

Strategic Environmental Assessment Appendices

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Appendix 1 Analysis of Consultation at Scoping Stage

Organisation	Section	Comment	Aberdeen City Council Response
Scottish Natural Heritage	Scope of assessment and level of detail	Suggest a clear link between the SEA for the higher-level Aberdeen city/shire Strategic Development Plan (SDP) and this assessment, ensuring the requirements which the SDP ER identifies for LDPs are addressed i.e. mitigation measures referred to for LDPs.	Noted. The Environmental Report has taken into consideration the Proposed SDP requirements identified in its ER.
		Convey key findings of the SEA, including developer requirements, in the Main Issues Report for each site and policy.	Each development bid has been subject to a site assessment and SEA. Reference to this has been made in the Main Issues Report.
	Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA)	Expect the HRA will be published alongside the Proposed Plan. HRA should be included as a separate appendix to the ER.	HRA will be included as a separate appendix to the ER at Proposed Plan stage.
	4.1 Plan, Programme or Strategy (PPS) Context	Additional PPS to be included: Human Health: Let's Get Scotland Walking – The National Walking Strategy Cycling Action Plan for Scotland 2013 A Long-Term Vision for Active Travel in Scotland 2030 Landscape: Fitting Landscapes	Additional PPS have been included.
	4.4 Characteristics of Areas likely to	Short narrative in the main body of the ER identifying any significant baseline changes since the first LDP	This will be our third LDP. A narrative of significant changes since the second

be significantly affected	SEA would be helpful.	LDP have been included within Section 4 of the Interim ER.
	Appendix 7.2.5 – some information is not available (biodiversity, flora and fauna information). Baseline gaps/trend should be acknowledged where possible and how it is proposed to obtain this.	Appendix 7.2.5 (biodiversity, flora and fauna) comprises the most recent available baseline figures. Data will be obtained from the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology 'Land Cover Map'. Link to this has been provided in the Appendix.
	Recommends the Scotland-wide maps (e.g. soils mapping) be replaced with location-specific maps for Aberdeen. SNH may be able to provide this data if required.	The report has been amended to reflect the location-specific map for peat soils in Aberdeen.
	Water (7.2.3): suggest a baseline of water flow would be useful if information is available, especially given the abstraction considerations for the River Dee SAC. For example: water flow – the quantity of water being affected (e.g. by abstraction, increase or impoundment).	Appendix 7.2.3 (water) comprises the most recent available baseline figures. Aberdeen City Council are in regular contact with SEPA and Scottish Water regarding abstraction levels.
	Soils (7.2.4): suggest the 'carbon rich soil' deep peat and priority peatland habitats 2016 dataset combined digital soil information is used, and the % and type of carbon rich soils is provided.	Digital link in the Appendix has been updated with the information reflecting this.
	Biodiversity, flora and fauna (7.2.5): are there any geodiversity sites in the local authority area?	Bay of Nigg (Balnagask to Cove) is the only geodiversity site in Aberdeen. SEA includes a question in relation to this.

		Landscape (7.2.9): recommend inclusion of a baseline on green networks – e.g. number of km.	The Appendix reflects the latest information that is readily available.
4.5 Environmental Problems		Welcome the recognition of the pressures on the natural environment associated with increased development.	Noted.
5 Scope and Level of Detail		Support the scoping in of the SEA issues for the Plan (Table 5.1).	Noted.
		Pg 17: SNH expect the SEA will assess the significant environmental effects of the sites technically capable of being delivered.	All sites are capable of being delivered, even though this may be at a delayed timescale. Significant environmental effects of all sites have been assessed through the SEA process.
		Welcome inclusion of those sites with planning consent in the baseline and support the assessment of those sites which do not have consent. Support the intent to include carried forward sites as part of the overall cumulative assessment.	Noted.
Proposed assessment frameworks		Welcome the intent to assess all aspects of the plan. Examples of the proposed assessment for each part of the LDP are helpful. SNH are content with more generic assessment proposed for the spatial strategy, main issues and draft policy.	Noted.
		Table 5.4 proposes to assess existing policies with minor policy amendments, and Table 5.5 new policies and alternatives. Does the latter also need to state that	Existing policies with significant amendments will be classified as new policies. These have been assessed,

	it includes all other amendments (i.e. not minor) to existing policies?	together with any new policies and are included in Appendix 9.
Site Assessments (proposed Tables 5.8 and 5.9)	Welcome pre-LDP discussions including the SEA process.	Noted.
	SEA Consultation Authorities have recently produced a LDP: Site Assessment and SEA Checklist. Scoping Report proposes a format for site assessments which follows that of SEA in LDP1 rather than the combined checklist. If this format is proceeded with, SNH recommend the comments column is expanded to separate out the assessment of the individual SEA topics and their scoring.	Proposed site assessment format has been updated to include the most recent LDP: Site Assessment and SEA Checklist recommended by SEA Consultation Authorities. The checklist will be completed on a site by site basis.
	Scoping Report states that “all site-specific alternatives will be assessed against the SEA objectives” but we cannot locate these objectives – please advise where these can be found.	SEA objectives have been included in Table 6.1 within the Interim ER.
	For scoring, SNH recommend that the system (key) proposed for recording of cumulative effects (pg.29) is also used for the other elements of the assessment as this provides the scope to better reflect which environment effects are most significant.	Noted. All other elements of the assessment will be assessed using the key on Table 5.5.
5.6 Proposed mitigation measures	Table 5.11 only proposes generic mitigation in relation to the overall impact of the Plan. In order to be meaningful it is expected that mitigation be provided for each specific site. SNH refer to the specific mitigation column in the combined site/SEA checklist and seek inclusion of this for the individual site assessments,	The Combined site/SEA checklist recommended by the SEA Consultation Authorities has been used. It includes a mitigation for each specific site.

		along with a separate column for residual effects post-mitigation. Specific mitigation measures can be included as developer requirements for sites in the Plan to provide a clear audit trail of how the SEA findings inform the LDP. Consideration of environmental enhancement measures can also be included at this level.	
	5.8 Monitoring	Support continuation of monitoring from the adopted plan's SEA for this SEA for consistency.	Noted.
	6 Next Steps	Table 6.1 Note the 10-week consultation period proposed for the ER and the Plan. For avoidance of doubt, we would expect the interim ER to be submitted at the MIR stage. Suggest the interim and ER stages are made more explicit in the table.	This has been amended to include the word 'interim ER'. The interim ER will be submitted to SEA Gateway Consultation Authorities at the MIR stage.
Historic Environment Scotland	Scope and level of detail	Content and satisfied that the historic environment has been scoped into the assessment. Welcome the opportunity to comment on any changes to policies for the historic environment.	Noted. As a key agency HES will be consulted on any changes made to policies relating to the historic environment.
	Framework for assessing environmental effects	Welcome the example frameworks provided to report the findings of the assessment. It's unclear why the cumulative assessment is the only one to ascribe significance to effects. Would advise that significant positive/negative scores should be available for these tables.	Noted. All other assessments have been amended to include significant positive/negative effect scores.

		<p>It is beneficial to the delivery of identified mitigation that actions that have been put forward to mitigate/enhance specific issues for the spatial strategy are brought through to plan itself in the form of developer requirements. This process adds clarity to all stakeholders as to what is required to deliver the aspirations contained within the plan.</p>	<p>Mitigation actions put forward within the SEA would be brought through in the form of developer requirements through Policy and Supplementary/Non-Supplementary Guidance.</p>
		<p>The Consultation Authorities have produced a site assessment pro forma with the aim of bringing together the site assessment and SEA in order to streamline the process. The questions contained within the pro forma can help focus the assessor when considering sites and the questions may be utilised to underpin the finding to be presented in the assessment tables provided.</p>	<p>Noted. The Combined site/SEA checklist recommended by the SEA Consultation Authorities has been used.</p>
	Environmental baseline	<p>The environmental baseline identified in Section 7.2.8 is appropriate for the assessment. The data source address for spatial information on designated historic environment assets is no longer in use. These downloads are available here https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/spatialdownloads.</p>	<p>Noted. Where relevant, the web address has been updated on Table 7.2.8.</p>
	Consultation period for the Environmental Report	<p>Section 6.1 in the Next Steps Chapter states that the Council intends to consult on the ER for a minimum of 8 weeks while Table 6.1 states that the consultation period will be for 10 weeks. HES are content with a minimum of 8 weeks consultation.</p>	<p>Noted. For clarity, Section 6.1 has been amended to read 10 weeks, to correspond with Table 6.1.</p>

Scottish Environment Protection Agency	4.1 Relationship with other Plans, Policies and Strategies (PPS)	Some of the PPS included have been subject to SEA. Where this is the case it may be useful to prepare a summary of the key SEA findings that may be relevant to the ALDP. This may assist with data sources and environmental baseline information and also ensure the current SEA picks up environmental issues or mitigation actions which may have been identified elsewhere.	The Proposed Aberdeen City and Shire Strategic Development Plan ER has been considered and reviewed in the preparation of this Interim ER.
	Baseline information	SEPA holds significant amounts of environmental data which may be of interest in preparing the environmental baseline, identifying environmental problems, and summarising the likely changes to the environment in the absence of the PPS.	Noted. Where necessary, we will endeavour to contact SEPA to gather any additional data required to update the baseline information.
	4.5 Environmental problems	<p>The following issues are also of relevance to the environmental problems section of the assessment.</p> <p>Air & climatic factors/Population & human health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • energy consumption with respect to transport – including consideration of alternative fuels to petrol & diesel; • energy consumption of new development – including consideration of district heating; <p>Material assets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • new infrastructure – WPR/other infrastructure improvements; • major developments not identified in the development plan – including Kingsford Stadium; • public water supply requirements & infrastructure including impacts on the River Dee; 	Table 5.3 has been amended to include the issues raised for air & climatic factors/population & human health, and material assets.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> rainwater and waste water infrastructure including impacts on water environment and flooding. 	
5.1 Alternatives	Reasonable alternatives should be considered as part of the Plan preparation. These should be assessed as part of the SEA process and the findings should inform the choice of the preferred option. This should be documented in the ER. Such alternatives may include alternative strategic directions, policies or proposals that are being considered as part of the plan-making process.	As part the Plan preparation, alternative policies and sites will be considered, and assessed as part of the SEA process. The ER will document all alternative sites/policies that have been assessed during the plan-making process.	
5.2 Scoping in/out of environmental topics	SEPA agree that in this instance all environmental topics should be scoped into the assessment.	Noted.	
5.3 Methodology for assessing environmental effects	Including a commentary section within the matrices in order to state the reasons for the effects cited and the score given helps to fully explain the rationale behind the assessment results.	The Combined site/SEA checklist recommended by the SEA Consultation Authorities has been used. Each SEA includes a commentary highlighting reasons for the effects and the scores.	
	Where it is expected that other plans, programmes or strategies are better placed to undertake more detailed assessment of environmental effects, this should be clearly set out in the ER.	Noted.	
	SEPA expect all aspects of the PPS which could have significant effects to be assessed.	All aspects of the local development plan that could have significant effects have been assessed (policy and strategy, site-specific and cumulative).	

		SEPA support the use of SEA objectives as assessment tools as they allow a systematic, rigorous and consistent framework with which to assess environmental effects.	Noted.
		When setting out the results of the assessment in the ER please provide enough information to clearly justify the reasons for each of the assessments presented. Setting out assumptions that are made during the assessment and difficulties and limitations encountered would also be helpful. It is helpful if the assessment matrix directly links the assessment result with the proposed mitigation measures such as in the tabled example given.	The Combined SEA site/checklist used makes provision for enough information to clearly justify the assessment results. It also includes a column for the assessment result and one covering specific mitigation measures.
		SEPA recommend that the proposed SEA objectives to be used in the assessment are clearly identified.	SEA objectives have been included in Table 6.1 within the Interim ER.
		On assessment of the effects of allocations or sites, SEPA advocate a rigorous methodology which clearly assesses potential effects on all environmental topics. It can be a much easier and useful exercise for the plan-maker if the assessment is made against a range of related questions, rather than directly against the environmental topics. The joint SEA and development plan site assessment proforma sets out the issues which are required to be assessed in more detail.	The site assessment pro forma has been used to help inform the SEA checklist that was used as part of the site assessments.
	5.6 Mitigation and enhancement	Encourage using the assessment as a way to improve the environmental performance of individual aspects of the final option. SEPA support proposals for	Noted.

	enhancement of positive effects as well as mitigation for negative effects.	
	It is useful to show the link between potential effects and proposed mitigation/enhancement measures in the assessment framework. Encourage the ER to be very clear about mitigation measures proposed as a result of the assessment. These should follow the mitigation hierarchy (avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate).	Table 6.2 - Proposed Mitigation Measures links the potential Plan impact and to the mitigation measures. Mitigation hierarchy has been followed.
	An important way to mitigate significant environmental effects identified through the assessment is to make changes to the plan itself so significant effects are avoided. The ER should identify any changes made to the plan as a result of the SEA.	Changes made to the plan as a result of the SEA have been identified within Table 6.2 -Proposed Mitigation Measures.
	Where the mitigation proposed does not relate to modification to the plan itself then proposed mitigation measures should be set out in a way clearly identifying: (1) the measures required, (2) when they would be required and (3) who will be required to implement them. Inclusion of a summary table in the ER such as the example provided will help to track progress on mitigation through the monitoring process.	Noted. Table 6.2 has included this.
5.8 Monitoring	Monitoring is a requirement of the Act. It would be helpful if the ER included a description of the measures envisaged to monitor the significant environmental effects of the Plan.	Noted. This has been included within the Interim ER.
6.1 Consultation period	SEPA is satisfied with the proposal for an 8-week consultation period for the Environmental report.	Noted. The consultation will be for 10-weeks – the relevant section has been

			updated to reflect this.
	Outcomes of the Scoping exercise	It would be helpful if the ER included a summary of the scoping outcomes and how comments from the Consultation Authorities were taken into account.	A summary of Aberdeen City Council's response to comments from the Consultation Authorities have been included in the Interim ER.

Appendix 2 Analysis of Consultation at Interim Environmental Report Stage

Organisation	Section	Comment	Aberdeen City Council Response
Scottish Natural Heritage	Non-Technical Summary	Include sentence on what the assessment focused on i.e. the 12 Main Issues, 12 new policy areas and the site allocations.	Noted. This section of the Environmental Report now includes detail on what the assessment is focused on.
		In describing the environmental challenges, note the pressure from all new development on the River Dee as a result of water abstraction.	A point has been added noting pressure from all new development on the River Dee within the State of the Environment Subsection in the Non-Technical Summary. Each development proposal has been subject to a site assessment and SEA. A note on the assessment of water has also been added in Section 6.4.
	Relevant State of the Environment – Baseline Data	Wording under biodiversity topic in Table 5.2 may contain a typo. If not, an explanation is needed for what unplanned development is likely to be promoted by the Strategic Development Plan and Local Development Plan.	Sentence has been amended to read ‘...unplanned developments not promoted by the Strategic Development Plan and Local Development Plan.’

	Appendix 3.5 – four SSIs in Aberdeen City should be named.	This has been added.
	Appendix 4, Map 5 – it would be better to retitle as ‘European sites’ and include both the River Dee SAC and the Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch (extension) SPA.	This has been amended to include maps from the SNH website.
	Table 5.3 – Welcome recognition in both the Water and Material Assets topics of the potential challenge of additional development increasing the need for abstraction.	Noted.
Assessment of Main Issues	Happy with identification of alternatives in terms of the Main Issues. The framework for assessing the environmental effects is thorough.	Noted.
Assessment of Policies	Notes there may be minor updates to existing policy areas however the wording for Natural Environment policies have not been provided making it difficult to provide comments on their likely significant effects.	Noted. Proposed wording for all policies has been included as part of the Proposed Plan.
	Appendix 9 – repeats the same narrative for policies relating to NE2: Green and Blue Infrastructure, NE3: Protecting our Natural Assets and NE4: Water Environment. Questions whether such repetition is intended/correct. Suggest the benefits of improved green and blue infrastructure will have positive <i>direct</i> and indirect impacts.	Final policies have been drafted and their respective assessments have been updated. They are included in the Appendix 8.

		Positive biodiversity effects reported for policies NC1: Town Centre and NCX(11): Visitor Attractions and Facilities are overestimated and should be recorded as neutral. Where in terms of NC1 for example, there may be some opportunities for enhancement of green networks, there would need to be specific measures included in the mitigation column, such as developer requirements to incorporate good design principles for enhanced green networks into their development proposals in order for this to be recorded as positive.	Final policies have been drafted and their respective assessments have been updated. They are included in Appendix 8.
Site assessments		There are occasions where the read between the SEA findings and reporting in the bid assessment is not clear or inconsistent. For example, sites B0313, B0401, B0402 and B1101 have no reference to landscape or cultural heritage considerations but these elements were picked up in the bid assessments.	All SEAs have been cross-checked to ensure they are consistent with the updated bid assessments.
		There are some inconsistencies in the treatment of landscape considerations in the bid site assessments.	All bid assessments have been reviewed and any inconsistencies have been amended.
Proposed mitigation measures		Welcome measures in Section 6.4 of the ER detailing proposed mitigation measures to address plan impacts. Expect the Council will ensure that there is a good read between mitigation (as set out in Table 6.2) and the more specific proposed mitigation measures that are tied to allocation sites.	Specific mitigation measures for allocated sites have been included as part of the Proposed Plan, as appropriate.
		Recommend that it will be important that mitigation measures for site allocations are incorporated into the	Where appropriate, mitigation measures have been included

		Proposed Plan as specific developer requirements.	as specific developer requirements for site allocations.
Monitoring		Table 6.3 is helpful, but to be effective, the proposed remedial actions that could be taken if monitoring reveals problems need to be more attributable and actionable. Recommend that remedial action could include a hierarchy of possible responses, from requiring an immediate response as part of the development management process to short/long term review of guidance.	The table includes both short term actions i.e. review of the supplementary guidance or Aberdeen planning guidance and long term actions i.e. the review of the local development plan. The development management process would form part of a short term response were there to be another material consideration that is substantially different to the LDP or APG. Therefore, in most of the cases, short and long term actions would stem from either the planning guidance or LDP.
Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA)		Note the HRA will be published alongside the Proposed Plan. Concerned about the potential effect of increases in physical abstraction on the River Dee. Encourage early commencement of the HRA and refer to SNH responses to Aberdeenshire Main Issues Report and the Aberdeen City and Shire Proposed Plan HRA. Consideration should be given to the Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch Special Protection Area – the proposed marine extension of the	HRA has been included as part of the overall ER. It considers Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch Special Protection Area. The HRA covers concerns over water abstraction in the River Dee.

		site extends down to Aberdeen, just north of the Dee.	
	Cumulative, synergistic and secondary environmental effects	Unclear from the narrative why it is considered that the infrastructure topic will have a neutral effect on biodiversity.	The scoring has been amended to reflect both positive/negative effects.
Historic Environment Scotland	Policies carried forward from the existing LDP	The new Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement 2019 together with Scottish Planning Policy should be taken into account during the preparation of the Local Development Plan.	Scottish Planning Policy and Historic Environment Policy for Scotland have been considered in the preparation of the Proposed Plan.
	Relationship with PPS and environmental objectives	Reference should be made to the new Historic Environment Policy for Scotland and Our Place in Time: The Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland.	Noted. PPs has been updated.
	Potential environmental changes without the LDP	Welcome recognition of the opportunity to enhance policies on design and cultural heritage as a result of the plan review.	Noted.
	Alternatives to which SEA was applied	Satisfied with approach taken to the assessment in terms of preferred options and reasonable alternatives of both the Main Issues and spatial strategy.	Noted.
	Framework for assessing	The framework utilised for the assessment is sound however, often effects have been scored as neutral (0)	The framework was adopted from the combined SEA

environmental effects	whereas a scoring of +/- or uncertain would have been more appropriate with the mitigation attempting to resolve the score.	site/checklist recommended by SEA Gateway. Where appropriate we have now included +/- scoring with mitigation.
Environmental objectives and questions	Site assessment questions used within assessment are appropriate. Canmore Database website is out of date. This should now read https://canmore.org.uk/ .	Noted. The web address has been amended.
Proposed mitigation measures	Proposed mitigation suggested for the historic environment in Table 6.2 is high-level in nature and should serve to flow through decision making at all levels. It is beneficial for the successful delivery of mitigation for predicted effects for specific mitigation to be written into the developer requirements for individual sites where effects are predicted. Such sites within the emerging spatial strategy as Woodend Hospital would be a case in point here.	The mitigation measures for historic environment will be undertaken by both the local development plan team, development management and masterplanning, design and conservation teams, thus flowing through various decision levels. Where appropriate, mitigation measures have been included for allocated sites within the Proposed Plan. The nature of the listed buildings part of Woodend Hospital have been included in the OP site description.
Monitoring	Welcome recognition of the need to monitor the impact of development on listed buildings and conservation areas. Little information is provided at this stage on how this monitoring will be carried out.	There will be monitoring of the Historic Environment policies in the plan – looking at how often they have been

	<p>It would be beneficial to consider how the effects of issues such as residential use in the city centre are performing against historic environment objectives and to find a way of capturing this information. We would also note that the Scottish Civic Trust are no longer responsible for the Buildings at Risk Register for Scotland, rather this is now maintained by Historic Environment Scotland. In terms of using the number of buildings 'at risk' as an indicator we would remind you that such figures can be affected by a number of factors outwith the development planning sphere and as such may not be fair reflection of the performance of the plan.</p>	<p>used. There is a Masterplanning, Design and Conservation team who work together with Local Development Plan, Development Management and Building Standards teams. There is a document currently being prepared looking at how to convert upper floors of Union Street to residential uses. Aberdeen City Council is aware that Historic Environment Scotland maintains the Buildings at Risk Register for Scotland. We agree that buildings at risk figures may not be a fair reflection of the Plan's performance however it does provide some indication.</p>
Proposed consultation timeline	Content with the proposed 10-week consultation on the proposed plan and revised environmental report.	Noted.
Appendix 5 – Desirable sites – new housing sites	B0319 – Woodend Hospital: Welcome assessment provided. Assessment notes the site has potential for both negative and positive effects; mitigation should seek to capitalise on the opportunity that these historic environment assets offer in terms of their contribution	Noted. Mitigation now includes sentence noting the opportunity development of the listed building will bring.

		to placemaking.	
		B0601 – 152 Don Street, Old Aberdeen: The potential for positive or negative effects are identified in the comments section yet scored as neutral. A more appropriate scoring would be +/- or uncertain pre-mitigation with a post mitigation score that reflects the deliverability of identified mitigation. Notwithstanding this the mitigation identified is appropriate.	The framework was adopted from the combined SEA site/checklist recommended by SEA Gateway. Where appropriate we have now included +/- scoring with mitigation.
		B0702 – Raeden (eastern part): Agree with the findings and mitigation. Beneficial for this mitigation to be transposed into developer requirements within the plan itself in order to aid delivery.	Noted. Proposed plan includes policy on the historic environment, which any development on site would be required to conform to.
		B0802 – Frederick Street: Welcome recognition of historic environment resource and the potential effects on these. Do not consider the scoring (0) reflects the commentary and should be more appropriately scored +/- or uncertain.	The framework was adopted from the combined SEA site/checklist recommended by SEA Gateway. Where appropriate we have now included +/- scoring with mitigation.
		B0804 – Urquhart Building, City Hospital: Agree with the findings and mitigation. Beneficial for this mitigation to be transposed into developer requirements within the plan itself in order to aid delivery.	Noted. Proposed plan includes a historic environment policy that any development on site would be required to conform to.
		B1101 – Garthdee Road: Assessment should note that the site lies within the Pitfodels Conservation Area and	This site is no longer desirable and does not form

		ensure mitigation is identified.	part of the Proposed Plan.
Appendix 5.2 – Bids: other proposals		City Centre Masterplan Intervention Area 1 – Denburn: Content with assessment. It should note that the site lies wholly within the Union Street conservation area.	This has now been included.
		City Centre Masterplan Intervention Area 2 – Heart of the city: Content with assessment. It should note that the site lies partly within the Union Street conservation area.	This has now been included.
		City Centre Masterplan Intervention Area 3 – Queens Square: Content with assessment. It should note that the site lies wholly within the Union Street conservation area. It is unclear which element of the masterplan is being referred to when the assessment notes ‘proposal includes demolition and redevelopment of an extension to part of a listed building’ and how this has been factored into the assessment.	This has now been included. The listed building being referred to is the Council Town House on Broad Street. The assessment notes the redevelopment of the demolished extension.
		City Centre Masterplan Intervention Area 4 – Union Street West: While the assessment notes that one Category A listed building (presumably the Music Hall) will be refurbished as part of the proposal, effects on the large number of other listed buildings within the masterplan intervention area and the conservation area designation that covers the site are not outlined.	The assessment refers to parts of the site that will be affected by development.
		City Centre Masterplan Intervention Area 5 – Station Gateway: content with the high-level assessment.	Noted.
		City Centre Masterplan Intervention Area 6 –	Noted.

	Castlegate/Castlehill: content with the high-level assessment.	
	City Centre Masterplan Intervention Area 7 – North Dee/Torry Waterfront: content with high-level assessment. Retention and refurbishment of the listed smokehouses is a positive outcome for the historic environment.	Noted.
Appendix 5.3 – Bids: existing opportunity sites submitted as bids	Content with assessment findings in relation to these sites.	Noted.
Appendix 5.4 – Existing opportunity sites rolled forward	OP42: Kennerty Mill – Assessment notes the development could have a positive or negative impact on the category B listed building depending on the proposal. We would therefore have expected the assessment to be scored either uncertain of +/-.	This site has not been carried forward as an opportunity site in the Proposed Plan.
	OP88: Shore Porters Warehouse - Assessment notes the development could have a positive or negative impact on the category B listed building depending on the proposal. We would therefore have expected the assessment to be scored either uncertain of +/-.	The framework was adopted from the combined SEA site/checklist recommended by SEA Gateway. Where appropriate we have now included +/- scoring with mitigation.
	OP96: Upper/Basement Floors, 73-149 Union Street – Various listed buildings here are category C listed, not A as reported in the assessment.	This site is now part of OP96 Castlegate & Castlehill CCMP Intervention Area. Assessment has been

			amended to reflect the comments.
		OP63: Prime Four Phase 5 Expansion – the consumption dyke referred to as category B listed was delisted on 09/08/2016 as part of our dual designation review project. The consumption dyke remains a schedule monument (SM108).	Assessment has been amended to reflect this.
		OP64: Former Ness Tip - assessment here should be updated to consider the potential effects on the scheduled monuments immediately to the south and west of the site. These are Crab’s Cairn (SM 4060) and Tullos Cairn (SM 4055).	Assessment has been amended to reflect this.
Appendix 6 – Undesirable sites		B0107 – Mains of Dyce: Bid assessment notes that the Category C listed Mains of Dyce lies adjacent to the site however there is no consideration of this in the environmental assessment. The presence of the listed building should be noted, and the assessment updated with appropriate mitigation identified in the event the site is brought forward.	Assessment has been amended to reflect this.
		B0311 – Prime Four North: Content with significant adverse effect predicted for the historic environment in relation to this proposal.	Noted.
		B0701 – Land adjacent to Cornhill Road: Assessment should note that the site lies within the Rosemount and Westburn Conservation Area and consider appropriate mitigation in the event the site is brought forward.	Assessment has been amended to reflect this.

	<p>B0917: Land east of Inchgarth Mews: Bid assessment notes that the Category C listed Inchgarth House lies directly to the east of the site however there is no consideration of this in the environmental assessment. The presence of the listed building adjacent to the site should be noted as well as the recognition that the site lies within the Pitfodels conservation area. The assessment should therefore be updated, and appropriate mitigation identified in the event the site is brought forward.</p>	<p>Assessment has been amended to reflect this.</p>
	<p>B0944: Inchgarth Road: Bid assessment notes that the site lies within the Pitfodels conservation area. The environmental assessment should therefore be updated, and appropriate mitigation identified in the event the site is brought forward.</p>	<p>Assessment has been amended to reflect this.</p>
<p>Appendix 7 – Possible sites</p>	<p>No comments to offer on the assessment of these sites.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
<p>Appendix 8 – Main issues</p>	<p>MI1 – Residential use in the city centre: Welcome recognition of the potential effects of this policy on the historic environment. Suggest that work carried out sensitively should be considered mitigation. For example, the effect of conversion of upper floors to residential accommodation is unknown at the policy stage (either uncertain or +/-) with the delivery of sensitive proposals being the mitigation of that effect.</p>	<p>Agreed. This has been considered in the preparation of the final policy included in the Proposed Plan. The SEA has been amended and is included in Appendix 8.</p>
	<p>MI3 – Visitor attractions and facilities: Assessment does not consider that the policy would have any effect on cultural heritage. Tourism can have positive and</p>	<p>Agreed. This has been considered in the preparation of the final policy included in</p>

	<p>negative effects on the historic environment, through increased understanding and appreciation as well as pressure on the fabric of the historic environment resource through increased usage.</p>	<p>the Proposed Plan. The SEA for this policy is included in Appendix 8.</p>
	<p>MI4 – Minimum internal space standards for new residential development: Welcome consideration given to the implications of minimum internal space standards and conversions within the context of the historic environment. Would welcome the flexible approach that has been put forward as mitigation and would be happy to offer comments on policy wording/guidance as it is being developed. Recently released new Managing Change Guidance Note on the Use and Adaptation of Listed Buildings has further advice in this area.</p>	<p>Noted. The issue of minimum internal space standards has been incorporated as part of policy D2 – Design and Amenity. Historic Environment Scotland is a statutory consultee and was consulted as part of the LDP Key Agencies Working Group during the preparation of the Proposed Plan. Consideration will be given to the Guidance Note in the preparation of Aberdeen Planning Guidance on New Residential Developments.</p>
	<p>MI8 – West End office area: Agree with the findings here in terms of the potential positive outcomes for the historic environment through use and adaptation of vacant historic environment assets. Positive effects on the historic environment will be dependent on the successful delivery of the mitigation.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
<p>Appendix 9 – Policies</p>	<p>DX: Windows and doors – Agree that this policy is likely to have a significant positive effect on the historic environment. We would understand that the policy</p>	<p>Historic Environment Scotland is a statutory consultee and was consulted</p>

		wording will be finalised for the proposed plan and would be happy to offer comment on this as it is being prepared.	as part of the LDP Key Agencies Working Group during the preparation of the Proposed Plan.
		BX: The West End – Agree that the policy has the potential to bring positive outcomes for the historic environment. Emphasis on the protection of the conservation area is welcomed.	Noted.
	Appendix 10 – Cumulative, synergistic and secondary environmental effects	Content with the summary assessment provided in this section as it relates to the historic environment.	Noted.
Scottish Environment Protection Agency	General comments	The Interim ER provides a good summary of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) process to date in identifying all the potential effects that the Aberdeen Local Development Plan may have on the environment.	Noted.
	Introduction	Note that the Interim Environmental Report provides an assessment of preferred and alternative policy and site options, and that most policies and land allocations in the 2017 LDP will be carried forward.	Noted.
	4. Description of PPS – content of	Separate comments have been provided on the LDP Main Issues Report.	These have been received and assessed.

LDP main issues report	B01/06, B01/11 Former Cordyce School: Text in Interim Environmental Report (page 283) does not correctly identify that a part of the identified site is at risk of fluvial flooding, that no details have been provided of where development would occur at this stage, that a FRA will be required and no development in the floodplain with an appropriate buffer strip to the watercourse.	Assessment for these sites have been amended.
	B03/19 Woodend Hospital: Text in Interim Environmental Report (page 203) does not correctly identify potential to upgrade waterbody status of North Burn of Rubislaw/Den Burn, risk of flooding to site and requirement for FRA and no development in the floodplain with an appropriate buffer strip to the watercourse.	Assessment for this site has been amended.
	B02/08 WTR Site Dubford: Text in Interim Environmental Report (page 172) appears to be missing section on flood risk.	Section on flood risk has now been included.
	B02/25 Balgownie Area 4: Text in Interim Environmental Report (page 188) appears to be missing section on flood risk.	Section on flood risk has now been included.
	001 Former Bucksburn Primary School: Text in Interim Environmental Report (page 316) does not identify requirement for FRA.	Requirement for FRA has now been included in the mitigation column.
	B06/01 152 Don Street: Text in Interim Environmental Report (page 233) does not correctly identify fluvial	Noted. This has been referenced in the site

	flood risk and requirements for FRA.	assessment.
	B03/13 Summerfield House: Potential surface water flood risk – this is a matter for Aberdeen City Council in consultation with relevant internal specialists in the Flood Prevention Unit. Surface water management measures to be considered in detail to ensure no increased risk downhill of the site.	Noted.
	B04/02 Former Factory, Granitehill Road: Potential surface water flood risk – this is a matter for Aberdeen City Council in consultation with relevant internal specialists in the Flood Prevention Unit. Surface water management measures to be considered.	Noted. This has been referenced in the assessment.
5. Plan, programme or strategy context	<p>The following PPS should be identified in Appendix 5.1 and included in the SEA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011, as amended • Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme (SCCAP) Progress Report 2018 • Climate Change Plan: third report on proposals and policies 2018-2032 (RPP3) • The Heat Policy Statement: Towards Decarbonising Heat: Maximising the Opportunities for Scotland • Scottish Energy Strategy 2017 • New Climate Change Bill • Getting the best from our land: A Land Use Strategy for Scotland 2016 – 2021 	The PPS have been included.
	It would be helpful if ER could identify key	If and when key water

		<p>infrastructure projects for water – including surface water (pluvial), flooding (fluvial), regional SUDS, waste water and drinking water. The ER should also identify key transport infrastructure projects – including any associated with the new harbour and football stadium and key waste infrastructure projects – including the new energy from waste plant.</p>	<p>infrastructure projects come forward during the lifetime of the Plan, these will be assessed through the appropriate process. The ER includes opportunity sites that have been carried forward from the 2017 Local Development Plan and new sites, of which these include the harbour, football stadium and the energy from waste plant. These have all been assessed.</p>
	<p>6. Assessment, mitigation and monitoring</p>	<p>To provide coverage of the issues the question Climate Change Mitigation: Does the development promote the use of renewable energy and the efficient use of energy and water? Should include an assessment as to whether the development promotes the efficient use of water (as well as energy).</p>	<p>Efficient use of water is covered under the first objective for water: ‘promote sustainable use of water and mitigate the effects of floods and droughts’ and the subsequent question ‘does the development increase the area vulnerable to the effects of changes in climate including increased rainfall and extreme weather events?’. In addition, policy R7 Low and Zero Carbon Buildings and Water Efficiency requires all new development to install water-</p>

			<p>saving technologies. This has been included as a mitigation where appropriate for all assessments.</p>
		<p>We note that it is proposed to apply the policy requirement for all new developments to install water saving technologies to help minimise abstraction from the River Dee in the next LDP.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
		<p>Further work should be done with Scottish Water to understand their infrastructure proposals over the period of the plan to provide drinking water supplies to existing and new development.</p>	<p>Scottish Water is a statutory consultee and have been involved as part of the LDP Working Group during the preparation of the LDP.</p>
		<p>Further monitoring should be done of new development to understand whether water saving technologies have been successfully implemented resulting in a reduction in water demand.</p>	<p>The LDP will monitor policy usage during the course of the Plan period. As part of the development management process, conditions may be included to ensure the successful implementation of water saving technologies. This can also be captured by the Flooding Team.</p>
		<p>Monitoring should be done of new development to understand whether low and zero carbon generating technologies have been successfully implemented resulting in a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions.</p>	<p>The LDP will monitor policy usage during the course of the Plan period. As part of the development management process, conditions may be</p>

			included to ensure the successful implementation of low and zero carbon generating technologies. This can also be captured as part of the continual development process through Building Standards procedures.
		Table 6.5 Monitoring: We suggest that the column identifying who is responsible for undertaking the monitoring is reviewed and updated and ideally only one lead party is identified as responsible with possibly other parties identified as interested/in supporting roles.	Table has been updated and where appropriate includes several parties as they are responsible for different actions which would result in the mitigations being met.
		Biodiversity: Impact on the qualifying features of the River Dee SAC - we suggest that updated information on water abstraction from the River Dee should be obtained direct from Scottish Water and reviewed, along with SEPA and SNH.	For the purpose of the report, the most upto date information has been used. Concerns over water abstraction have been dealt with in the HRA.
		We would welcome the opportunity to be involved in the Open Space Strategy and Greenspace Network review.	Noted. The Open Space Strategy will be subject to consultation, of which you will be informed at the appropriate time by colleagues in the Environmental Policy team.

Appendix 3 Links to other PPS & Environmental Protection Objectives

Name of PPS / Environmental protection objective	Main Requirements of the PPS	Implications of the PPS for Local Development Plan
INTERNATIONAL		
Nature Conservation		
The Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC	Protects habitats and species. Gives basis to classify SACs and SPAs.	Strategies should ensure the protection of all wild, rare and vulnerable birds, their nests, eggs and habitats.
The Birds Directive 2009/147/EC	Protection of wild birds and their habitats.	
European Biodiversity Framework	Promotes the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.	The LDP should support the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.
Water		
Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC	Safeguard the sustainable use of surface water; transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater. Supports the status of aquatic ecosystems and environments; Addresses groundwater pollution; flooding and droughts; river basin management planning.	The Local Development Plan should consider sustainable use of water and mitigate the effects of floods and droughts.
The Nitrates Directive 91/43/EEC	Reduce water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources; and preventing further such pollution.	The spatial strategy should not increase water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from point source/ pollution sources.
Waste		
The Landfill Directive 99/31/EC	Sets a framework for waste management and sets out demanding targets to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal landfilled up to 2020.	The Plan should reflect the needs of the Landfill Directive, including the infrastructure required to meet the municipal biodegradable waste targets to 2020.

The Waste Framework Directive 2006/12/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. Provide the right infrastructure for the new thematic strategy on the prevention and recycling of waste.	The Plan should identify suitable locations for large-scale waste management facilities to meet the Directive (and Landfill Directive and Area Waste Plan) whilst safeguarding the natural and built environment including designated areas, green belts, open countryside and the coast.
Taking Sustainable Use of Resources Forward: A Thematic Strategy on the Prevention and Recycling of Waste (2005)	Describes the ways in which waste management can be improved; limiting the production of waste and promoting the recycling, reuse and recovery of waste.	Sets a context for national policy and legislation on greenhouse gas emission reductions (see below) which the LDP will be required to help meet.
Climate Change		
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	International environmental treaty which provides a framework for future binding limits on greenhouse gas emissions. Sets an overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle the challenge posed by climate change. It recognizes that the climate system is a shared resource whose stability can be affected by industrial and other emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases.	Sets a context for national policy and legislation on greenhouse gas emission reductions (see below) which the LDP will be required to help meet.
The Second European Climate Change Programme	Will be exploring further cost-effective options for reducing greenhouse gas emissions through a series of Working Groups	Sets a context for national policy on legislation and policy measures to help the EU meet its emissions targets under the 1997 Kyoto protocol, which the LDP will be required to help meet.
NATIONAL		
Overarching Planning Policy		
Planning (Scotland) Act 2019	Provides the legal basis for planning. Parts of this new act are being enacted on a transitional basis.	The Local Development Plan will abide by the parts of the Act that have been enacted.
National Planning Framework for Scotland 3 (2014)	The Framework promotes sustainable growth and development, and the vision for Scotland is to be:	The Plan should take account of the spatial and environmental issues set out in the NPF,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a successful, sustainable place • a low carbon place • a natural, resilient place • a connected place 	<p>such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promoting the concepts of sustainable development, community regeneration, transportation infrastructure, and other environmental issues; & • ensuring land required to meet the city region's needs (e.g. infrastructure and affordable housing) is delivered.
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.	LDP policies on topic areas must accord with the national policies set out by SPP.
Cross-Sectoral		
Transport (Scotland) Act 2019	Provides the legal basis for Scottish Ministers to establish a national transport strategy for Scotland.	The LDP should include measures to integrate with the National Transport Strategy.
National Transport Strategy 2 (2020)	Sets out a long- term vision for transport. Advocates vision for Scotland's transport system that creates great places – a sustainable, inclusive and accessible transport system which promotes prosperity, health and fairness for all of its citizens.	The LDP should seek to integrate with the aims of strategies. It should push for a sustainable, inclusive and accessible transport system that benefits Aberdeen's local population.
Strategic Transport Projects Review (2009)	Sets out recommendations for land-based strategic transport interventions in Scotland's national transport network from 2012.	Although the LDP is not tasked with delivering the interventions set out in this document, it should however have regard to the strategic aims it has for the future of Scotland's transport system.
The Government Economic Strategy (2007)	Identifies strategic priorities critical to achieving sustainable economic growth.	LDP should support sustainable economic growth whilst meeting the differing needs of a

		diverse population.
Choosing Our Future: Scotland's Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	It highlights the need to build a sustainable future taking account of public well-being (e.g. quality of life, food, economic opportunities), travel, natural resources and waste.	It should aim to conserve Scotland's biodiversity whilst reducing resource depletion and encouraging responsible use of our natural resources. Consider objectives (and policies) that will lead to sustainable communities.
Natural Resource Productivity (2009)	Sets out a vision for the future direction of agriculture in Scotland in a way which is sustainable but delivers the maximum economic and public benefit.	SDP should consider the impact on Scottish agriculture when considering its strategy or development proposals.
Getting the Best from our Land: A Land Use Strategy for Scotland 2016-2021	Sets out priorities for delivery of new and refreshed areas of policy such as land rights and responsibilities statement. This includes consideration of land ownership, use and management. Recognises the need for change particularly as climate change issues become more pressing.	LDP should support the best use for land and should support adaptation of land management practices as climate change issues continue.
Building a Better Scotland Infrastructure Investment Plan: Investing in the Future of Scotland (2005)	Sets out the delivery plan for achieving significant investment in transport, education, health, water, waste management, sports, business, flood prevention and regeneration programmes in Scotland.	LDP should support investment that would boost sustainable economic growth, and regeneration programmes that will help achieve sustainable communities.
Air and Climate Change		
Environment Act 1995	Provides the legal basis for the local air quality management (LAQM) regime, secondary legislation and the UK Air Quality Strategy.	The Local Development Plan should include measures to improve local air quality.
Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act 2019	Introduces the public body duty to contribute towards Scotland's climate change targets and the adaptation framework. Sets a target for the year 2045, an interim	The Local Development Plan must contribute to meeting national climate change targets.

	target for the years 2020, 2013 and 2040 and provides annual targets, for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. It discusses mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, energy efficiency, including provision enabling council tax discounts, reduction and recycling of waste. It aims to reduce Scotland's greenhouse gas emissions by at 100% by 2045, with at least 75% reduced by 2030.	
Climate Change Plan: Third Report on Proposals and Policies 2018-2032 (RPP3)	Sets out the path to a low carbon economy while helping to deliver sustainable economic growth and secure the wider benefits to a greener, fairer and healthier Scotland in 2032.	The LDP should include measures to encourage a low carbon economy.
Scottish Climate Change Delivery Plan (2009)	Sets out high level measures required to meet Scotland's statutory climate change targets to 2020.	LDP should include measures to contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gases considering methods of adaptation, diversification and mitigation.
Scottish Energy Strategy 2017	Scotland's first energy strategy that sets out the Scottish Government's vision for the future energy system in Scotland. The 2050 vision for energy is Scotland is 'a flourishing, competitive local and national energy sector, delivering secure, affordable, clean energy for Scotland's households, communities and businesses.'	LDP should include measures encouraging new development to incorporate clean energy.
The Heat Policy Statement: Towards Decarbonising Heat: Maximising the Opportunities for Scotland	Sets out future policy direction for addressing the three key aspects of the heat system: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how we use it (heat demand and its reduction) • how we distribute and store it (heat networks and heat storage) • where our heat comes from (heat generation) 	The LDP should include measures encouraging developments to make use any existing heat networks and to also think about reducing heat demand.

<p>UK Air Quality Strategy (2011)</p> <p>SEPA's National Air Quality Report (2008)</p>	<p>Seeks to “render polluting emissions harmless”. Sets objectives for protecting human health to be included in regulations for the purposes of Local Air Quality Management relating to concentrations of, amongst others, carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, ozone and particulates.</p> <p>SEPA's report provides information on emission levels of key pollutants and ambient air quality monitoring data.</p>	<p>The Local Development Plan should improve local air quality.</p>
<p>Cleaner Air for Scotland – The Road to a Healthier Future (2015)</p>	<p>The national cross-government strategy that sets out how the Scottish Government and its partner organisations propose to reduce air pollution further to protect human health and fulfil Scotland's legal responsibilities.</p>	<p>The LDP should include measures to reduce air pollution.</p>
<p>A Low Carbon Economic Strategy for Scotland (2010)</p>	<p>Sets out the Scottish Government's plans to move towards a low carbon economy in Scotland.</p>	<p>The SDP must contribute to the promotion of development which helps to reduce Scotland's carbon footprint and help meet carbon saving targets for Scotland.</p>
<p>Planning Advice Note 84 Reducing Carbon Emissions in New Development (2008)</p>	<p>Provides information on low and zero carbon development through the use of energy efficient and renewable energy systems.</p>	<p>LDP should include measures encouraging new development to incorporate low carbon and renewable sources of energy.</p>
<p>Heritage, Design and Regeneration</p>		
<p>The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1997</p>	<p>Prescribes the approach to be taken in planning for listed buildings, conservation areas and designed landscapes and gardens.</p>	<p>The Plan should ensure that listed buildings, conservation areas and designed landscapes and gardens are not adversely affected by</p>

		new development.
Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (2019)	<p>A policy statement for decision making for the whole of the historic environment – both at national and local level, from funding decisions to applications to wind farms. Contains six policies on managing the historic environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decisions should be informed by an inclusive understanding of the historic environment’s breadth and cultural significance; • Decisions should ensure that the historic environment’s understanding, enjoyment and benefits are secured; • Plans, programmes, policies and strategies and the allocation of resources should protect and promote the historic environment; • Detrimental impacts should be avoided and where appropriate, opportunities for enhancement should be sought; • Decisions should contribute to the sustainable development of communities and places; and • Decisions should demonstrate how everyone has had the opportunity to enjoy the historic environment. 	<p>The plan should promote the management of the historic environment in a sustainable way which avoids adverse impacts as a result of new development.</p> <p>The Plan should take account of the six policies in the HEPS by managing the historic environment in a sustainable way.</p>
Our Place in Time: The Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland (2014)	Sets out a 10-year vision for Scotland’s historic environment.	The LDP should take account of the Strategy’s vision for the historic environment.
<p>Creating Places: A Policy Statement on Architecture and Place for Scotland (2013)</p> <p>Designing Streets: A Policy</p>	<p>Development plans should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • set out the council’s distinctive vision for how its area will develop. It should summarise its appraisals of the most important features of the area’s character and identity. 	<p>The plan should set out concisely the local authorities’ priorities in relation to creating successful places and vibrant communities. The LDP should include measures encouraging high quality design at all times.</p>

Statement for Scotland (2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have effective design policies, and urban design frameworks, development briefs and master plans to provide planning and design guidance; and • explain how the plan's priorities are distinctly different from those of other places, and not just say that the council is committed to good design, or that development should respect its context. 	
People and Place: Regeneration Policy Statement (2006)	Sets out a forward looking strategic framework and priorities for regeneration in Scotland encouraging proactive and integrated approaches.	The plan should take account of changing regeneration priorities and provide support where possible.
Green Infrastructure, Design and Placemaking (2011)	Provides practical tips on incorporating green infrastructure in masterplans to help achieve successful places.	The plan should promote the use of green infrastructure in development.
Landscape and Soil		
The Scottish Soil Framework (2009)	Promote the sustainable management and protection of soils consistent with the economic, social and environmental needs of Scotland. Protection of soil as an asset- for the future of the Scottish economy as well as a contributor to challenges of climate change.	The LDP should promote the sustainable management of soils.
Getting the Best from our Land: A Land Use Strategy for Scotland 2016 – 2021	Long term vision and objectives relating to the economy, environment and communities, and the principles for sustainable land use, to guide policy and decision making. Where land is highly suitable for a primary use (for example food production, flood management, water catchment management and carbon storage) this value should be recognised in decision making.	The LDP should promote sustainable land use and acknowledge land that is highly suitable for specific uses.

<p>Scottish Landscape Forum: Scotland's Living landscapes (2007)</p> <p>Scotland's Living Landscapes: Places for People (2007)</p>	<p>The Scottish Landscape Forum has published a report entitled <i>Scotland's Living Landscapes – places for people</i>. It considers how to promote good management of all landscapes, to secure benefits for all. It provides seven key recommendations to the Scottish Government and other public bodies as first steps to delivering better care for Scottish landscapes. This includes preparing a European Landscape Convention action plan.</p>	<p>Consider how the Plan can maintain and restore natural habitats to ensure biodiversity and landscapes</p>
<p>Homes, Population and Health</p>		
<p>Homes Fit for the 21st Century: The Scottish Government's Strategy and Action Plan for Housing in the Next Decade (Scottish Housing Strategy)</p>	<p>Key aims: to increase the effective supply of housing across all tenures and to increase flexibility and choice within the system, and improve homes and neighbourhoods.</p>	<p>LDP must support Scotland's Housing Strategy and the Aberdeen Draft Local Housing Strategy by ensuring there is enough land for housing.</p>
<p>All Our Futures: Planning for a Scotland with an Ageing Population (2007)</p>	<p>Provides a strategic approach which considers how best to respond to and plan for a Scotland with an ageing population.</p>	<p>The LDP should consider the housing and other needs of an ageing population.</p>
<p>Reaching Higher- Building on the Success of Sport 21 (2007)</p>	<p>This is the national strategy for sport in Scotland and sets out the long-term aims and objectives for sport until 2020 and plans for its delivery and evaluation.</p> <p>It has been produced following a scheduled review of <i>Sport 21: 2003-2007</i>. The strategy maintains a vision of Scotland as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a country achieving and sustaining world class performances in sport; a country where sport is more widely available to all; and a country where sporting talent is recognised and 	<p>The Plan should contribute to implementing the strategy.</p>

	nurtured.	
Let's Make Scotland More Active: A Strategy for Physical Activity (2003)	Aims to increase and maintain the proportion of physically active people in Scotland setting out targets to 2022.	The LDP should promote physical activities.
Let's Get Scotland Walking – The National Strategy	Sets out a vision where everyone benefits from walking as part of their everyday journeys, and everyone has access to welcoming and safe environments to walk in.	The LDP should promote walking as part of everyday journeys.
Cycling Action Plan for Scotland 2017-2020	The first Cycling Action Plan for Scotland was published in 2010 and then refreshed in 2013. The purpose of the third iteration is to gauge progress since 2010, and develop a robust set of actions that will help achieve the shared vision of “10% of everyday journeys to be made by bike, by 2020”.	The LDP should promote cycling as part of everyday journeys, and should encourage developments to incorporate cycling parking facilities.
A Long-Term Vision for Active Travel in Scotland 2030	Aims to encourage more people to walk and cycle for everyday shorter journeys.	The LDP should promote walking and cycling for everyday shorter journeys.
Equalities Act 2010	Sets out a framework which prevents individuals from unfair treatment and promotes a more equal society.	The LDP should build the needs of people with protected characteristics into its strategic actions.
Disability Discrimination Acts 1995 & 2005	Ensures that discrimination law covers all the activities of the public sector; and requires public bodies to promote equality of opportunity for disabled people. Aims to end the discrimination that many disabled people face and gives disabled people rights in the areas of employment, education, access to goods, facilities and services and buying or renting land or property.	The Local Development Plan should build the needs of disabled persons into its strategic actions.

Community Empowerment Act 2015	Provides a framework to increase community empowerment and engagement. Targets regeneration and community participation. Requires local authorities to produce a Food Growing Strategy.	The Plan should promote community empowerment and engagement, and support any subsequent Food Growing Strategy produced by the local authority.
Nature Conservation		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	Gives protection to listed species from disturbance, injury intentional destruction or sale.	The Local Development Plan should protect wildlife from disturbance, injury and intentional destruction.
The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004	Sets out a series of measures, which are designed to conserve biodiversity and to protect and enhance the biological and geological natural heritage of Scotland. Places a general duty on all public bodies to further the conservation of biodiversity.	The Local Development Plan should promote and protect biodiversity.
Scotland's Biodiversity Strategy- It's in Your Hands (2004) 2020 Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity - A Strategy for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in Scotland (2013)	Is a 25 year strategy, which sets out a vision for the future health of Scotland's biodiversity to 2030. It highlights the need to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • look at the bigger picture: reconnecting and extending habitats and reducing barriers; • think in terms of landscapes and ecosystems (not just in terms of species and habitats), which it says can be better delivered through strategic planning; and • encourage more engagement with people in biodiversity conservation. <p>The 2020 Challenge document shows how Scottish Government, its public agencies, Scottish businesses and others can contribute to the European Biodiversity Strategy's aim as well as supporting sustainable</p>	The Plan's strategy needs to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure the protection and conservation of biodiversity; • to assist in reversing the decline of important species and habitats; and • to maximise habitat linkage in both urban and rural areas and minimise further fragmentation.

	economic growth. Both documents comprise the Scottish Biodiversity Strategy.	
The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended)	<p>These Regulations implement the Habitats and Wild Birds Directives. The Regulations provide for the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • designation and protection of 'European sites' (e.g. SACs); • protection of 'European protected species' from deliberate harm; and • adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European sites. <p>The Habitats Regulations only apply as far as the limit of territorial waters (12 nautical miles from baseline).</p>	<p>The Plan should not adversely affect habitats and species protected under the Wild Birds and Habitats Directives.</p>
The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2007	<p>The amended Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • simplifies the species protection regime to better reflect the Habitats Directive; • provides a clear legal basis for surveillance and monitoring of European protected species (EPS); • toughens the regime on trading EPS that are not native to the UK <p>ensures that the requirement to carry out appropriate assessments on water abstraction consents and land use plans is explicit.</p>	<p>An appropriate assessment will be required where the plan is likely to have a significant effect on a European site.</p>
Making the Links: Greenspace for a More Successful and Sustainable Scotland' (2009)	Sets out the key actions that are needed to ensure that greenspace delivers for people, communities and places across the whole of urban Scotland.	The SDP 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		
Water Environment (Controlled	Implements the obligations of section 20 of the	The LDP should aim to reduce impacts on

<p>Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 (as amended) and The Water Environment (Miscellaneous) (Scotland) Regulations 2017.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Sets out the framework for protecting the water environment that integrates the control of pollution, abstractions, dams and engineering activities in the water environment.</p>	<p>the water environment from severe weather events and should promote reduction of pollution to watercourses. It should also address challenges to flooding and drought.</p>
<p>Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003</p>	<p>Ensures that all human activity that can have a harmful impact on water is controlled.</p>	<p>The plan should not promote development that would have adverse impacts on the water environment, and lead to the authorities failing to ensure water bodies achieve good ecological status, as required in the Water Framework Directive by 2015.</p>
<p>Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2005</p>	<p>Implements the obligations of section 20 of the Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003 (WEWS Act), and the requirements of the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC). Sets out the framework for protecting the water environment that integrates the control of pollution, abstractions, dams and engineering activities in the water environment.</p>	<p>Same as above.</p>
<p>Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009</p>	<p>Creates a framework in which organisations involved in flood risk management can co-ordinate actions to deliver sustainable and modern approaches to flood risk management.</p>	<p>The LDP should not create flood risks (from the sea or rivers) and should actively promote sustainable flood risk management.</p>

River Basin Management Plan for Scotland 2015-2027 (2015)	Details the strategy and requirements for River Basin Management Planning in Scotland.	The LDP should not conflict with River Basin Management Plans for the area (River Dee).
Scottish Water Strategic Asset and Capacity Development Plan (2012)	Provides a description of Scottish Waters processes and systems for calculating capacity available, at waste/ water treatment works in Scotland.	The Local Development Plan should take into account existing infrastructure and provide for new infrastructure if required.
SEPA Groundwater Protection Policy for Scotland: Environmental Policy 19	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.	The spatial strategy should not adversely affect ground water supplies, principally from water abstraction and point source pollution.
Action Programme for Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (Scotland) Regulations 2008 (as amended)	Areas where the concentrations of nitrate in water exceed, or are likely to exceed, the levels set in the Directive are designated as Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) and mandatory rules, set out in Action Programmes, must be enforced to reduce nitrate loss from agricultural land and to protect human health and resources from water pollution. The Action Programme was produced to meet Scotland's legal and environmental obligations for Nitrate Vulnerable Zones. The regulations set out what is required from farmers to comply with NVZ rules.	The spatial strategy should not result in water pollution from exceedances in nitrate.
Waste		
Scotland's Zero Waste Plan (2010)	The plan outlines Scotland's key objectives in relation to waste prevention, recycling and reducing the amount of waste sent to landfill on the journey to a zero waste Scotland. The plan proposes targets for Scotland's waste	The LDP should have regard to the Scottish Government's targets for 70% of all waste to be recycled by 2025. The Scottish Gov also intends to establish sector specific programmes of work to deliver

		the Zero Waste Plan.
SEPA Guidelines for Thermal Treatment of Municipal Waste	Sets out SEPA's approach to permitting thermal treatment of waste facilities and her role as a statutory consultee of the land use planning system.	The Plan must have regard to and apply SEPA guidelines when it comes to thermal treatment of waste facilities.
The landfill Directive 99/31/EC The Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC Taking sustainable use of resources forward: A thematic Strategy on the prevention and Recycling of Waste (2005)	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. Provides a vision for Scotland where all waste is seen as a resource; Waste is minimised; valuable resources are not disposed of in landfills, and most waste is sorted, leaving only limited amounts to be treated	The LDP should promote waste reduction and recycling.
Marine and Coastal		
Scottish Executive Marine & Coastal Strategy (2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance and conserve the overall quality of the coasts and seas, their natural processes and their biodiversity. • To integrate environment and biodiversity considerations into the management of marine activities. • To promote wider public awareness, on the value of the marine and coastal environments and the pressures on them. • To identify means of working with natural processes to protect against coastal flooding and to maintain inter-tidal and coastal habitats of importance for biodiversity. 	Promote objectives that promote clean, safe, healthy and productive coastal and water environments.
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	Although the LDP is not tasked directly with delivering Marine Plans or the High Level Marine Objectives, the LDP should support

	development.	
Planning and Waste Management Advice 2015	<p>Complements NPF3, SPP and Scotland's Zero Waste Plan. Ensures that development plans consider all forms of waste from all types of development, as well as waste management infrastructure.</p> <p>Ensures that development plans reflect the land use requirements for the delivery of an integrated network of waste management facilities.</p> <p>Provides a basis for more informed consideration of development proposals for waste management facilities.</p> <p>Provides developers seeking planning permission for waste management facilities with advice on the issues taken into consideration when determining applications.</p>	The Local Development Plan should consider waste management from the inception process. It should promote integrated waste management.
PAN 65: Planning and Open Space	<p>Raises the profile of open space as a planning issue.</p> <p>Provides advice on the role of the planning system in protecting and enhancing existing open spaces and providing high quality new spaces.</p> <p>Sets out how local authorities can prepare open space strategies and gives examples of good practice in providing, managing and maintaining open spaces.</p>	The Local Development Plan should promote conservation and environment protection.
PAN 75 Transport and Planning	<p>Provides good practice guidance which planning authorities, developers and others should carry out in their policy development, proposal assessment and project delivery.</p> <p>Creates greater awareness of how linkages between planning and transport can be managed.</p> <p>Highlights the roles of different bodies and professions in the process and points to other sources of</p>	The Local Development Plan should promote the use of existing transportation networks and develop new cycling and walking alternatives.

	information.	
PAN 76 New Residential Streets.	<p>Aims at creating attractive, safe residential environments, which reflect the needs of people, rather than cars.</p> <p>Requires that street design should reflect local character, be appropriate to the built form and linked to surrounding areas by direct pedestrian, cycle and car routes; that the character of the street should be determined by space requirements of people and vehicles, street furniture should fit with its surroundings and streets should use high quality materials, be well maintained and may employ signage to reinforce its sense of place; and that streets should provide easy movement within and beyond the site, street design itself should be used to limit traffic speed and home zones, prioritising pedestrian and cycle needs over car users, should be considered for residential streets.</p>	The Local Development Plan should safeguard safe and high standard design of streets.
PAN 77 Designing safer places	<p>Highlights the positive role that planning can play in helping to create attractive, well-managed environments which help to discourage antisocial and criminal behaviour.</p> <p>Aims to ensure that new development can be located and designed in a way that deters such behaviour as poorly designed surroundings can create feelings of hostility, anonymity and alienation and can have significant social, economic and environmental costs.</p>	The Local Development Plan should safeguard safety.
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.	The Local Development Plan should promote high standard of design.

	Makes it a legal requirement to consider the needs of disabled people under the terms of Disability Discrimination legislation.	
REGIONAL		
Overarching Planning Policy		
Aberdeen City and Shire Strategic Development Plan 2020	<p>Creates a long-term sustainable framework of settlements in a hierarchy, which focuses major development on the main settlements in the North East.</p> <p>Sets the strategic context for Aberdeen City Local Development Plan which in turn sets the framework for land use development.</p>	The Local Development Plan should support the vision and spatial strategy of the Strategic Development Plan, and should support its objectives of economic growth, population growth, high quality environment, sustainable mixed communities and accessibility.
Cross-Sectoral		
Regional Economic Strategy – Securing the Future of the North East Economy 2015	Sets the context for economic prosperity in the North East. The four key strands are investment in infrastructure innovation, inclusive economic growth and internationalisation.	The Local Development Plan should support sustainable economic growth.
The Economic Action Plan for Aberdeen City and Shire to 2025	Sets out objectives identifying actions to be undertaken towards the longer term economic ambitions for Aberdeen City and Shire.	The LDP should support sustainable economic growth.
Nestrans Regional Transport Strategy (RTS) Refresh 2013	<p>Sets the long-term framework to improve the transport network in the North East. The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance and exploit the north east’s competitive economic advantages, and reduce the impacts of peripherality; • To enhance choice, accessibility and safety of transport for all in the north east, particularly for disadvantaged and vulnerable members of society 	The Plan should contribute to meeting objectives set out in the RTS.

	<p>and those living in areas where transport options are limited;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conserve and enhance the north east's natural and built environment and heritage and reduce the effects of transport on climate, noise and air quality; • To support transport integration and a strong, vibrant and dynamic city centre and town centres across the north east; 	
Building on our Strengths 2013-2020: Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire Tourism Strategy	The vision is to make Aberdeen City and Shire a sustainable destination of choice, with skilled and passionate people delivering value for money and memorable customer experiences, by the region's outstanding assets. The Strategy notes the need to improve and expand accommodation provision, improve access to IT infrastructure, develop leadership and management skills, improve the customer journey, reduce seasonality and ensure the area is accessible.	The LDP should support the tourism strategy.
Nature Conservation		
North East of Scotland Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2014-2017	Ensures the protection and enhancement of the biodiversity in the north east through the development of effective, local, working partnerships; Ensure that national targets for species and habitats, as specified in the UK Action Plan, are translated into effective local action.	The Local Development Plan should promote and protect biodiversity.
Forestry and Woodlands Strategy 2017	The Strategy provides a framework for woodland development and management, and aims to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote trees and woodlands as a means to aid Scotland in mitigating and adapting to climate change; 	Although the Plan does not need to conform to the Strategy, as it is a management tool, the Plan can ensure that new development does not conflict with forest and woodland priorities (e.g. sustaining ancient woodlands,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and support the forest industry; • provide opportunities for recreation and tourism; and • protect and enhance biodiversity and the environment. <p>This means encouraging multi-benefit forestry in new planting and through re-structuring, balancing forestry against other land uses, protecting sensitive areas and identifying priority areas for expansion of a variety of forest and woodland types.</p>	enhancing popular recreation areas, and linking wildlife corridors).
River Dee Catchment Management Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records the current state of the Dee catchment, including water quality, the type and extent of habitats and species in the catchment, and important land management activities. • Identifies key issues and puts forward potential solutions through a series of actions. 	The Plan should contribute to delivering the actions proposed in the Catchment Management Plan.
LOCAL		
Draft Aberdeen Local Housing Strategy 2018-2023	The LHS sets the strategic direction for housing in the city over the next five years. The LHS takes into regard Aberdeen City and the Aberdeen Housing Market Area (AHMA) providing scope for joint working on some issues with Aberdeenshire Council.	The Plan should contribute to delivering both Aberdeen's and Aberdeenshire's LHS in terms of provision of land, need, tenure, affordability, location, and reducing deprivation.
Aberdeen City Local Transport Strategy 2016 - 2021	Makes the Local Development Plan to take full account of the environment, social and economic implications of transport; Promotes the maximisation of accessibility for all to services and jobs; sustainable and active travel, efficient resource use, as well as safety in delivering transportation.	The Local Development Plan should support sustainability, environment protection, accessibility and safety and reduce social exclusion.

Aberdeen City Air Quality Action Plan	To reduce nitrogen dioxide within the Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) in Aberdeen City Centre, and to a lesser extent reduce particulates (PM ₁₀) through short, medium and long term infrastructure and other projects.	The Plan should contribute to delivering the actions proposed in the Action Plan in order to improve air quality with the AQMA and ensure land required to implement the Action Plan is provided timeously.
Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) 2016 - 2026	<p>The vision is for Aberdeen to be ‘a place where all people prosper’. Four themes are set out: Prosperous Economy, Prosperous People, Prosperous Place and Enabling Technology. It focuses on four priority areas for strategic partnership working:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberdeen prospers • Children are our future • People are resilient, included and supported when in need • Empowered, resilient and sustainable communities • Creating a digital place 	The Local Development Plan should support the themes and priority aims set out in the LOIP.
Aberdeen City Centre Masterplan and Delivery Programme 2015	<p>A regeneration blueprint that aims to transform Aberdeen city centre while conserving its heritage. 50 projects have been identified within these eight objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing perceptions • Growing the city centre employment base • A metropolitan outlook • A living city for everyone • Made in Aberdeen • Revealing waterfronts • Technologically advanced and environmentally responsible • Culturally distinctive 	The LDP should support the City Centre Masterplan and should promote development within the city centre that above all conserves its heritage.
Aberdeen City Nature Conservation	Aims to control and maintain remaining natural	The Local Development Plan should promote

Strategy 2010-2015	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.	biodiversity.
Forestry Commission Scotland Management Plans: Aberdeen Woods and Dyce Woods	This plan covers the thirteen woodland blocks that were formerly covered by three land management plans (Maryculter woods, Peterculter woods and Countesswells woods). It details how the Forestry Commission Scotland will manage these woodlands for social, economic and environmental benefits. The plans include objectives for timber harvesting, recreational use, creation of diverse habitats, and management regimes to benefit red squirrels, control of deer populations and control of diseases.	The Local Development Plan should take account of the Management Plan and support the right management of Aberdeen and Dyce Woods.
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.	Ensure that the LDP incorporates the findings of the audit and supports the aims of the strategy.
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • connecting residential areas, green-spaces, 	The plan should support the aims of the Core Paths Plans.

	<p>amenities, other attractions and the wider countryside;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • forming a basic, safe framework for outdoor recreation and sustainable and active travel; • assisting people to lead healthier lifestyles; • promoting environmental protection and foster the development of a more sustainable city; and • being well integrated in policy and usage terms, encouraging access opportunities for all. 	
Landscape Character Assessment of Aberdeen	<p>Seeks to maintain a balance between landform, geology, ecology, and vegetation despite human influences.</p> <p>Encourages development in existing settlements; avoiding coalescence between settlements and discouraging isolated development in the open countryside unless it is clearly identified in development plan.</p>	The Local Development Plan should take account of landscape character and promote good landscape design.
Aberdeen Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy (2001)	The Contaminated Land Strategy sets out how local authorities deal with potentially contaminated land.	Unknown at present.
Aberdeen City Waste Strategy 2014-25	Sets out the long term plans to reduce the social, economic and environmental consequences of waste. It aims for Aberdeen to see waste a resource and not a problem, and for it to be a zero waste city, providing long term social, economic and environmental benefits to all.	The LDP should promote zero waste.
Powering Aberdeen – Aberdeen Sustainable Energy Action Plan 2016	Plan for Aberdeen to increase energy efficiency and move towards greater use of renewable energy. Sets targets for reducing carbon emissions. It sets out our plans to reduce emissions across the city through a	The LDP should promote greater use of renewable energy and reduction of carbon emissions.

	<p>combination of measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">*Greater uptake of alternative energy*Implementation of new technology to reduce resource use and improve efficiency*Improvements to energy efficiency*Greater move towards sustainable transport*Leadership and engagement. <p>The Plan briefly notes the role of plants and soils in sequestering emissions.</p>	
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Appendix 4 Baseline Data, Targets and Trends

Appendix 4.1 – Climatic Factors

Appendix 4.2 – Air

Appendix 4.3 – Water

Appendix 4.4 – Soil

Appendix 4.5 – Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

Appendix 4.6 – Human Health

Appendix 4.7 – Population

Appendix 4.8 – Cultural Heritage

Appendix 4.9 – Landscape

Appendix 4.10 – Material Assets

Appendix 4.11 – Employment Land

Appendix 4.1 Climatic Factors

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and 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/tt-he-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 2016 - 1,364.6</p>	<p>Aberdeenshire</p> <p>2012 - 2,095.6 2013 - 1,963.3 2014 - 1,800.1 2015 - 1,792.1 2016 - 1,241.9</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 June 2018 (Online) Available at https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2016 Accessed 16/8/18</p>	

Per Capita CO ₂ emissions (kt)	Aberdeen City 2012 - 7.4 2013 - 6.9 2014 - 6.1 2015 - 5.8 2016 - 5.6	Aberdeenshire 2012 - 8.2 2013 - 7.6 2014 - 6.9 2015 - 6.8 2016 - 6.4	Falling in both the City and the Shire	It appears that issues are improving	Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy data published on June 2018 (Online) Available at https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2016 Accessed 16/8/18
Industry and Commercial CO ₂ emissions (kt)	Aberdeen City 2012 - 798.0 2013 - 741.8 2014 - 656.6 2015 - 601.3 2016 - 581	Aberdeenshire 2012 - 665.0 2013 - 653.7 2014 - 620.2 2015 - 615.3 2016 - 496	Falling in both the City and the Shire	It appears that issues are improving	Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy data published on June 2018 (Online) Available at https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2016 Accessed 16/8/18
Domestic CO ₂ emissions (kt)	Aberdeen City 2012 - 528.0 2013 - 506.6 2014 - 423.6 2015 - 406.1 2016 - 382	Aberdeenshire 2012 - 722.1 2013 - 693.1 2014 - 596.7 2015 - 562.1 2016 - 534	Falling in both the City and the Shire	It appears that issues are improving	Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy data published on June 2018 (Online) Available at https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2016 Accessed 16/8/18
Road Transport CO ₂ emissions (kt)	Aberdeen City 2012 - 319.8 2013 - 317.5 2014 - 322.6 2015 - 324.9 2016 - 138	Aberdeenshire 2012 - 599.7 2013 - 602.1 2014 - 618.1 2015 - 628.9 2016 - 534	There appears to be a slight improvement in Road Transport emissions. However, 2016 saw a dramatic drop. This could be attributed to the economic downturn in the oil and gas sector.	Increased travel by accounts for this	Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy data published on June 2018 (Online) Available at https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2016 Accessed 16/8/18

LULUCF* CO ₂ emissions (kt)	Aberdeen City 2012: 0.2 2013: -4.5 2014: -6.3 2015: -7.5 2016: -8.7	Aberdeenshire 2012: -273 2013: -372 2014: -437 2015: -467 2016: - 473	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 June 2018 (Online) Available at https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2016 Accessed 16/8/18
Potential Vulnerable Area (PVA) to flooding No of Area	23 PVAs in Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire		Insufficient data available to determine the trend.	PVA areas and issues have to be taken into account and allocating land for development and imposing conditions on development.	<u>SEPA (2016) Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009: Flooding in Scotland – Flood Risk Management Strategy</u> 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.	<u>SEPA (2016) Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009: Flooding in Scotland – Flood Risk Management Strategy</u> 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
UK Climate Projections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK CP 09 • UK CP 18 – indicates current and future climate data against a range of emission pathways. 			It has implications for all SEA topics	Defra, Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, Met Office, Environment Agency (2018) UK Climate Projections https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/collaboration/ukcp Accessed December 2019
Dynamic Coast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal erosion vulnerability mapping. 			It has implications for land management	Scottish Government (2016) Dynamic Coast http://www.dynamiccoast.com/webmap.html Accessed December 2019

Appendix 4.2 Air

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and 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: 9.6 – 54.1 2017: 7.8 – 48.1 2018: 8 – 48	Aberdeenshire 2013: 8:5 – 33.1 2014:11.3 – 38.0 2015: 9.4 – 35.4 2016: 9.7 – 31.5 2017:8.8 – 27.7 2018: 10.3 – 26.4 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. Locations with highest readings include Market Street in 2013 and 2016, Great Northern Road in 2014 and Union Street in 2015. In 2018 location with exceedances of annual mean NO ₂ levels were the Anderson Drive/Haudagain Roundabout/Auchmill Road AQMA. Levels remain similar to 2017. The Objective is not breached in Aberdeenshire	Source: mostly transport related emissions. 2019 Air Quality Annual Progress Report (APR) for Aberdeen City Council 2019 Air Quality Annual Progress Report (APR) for Aberdeenshire Council http://www.scottishairquality.co.uk/news/reports?view=laqm
Annual Mean Concentration of PM ₁₀	Aberdeen City 2013:13 – 26 2014:15 – 26 2015:12 – 20 2016:12 – 16	Aberdeenshire None Objective	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 2016-18.	Source: transport related emissions, and construction 2019 Air Quality Annual Progress Report (APR) for Aberdeen City Council http://www.scottishairquality.co.uk/news/reports?view=laqm

	2017: 11 – 13 2018: 14 – 17	18µg/m ³			o.uk/news/reports?view=laqm
Annual Mean Concentration of PM _{2.5}	Aberdeen City 2013: 9 2014: 10 2015: 8 – 11 2016: 5 – 7 2017: 6 – 7 2018: 7 – 8	Aberdeenshire None Objective 10µg/m ³	Apart from 2015 when 2 stations experienced exceedances, there has not been any other exceedances		2019 Air Quality Annual Progress Report (APR) for Aberdeen City Council http://www.scottishairquality.co.uk/news/reports?view=laqm

Appendix 4.3 Water

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Overall status of River Dee SAC	<p>The present condition of the qualifying interests dependent on water quality and quantity are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atlantic salmon – Favourable Maintained • Freshwater Pearl Mussel – Unfavourable No change to declining • Otter – Favourable Declining 	No data	Mixed results.	<p>Freshwater Pearl Muscles is unfavourable.</p> <p>Otters are continuing to decline.</p>	Comments from SNH on Aberdeenshire's 2013 SEA Scoping Report for the 2017 ALDP.
<p>Overall Status of surface water</p> <p>High</p>	<p>Aberdeen</p> <p>2014 – 3 2016 - 3 2021 – 3 2027 – 3</p>	<p>Aberdeenshire</p> <p>2014 – 18 2016 - 14 2021 - 18 2027 - 18</p>	Almost at the same level by 2027	<p>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</p>	<p>https://www.environment.gov.scot/our-environment/water/scotland-s-freshwater/</p> <p>https://www.sepa.org.uk/data-visualisation/water-environment-hub/ Accessed 9/1/18</p>
<p>Overall Status of surface water</p> <p>Good</p>	<p>Aberdeen</p> <p>2014 – 2 2016 - 3 2021 – 6 2027 – 12</p>	<p>Aberdeenshire</p> <p>2014 – 71 2016 - 84 2021 - 95 2027 - 171</p>	Increasing	Same as above	<p>https://www.environment.gov.scot/our-environment/water/scotland-s-freshwater/</p> <p>https://www.sepa.org.uk/data-visualisation/water-environment-hub/</p>

					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 Keith, River Bogie - Culdrain to Huntly, Burn of Auchmacoy, River Ugie - North/South confluence 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	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>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>Overall Status of surface water Bad</p>	<p>Aberdeen 2014 – 4 2016 = 4 2021 – 2 2027 – 0</p> <p>The following water bodies in Aberdeen are bad South Mundurno Burn, River Dee - Peterculter to tidal limit, Gormack Burn and Brodiach Burn / Ord Burn</p>	<p>Aberdeenshire 2014 – 33 2016 - 33 2021 - 28 2027 – 0</p> <p>The following water bodies in Aberdeenshire are bad. Water of Philorth / Water of Tyrie, Burn of Savocho/ Logie Burn, Black Water - u/s St Fergus, Burn of Fortrie, Idoch Water, Burn of Turriff, Keithny Burn / Forgue Burn, Shiel Burn Slains Burn, Water of Cruden - u/s Hatton WWTP,</p>	No immediate change.		<p>https://www.environment.gov.scot/our-environment/water/scotland-s-freshwater/</p> <p>https://www.sepa.org.uk/data-visualisation/water-environment-hub/</p> <p>Accessed 9/1/18</p>

		<p>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</p>			
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	Insufficient data available to determine the trend.	Same as above	Same as above
Overall water ecology - Good	Aberdeen 2016 – 1	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 83	Insufficient data available to determine the trend.	Same as above	Same as above
Overall water ecology - Moderate	Aberdeen 2016 – 4	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 46	Insufficient data available to determine the trend.	Same as above	Same as above
Overall water ecology - Bad	Aberdeen 2016 – 4 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	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 33 In Aberdeenshire the following water bodies are bad. Kessock Burn, Water of Philorth / Water of Tyrie, Burn of Savocho/ Logie Burn, Black Water - u/s St Fergus, Burn of Fortrie, Idoch Water, Burn of Turriff, Keithny Burn / Forgue Burn, Shiel Burn, Slains Burn, Water of Cruden - u/s Hatton WWTP, Laeca Burn, Forvie Burn, Tarty Burn, Foveran Burn South Mundurno Burn, Faichfield	Insufficient data available to determine the trend.	Same as above	Same as above

		<p>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</p>			
Overall water ecology - Poor	<p>Aberdeen 2016 – 6</p> <p>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)</p>	<p>Aberdeenshire 2016 – 34</p> <p>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</p>	Insufficient data available to determine the trend.	Same as above	Same as above

		<p>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>			
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Overall water hydrology- High	Aberdeen 2016 – 10	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 161	Insufficient data available to determine the trend.	None	Same as above
Overall water hydrology - Good	Aberdeen 2016 – 2	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 23	Insufficient data available to determine the trend.	None	Same as above
Overall water hydrology - Moderate	Aberdeen 2016 – 1	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 8	Insufficient data available to determine the trend.	None	Same as above
Overall water hydrology - Bad	Aberdeen 2016 – 0	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 0	Insufficient data available to determine the trend.	None	Same as above
Overall water hydrology - Poor	Aberdeen 2016 – 0	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 0	Insufficient data available to determine the trend.	None	Same as above
Overall Status of ground water High	Aberdeen 2016 - 0	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 0	Insufficient data available to determine the trend.	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	Insufficient data available to determine the trend.	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	Insufficient data available to determine the trend.	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 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.	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 9	Insufficient data available to determine the trend.	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 Bad	Aberdeen 2016 - 0	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 0	Insufficient data available to determine the trend.	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	<p>Aberdeen 2016 – 4</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Aberdeenshire 2016 – 33</p> <p>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 / Forgue 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,</p>	Insufficient data available to determine trend.	As above	Same as above

		<p>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</p>			
<p>Overall water - ground water ecology - Poor</p>	<p>Aberdeen 2016 – 6</p> <p>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)</p>	<p>Aberdeenshire 2016 - 34</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Insufficient data available to determine the trend.</p>	<p>As above</p>	<p>Same as above</p>

		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 Kinord			
Overall water - ground water hydrology- High	Aberdeen 2016 – 10	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 161	Insufficient data available to determine the trend.	None	Same as above
Overall water - ground water hydrology - Good	Aberdeen 2016 – 2	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 23	Insufficient data available to determine the trend.	None	Same as above
Overall water - ground water hydrology -	Aberdeen 2016 – 1	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 8	Insufficient data available to determine the trend.	None	Same as above

Moderate					
Overall water - ground water hydrology - Bad	Aberdeen 2016 – 0	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 0	Insufficient data available to determine the trend.	None	Same as above
Overall water - ground water hydrology - Poor	Aberdeen 2016 – 0	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 0	Insufficient data available to determine the trend.	None	Same as above
Water quality of surface water Good	Aberdeen 2014 – 5 2021 – 8 2027 – 10	Aberdeenshire 2014 - 87 2021 - 111 2027 - 127	Forecast to increase.	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	Forecast to decrease.	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	Forecast to decrease.	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	Forecast to increase.	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	Forecast to decrease.	None	https://www.environment.gov.scot/or-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	Forecast to decrease.	None	https://www.environment.gov.scot/or-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	Forecast to decrease.	None	https://www.environment.gov.scot/or-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
How policy “R2 Degraded and Contaminated Land” is applied to planning applications	Aberdeen City Applications considered with reference to this policy between January 2017-July 2018 Received: 21 Approvals: 17 Refusals:4 Allowed on Appeal:0	Aberdeenshire See relevant policies further below.	Planning applications are largely being determined in accordance with the policy.	None at present.	Aberdeen City Monitoring Statement (2019) https://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2019-02/MIR%202019%20-%20Monitoring%20Statement%20FINAL.pdf Accessed December 2019.
How safeguarding water bodies under Policy PR1 “Protecting important resources” is applied to Planning Applications	Aberdeen City See above	Applications considered with reference to this policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 2017- April 2018: 133 Approvals: 116 Refusals: 17 Departures: 2 Appeals: 2	Planning applications are largely being determined in accordance with the policy.	None at present.	Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan Monitoring Statement (September 2018) https://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/media/24029/aldp2017monitoringstatementseptember2018v7.pdf Accessed December 2019 As Policy PR1 applies to water quality, mineral loss, open space, trees and prime agricultural land, it may not be possible to extract data precisely.

Appendix 4.4 Soil

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
SNH Geological Conservation Review Sites	Aberdeen 2018: 1	Aberdeenshire 2018: 31	Insufficient data available to determine the trend.	Potential loss or erosion through permanent development.	SNH Dataset. Accessed 02/07/18.
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 9/1/18 Aberdeenshire Council (2011) Public Register of Contaminated Land (online) Available at http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/media/17044/public-register-of-contaminated-land-index-nov11.pdf Accessed 9/1/18 https://www.sepa.org.uk/regulations/land/contaminated-land/local-authority-contaminated-land-support/ Accessed 9/1/18

Prime agricultural land (Grades 1 to 3.1)	Aberdeen contains very little prime agricultural land (300ha).	Aberdeenshire 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
Municipal Waste generated	Aberdeen 2013 – 94,117 2014 – 96,130 2016 – 96,123	Aberdeenshire 2013 – 131,811 2014 – 131,390 2016 – 131,863	Falling and rising	Human attitudes are very hard to change but education must increase.	http://www.environment.scotland.gov.uk/get-interactive/data/household-waste/ https://www.environment.gov.scot/data-analysis-applications/household-waste/ (Online)
Rate (kg/person)	Aberdeen 2013 - 414 2014 – 420 2016 – 418	Aberdeenshire 2013 - 527 2014 – 504 2016 - 503	Falling and rising	Human attitudes are very hard to change but education must increase.	www.environment.scotland.gov.uk/get-interactive/data/household-waste/ https://www.environment.gov.scot/data-analysis-applications/household-waste/ (Online) Accessed 9/1/18
Municipal Waste recycled (tonnes)	Aberdeen 2013 – 34,956 2014 – 36,742 2016 – 37,498	Aberdeenshire 2013 – 47,220 2014 – 52,479 2016 – 57,305	Falling and rising	Human attitudes are very hard to change but education must increase.	www.environment.scotland.gov.uk/get-interactive/data/household-waste/ https://www.environment.gov.scot/data-analysis-applications/household-waste/ (Online) Accessed 9/1/18
Rate %	Aberdeen 2013 – 37.27 2014 - 37.14 2016 – 39.01	Aberdeenshire 2013 – 35.55 2014 - 35.82 2016 – 43.46	Slowly rising	Human attitudes are very hard to change but education must increase.	www.environment.scotland.gov.uk/get-interactive/data/household-waste/ https://www.environment.gov.scot/data-analysis-applications/household-waste/

					(Online) Accessed 9/1/18
Household waste landfilled	Aberdeen 2013 – 59,051 2014 – 59,034 2016 – 58,021	Aberdeenshire 2013 – 84,421 2014 – 78,734 2016 – 72,995	Falling	Human attitudes are very hard to change but education must increase.	www.environment.scotland.gov.uk/get-interactive/data/household-waste/ https://www.environment.gov.scot/data-analysis-applications/household-waste/ (Online) Accessed 9/1/18
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 are very hard to change but education must increase.	www.environment.scotland.gov.uk/get-interactive/data/household-waste/ https://www.environment.gov.scot/data-analysis-applications/household-waste/ (Online) Accessed 9/1/18
Waste other diversion	Aberdeen 2013 - 109 2014 – 354 2016 - 604	Aberdeenshire 2013 - 170 2014 – 177 2016 - 1564	Rising	Human attitudes are very hard to change but education must increase.	www.environment.scotland.gov.uk/get-interactive/data/household-waste/ https://www.environment.gov.scot/data-analysis-applications/household-waste/ (Online) Accessed 9/1/18
Rate %	Aberdeen 2013 – 0.12 2014 - 0.12 2016 – 0.63 2016 – 1.19	Aberdeenshire 2013 - 0 2014 – 0.13	Slowly rising	Human attitudes are very hard to change but education must increase.	www.environment.scotland.gov.uk/get-interactive/data/household-waste/ https://www.environment.gov.scot/data-analysis-applications/household-waste/ (Online) Accessed 9/1/18
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	Because of the relationship between peat and climate change development must be directed away from peat soils	www.macaulay.ac.uk http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/natural-spaces/dataset.jsp?dsid=PEAT Online (Accessed 9/1/18)

			<p>City and Shire and with a few dots in the northeast of the region</p> <p>Peaty gleys is sparsely distributed to the southwest of Aberdeen City and Shire and with a few dots in the northeast of the region</p> <p>Organic soils rich in peat is moderately distributed to the southwest of Aberdeen City and Shire and with a few dots in the northeast of the region</p>		
How policy "R2 Degraded and Contaminated Land" is applied to planning applications	<p>Aberdeen City Applications considered with reference to this policy between January 2017-July 2018 Received: 21 Approvals: 17 Refusals:4 Allowed on Appeal:0</p>	<p>Aberdeenshire See relevant policies further below.</p>	<p>Planning applications are largely being determined in accordance with the policy.</p>	<p>None at present.</p>	<p>Aberdeen City Monitoring Statement (2019)</p> <p>https://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2019-02/MIR%202019%20-%20Monitoring%20Statement%20FINAL.pdf</p> <p>Accessed December 2019.</p>
How prime agricultural land under Policy PR1 "Protecting important resources" is	<p>Aberdeen City See above</p>	<p>Applications considered with reference to this policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 2017- April 2018: 133 	<p>Planning applications are largely being determined in accordance with the policy. Departures and appeals were on prime agricultural</p>	<p>None at present.</p>	<p>Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan Monitoring Statement (September 2018)</p> <p>https://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/media/24029/alp2017monitoringstatementseptember2018v7.pdf</p>

applied to Planning Applications		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Approved: 116 ○ Refused: 27 ○ Departures: 2 ○ Appeals: 2 allowed 	land (PAL) and one on protected land. In these cases, the quality of the PAL was questioned.		Accessed December 2019
How peaty soils under Policy PR1 “Policy C3 Carbon sinks and stores” are applied to Planning Applications	Aberdeen City See above	<p>Applications considered with reference to this policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● April 2017- April 2018: 0 ○ Approved: 0 ○ Refused: 0 ○ Departures: 0 ○ Appeals: 0 	None.	None at present.	<p>Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan Monitoring Statement (September 2018)</p> <p>https://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/media/24029/alp2017monitoringstatementseptember2018v7.pdf</p> <p>Accessed December 2019</p>

Appendix 4.5 Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/ constraints	Data source(s)
Land Over	<u>Aberdeenshire</u>				<p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>Centre for Ecology and Hydrology Land Cover Map, 2015 (online). Available at: https://catalogue.ceh.ac.uk/eidc/documents?facet=topic%257C0%252FLand+cover%252F Accessed 12 December 2018</p>
Broad leaf woodland (%)	2015 – 4 2018 – No information available	No comparators	Insufficient data available to determine the trend.	None	Same as above
Coniferous woodland (%)	2015 – 11 2018 – No information available	No comparators	Insufficient data available to determine the trend.	None	Same as above
Arable (%)	2015 – 26 2018 – No information	No comparators	Insufficient data available to determine the trend.	None	Same as above

	available				
Improved grassland (%)	2015 – 23 2018 – No information available	No comparators	Insufficient data available to determine the trend.	None	Same as above
Rough and semi-natural grassland (%)	2015 – 8 2018 – No information available	No comparators	Insufficient data available to determine the trend.	None	Same as above
Water and wetland (%)	2015 – 3 2018 – No information available	No comparators	Insufficient data available to determine the trend.	None	Same as above
Heather moorland (%)	2015 – 14 2018 – No information available	No comparators	Insufficient data available to determine the trend.	None	Same as above
Montane and bare land (%)	2015 – 9 2018 – No information available	No comparators	Insufficient data available to determine the trend.	None	Same as above
Urban and sub-urban (%)	2015 – 2 2018 – No information available	No comparators	Insufficient data available to determine the trend.	None	Same as above
International natural heritage designations (Ramsar)	<u>Aberdeen City</u> sites – 0 hectares - 0	<u>Aberdeenshire</u> – 4 sites namely: Loch of Skene, Loch of Strathbeg, Muir of Dinnet and Ythan Estuary and Meikle Loch 2009 – 1239 hectares 2018 – 1208.61 hectares	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on site	SNHi accessed in July 2018 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 2018 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 Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch (extension) (pSPA)	<u>Aberdeenshire</u> – sites – 9 Hectares – 2227	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on site	SNHi accessed in July 2018 http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp
National natural heritage designations - Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	<u>Aberdeen City</u> 2018: site – 4 (Corby Lily & Bishop Loch, Scotstown Moor, Cove Bay, Nigg Bay) 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 2018 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 2018 http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp
Local Nature Conservation Sites (LNCS)	<u>Aberdeen City</u> site – 16	<u>Aberdeenshire</u> – sites – 79	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on site	Aberdeenshire Council internal data
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, SNHi http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp <i>Source: SNH 2009</i>
Country Park	Aberdeen City	Aberdeenshire	No trend	New development has the	SNHi accessed July 2018

	0	4 sites		potential to put pressure on site	http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp
Area Covered by S.49 Agreement	Aberdeen City 0	Aberdeenshire 2 sites	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on site	SNHi accessed July 2018 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 July 2018 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 highest and allotments and business amenity open space scoring the lowest rating	Data for Aberdeenshire Councils Open Space Audit was not available.	The poorest quality parks and open spaces 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 natural areas, green corridors, play spaces and allotments. This detail is likely to be taken forward through the local development plan and Aberdeen planning guidance.	Aberdeen City Council (2010) Open Space Audit
How "NE1 Green Space Network" policy is applied to planning applications	Aberdeen City Applications considered with reference to this policy between January 2017-July 2018	Aberdeenshire See relevant policies further below.	Planning applications are largely being determined in accordance with the policy.	None at present.	Aberdeen City Monitoring Statement (2019) https://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2019-02/MIR%202019%20-%20Monitoring%20Statement%20FI

	Received: 41 Approvals: 32 Refusals: 8 Allowed on Appeal: 1				NAL.pdf Accessed December 2019.
How “NE2 Green Belt” policy is applied to planning applications	Aberdeen City Applications considered with reference to this policy between January 2017-July 2018 Received: 89 Approvals: 81 Refusals :4 Allowed on Appeal: 4	Aberdeenshire See relevant policies further below.	Planning applications are largely being determined in accordance with the policy.	None at present.	Aberdeen City Monitoring Statement (2019) https://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2019-02/MIR%202019%20-%20Monitoring%20Statement%20FINAL.pdf Accessed December 2019.
How “NE3 Urban Green Space” policy is applied to planning applications	Aberdeen City Applications considered with reference to this policy between January 2017-July 2018 Received: 32 Approvals: 27 Refusals :5 Allowed on Appeal: 2	Aberdeenshire See relevant policies further below.	Planning applications are largely being determined in accordance with the policy.	None at present.	Aberdeen City Monitoring Statement (2019) https://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2019-02/MIR%202019%20-%20Monitoring%20Statement%20FINAL.pdf Accessed December 2019.
How “NE4 Open Space Provision in New Developmenr” policy is applied to planning applications	Aberdeen City Applications considered with reference to this policy between January 2017-July 2018 Received: 18 Approvals: 16	Aberdeenshire See relevant policies further below.	Planning applications are largely being determined in accordance with the policy.	None at present.	Aberdeen City Monitoring Statement (2019) https://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2019-02/MIR%202019%20-%20Monitoring%20Statement%20FINAL.pdf

	Refusals :2 Allowed on Appeal: 0				Accessed December 2019.
How “NE5 Trees and Woodlands” policy is applied to planning applications	Aberdeen City Applications considered with reference to this policy between January 2017-July 2018 Received: 110 Approvals: 93 Refusals: 15 Allowed on Appeal: 2	Aberdeenshire See relevant policies further below.	Planning applications are largely being determined in accordance with the policy.	None at present.	Aberdeen City Monitoring Statement (2019) https://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2019-02/MIR%202019%20-%20Monitoring%20Statement%20FINAL.pdf Accessed December 2019.
How “NE7 Coastal Planning” policy is applied to planning applications	Aberdeen City Applications considered with reference to this policy between January 2017-July 2018 Received: 6 Approvals: 6 Refusals :0 Allowed on Appeal: 0	Aberdeenshire See relevant policies further below.	Planning applications are largely being determined in accordance with the policy.	None at present.	Aberdeen City Monitoring Statement (2019) https://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2019-02/MIR%202019%20-%20Monitoring%20Statement%20FINAL.pdf Accessed December 2019.
How Policy E1 “Natural heritage” is applied to Planning Applications	Aberdeen City See above	Aberdeenshire Applications considered with reference to this policy April 2017- April 2018: 304 Approved: 280 Refused: 24 Departures: 1 Appeals: 0	Planning applications are largely being determined in accordance with the policy. A departure was allowed as compensatory planting would replace the loss of and extend the life of the ancient woodland.	None at present.	Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan Monitoring Statement (September 2018) https://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/media/24029/aldp2017monitoringstatementseptember2018v7.pdf Accessed December 2019

<p>How proposals within the green belt and coastal zone are applied to Planning Applications (policy R1 Special Rural Areas)</p>	<p>Aberdeen City See above</p>	<p>Aberdeenshire Applications considered with reference to this policy April 2017- April 2018: 196 Approved: 180 Refused: 16 Departures: 6 Appeals: 3</p>	<p>Planning applications are largely being determined in accordance with the policy. Social and economic benefits were cited as the reasons in most cases for allowing houses in the countryside and that a livery business is an enterprise appropriate to the countryside.</p>	<p>None at present.</p>	<p>Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan Monitoring Statement (September 2018)</p> <p>https://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/media/24029/aldp2017monitoringstatementseptember2018v7.pdf</p> <p>Accessed December 2019</p>
<p>How the protection of trees under Policy PR1 “Protecting important resources” is applied to Planning Applications</p>	<p>Aberdeen City See above</p>	<p>Aberdeenshire Applications considered with reference to this policy April 2017- April 2018: 133 Approved: 116 Refused: 27 Departures: 2 Appeals: 2 allowed</p>	<p>None relating to trees. Policy E1 was applied to development affecting ancient woodland (see above).</p>	<p>As Policy PR1 applies to water quality, mineral loss, open space, trees and prime agricultural land, it may not be possible to extract data precisely.</p>	<p>Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan Monitoring Statement (September 2018)</p> <p>https://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/media/24029/aldp2017monitoringstatementseptember2018v7.pdf</p> <p>Accessed December 2019</p>

Appendix 4.6 Human Health

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Issues/ constraints	Data source(s)	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	<p>Aberdeen Male</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2002-2004 – 74.4 • 2012-2014 – 76.8 • 2014-2016 – 76.4 • 2016-2018 – 76.9 <p>Female</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2002-2004 – 79.9 • 2012-2014 – 80.1 • 2014-2016 – 80.8 • 2016-2018 – 81.1 	<p>Aberdeenshire: Male</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2002-2004 -79.4 • 2012-2014 -76.3 • 2014-2016 – 79.2 • 2016-2018 – 79.2 <p>Female</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2002-2004 - 80.8 • 2012-2014 - 82.3 • 2014-2016 - 82.4 • 2016-2018 – 82.9 	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 (2019). <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 18/12/19
Life expectancy at 65 years	<p>Aberdeen Male</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2012-2014 – 18.4 • 2014-2016 – 16.9 • 2016-2018 – 17.4 <p>Female</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2012-2014 – 20.2 • 2014-2016 – 19.7 • 2016-2018 – 19.90 	<p>Aberdeenshire Male</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2012-2014 –17.1 • 2014-2016 - 18.3 • 2016-2018 – 18.2 <p>Female</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2012-2014 – 18.5 • 2014-2016 – 20.3 • 2016-2018 – 20.7 	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	<p>Aberdeen 2012 -2,036 2015 - 1,769</p>	<p>Aberdeenshire 2012- 2,061 2015 - 2,129</p>	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 11/7/16

Children looked after by LA	Aberdeen 2010 -690 2011- 642 2014 – 577	Aberdeenshire 2010 -496 2011- 498 2014 – 403	Things are improving in the City and the Shire	Pressure on Government and LA resources	Same as above
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 affect 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 -4,420 Feb 2015 - 1,770	Aberdeenshire Feb 2012 -2,980 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 10/1/18
Most deprived data zones – SIMD in most deprived 15%	Aberdeen 2009 - 28 2012 – 22 2016 - No data	Aberdeenshire 2009 - 5 2012 – 5 2016 - No data	Falling	Pressure on Government and LA resources	Aberdeen City Council (2016) Behind the Granite Aberdeen City Key Facts 2016
Incapacity benefit	Aberdeen 2012– 4,840 2015 – 230 2016 – 8,620	Aberdeenshire 2012 – 3,810 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/imp/lor/2013265931/report.aspx#tabempoc Accessed 10/1/18
Footpaths	Aberdeen Total distances in 2018: • Rights of way: 88km • Core paths: 241km • Formartine and Buchan Way: 1.4km • Deeside Way: km	Aberdeenshire Total distances in 2018: • Rights of way: 666km • Core paths: 905km • Formartine and Buchan Way: 87km • Deeside Way: 66km • Gordon Way: 18.6km Core paths improved/developed: • 2008-2009: 12200m (new 8000m) • 2009-2010: 17600m (new 5860m) • 2010-2011: 947m (new 8637m) • 2011-2012: 23295m (11495m) • 2012-2013: No data • 2013-2014: 5473m (new: 635m) • 2015-2015: 8845m (new 4565m) • 2015-2016: 7402m (new 900m) • 2016-2017: 4937 (new	No comparisons can be made however more core paths are being developed/improved in the Shire.	In Aberdeenshire - permanent loss of paths is mostly down to erosion than new development. In Aberdeenshire communities are requesting paths to link between coastal communities, but possibilities are limited due to the erosion of cliffs and the suitability of running alongside the A90 trunk road.	Aberdeen City Council – Environment Policy Team Aberdeenshire Council – Environment Team

		0m)			
Green Networks	Aberdeen City (2017) Total amount of green space networks around the city: 17,178,733sq / 1,717.9ha	Aberdeenshire (2018) Banff and Buchan: 107,320sqm/10.7ha <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buchan: 1,405,584sqm/140.5ha • Formartine: 1,635,857sqm/163.5ha • Garioch: 4,585,519sqm 458.5ha • Kincardine and Mearns: 3,783,423sqm/ 378.3ha • Marr: 3,685,203sqm/ 368.5ha 	No comparison can be made at this stage.	Risk of being lost to development, but there is also the opportunity to increase and enhance green networks through new developments.	Aberdeen City Council GIS overlay. Accessed 18/12/2019 Aberdeenshire Council GIS overlay. Accessed 17/10/2018

Appendix 4.7 Population

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Population Projection 2016-based	Aberdeen <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2016 - 229,840 • 2017 – 231,248 • 2018 – 232,557 • 2019 – 233,521 • 2021 - 234,884 • 2026 - 237,169 • 2031 - 239,548 	Aberdeenshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2016 – 262,190 • 2017 – 264, 047 • 2018 – 266,078 • 2019 – 268,163 • 2021 - 272,019 • 2026 - 273,956 • 2031 - 287,442 	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 (2016-based) (Online) Available at https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-projections/sub-national-population-projections/2016-based Accessed 2/7/18
Household projections (based on 2014)	Aberdeen <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2014 – 105,287 • 2019 – 109,846 • 2024 – 114,880 • 2029 – 119,987 • 2034 – 130,370 	Aberdeenshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2014 – 108,381 • 2019 – 114,391 • 2024 – 120,276 • 2029 – 125,814 • 2034 – 130,761 	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 2/7/18
Average Household size	Aberdeen <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 – 2.08 • 2014 – 2.09 • 2015 – 2.10 • 2016 – 2.07 • 2017 – 2.04 	Aberdeenshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 – 2.38 • 2014 – 2.38 • 2015 – 2.37 • 2016 - 2.35 • 2017 – 2.34 Scotland 2017 – 2.16	The projections show falling household size in the City and the Shire. However, Aberdeenshire is above the Scottish average.	Same as above	National Records of Scotland (2018). Estimates of Households and Dwellings in Scotland, 2017 (Online) Available at https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/households/household-estimates/2017 Accessed on 2/7/18

Population Change	<p>Aberdeen 2014 – 228,920 2015 – 230,350 2016 - 229,840</p> <p>Change % change (2014-15) 0.6% % change (2015-16) -0.22% Change projected for 2019 (3.8%)</p>	<p>Aberdeenshire 2014 – 260,530 2015 - 261,960 2016 - 262,190</p> <p>Change % change (2014-15) 0.5% % change (2015-16) 0.09% % change projected for 2019 (4.1%)</p>	Both areas are doing better than the Scottish average change of 0.6%. Over 10 years the City has added 8,520 persons to its population compared to the Shire's 20,660 addition	Components of population change by administrative area,	<p>Aberdeen City (2016) Briefing Paper 2016/03: Population Report, Aberdeen City and Shire. Available at: http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsru/ntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=71874&slD=3365</p> <p>https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/files//statistics/population-estimates/mid-year-2016/16mype-cahb.pdf Accessed 15/1/18</p>
Population Structure	<p>Aberdeen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 00-15 -14.7% • 16-24 – 14.4% • 25-44 – 32.3% • 45-64 - 23.7% • 65+ - 14.9% 	<p>Aberdeenshire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<p>Aberdeen City (2016) Briefing Paper 2016/03: Population Report, Aberdeen City and Shire. Available at: http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsru/ntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=71874&slD=3365</p>
Population density	<p>Aberdeen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area – 186 Km2 • 2012 – 1,187 • 2015 – 1,242 • 2016 – 1,250 • 2017 – 1,259 • 2018 – 1,268 	<p>Aberdeenshire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>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 10/1/18</p>

Appendix 4.8 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013– 1,215 • 2018 – 1,220 	Aberdeenshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013– 3,715 • 2017 – 3,775 • 2018 – 3,776 	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	Aberdeen City <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 – 26 • 2018 – 29 	Aberdeenshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013– 228 • 2018 – 268 (68 unlisted) • 	Increasing	New development also has potential to maintain or enhance cultural sites	Buildings at Risk (Register for Scotland) www.buildingsatrisk.org.uk
Conservation Areas	Aberdeen City <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 – 11 • 2018 – 11 	Aberdeenshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 – 42 • 2018 – 41 with another 14 proposed 	Decrease but forecast increase in short-medium term	New development has the potential to put pressure on, or be constrained by, built and cultural sites.	Aberdeen City Council (online) https://aberdeencity.gov.uk/services/planning-and-building/conservation-areas Aberdeenshire Council (online) https://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/environment/built-heritage/what-is-a-conservation-area/#areas
Scheduled Monuments	Aberdeen City <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2016 – 45 • 2018 - 45 	Aberdeenshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2016 – 552 • 2017 – 552 • 2018 – 553 	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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2016 - 5,370 • 2018 – 3,561 	Aberdeenshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2016 – 20,413 • 2017 – 20,584 • 2018 – 21, 237 (figure includes maritime sites) 	Rising in the Shire, falling in the City.	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	Aberdeen City	Aberdeenshire	No change	New development has	Historic Environment Scotland

designed landscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 – 1 • 2016 - 1 • 2018 - 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 – 27 • 2016 – 34 • 2017 – 34 • 2018 – 28 		the potential to put pressure on, or be constrained by, built and cultural sites.	
Battlefields	Aberdeen City None	Aberdeenshire Alford – 1,645 Barra – 1,308 Fyvie – 1,644 Harlaw – 1,411	No change	New development has the potential to put pressure on, or be constrained by, built and cultural sites.	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/spatialdownloads
How policy D4 “Historic Environment” is applied to planning applications	Aberdeen City Applications considered with reference to this policy between January 2017-July 2018 Received: 548 Approvals: 500 Refusals:48 Allowed on Appeal: 7	Aberdeenshire See relevant policies further below.	Planning applications are largely being determined in accordance with the policy.	None at present.	Aberdeen City Monitoring Statement (2019) https://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2019-02/MIR%202019%20-%20Monitoring%20Statement%20FINAL.pdf Accessed December 2019.
How policy D5 “Our Granite Heritage” is applied to planning applications	Aberdeen City Applications considered with reference to this policy between January 2017-July 2018 Received: 131 Approvals: 118 Refusals:13 Allowed on Appeal: 0	Aberdeenshire See relevant policies further below.	Planning applications are largely being determined in accordance with the policy.	None at present.	Aberdeen City Monitoring Statement (2019) https://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2019-02/MIR%202019%20-%20Monitoring%20Statement%20FINAL.pdf Accessed December 2019.
How Policy HE1 on listed buildings and	Aberdeen City See above	Aberdeenshire Applications considered with	Planning applications are largely being determined in accordance with the	None at present. Future reviews will consider demolition of	Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan Monitoring Statement (September 2018)

archaeological site is applied to planning applications		<p>reference to this policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 2017- April 2018: 245 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Approved: 235 ○ Refused: 10 ○ Departures: 5 ○ Appeals: 0 	policy. Departures related to replacement windows and building of a car park.	listed buildings.	<p>https://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/media/24029/alp2017monitoringstatementsseptember2018v7.pdf</p> <p>Accessed December 2019</p>
How Policy HE2 on other protected areas is applied to planning applications	<p>Aberdeen City See above</p>	<p>Aberdeenshire Applications considered with reference to this policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 2017- April 2018: 241 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Approved: 230 ○ Refused: 11 ○ Departures: 2 ○ Appeals: 0 	Planning applications are largely being determined in accordance with the policy. Departures related to replacement windows in a conservation area.	None at present.	<p>Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan Monitoring Statement (September 2018)</p> <p>https://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/media/24029/alp2017monitoringstatementsseptember2018v7.pdf</p> <p>Accessed December 2019</p>

Appendix 4.9 Landscape

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Landscape character	In Aberdeen there are 27 landscape character areas.	<p>There are 42 landscape character areas in Aberdeenshire, including 9 within the CNP.</p> <p>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.</p>	Insufficient data available to determine the trend.	<p>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).</p> <p>New development not fitting in with the landscape's capacity to absorb further developments (e.g. design, layout and sense of place) – need to promote suitable development capacity.</p>	<p>Scottish Natural Heritage (1997) <i>National programme of landscape character assessment: Banff and Buchan</i>, Review No 37.</p> <p>Scottish Natural Heritage (1996) <i>Cairngorms landscape assessment</i>, Review No 75.</p> <p>Scottish Natural Heritage (1996) <i>Landscape character assessment of Aberdeen</i>, Review No 80</p> <p>Scottish Natural Heritage (1998) <i>South and Central Aberdeenshire: landscape character assessment</i>, Review No 102.</p>
Special Landscape Areas	Aberdeen has none. It has the green belt.	Aberdeenshire 2018: 10 sites	Replaced the Valued Views and Areas of Landscape Significance designations.	New and cumulative development has the potential to put pressure on these sites.	<p>Supplementary Guidance 9: Special Landscape Areas (2017) https://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/planning/plans-and-policies/aberdeenshire-local-development-plan-2017/</p> <p>Accessed December 2019</p>
How policy “D2 Landscape” is applied to planning applications	Aberdeen City Applications considered with reference to this policy between	Aberdeenshire See relevant policies further below.	Planning applications are largely being determined in	None at present.	<p>Aberdeen City Monitoring Statement (2019)</p> <p>https://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2019-02/MIR%202019%20-</p>

	January 2017-July 2018 Received: 75 Approvals: 59 Refusals:16 Allowed on Appeal: 2		accordance with the policy.		%20Monitoring%20Statement%20FINA L.pdf Accessed December 2019.
How policy “NE3 Urban Green Space” is applied to planning applications	Aberdeen City Applications considered with reference to this policy between January 2017-July 2018 Received: 32 Approvals: 27 Refusals:5 Allowed on Appeal:2	Aberdeenshire See relevant policies further below.	Planning applications are largely being determined in accordance with the policy.	None at present.	Aberdeen City Monitoring Statement (2019) https://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2019-02/MIR%202019%20-%20Monitoring%20Statement%20FINA L.pdf Accessed December 2019.
How “Landscape character” and Special Landscape Areas in Policy E2 are applied to planning applications	Aberdeen City See above	Applications considered with reference to this policy • April 2017- April 2018: 368 ○ Approved: 325 ○ Refused: 43 ○ Departures: 0 ○ Appeals: 1 allowed	Planning applications are largely being determined in accordance with the policy. Appeal related to noise.	None at present.	Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan Monitoring Statement (September 2018) https://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/media/24029/alp2017monitoringstatements eptember2018v7.pdf Accessed December 2019
How “Public open space” under Policy P2 is applied to planning applications	Aberdeen City See above	Applications considered with reference to this policy • April 2017- April 2018: 57 ○ Approved: 49	Planning applications are being determined in accordance with the policy.	None at present.	Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan Monitoring Statement (September 2018) https://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/media/24029/alp2017monitoringstatements eptember2018v7.pdf

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Refused: 8 ○ Departures: 0 ○ Appeals: 0 allowed 			Accessed December 2019
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/3rdstateofscotlandsgreenspacereport_010218.pdf
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/3rdstateofscotlandsgreenspacereport_010218.pdf
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.uk/Data/Sites/1/media/docs/sosgreport/3rdstateofscotlandsgreenspacereport_010218.pdf
Public Park and Garden	492	59	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above

Private Garden	1,737	1,619	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
School Grounds	146	130	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
Institutional Grounds	133	65	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
Amenity Residential or business	1,960	1,357	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
Play space	14	16	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
Playing Fields	124	91	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
Golf Course	358	425	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
Tennis Course	2	1	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
Bowling Green	6	4	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
Other Sports facility	142	50	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
Natural total	874	1,804	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	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/3rdstateofscotlandsgreenspacereport_010218.pdf
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 4.10 Material Assets

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Council tax Band D	Aberdeen 2011/12 - £1,230. 2016.17 - £1,230. 2017/18 - £1,230 2018/19 - £1,267	Aberdeenshire 2011/12 - £1,141 2016/17 - £1,141 2017/18 -£1,170 2018/19 - £1,205	After several years of no change, charges are now increasing annually.	Government policy on keeping household costs down affects how much councils can charge	Aberdeenshire Council https://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/council-tax/charges/ Aberdeen City Council https://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/services/council-tax/view-council-tax-bands
Household tenure – owner occupied	Aberdeen 2012/13 – 55% 2016 – 58%	Aberdeenshire 2012/13 – 73% 2016 – 77%	Increasing proportion of owner-occupied housing in City and Shire although it is higher in the Shire	House prices for first time buyers may be a constraint as is the general economic climate	Source: Scottish Survey Core Questions (SSCQ) 2016 http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/About/Surveys/SSCQ/
Household tenure – social rent	Aberdeen 2012/13 – 26% 2016 – 22%	Aberdeenshire 2012/13 – 16% 2016 – 12%	Low compared those living in their own homes and decreasing over time	Availability of funding for building affordable housing	Same as above
Household tenure – private rent	Aberdeen 2012/13 –19 % 2016 – 20%	Aberdeenshire 2012/13 – 10% 2016 – 10%	Proportion steady in Aberdeenshire but increasing in City	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 2017 – 22,041	Aberdeenshire March 2012 - 12,877 March 2015 - 12,856 2017 – 12,869	The Stock is falling	Issue is energy efficiency in this sector	Housing Statistics for Scotland - Public sector housing stock http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/HSfS/StockPublicSector
Economic Activity Rates,	Aberdeen 2012 - 83.0% 2014 – 2015 – 80.5% 2016 – 75.2% 2017 – 79.0%	Aberdeenshire 2012 - 82.6% 2014-2016- 84.0% 2016 – 82.6% 2017 – 82.3%	Rising in the Shire but falling in the City Rising in both the City and Shire	Falling oil prices Jan 2016 lowest price per barrel (since 2008) at \$29. Prices have since	Same as above Source: Nomis: annual population survey

				stabilised with overall steady growth experienced since mid-2017.	
Average Gross Weekly earnings	Aberdeen 2011/12 - £574.90 2014/14 - £617.00 2016 - £557.40 2017 - £545.60	Aberdeenshire 2011/12 -£456.70 2014/14 - £482.50 2016 – £570.20 2017 - £566.10	Quite high for the City and the Shire compared with national average. The Shire remains above the national average in 2017, although by a smaller margin than 2016. The City is now just less (£2.10 per week).	The influence of the oil industry continues to keep wages in the North East. Confidence has grown in the industry again with most stats indicating a positive recovery	Same as above Source: Nomis: annual survey of hours and earnings - resident analysis
Established Housing Land Supply (EHLS) (including small sites)	Aberdeen 2016 – 21,271 2017 - 20,651 2018 – 21,052 2019 – 20,091	Aberdeenshire 2016 – 25,634 2017 - 25,486 2018 – 25,582 2019 – 25,319	Established supply has generally decreased as sites that were allocated in the 2017 ALDPs are built out.	Part of the overall land supply is classed as constrained	Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Housing Land Audit 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 https://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/services/housing/housing-land-audit
EHLS on Greenfield (%) (For Aberdeen Housing Market)	Aberdeen 2016 – 86% 2017 - 86% 2018 – 82% 2019 – 83%	Aberdeenshire 2016 – 94% 2017 - 94% 2018 – 92% 2019 – 92%	Slight increase in the city. No change in the Shire.	See below	Same as above
EHLS on Brownfield (%) (For Aberdeen Housing Market)	Aberdeen 2016 – 14% 2017 - 14% 2018 – 18% 2019 – 17%	Aberdeenshire 2016 – 6% 2017 - 6% 2018 – 8% 2019 – 8%	Slight decrease in the city. No change in the Shire.	Most brownfield sites only enter the land supply once they have consent, so the true proportion is likely to be higher than this.	Same as above

Constrained Housing Land Supply	Aberdeen 2016 – 3,020 2017 - 2,915 2018 – 1,955 2019 – 3,593	Aberdeenshire 2016 – 6,808 2017 - 7,083 2018 – 7,228 2019 – 6,911	Dramatic rise in the City but falling in the Shire.	Notable increase in Aberdeen City relates to a small number of large sites mainly due to ownership, land use and marketability. Continued progress on large Aberdeenshire sites.	Same as above
5 – year effective housing land supply (including small sites)	Aberdeen 2016 – 6,648 2017 - 6,631 2018 – 7,451 2019 – 6,422	Aberdeenshire 2016 – 8,112 2017 - 7,727 2018 – 8,288 2019 – 7,901	Decreasing in both City and Shire due to progress on sites that were allocated in the 2017 ALDPs.	Some uncertainty over future market demand	Same as above
Effective Units Programmed Beyond Year 5	Aberdeen 2016 – 11,603 2017 - 11,105 2018 – 11,637 2019 – 10,076	Aberdeenshire 2016 – 10,714 2017 - 10,678 2018 – 10,066 2019 – 10, 507	Falling in the City but there has been a slight increase in the Shire.	In the City some units have moved into the five-year supply and others to the constrained supply. In Aberdeenshire there has been a slowing down of build rates this year reflecting market demand.	Same as above
Housing completions	Aberdeen 2015 - 795 2016 – 833 2017 - 1,176 2018 – 1,211	Aberdeenshire 2015 – 1,304 2016 – 1,133 2017 – 885 2018 - 983	Rising in both the City and Aberdeenshire.	The market conditions remain difficult however it is likely to pick up over the next few years.	Same as above

Appendix 4.11 Employment Land

Aberdeen City

	Established	Constrained	Marketable	Immediately Available	Under Construction
2012	298	147	125	58	10
2013	272	89	166	71	25.4
2014	246	89	140	66	34
2015	280	111	169	71	45
2016	269	64	205	46	27
2017	286	64	223	52	12
2018	286	64	223	52	12
2019	274	64	210	52	0

Aberdeenshire

	Established	Constrained	Marketable	Immediately Available	Under Construction
2012	628	231	397	29	12
2013	608	233	375	45	13
2014	596	197	399	40	11
2015	581	240	341	60	7
2016	558	217	341	70	13
2017	551	253	298	65	8
2018	553	245	307	68	3
2019	548	267	281	64	2

Appendix 5 Maps

Map 1 – Blanket Peat Soil

Map 2 – Sites of Special Scientific Interest

Map 3 – Local Nature Conservation Sites

Map 4 – Local Nature Reserves

Map 5 – (a) River Dee SAC in Aberdeen City, (b) Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch (extension) SPA

Map 6 – Sites and Monuments Record

Map 7 – Listed Buildings

Map 8 – Conservation Areas

Map 9 – Union Street Conservation Area Regeneration Scheme

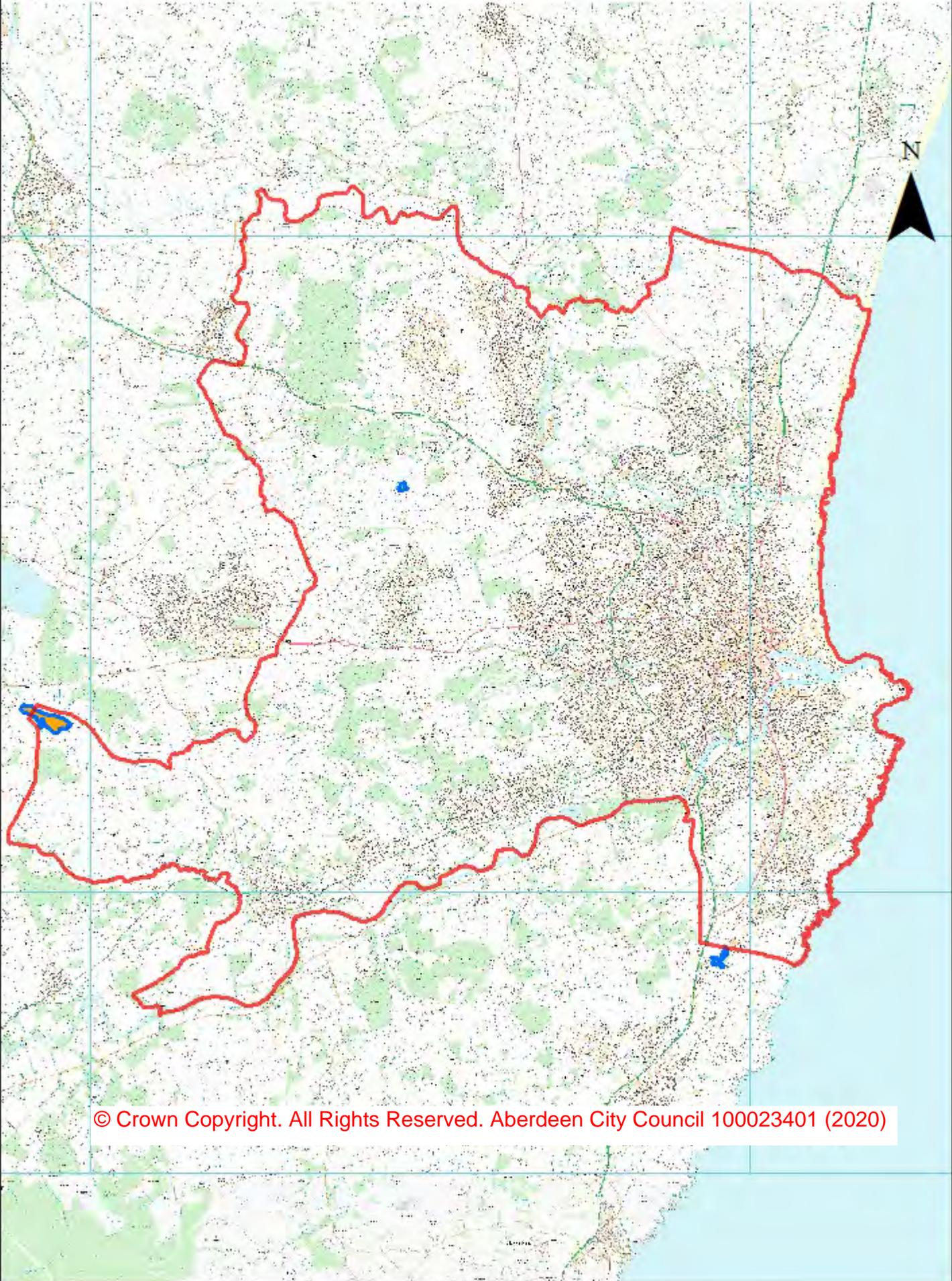
Map 10 – Duthie Park Designed Landscape

Map 11 – Vacant and Derelict Land Survey Sites 2017

Map 12 – Open Space Audit 2012 Quality of Open Spaces

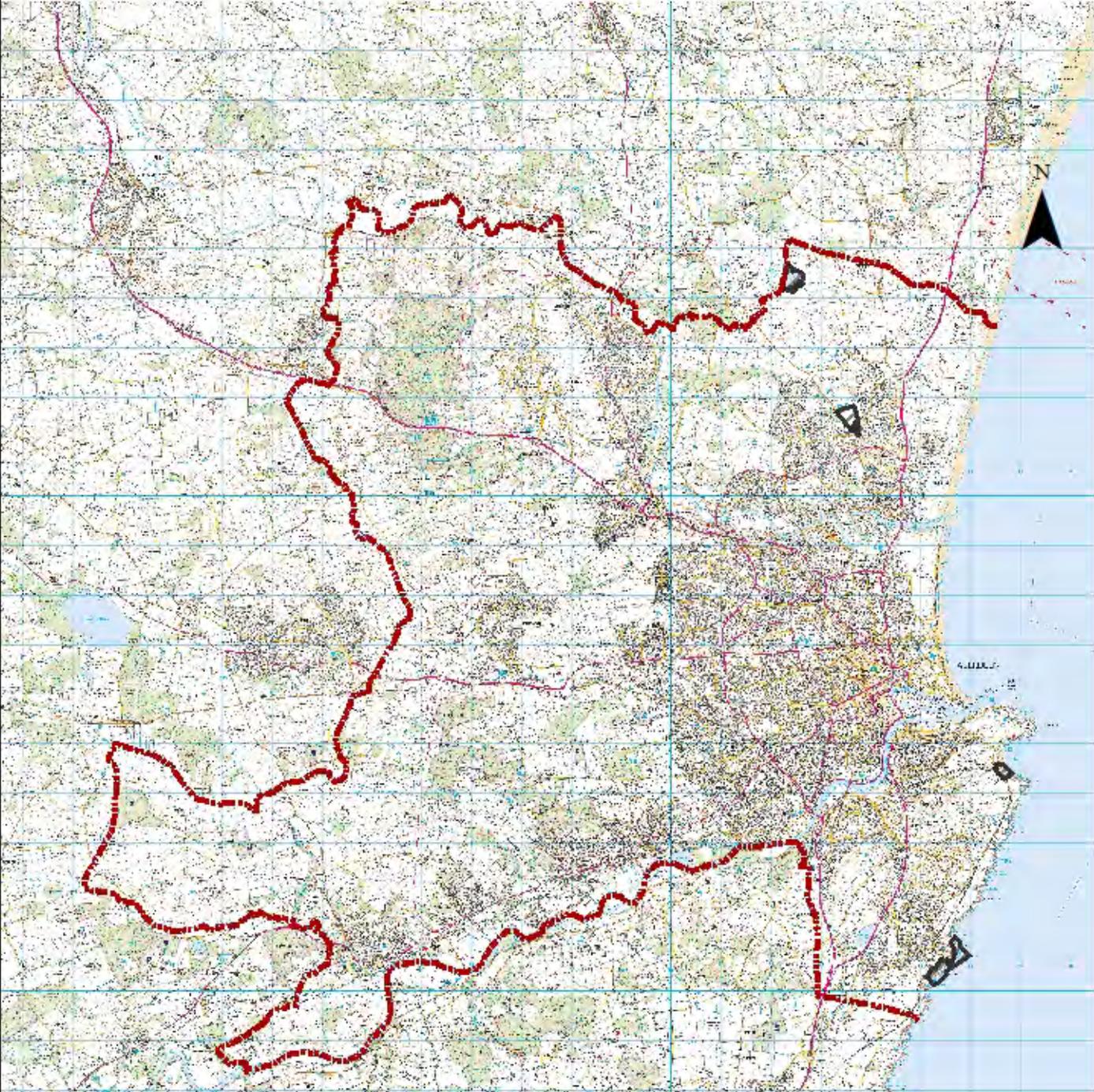
Map 13 – Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Map 1 - Peat Soils



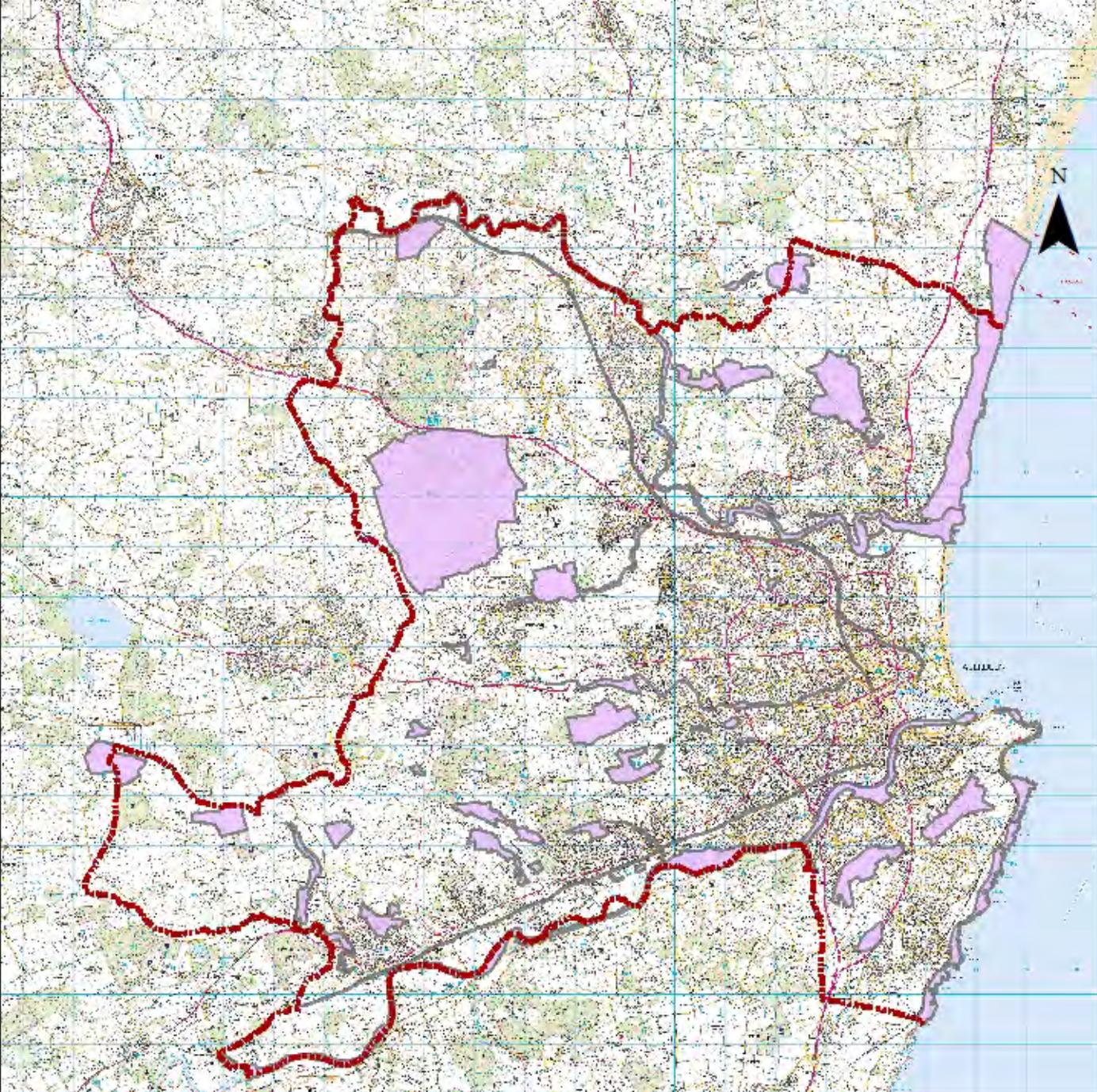
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Map 2 - Sites of Special Scientific Interest



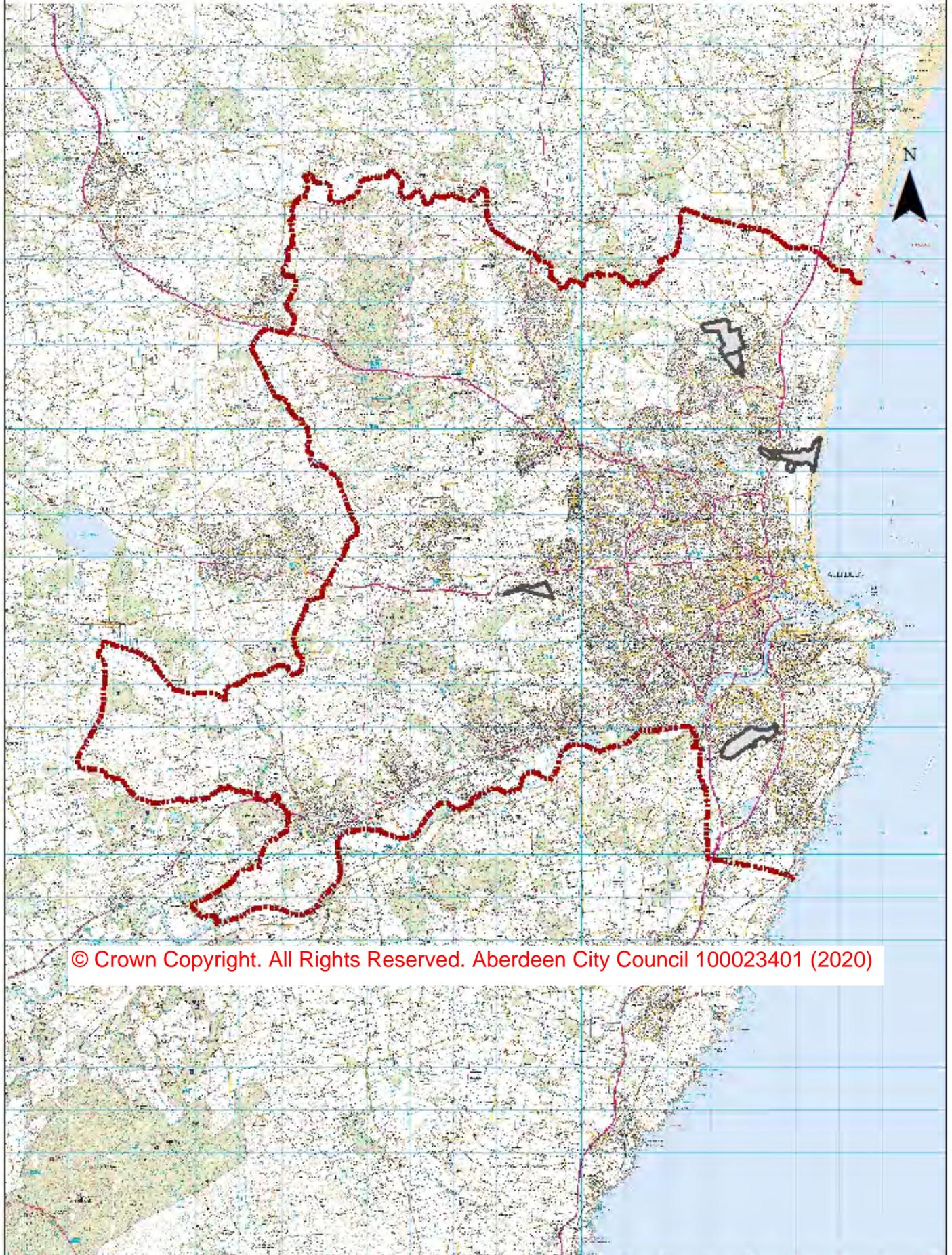
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Map 3 - Local Nature Conservation Sites

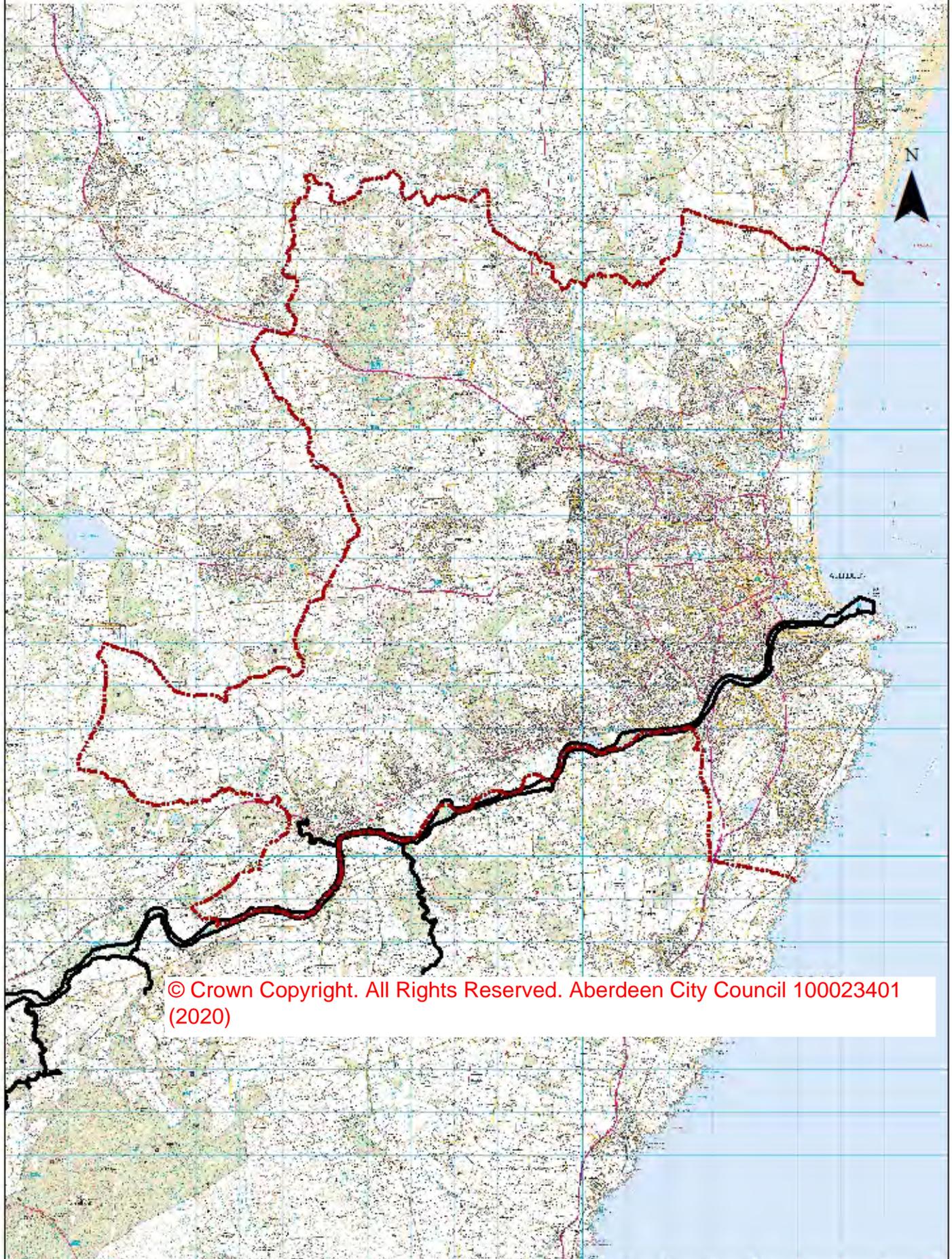


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Map 4 - Local Nature Reserves

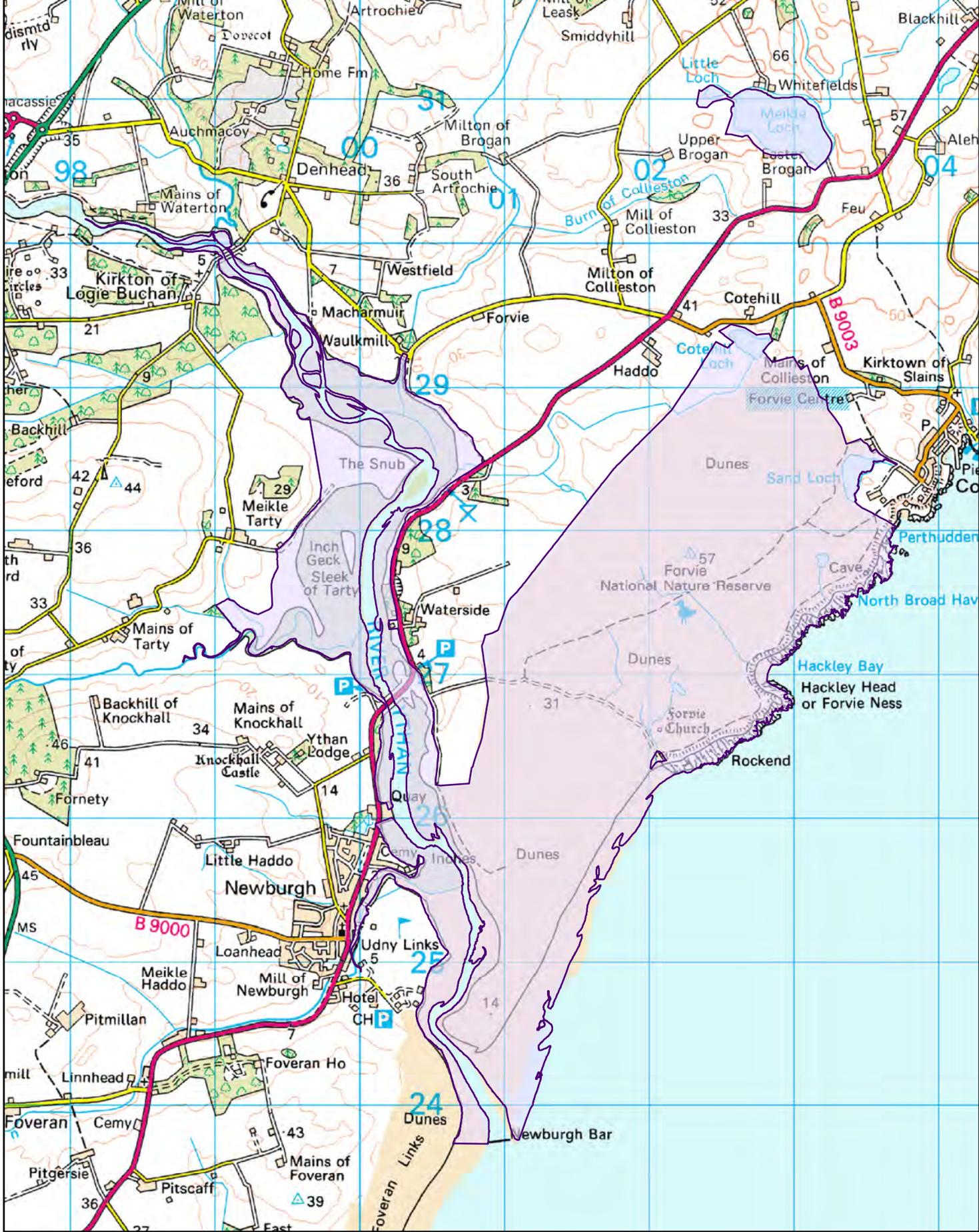


**Map 5 - European Sites:
5a - River Dee Special Area of Conservation**



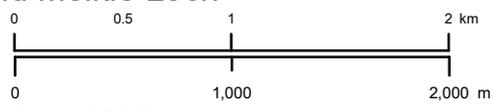
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5b - Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch (extension) SPA



Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch

Special Protection Area
 EC Site Code: UK9002221
 Site boundary



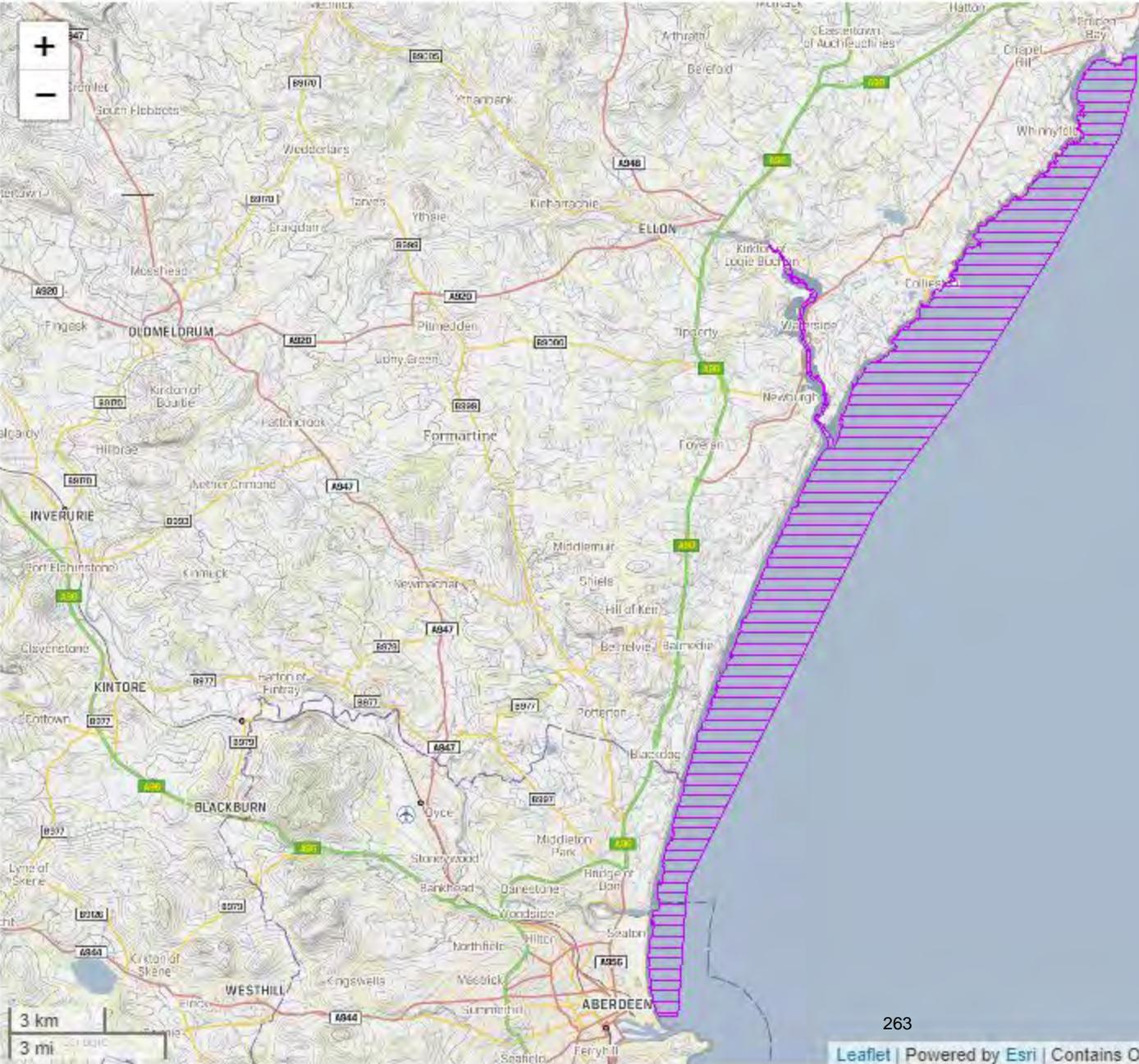
Produced by: Geographic Information Group, SNH, 2012
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Scale 1:35,000

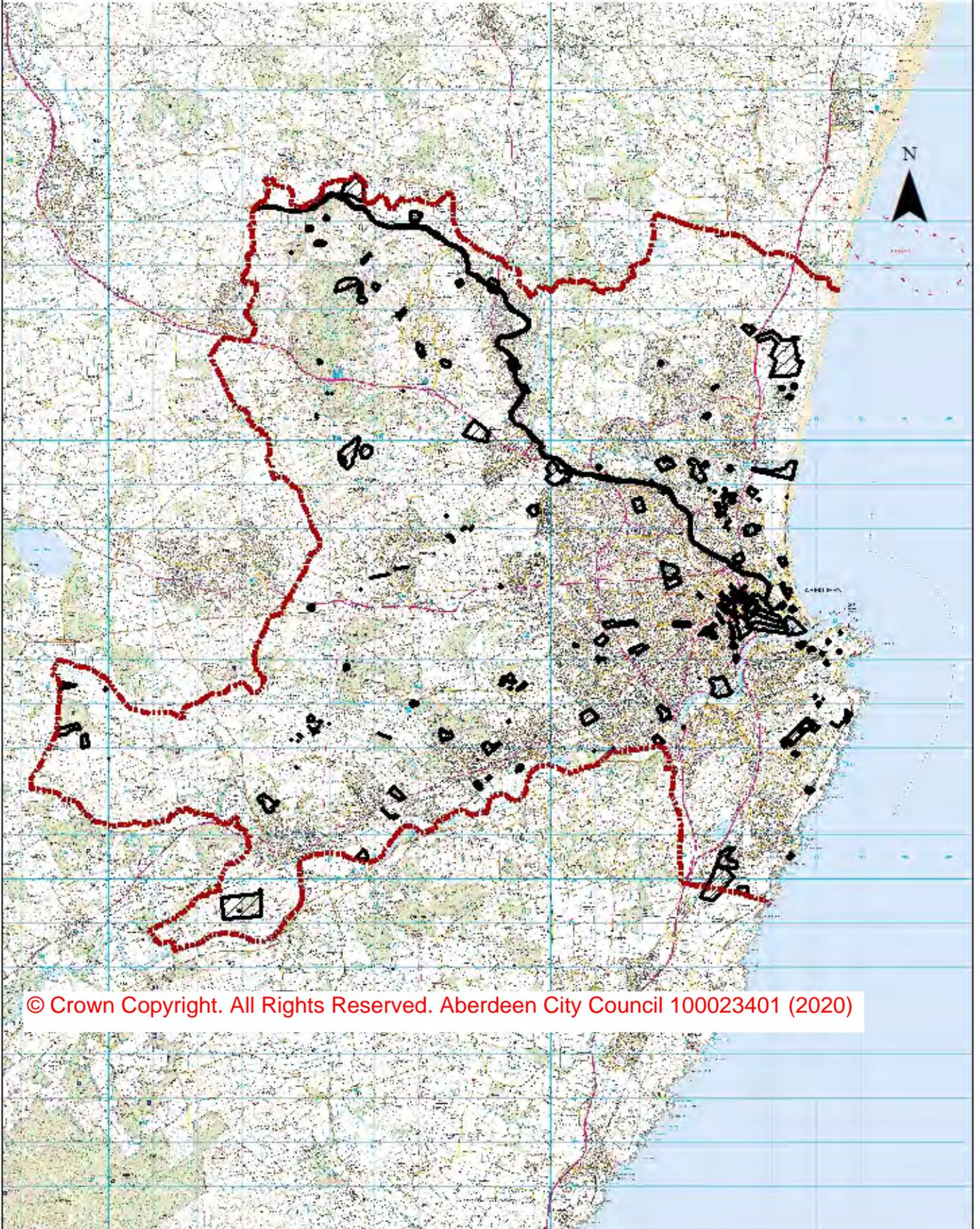
This is an updated representation of the classified site boundary.
 Any apparent small differences are due to changes to the OS backdrop



Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch (extension) SPA

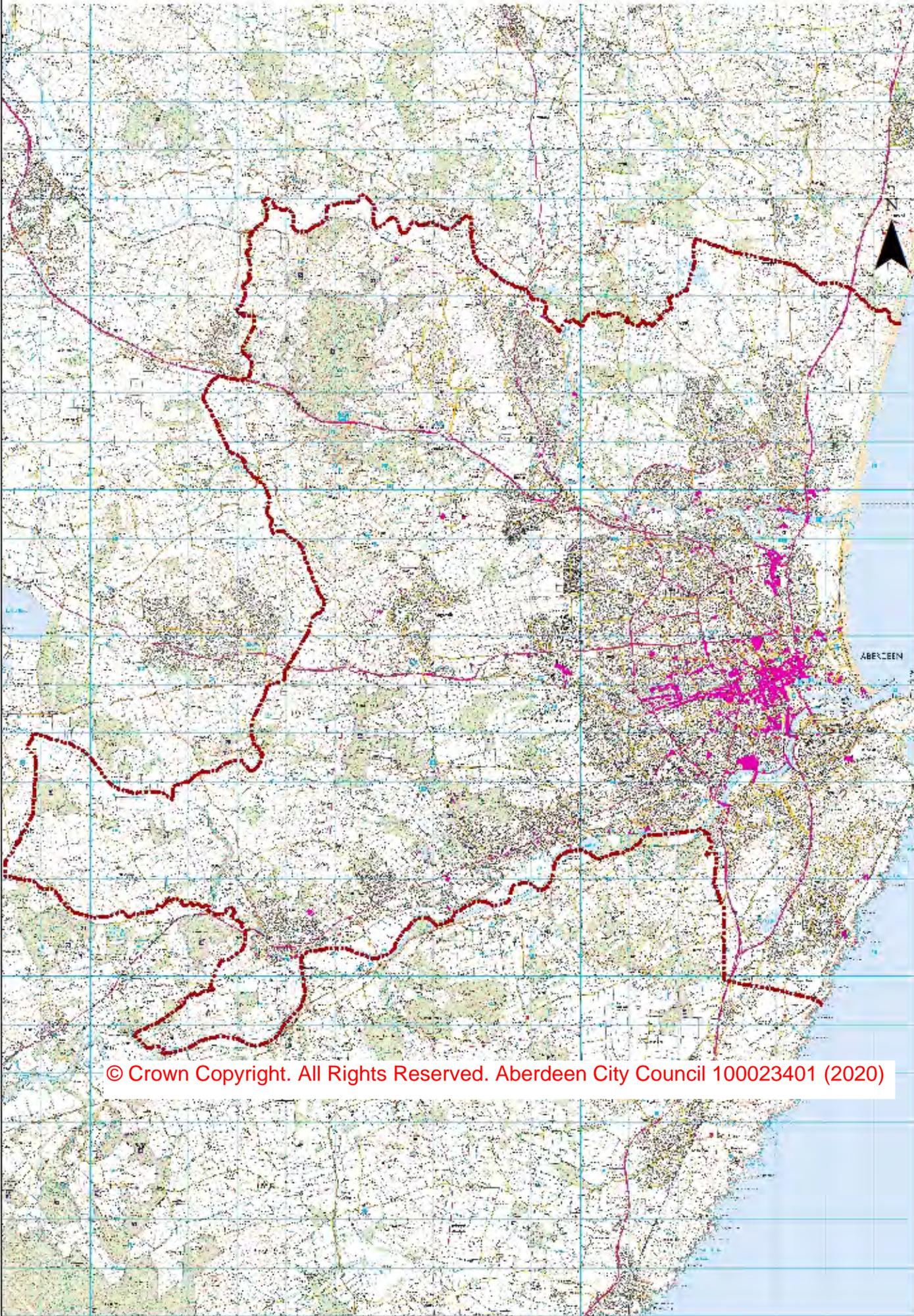


Map 6 - Sites and Monuments Record



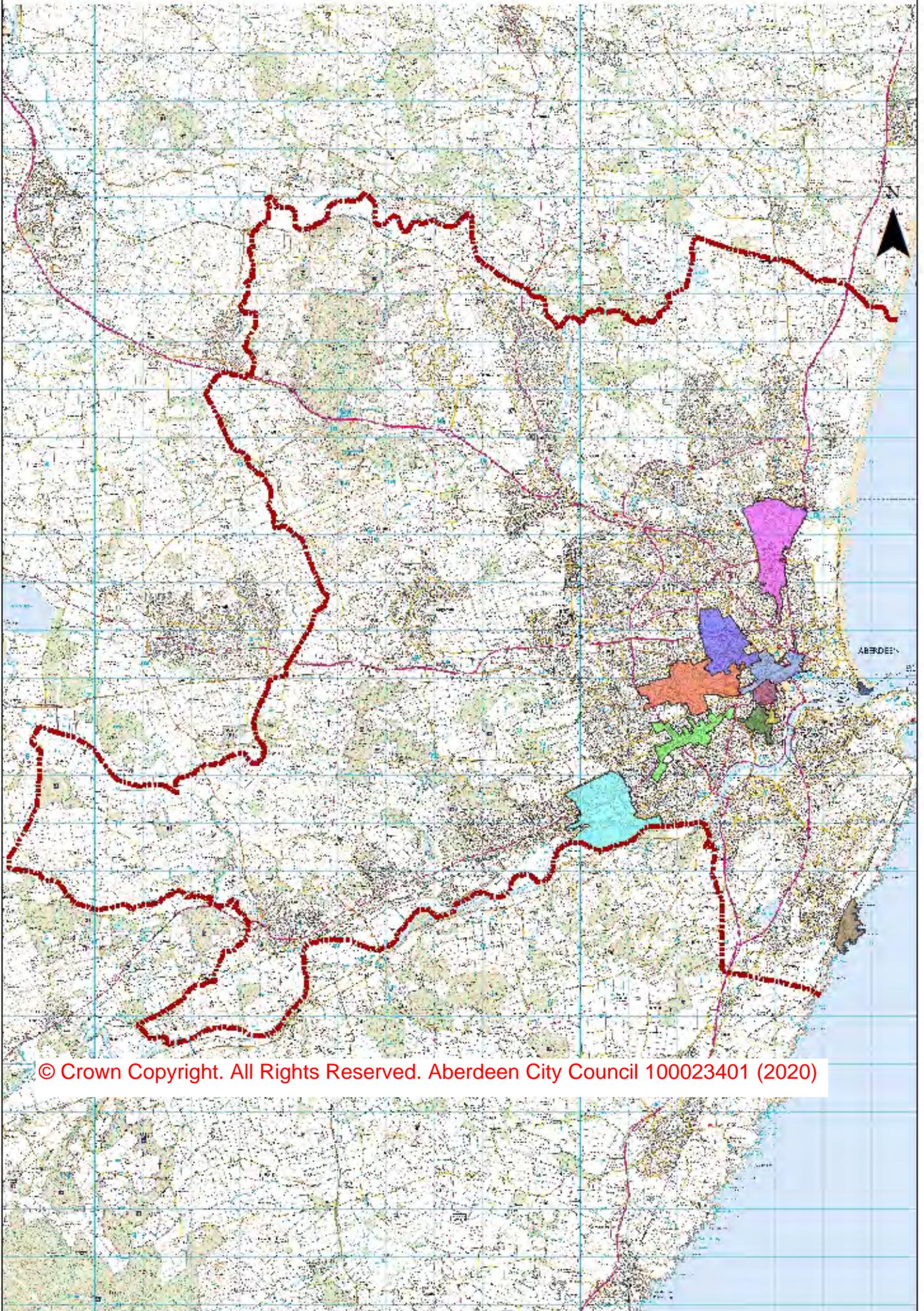
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Map 7 - Listed Buildings



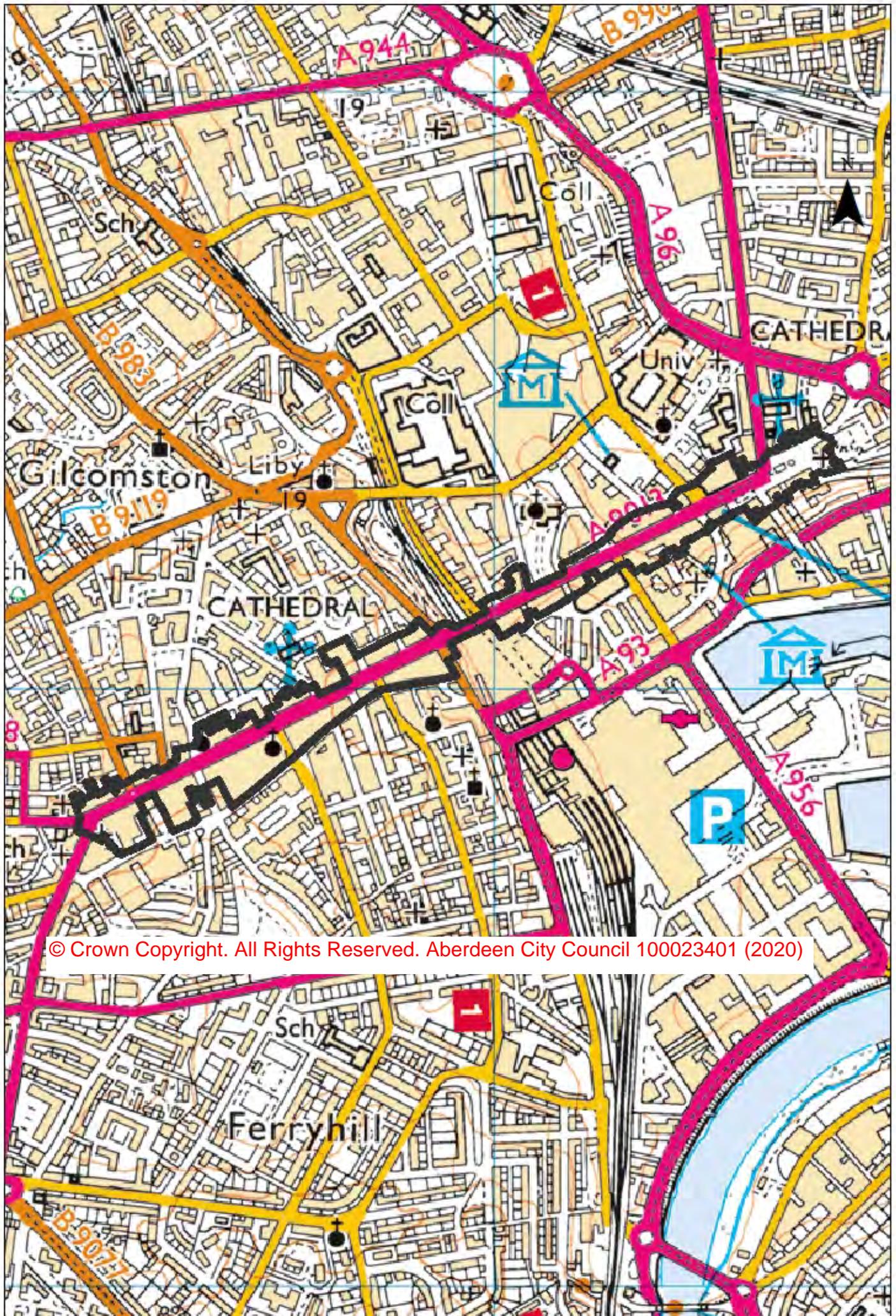
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Map 8 - Conservation Areas



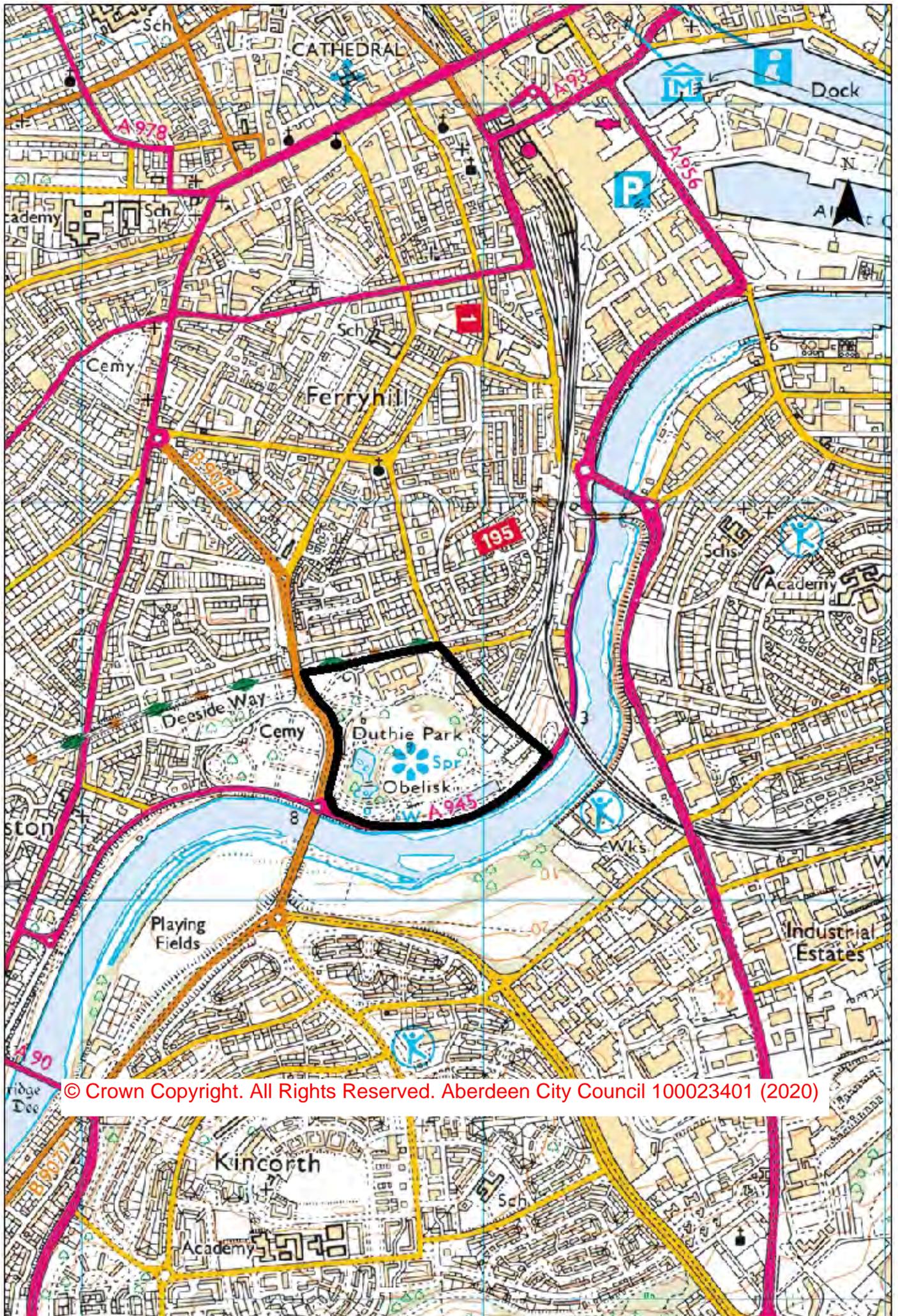
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Map 9 - Union Street Conservation Area Regeneration Scheme

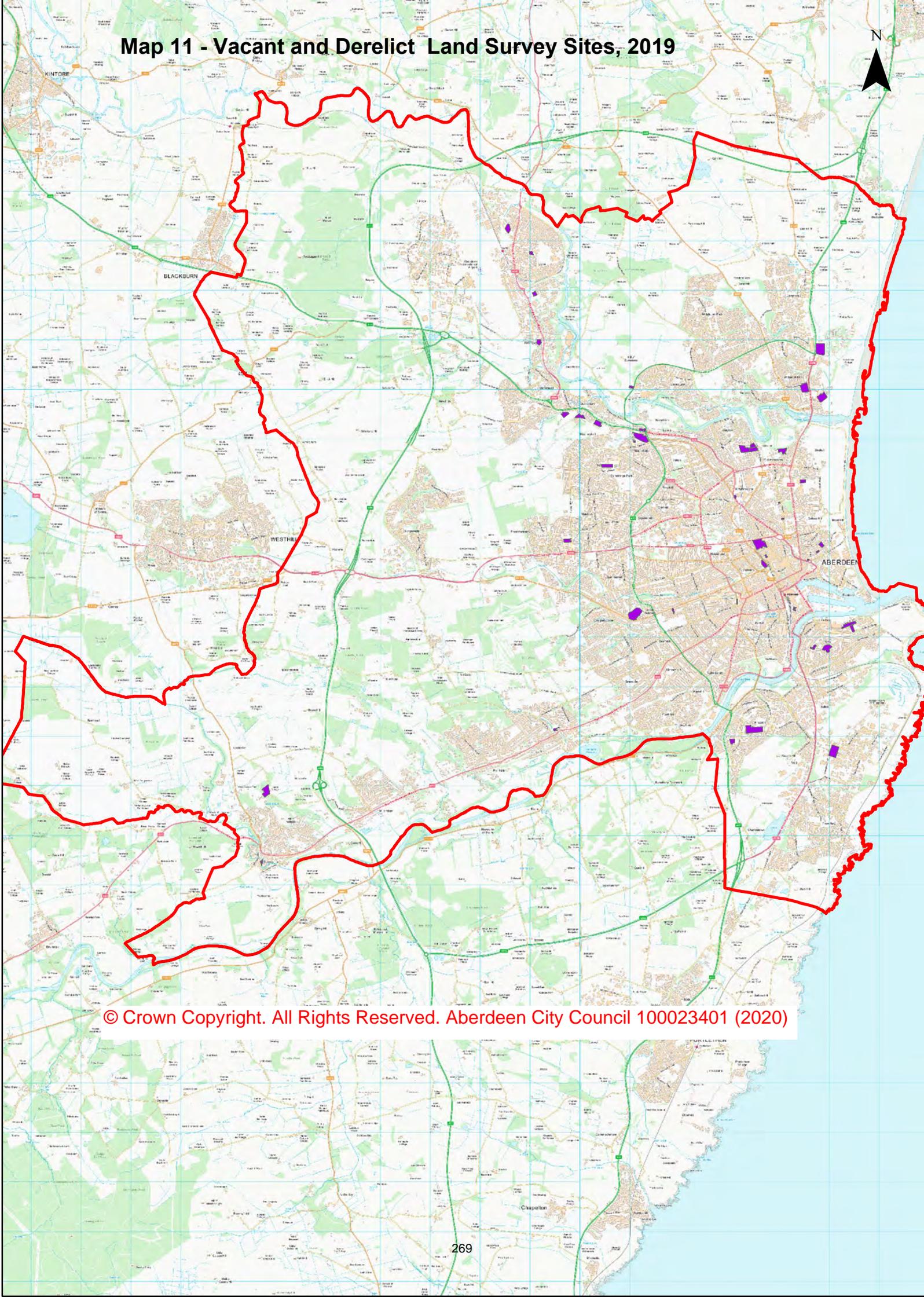


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Map 10 - Duthie Park Designed Landscape

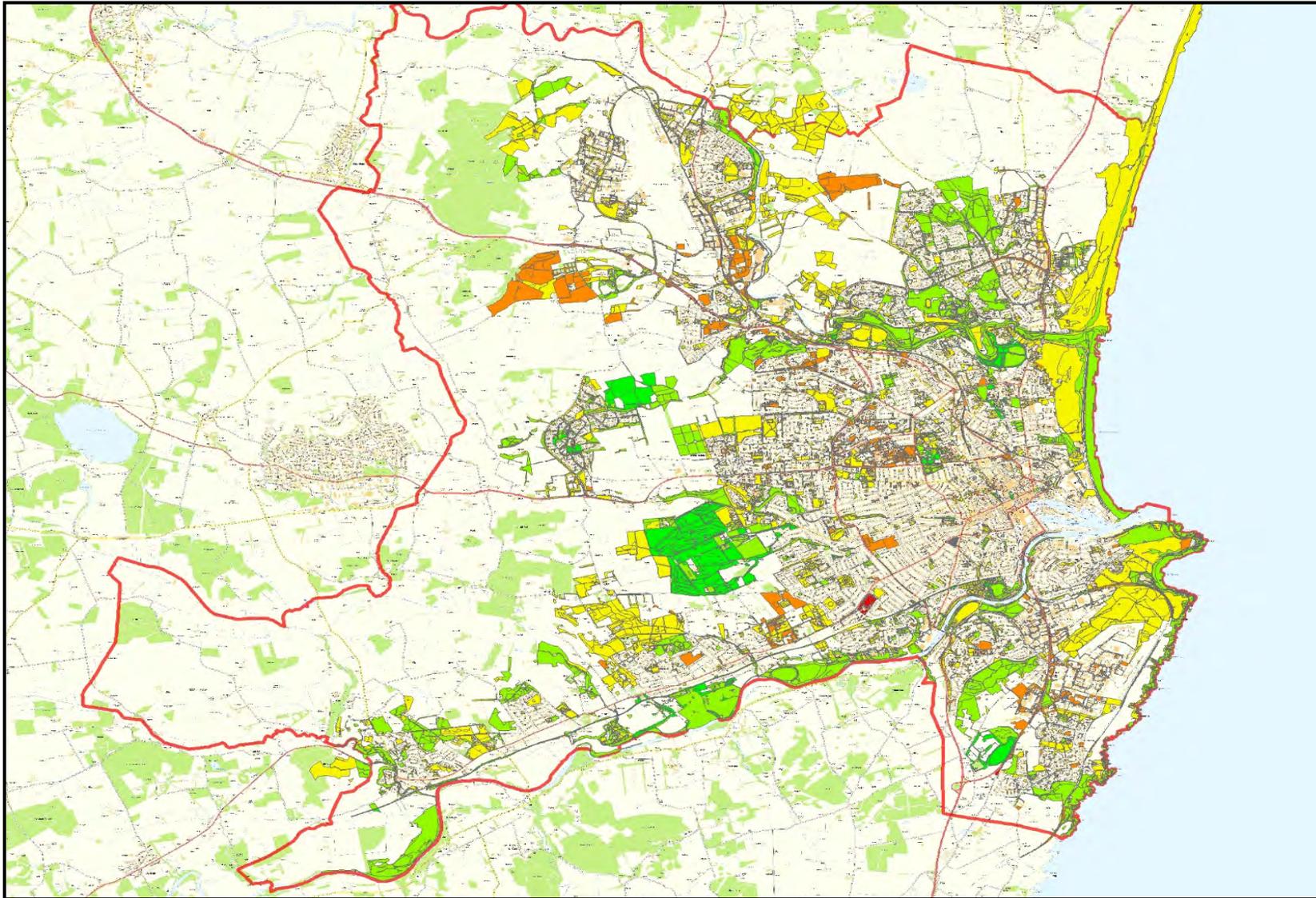


Map 11 - Vacant and Derelict Land Survey Sites, 2019



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Map 12 - Open Space Audit, 2012 - Quality of Open Spaces

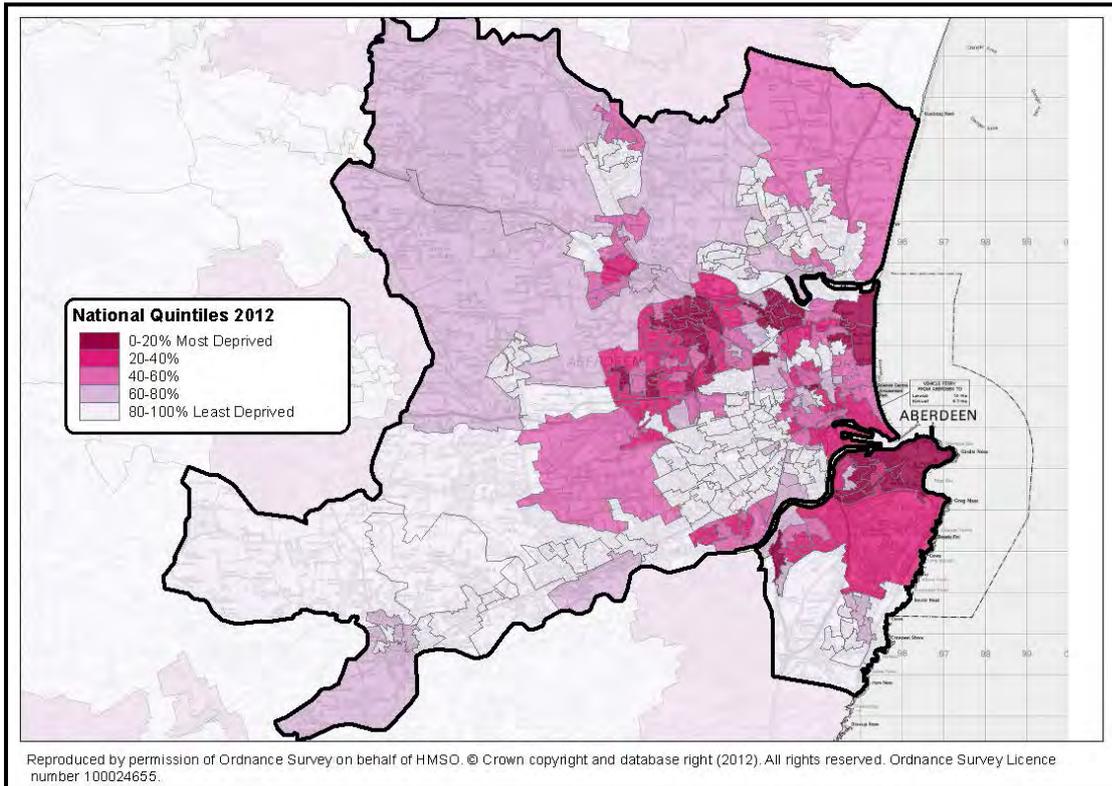


Green = high quality;
Red = low quality

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Map 13 - Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation: Aberdeen City datazones by National Quintile.
 Source: SIMD 2012



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

