxton Burn, Ebrie Burn, Youlie Burn / Bronie Burn, Findon Burn</p> <p>Burn of Muchalls, Carron Water, Bervie Water - upper catchment, Elrick Burn - d/s Newmachar WWTP, Elrick Burn - u/s Newmachar WWTP, Black Burn, Newmill Burn, Tuach Burn / Tillakae Burn, Shevock Burn, Esset Burn, Leuchar Burn, Water of Feugh - lower catchment, Beltie Burn, Dess Burn - upper stretch, River Muick - Allt an Dubh Loch, Loch of Strathbeg. Loch of Skene and Loch Kinord</p>	<p>In the City the following water bodies are poor.</p> <p>Den Burn, Elrick Burn - d/s Newmachar WWTP, Black Burn, Leuchar Burn, Dee (Aberdeen) Estuary and Don Estuary to Souter Head (Aberdeen)</p>	
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Overall water - ground water hydrology- High	Aberdeen 2016 – 10	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 161	None	None	As above
Overall water - ground water hydrology - Good	Aberdeen 2016 – 2	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 23	None	None	As above
Overall water - ground water hydrology - Moderate	Aberdeen 2016 – 1	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 8	None	None	As above
Overall water - ground water hydrology - Bad	Aberdeen 2016 – 0	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 0	None	None	As above
Overall water - ground water hydrology - Poor	Aberdeen 2016 – 0	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 0	None	None	As above
Water quality of surface water Good	Aberdeen 2014 – 5 2021 – 8 2027 – 10	Aberdeenshire 2014 - 87 2021 - 111 2027 - 127	None	None	https://www.environment.gov.scot/our-environment/water/scotland-s-freshwater/ https://www.sepa.org.uk/data-visualisation/water-environment-hub/ Accessed 9/1/18
Water quality of surface water Moderate	Aberdeen 2014 – 7 2021 – 4 2027 – 3	Aberdeenshire 2014 - 52 2021 - 32 2027 - 19	None	None	https://www.environment.gov.scot/our-environment/water/scotland-s-freshwater/ https://www.sepa.org.uk/data-visualisation/water-environment-hub/ Accessed 9/1/18
Water quality of surface water Poor	Aberdeen 2014 – 1 2021 – 1 2027 – 0	Aberdeenshire 2014 - 9 2021 - 5 2027 - 2	None		https://www.environment.gov.scot/our-environment/water/scotland-s-freshwater/ https://www.sepa.org.uk/data-visualisation/water-environment-hub/

					Accessed 9/1/18
Water quality of surface water Bad	Aberdeen 2014 – 0 2021 – 0 2027 – 0	Aberdeenshire 2014 - 0 2021 - 0 2027 - 0	None	None	https://www.environment.gov.scot/our-environment/water/scotland-s-freshwater/ https://www.sepa.org.uk/data-visualisation/water-environment-hub/ Accessed 9/1/18
Physical conditions of surface water High	Aberdeen 2014 – 3 2021 – 3 2027 – 3	Aberdeenshire 2014 - 44 2021 - 44 2027 - 44	None	None	https://www.environment.gov.scot/our-environment/water/scotland-s-freshwater/ https://www.sepa.org.uk/data-visualisation/water-environment-hub/ Accessed 9/1/18
Physical conditions of surface water Good	Aberdeen 2014 – 4 2021 – 8 2027 – 15	Aberdeenshire 2014 - 94 2021 - 102 2027 - 166	None	None	https://www.environment.gov.scot/our-environment/water/scotland-s-freshwater/ https://www.sepa.org.uk/data-visualisation/water-environment-hub/ Accessed 9/1/18
Physical conditions of surface water Moderate	Aberdeen 2014 – 7 2021 – 4 2027 – 3	Aberdeenshire 2014 - 52 2021 - 32 2027 - 19	None	None	https://www.environment.gov.scot/our-environment/water/scotland-s-freshwater/ https://www.sepa.org.uk/data-visualisation/water-environment-hub/ Accessed 9/1/18
Physical conditions of surface water Poor	Aberdeen 2014 – 2 2021 – 1 2027 – 0	Aberdeenshire 2014 - 27 2021 - 15 2027 - 0	None	None	https://www.environment.gov.scot/our-environment/water/scotland-s-freshwater/ https://www.sepa.org.uk/data-visualisation/water-environment-hub/ Accessed 9/1/18

Physical conditions of surface water Bad	Aberdeen 2014 – 4 2021 – 2 2027 – 0	Aberdeenshire 2014 - 33 2021 - 28 2027 - 0	None	None	https://www.environment.gov.scot/our-environment/water/scotland-s-freshwater/ https://www.sepa.org.uk/data-visualisation/water-environment-hub/ Accessed 9/1/18
Overall Status of ground water	No data	No data	None	None	https://www.sepa.org.uk/data-visualisation/water-environment-hub/ Accessed 9/1/18
Water quality of ground water	No data	No data	None	None	https://www.sepa.org.uk/data-visualisation/water-environment-hub/ Accessed 9/1/18
Physical conditions of ground water	No data	No data	None	None	https://www.sepa.org.uk/data-visualisation/water-environment-hub/ Accessed 9/1/18

Appendix 7.2.4: SEA Topic - Soil

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Land contamination	Aberdeen None	Aberdeenshire 4 statutorily identified contaminated sites no statutorily identified contaminated sites in Aberdeen 900 potentially 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. . .	Aberdeen City Council Contaminated Land Strategy August 2016 (Online) Available at https://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/sites/aberdeen-cms/files/2017-12/Contaminated%20Land%20Inspection%20Strategy.pdf Accessed 9 January 2018 Aberdeenshire Council (2011) <i>Public Register of Contaminated Land (online)</i> Available at http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/media/17044/public-register-of-contaminated-land-index-nov11.pdf Accessed 9 January 2018 https://www.sepa.org.uk/regulations/land/contaminated-land/local-authority-contaminated-land-support/ Accessed 9 January 2018

Prime agricultural land (Grades 1 to 3.1)	Aberdeen contains very little prime agricultural land (300ha).	Aberdeenshires prime agricultural land is concentrated in central and southern Aberdeenshire. Grade 2 near Laurencekirk (approx 950ha)	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.	Potential impacts of climate may constrain prime agricultural land available in the future. Prime agricultural land may require further protection from development as demand for development rises and as land for food production rises.	Scottish Executive Statistics (2005): Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/06/2290402/05121 Scottish Government (2009): The Scottish Soil Framework http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/05/20145602/6
Waste generated	Aberdeen 2013 - 94117 2014 – 96130 2016 - 96123	Aberdeenshire 2013 - 131811 2014 – 131390 2016 - 131863	Falling and rising	Human attitudes is very hard to change but education has to increase	http://www.environment.scotland.gov.uk/get-interactive/data/household-waste/ https://www.environment.gov.scot/data-analysis-applications/household-waste/ (Online) Accessed 9 January 2018
Rate (kg/person)	Aberdeen 2013 - 414 2014 – 420 2016 – 418	Aberdeenshire 2013 - 527 2014 – 504 2016 - 503	Falling and rising	Human attitudes is very hard to change but education has to increase	www.environment.scotland.gov.uk/get-interactive/data/household-waste/ https://www.environment.gov.scot/data-analysis-applications/household-waste/ (Online) Accessed 9 January 2018
Waste recycled	Aberdeen 2013 - 34956 2014 – 36742 2016 - 37498	Aberdeenshire 2013 - 47220 2014 - 52479 2016 - 57305	Falling and rising	Human attitudes is very hard to change but education has to increase	www.environment.scotland.gov.uk/get-interactive/data/household-waste/ https://www.environment.gov.scot/data-analysis-applications/household-waste/ (Online) Accessed 9 January 2018
Rate %	Aberdeen 2013 – 37.27 2014 - 37.14 2016 – 39.01	Aberdeenshire 2013 – 35.55 2014 - 35.82 2016 – 43.46		Human attitudes is very hard to change but education has to	www.environment.scotland.gov.uk/get-interactive/data/household-waste/ https://www.environment.gov.scot/data-

				increase	analysis-applications/household-waste/ (Online) Accessed 9 January 2018
Waste landfilled	Aberdeen 2013 - 59051 2014 - 59034 2016 - 58021	Aberdeenshire 2013 - 84421 2014 - 78734 2016 - 72995	Falling	Human attitudes is very hard to change but education has to increase	www.environment.scotland.gov.uk/get-interactive/data/household-waste/ https://www.environment.gov.scot/data-analysis-applications/household-waste/ (Online) Accessed 9 January 2018
Rate %	Aberdeen 2013 - 62.72 2014 - 62.74 2016 - 60.36	Aberdeenshire 2013 - 64.45 2014 - 64.05 2016 - 55.36	Falling and rising	Human attitudes is very hard to change but education has to increase	www.environment.scotland.gov.uk/get-interactive/data/household-waste/ https://www.environment.gov.scot/data-analysis-applications/household-waste/ (Online) Accessed 9 January 2018
Waste other diversion	Aberdeen 2013 - 109 2014 - 354 2016 - 604	Aberdeenshire 2013 - 170 2014 - 177 2016 - 1564	Rising	Human attitudes is very hard to change but education has to increase	www.environment.scotland.gov.uk/get-interactive/data/household-waste/ https://www.environment.gov.scot/data-analysis-applications/household-waste/ (Online) Accessed 9 January 2018
Rate %	Aberdeen 2013 - 0.12 2014 - 0.12 2016 - 0.63 2016 - 1.19	Aberdeenshire 2013 - 0 2014 - 0.13		Human attitudes is very hard to change but education has to increase	www.environment.scotland.gov.uk/get-interactive/data/household-waste/ https://www.environment.gov.scot/data-analysis-applications/household-waste/ (Online) Accessed 9 January 2018
Peat soils	4 types of peaty soils <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blanket peat Peaty podsols Peaty gleys Organic soils rich in peat 	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 Peaty gleys is sparsely distributed to the southwest of Aberdeen City and Shire and	Because of the relationship between peat and climate change development must be directed away from peat soils	www.macaulay.ac.uk

			<p>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>		
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Appendix 7.2.5: SEA Topic - Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/ constraints	Data source(s)
Land Over	<u>Aberdeenshire</u>				Land Use Change Issues and Opportunities for Aberdeenshire (January 2015) (online) Available at https://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/media/20170/aberdeenshire-land-use-strategy-pilot-overview-report-full.pdf Accessed on 10 January 2018 Countryside Survey's Land Cover Map 2007 (LCM2007) (online) Available at https://www.ceh.ac.uk/sites/default/files/LCM2007%20dataset%20documentation.pdf Accessed on 10 January 2018
Broad leaf woodland (%)	2015 – 4 2018 - None	No comparators	No trend	None	Same as above
Coniferous woodland (%)	2015 – 11 2018 - None	No comparators	No trend	None	Same as above
Arable (%)	2015 – 26 2018 - None	No comparators	No trend	None	Same as above
Improved grassland (%)	2015 – 23 2018 - None	No comparators	No trend	None	Same as above
Rough and semi-natural grassland (%)	2015 – 8 2018 - None	No comparators	No trend	None	Same as above
Water and wetland (%)	2015 – 3 2018 - None	No comparators	No trend	None	Same as above
Heather moorland (%)	2015 – 14 2018 - None	No comparators	No trend	None	Same as above
Montane and bare land (%)	2015 – 9 2018 - None	No comparators	No trend	None	Same as above

Urban and sub-urban (%)	2015 – 2 2018 - None	No comparators	No trend	None	Same as above
International natural heritage designations (Ramsar)	<u>Aberdeen City</u> site – 0 hectare - 0	<u>Aberdeenshire</u> – 4 sites namely: Loch of Skene, Loch of Strathbeg, Muir of Dinnet and Ythan Estuary and Meikle Loch Hectares – 1208.61	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on site	SNHi accessed in July 2016 http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp
International natural heritage designations (Special Areas of Conservation (SAC))	<u>Aberdeen City</u> site – 1 hectare - 155	<u>Aberdeenshire</u> – sites – 12 Hectares – 5545	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on site	SNHi accessed in July 2016 http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp
International natural heritage designations (Special Protection Areas (SPA))	<u>Aberdeen City</u> site – 1 hectare – 60.51 <u>Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch (Extension) (pSPA)</u>	<u>Aberdeenshire</u> – sites – 9 Hectares – 2227	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on site	SNHi accessed in July 2016 http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp
National natural heritage designations - Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	<u>Aberdeen City</u> site – 4 hectare - 47	<u>Aberdeenshire</u> – sites – 85 Hectares - 15,655	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on site	SNHi accessed in July 2016 http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp
National natural heritage designations National Nature Reserve (NNR)	<u>Aberdeen City</u> site – 0 hectare - 0	<u>Aberdeenshire</u> – sites – 7 Hectares - 1072	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on site	SNHi accessed in July 2016 http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp
Local Nature Conservation	<u>Aberdeen City</u> site – 16	<u>Aberdeenshire</u> – sites – 79	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure	Aberdeenshire Council internal data

Sites (LNCS)				on site	
Local natural heritage designations - Scottish Wildlife Trust Reserves	<u>Aberdeen City</u> site – 0 hectare – N/A	<u>Aberdeenshire</u> – sites – 4 Hectares – N/A	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on site	Aberdeenshire Council internal data
Local natural heritage designations - RSPB Reserves	<u>Aberdeen City</u> site – 0 hectare – N/A	<u>Aberdeenshire</u> – sites – 3 Hectares – N/A	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on site	Aberdeenshire Council internal data
Local natural heritage designations - Ancient Woodland	<u>Aberdeen City</u> site – 140 hectare – N/A	<u>Aberdeenshire</u> – sites – 2,584 Hectares - 45,000	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on site	SNH, <i>SNHi</i> http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp (Accessed 12 March 2013) Source: <u>SNH 2009</u>
Country Park	Aberdeen City 0	Aberdeenshire 4 sites	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on site	SNHi accessed in July 2016 http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp
Area Covered by S.49 Agreement	Aberdeen City 0	Aberdeenshire 1 site	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on site	SNHi accessed in July 2016 http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp
Local Nature Reserve	Aberdeen City 4 sites	Aberdeenshire 2 sites	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on site	SNHi accessed in July 2016 http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp
Quality and availability of public open space in urban and rural areas	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	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 areas. It is more difficult to provide open space within densely populated areas.	Development pressure to build on urban open spaces. Revised standards for open space could encourage the development of more useful, publicly desirable and efficient types of open space, such as	Aberdeen City Council (2010) Open Space Audit

	highest and allotments and business amenity open space scoring the lowest rating			natural areas, green corridors, play spaces and allotments. This detail is likely to be taken forward through the local development plan and supplementary guidance.	
How “Protection of nature conservation sites” Policy is applied to Planning Applications	Aberdeen City o	Aberdeenshire Applications Received <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 – 0 • 10/12- 06/13- 20 No of Approvals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 – 0 • 10/12- 06/13- 16 No of Refusals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 – 0 • 10/12- 06/13- 4 	Number of applications have increased	Applications with LSE are being refused while applications consistent with safeguards are being approved	Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Statement
How “Protection of the wider biodiversity and geodiversity” Policy is applied to Planning Applications	No data	Aberdeenshire Applications Received <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 – 13 • 0/12- 06/13- 241 No of Approvals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 – 9 • 10/12- 06/13- 209 No of Refusals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 – 4 • 10/12- 06/13- 33 	Number of applications have increased	Applications with LSE are being refused while applications consistent with safeguards are being approved	Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Statement
How “Protection and conservation of agricultural land” Policy is applied	No data	Aberdeenshire Applications Received <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 – 1 • 10/12- 06/13- 30 	Number of applications have increased	Applications with LSE are being refused while applications consistent with safeguards are being approved	Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Statement

to Planning Applications		No of Approvals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 – 1 • 10/12- 06/13- 26 No of Refusals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 – 0 • 10/12- 06/13- 4 			
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Appendix 7.2.6: SEA Topic - Human Health

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/ constraints	Data source(s)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	Aberdeen Male <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2002-2004 – 74.4 • 2012-2014 – 76.8 • 2014-2016 - 76.4 Female <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2002-2004 – 79.9 • 2012-2014 – 80.1 • 2014-2016 – 80.8 	Aberdeenshire: Male <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2002-2004 -79.4 • 2012-2014 -76.3 • 2014-2016 – 79.2 Female <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2002-2004 -80.8 • 2012-2014 -82.3 • 2014-2016 -82.4 	Life expectancy is improving year on year in the City and the Shire compared with Scottish figures. The Shire is faring much better than the City. In both the City and the Shire female life expectancy is much higher	Increasing life expectancy has longer-term cost implications for local authorities for service provisions for ageing population.	National Records of Scotland (2018). <i>Life Expectancy for areas in Scotland</i> , [Online] Available at https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/life-expectancy/life-expectancy-in-scottish-areas (Accessed 10 January 2018)
Life expectancy at 65 years	Aberdeen male <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2012-2014 – 18.4 • 2014-2016 – 16.9 female <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2012-2014 – 20.2 • 2014-2016 – 19.7 	Aberdeenshire male <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2012-2014 –17.1 • 2014-2016 - 18.3 female <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2012-2014 – 18.5 • 2014-2016 – 20.3 	No trend	Healthy Life Expectancy represents the number of years that an individual can expect to live in good health.	Same as above
Care home place for Adults	Aberdeen 2012 -2,036 2015 - 1,769	Aberdeenshire 2012- 2,061 2015 - 2,129	No significant trend	Ageing population and disability will put pressure on resources	Aberdeen City Council (2016) Behind the Granite: Aberdeen Key Facts 2016 Available http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/tourism-visitor_attractions/tourists_visitors/statistics/BTG_2016_Care_and_Protection.aspx (Accessed 11 July 2016)
Children looked after by LA	Aberdeen 2010 -690	Aberdeenshire 2010 -496	Things are improving in the City and the Shire	Pressure on Government and LA	Same as above

	2011- 642 2014 – 577	2011- 498 2014 – 403		resources	
Children on child protection register	Aberdeen 2009 - 180 2010 - 119 2011- 96 2014 - 73	Aberdeenshire 2009 - 81 2010 -51 2011- 68 2014 – 68	Things are improving in the City compared with the Shire where the situation improved in 2010 but rose again in 2011	Pressure on Government and LA resources	Same as above
All crimes recorded by police	Aberdeen 2013/14 - 15,390 2014/15- 13,912	Aberdeenshire 2013/14 - 6,836 2014/15- 5,681	Things are improving	Crime and fear of crime can affects people's quality of life	Same as above
Fuel poor	Aberdeen 2009-11- 23% 2012-14 - 29%	Aberdeenshire 2009-11 -35% 2012-14 - 39%	Things are worsening	Worsening economy, longer winters, higher fuel prices and falling value of the pounds worsens the situation	Same as above
Income support	Aberdeen Feb 2012 -4420 Feb 2015 - 1,770	Aberdeenshire Feb 2012 -2980 Feb 2015- 1,310	No trend collected	Pressure on Government and LA resources	Same as above
Unemployment benefit claimants Figures (%)	Aberdeen 1/2015 - 1,635 (1.0) 1/2016 - 2,710 (1.7) 5/2016 – 3,405 (1.5) 11/2017 – 3,160 ((2.0)	Aberdeenshire 1/2015 - 1,080 (0.7) 1/2016 - 2,025 (1.2) 5/2016 – 2,470 (1.5) 11/2017 1, 965 (1.2)	Rising in Aberdeen City and the Shire but begins to fall by November 2017. The figures are lower than Scottish average	The down turn in the oil market may be the cause of rising unemployment	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157405/report.aspx#tabempunemp https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/gor/2013265931/report.aspx#tabempoc https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157406/printable.aspx Accessed 10 January 2018
Most deprived data zones – SIMD in most	Aberdeen 2009 - 28 2012 – 22	Aberdeenshire 2009 - 5 2012 – 5	Falling	Pressure on Government and LA resources	Aberdeen City Council (2016) Behind the Granite

deprived 15%	2016 - No data	2016 - No data			Aberdeen City Key Facts 2016
Incapacity benefit	Aberdeen 2012– 4840 2015 – 230 2016 – 8,620	Aberdeenshire 2012 – 3810 2015 – 230 2016 – 7,040	Not clear 2016 is for ESA and incapacity benefits	Pressure on Government and LA resources	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/lor/2013265931/report.aspx#tabempoc c Accessed 10 January 2018

Appendix 7.2.7: SEA Topic - Population

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators targets	and Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Population Projection 2014-based	Aberdeen <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2015 - 231014 • 2016 – 232613 • 2017 - 234284 • 2018 - 235986 	Aberdeenshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2015 - 262578 • 2016 – 264613 • 2017 - 266756 • 2018 – 268988 	The projections show increasing population in the City and the Shire	It has implication 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 (2018). Population Projections for Scottish Areas (2014-based) (Online) Available at https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-projections/sub-national-population-projections/2014-based/detailed-tables Accessed on 10 January 2018
Household projections (based on 2014)	Aberdeen <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2014 – 105287 • 2019 - 109846 • 2024 – 114880 	Aberdeenshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2014 – 108381 • 2019 - 114391 • 2024 – 120276 • 	The projections show increasing households in the City and the Shire	Same as above	National Records of Scotland (2018). Household Projections for Scottish Areas (2014-based) (Online) Available at https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/households/household-projections Accessed on 10 January 2018
Average Household size	Aberdeen <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 – 2.08 • 2014 – 2.09 • 2015 – 2.10 • 2016 – 2.07 	Aberdeenshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 – 2.38 • 2014 – 2.38 • 2015 – 2.37 • 2016 - 2.35 	The projections show falling household size in the City and the Shire	Same as above	National Records of Scotland (2018). Household Projections for Scottish Areas (2014-based) (Online) Available at https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/files//statistics/household-estimates/2016/house-est-16.pdf Accessed on 12 January 2018
Population Change	Aberdeen 2014 – 228,920 2015 – 230,350 2016 - 229,840 Change % change (2014-15)	Aberdeenshire 2014 – 260,530 2015 - 261,960 2016 - 262,190 Change % change (2014-15)	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	Components of population change by administrative area,	Aberdeen City (2016) Briefing Paper 2016/03: Population Report, Aberdeen City and Shire. Available at: http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=71874&sID=3365

	0.6% % change (2015-16) -0.22% Change projected for 2019 (3.8%)	0.5% % change (2015-16) 0.09% % change projected for 2019 (4.1%)	20,660 addition		https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/files//statistics/population-estimates/mid-year-2016/16mype-cahb.pdf Accessed on 15 January 2018
Population Structure	Aberdeen • 00-15 -14.7% • 16-24 – 14.4% • 25-44 – 32.3% • 45-64 - 23.7% • 65+ - 14.9% •	Aberdeenshire • 00-15 -18.7% • 16-24 – 9.7% • 25-44 – 25.1% • 45-64 – 28.8% • 65+ - 17.8%	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.	A large proportion of working age population means large future pensionable and ageing population.	Aberdeen City (2016) Briefing Paper 2016/03: Population Report, Aberdeen City and Shire. Available at: http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=71874&SID=3365
Population density	Aberdeen • Area – 186 Km2 • 2012 – 1187 • 2015 – 1,242 • 2016 – 1,250 • 2017 – 1,259 • 2018 – 1,268	Aberdeenshire • Area – 6313km2 • 2015 - 41 • 2016 – 41.9 • 2017 – 42.3 • 2018 – 42.6	The density is higher in the city than the shire Both densities have risen over time	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	Computed from National Records of Scotland (2018). Population Projections for Scottish Areas (2014-based) (Online) Available at https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-projections/sub-national-population-projections/2014-based/detailed-tables Accessed on 10 January 2018

Appendix 7.2.8: SEA Topic - Cultural Heritage

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	using this column for figures for Jan 2018	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Listed buildings	Aberdeen City Listed buildings • 2013– 1,212 • 2018 – 1220	Aberdeenshire • 2013– 3,715 • 2018 – 3775	Increasing	New development also has potential to maintain or enhance cultural sites	Aberdeen City and Shire LDPA (2009) <i>Aberdeen City and Shire Structure Plan Monitoring Report</i>
Listed buildings at risk	Aberdeenshire Aberdeen City • 2013 – 26 • 2018 – 29	Aberdeenshire • 2013– 228 • 2018 – 268 (68 unlisted)	Increasing	New development also has potential to maintain or enhance cultural sites	
Conservation Areas	Aberdeen City • 2013 – 11 • 2018 – 11	Aberdeenshire • 2013 – 42 • 2018 – 41 with another 14 proposed	Decrease but forecast increase in short term	New development has the potential to put pressure on, or be constrained by, built and cultural sites.	
Scheduled Monuments	Aberdeen City • 2016 – 45 • 2018 - 45	Aberdeenshire • 2016 - 552 • 2018 - 552	No change	New development has the potential to put pressure on, or be constrained by, built and cultural sites.	Historic Environment Scotland
Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record	Aberdeen City • 2016 - 5,370 • 2018 – 3,561	Aberdeenshire • 2016 – 20,413 • 2018 – 25,021	falling	New development has the potential to put pressure on, or be constrained by, built and cultural sites.	Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service – Historic Environment Records Database

Gardens and designed landscapes	Aberdeen City <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 – 1 • 2016 - 1 • 2018 - 1 • 	Aberdeenshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013- 27 • 2016 - 34 • 2018 - 34 	No change	New development has the potential to put pressure on, or be constrained by, built and cultural sites.	Historic Environment Scotland
Battlefields	Aberdeen City None	Aberdeenshire Alford 1645 Barra 1308 Fyvie 1644 Harlaw 1411	No change		http://data.historic-scotland.gov.uk/pls/htmldb/f?p=2500:10:0

Appendix 7.2.9: SEA Topic - Landscape

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Landscape character	In Aberdeen there are 27 landscape character areas.	There are 42 landscape character areas in Aberdeenshire, including 9 within the CNP. The four Landscape Character Assessments that cover the North East provides a brief overview of past land use practices and discusses potential land uses for existing landscapes.	No trend	The inappropriate scale and insensitive siting of future new development may adversely affect landscape characteristics (e.g. changing its landscape character type, not respecting local topography/contours). 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.	Scottish Natural Heritage (1997) <i>National programme of landscape character assessment: Banff and Buchan</i> , Review No 37. Scottish Natural Heritage (1996) <i>Cairngorms landscape assessment</i> , Review No 75. Scottish Natural Heritage (1996) <i>Landscape character assessment of Aberdeen</i> , Review No 80 Scottish Natural Heritage (1998) <i>South and Central Aberdeenshire: landscape character assessment</i> , Review No 102.
Landscape Devt in Energetica Framework Area (ALDP 01 Bus 5)	Applications Received <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 - 0 • 10/12- 06/13 – 2 No of Approvals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 - 0 • 10/12- 06/13 - 2 No of Refusals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 - 0 	No data	No significant increase	No known constraint	Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Statement

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10/12- 06/13 - 0 				
Landscape Layout, siting, and design of new developments ALDP 08 lsd2	No data	Applications Received <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 - 53 • 10/12- 06/13 -1296 No of Approvals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 - 40 • 10/12- 06/13 - 1169 No of Refusals <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	No data	Applications Received <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 – 21 • 10/12- 06/13- 187 No of Approvals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 – 13 • 10/12- 06/13- 130 No of Refusals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 – 7 • 10/12- 06/13- 57 	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" Policy is applied to Planning Applications	No data	Applications Received <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 – 2 • 10/12- 06/13- 19 No of Approvals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 – 2 • 10/12- 06/13- 16 No of Refusals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 – 0 • 10/12- 06/13- 3 	Number of applications have increased	Applications with LSE are being refused while applications consistent with safeguards are being approved	Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Statement
How "Public open space" Policy is applied to Planning Applications	No data	Applications Received <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 – 9 • 10/12- 06/13- 31 No of Approvals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 – 8 • 10/12- 06/13- 21 	Number of applications have increased	Applications with LSE are being refused while applications consistent with safeguards are being approved	Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Statement

		No of Refusals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 – 1 • 10/12- 06/13- 10 			
Percentage Greenspace type (primary codes only)	%	%	Trend	Constraints/Issues	Greenspace Scotland (February 2018) The Third State of Scotland's Greenspace Report (online) Available at http://www.greenspacescotland.org.uk/Data/Sites/1/media/docs/sosgreport/3rdstateofscotlandsgreenspace-report_010218.pdf (Accessed 7 March 2018)
• Public Park and Garden	8	1	No Trend		Same as above
• Private Garden	27	28	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• School Grounds	2	2	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Institutional Grounds	2	1	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Amenity Residential or business	31	23	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Play space	<1	<1	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Playing Fields	2	2	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Golf Course	6	7	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Tennis Course	<1	<1	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Bowling Green	<1	<1	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above

• Other Sports facility	2	1	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Natural total	14	31	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Allotments or community growing space	<1	<1	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Religious grounds	<1	<1	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Cemetery	<1	1	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Camping or caravan park	<1	<1	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Land use changing	5	3	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
Percentage Greenspace type (primary and secondary codes only)	%	%	Trend	Constraints/Issues	Greenspace Scotland (February 2018) The Third State of Scotland's Greenspace Report (online) Available at http://www.greenspacescotland.org.uk/Data/Sites/1/media/docs/sosgreport/3rdstateofscotlandsgreenspace_report_010218.pdf (Accessed 7 March 2018)
• Public Park and Garden	8	1	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Private Garden	27	27	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• School Grounds	2	2	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Institutional Grounds	2	1	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above

• Amenity Residential or business	30	22	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Play space	<1	<1	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Playing Fields	3	3	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Golf Course	6	7	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Tennis Course	<1	<1	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Bowling Green	<1	<1	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Other Sports facility	2	1	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Natural total	14	32	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Allotments or community growing space	<1	<1	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Religious grounds	<1	<1	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Cemetery	<1	1	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Camping or caravan park	<1	<1	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Land use changing	4	3	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
Summary Area Total of Greenspace types (primary codes only)	%	%	Trend	Constraints/Issues	Greenspace Scotland (February 2018) The Third State of Scotland's Greenspace Report (online) Available at http://www.greenspacescotland.org

• Religious grounds	16	12	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Cemetery	28	32	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Camping or caravan park	4	15	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Land use changing	286	169	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Total	6,338	5,858			
Summary Area Total of Greenspace types (primary and secondary codes only) •	%	%	Trend	Constraints/Issues	Greenspace Scotland (February 2018) The Third State of Scotland's Greenspace Report (online) Available at http://www.greenspacescotland.org.uk/Data/Sites/1/media/docs/sosgreport/3rdstateofscotlandsgreenspace-report_010218.pdf (Accessed 7 March 2018)
• Public Park and Garden	492	59	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Private Garden	1,741	1,620	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• School Grounds	146	130	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Institutional Grounds	138	68	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Amenity Residential or business	1,969	1,360	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Play space	19	22	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above

• Playing Fields	168	160	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Golf Course	358	425	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Tennis Course	5	2	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Bowling Green	9	5	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Other Sports facility	156	58	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Natural total	940	1,967	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Allotments or community growing space	16	7	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Religious grounds	16	12	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Cemetery	28	32	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Camping or caravan park	4	16	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Land use changing	286	169	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
Total	6,490	6,112			

Appendix 7.2.10: SEA Topic - Material Assets

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators targets	and Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Council tax Band D	Aberdeen 2010/11 - £1230. 2011/12 - £1230. 2016.17 - £1,230.	Aberdeenshire 2010/11 - £1141 2011/12 - £1141 2016/17 - £1,141	No change	Government policy on keeping household costs down affects how much councils can charge	Council Tax Help Scotland - counciltaxadvisorsscotland.com
Household tenure – owner occupied	Aberdeen 2009/10 – 60% 2015/16 – 57%	Aberdeenshire 2009/10 – 74% 2015/16 – 73%	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	Behind The Granite 2016 Sections available at http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/tourism_visitor_attractions/tourists_visitors/statistics/BTG_2016_Housing.asp (assessed 11 July 2016)
Household tenure – social rent	Aberdeen 2009/10 – 24% 2015/16 -24%	Aberdeenshire 2009/10 – 17% 2015/16 – 16%	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% 2015/16 –0.9 %	Aberdeenshire 2009/10 – 8% 2015/16 -17%	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 March 2015 - 22,328	Aberdeenshire March 2012 - 12,877 March 2015 - 12,856	The Stock is falling	Issue is energy efficiency in this sector	Same as above
New Dwellings – Housing Completion	Aberdeen 2010/11 - 607 2013/14 - 717 2014/15 - 570	Aberdeenshire 2010/11 - 1,471 2013/14 - 1,122 2014/15 - 1,368	Rise in the latest data for the Shire but a fall in the latest data for the City	The economic climate can constrain how many new houses could be completed	Behind The Granite 2016 Sections available at http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/tourism_visitor_attractions/tourists_visitors/statistics/BTG_2016_Housing.asp (assessed 11 July 2016)
Economic	Aberdeen	Aberdeenshire	Rising in the Shire but	Falling oil prices	Same as above

Activity Rates,	2012 - 83.0% 2014 – 2015 – 80.5%	2012 - 82.6% 2014-2016- 84.0%	falling in the City		
Average Gross Weekly earnings	Aberdeen 2011/12 - £574.9 2014/14 - £617.0	Aberdeenshire 2011/12 -£456.7 2014/14 - £482.5	Quite high for the City and the Shire compared with national average	The oil industry seems to be boosting performance in the North East	Same as above
Established Housing Land Supply (EHLS) (including small sites)	Aberdeen 2016 – 21,271 2017 - 20,651	Aberdeenshire 2016 – 25, 634 2017 - 25, 486	Falling in both City and Shire	Reflection of Constrains	Aberdeen City Council and Aberdeenshire Council (2016) Housing Land Audit, Aberdeen. Aberdeen City Council and Aberdeenshire Council (2017) Housing Land Audit, Aberdeen.
EHLS on Greenfield (%) (For Aberdeen Housing Market)	Aberdeen 2016 – 86 2017 - 86	Aberdeenshire 2016 – 94 2017 - 94	Unchanged	Reflection of Constrains	Same as above
EHLS on Brownfield (%) (For Aberdeen Housing Market)	Aberdeen 2016 – 14 2017 - 14	Aberdeenshire 2016 – 6 2017 - 6	Unchanged	Reflection of Constrains	Same as above
Constrained Housing Land Supply	Aberdeen 2016 – 3, 020 2017 - 2, 915	Aberdeenshire 2016 – 6, 808 2017 - 7, 083	Falling in the City but rising in the Shire	Reflection of Constrains	Same as above
5 – year effective housing land	Aberdeen 2016 – 6, 648 2017 - 6, 631	Aberdeenshire 2016 – 8, 112 2017 - 7, 727	Falling in the City but rising in the Shire	Reflection of Constrains	Same as above

supply(including small sites)					
Effective Units Programmed Beyond Year 5 in 2016 and 2017	Aberdeen 2016 – 11, 603 2017 - 11, 105	Aberdeenshire 2016 – 10, 714 2017 - 10, 678	Falling in the City but rising in the Shire	Reflection of Constrains	Same as above
Housing completions (2017 figures are anticipated)	Aberdeen 2015 - 798 2016 – 833 2017 - 1, 274	Aberdeenshire 2015 – 1,304 2016 – 1, 133 2017 - 935	Falling in the City but rising in the Shire	Reflection of Constrains	Same as above

Baseline Data, Targets and Trends affecting Aberdeen City



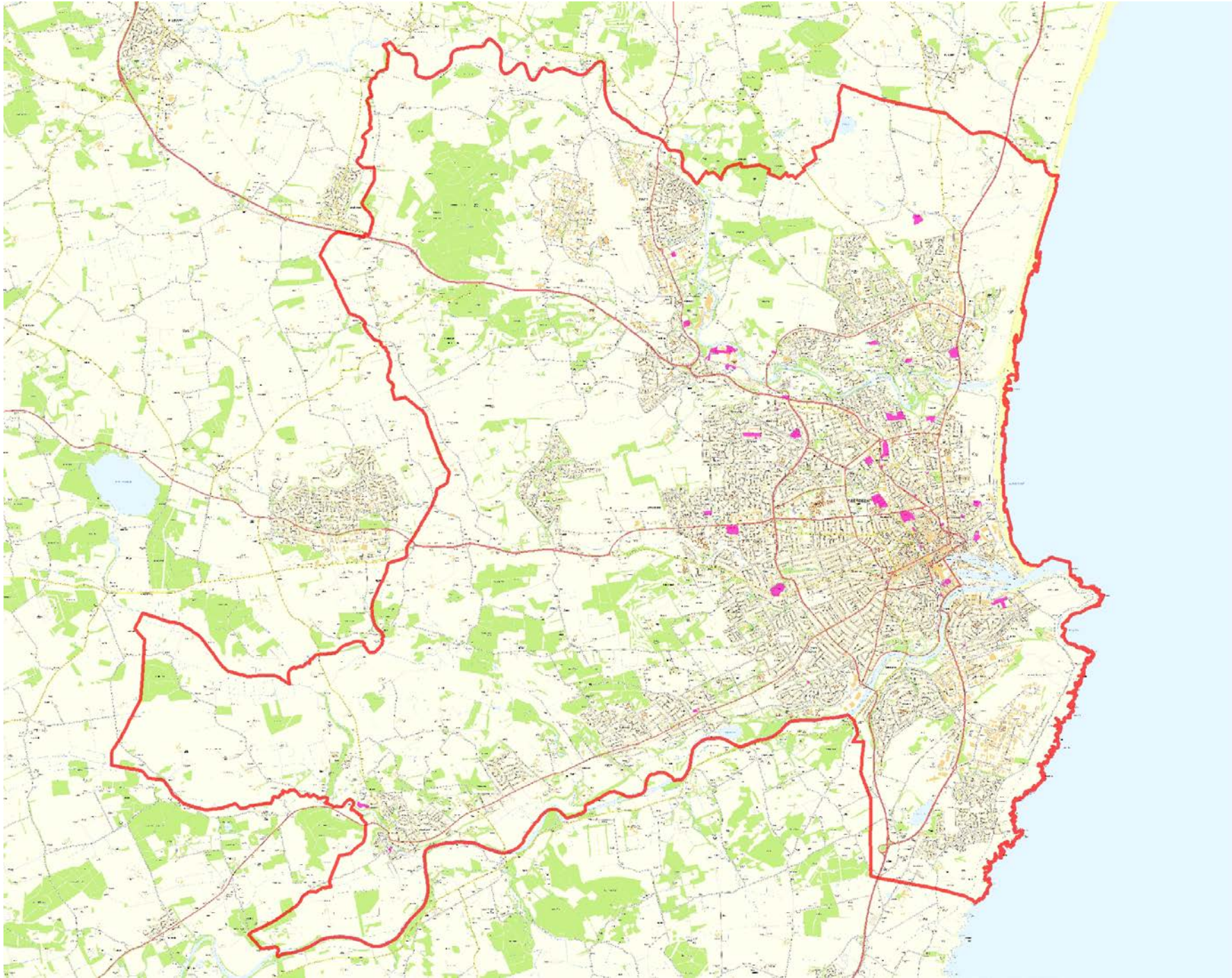
Map 1: Areas in Aberdeen at 0.5% risk of annual flooding from river (light blue) and coastal (dark blue hatched) sources.



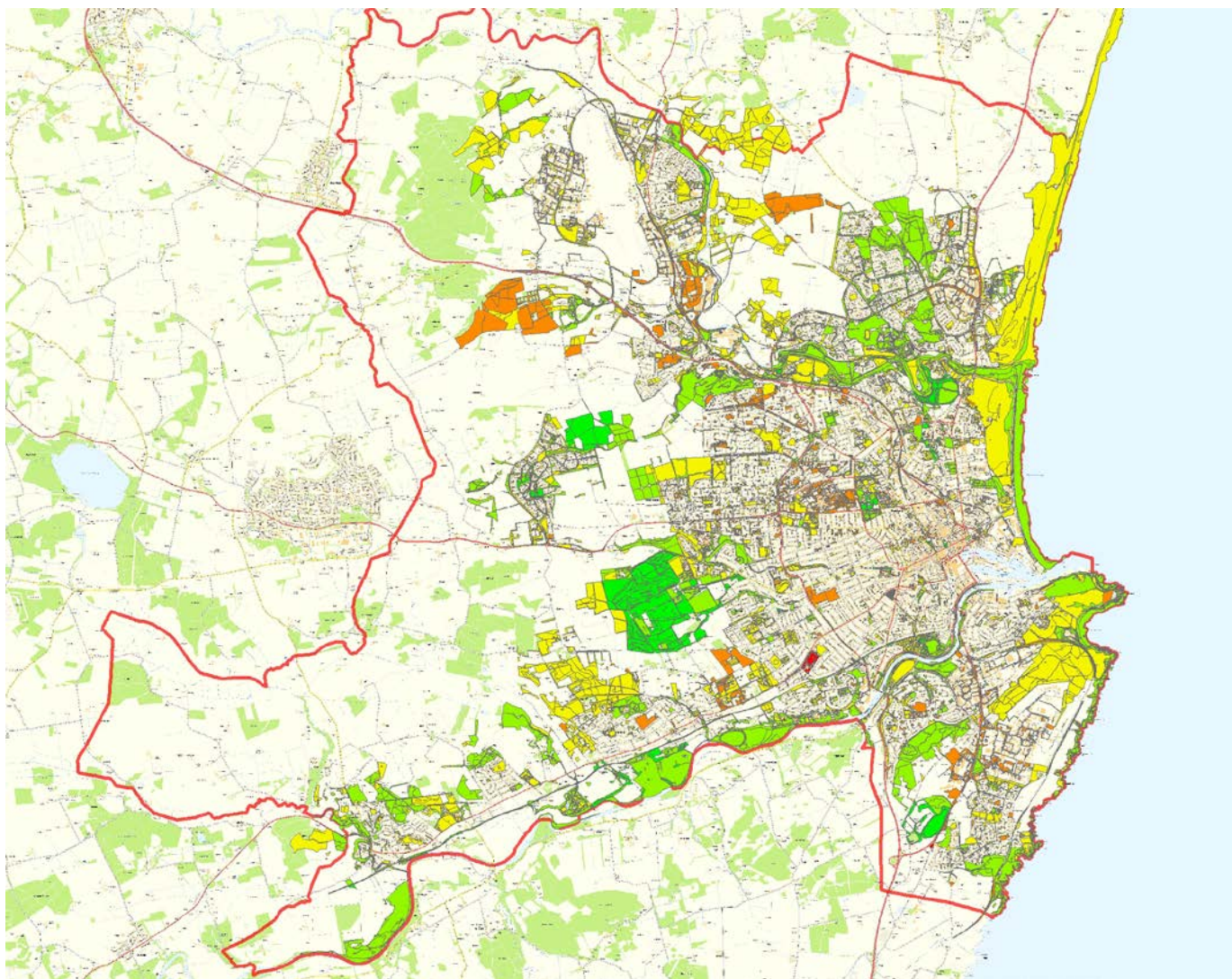
Map 2: River Dee Special Conservation Area in Aberdeen City



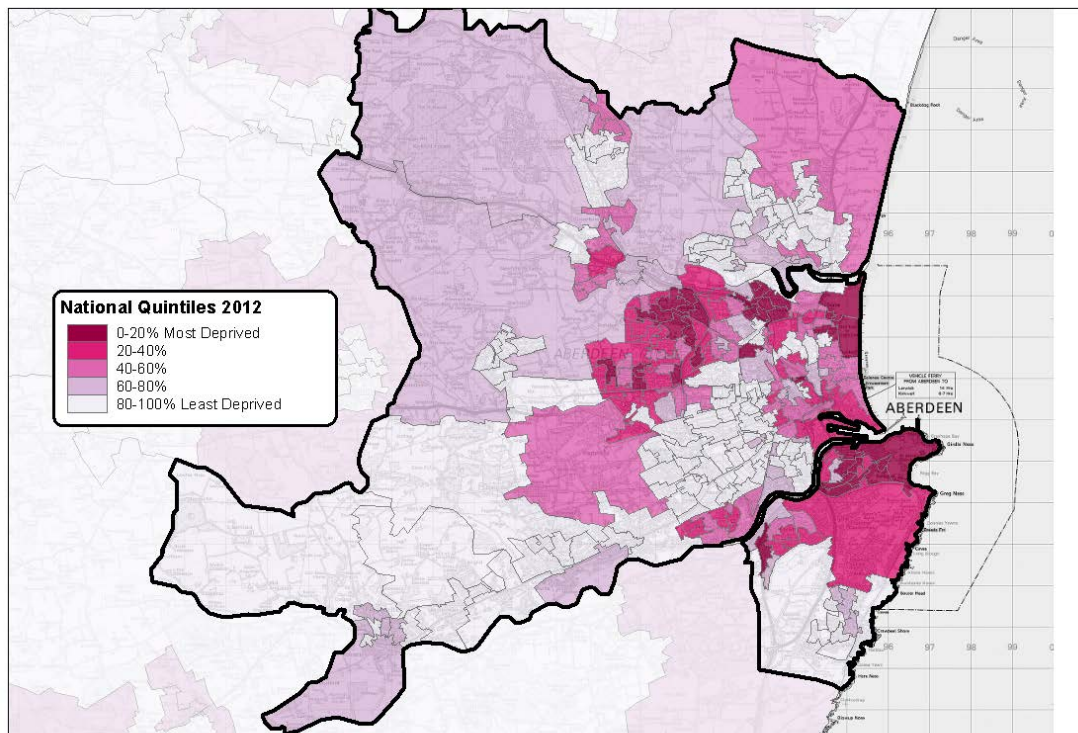
Map 3: Local Nature Conservation Sites (purple) and Local Nature Reserves (brown outline) in Aberdeen



Map 4:
Vacant
and
Derelict
Land Survey
Sites 2012

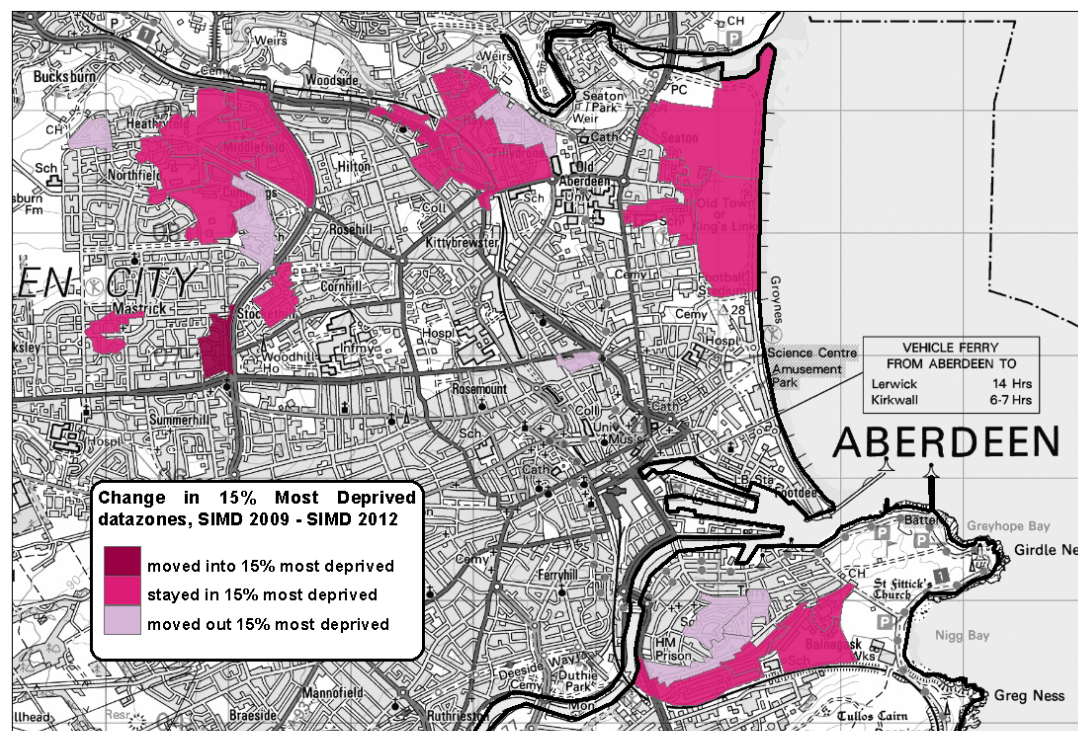


Map 5: Open Space Audit 2012- Quality of Open Spaces (Green= highest quality; red= lowest quality)



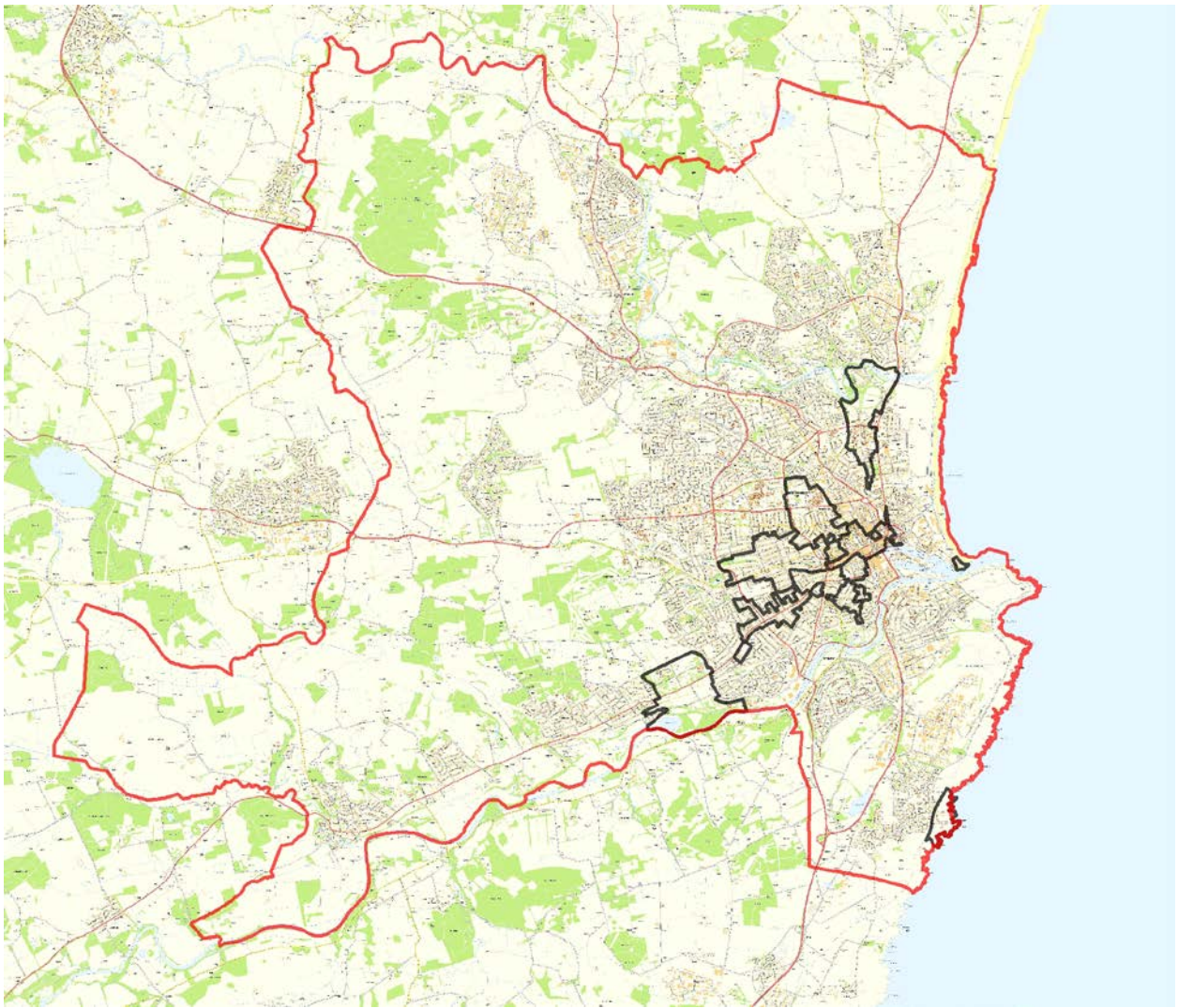
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Map 6: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation: Aberdeen City datazones by national quintile. Source: SIMD 2012



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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