

Aberdeen Food-growing Strategy

PART 1

To

SEA_gateway@gov.scot

Or

SEA Gateway

2-H (South)

Victoria quay

Edinburgh EH6 6QQ

PART 2

An SEA Scoping Report is attached for the plan entitled

Granite City Growing; a food-growing strategy for Aberdeen

The Responsible Authority is:

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

PART 3

Please tick the appropriate box

<input type="checkbox"/>	The PPS falls under the scope of Section 5(3) of the Act and required an SEA under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. <u>Or</u>
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The PPS falls under the scope of Section 5(4) of the Act and required an SEA under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. <u>Or</u>
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<input type="checkbox"/>	The PPS does not require an SEA under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. However, we wish to carry out an SEA on a voluntary basis. We accept that, as this is voluntary, the statutory 5-week timescale for views from the Consultation Authorities cannot be guaranteed.
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SEA SCOPING TEMPLATE –COVER NOTE

PART 4

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PART 5

Signature



Date

28 June 2018

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1 Introduction

The purpose of this Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Scoping Report is to set out sufficient information on “Granite City Growing” Aberdeen’s Food-growing Strategy to enable the Consultation Authorities to form a view on the consultation period and scope/level of detail that will be appropriate for the Environmental Report. This report has been prepared in accordance with the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005.

Following this introduction, Section 2 tabulates the key facts; section 3 describes the content of the Plans, Policies and Strategies (PPS); Section 4 describes the content for the strategy; Section 5 discusses the issues that set the context for the strategy. This includes other PPS and environmental protection objectives, baseline data, the evolution of the baseline without the PPS; and environmental problems relevant to the plan. Section 6 then looks at the scope and level of details comprising alternatives, scoping in/out issues, assessment framework, SEA objectives, cumulative effects assessment, and mitigation as well as monitoring. The next steps are outlined in Section 7, while the Appendices are in Section 8.

2 Key Facts

Table 2.1: Key Facts relating to Granite City Growing

Name of Responsible Authority	Aberdeen City Council (ACC) leading on behalf of city stakeholders.
Title of the PPS	Granite City Growing
What Prompted the PPS	The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015
Subject	food-growing
Period Covered by the PPS	Granite City Growing sets goals to 2030. Implementation programmes will be developed every 5 years.
Frequency of Updates	Granite City Growing will be reviewed every 5 years in accordance with the requirements of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015
Area covered by the PPS	Aberdeen City
Purpose and/or objectives of the PPS	Granite City Growing is a key document that sets a long-term framework for collaborative action, to increase and support opportunities for food-growing in Aberdeen.
Contact Point	Sandy Highton Sustainable Development Officer Strategic Place Planning Aberdeen City Council Business Hub 4 Marischal College Broad Street Aberdeen AB10 1AB

3 Description of Granite City Growing content

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

Table 3.1 Alternatives considered to Granite City Growing

Options	Description of Options
Option 1: Do Nothing	Under this option city stakeholders carry on with business as usual and do not take steps to increase or support food-growing opportunities.
Option 2: Do Minimum	Under this option city stakeholders are responsible for developing individual plans and strategies to increase or support food-growing opportunities which could result in an ad hoc, inconsistent approach to food-growing.
Option 3: Do Optimum	Under this option city stakeholders work in partnership across all sectors to develop a food-growing strategy that seeks to increase and support food-growing opportunities for Aberdeen, sets shared objectives and highlights areas for action and collaboration across the whole city.

3.2 Objectives, Actions and Projects

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

Table 3.2 Objectives, Actions and Projects

1	Take steps to make food growing opportunities available to all residents of Aberdeen to improve their health and wellbeing	1.1 (Political, & Strategic)	Communities and politicians will understand the link between healthy people, good, local food and a high-quality environment in and around the city. Granite City Growing will be a recognised part of Aberdeen's policy and strategic priorities.
		1.2 (Governance)	Develop and maintain governance and leadership for Granite City Growing, to co-ordinate activity and inform policy across a range of stakeholders. Consider the appointment of a food-growing champion and a food-growing facilitator. Co-ordinate action planning with the Sustainable Food City Partnership.
		1.3 (Support & skills)	People in the city will know where to go to receive support and help to start their food growing journey.
		1.4 (Mapping and Information)	We will have a clear understanding of the spaces which are available for food growing. Growing spaces will be mapped and included within the open-space audit (Summer 2018). Potential food-growing sites will also be mapped and included within the Aberdeen Local Development Plan as appropriate.

		1.5 (Schools)	Provide a school growing space for all Aberdeen schools wishing to have one to support learning outcomes. Provide growing spaces in new schools. Provide support to schools to sustain their food-growing activities and embed it into the curriculum.
		1.6 (Using public estate)	Involve key stakeholders to get more food-growing into prime locations. Make the best use of existing resources by providing spaces for growing through a partnership approach with schools, parks, residential institutions, prisons and the NHS estate.
		1.7 (Research)	Support research on local food-growing measures.
		1.8 (Secure funding)	Investigate the role of Corporate Social Responsibility and private benefactors to access land and funding. Investigate and signpost financial resources for growing initiatives from developer obligations, community benefits in large procurements and about sources of funding.
2	Help to alleviate food poverty and raise awareness about the benefits of food growing to mental and physical well-being through public engagement and encouraging the uptake of food-growing opportunities.	2.1	Encourage not-for-profit social enterprise through the availability and encouraging uptake of food-growing opportunities.
		2.2	Make food-growing visible in and around Aberdeen; within public parks, amenity land, on walls and roofs. Potentially develop a 'food-trail' or consider a food-based event to raise awareness.
		3.3	Share skills and culture through a programme facilitating the sharing of cookery skills and food growing knowledge. Encourage the participation of people from different generations, other nationalities and different cultural backgrounds.
		3.4	Set up a 'social prescribing programme' where food-growing is offered on prescription by GPs
3	Encourage biodiversity and climate resilience and reduce carbon mileage through providing opportunities for local production of food and through	3.1	Embed local food-growing into the work of the Sustainable Food City Partnership Aberdeen to involve local businesses and supermarkets and to encourage and support local restaurants to use seasonal and locally grown produce on their menus.
		3.2	Embed the requirement to increase biodiversity and climate resilience within growing spaces through the choice of plants, heritage varieties, site design and management. Especially

	appropriate site design.		consider spaces and food-plants for bees. Encourage gardening in general by including flowers and crop trees too.
		3.3	Encourage locally-grown fruit and vegetables be specified, supplied and served by the public sector in Aberdeen whenever possible.
		3.4	Include on-site composting where appropriate.
4	Make all of Aberdeen's allotment sites and food-growing spaces well managed community empowered sites with quality facilities, as far as is practicable	4.1	Make the supply of allotment sites and food growing spaces transparent to all and compliant with the provisions of the Act
		4.2	Make local authority allotment sites financially sustainable.
		4.3	Extend the use of microplots on allotment sites as appropriate to grow gardening skills and to engage with the allotment waiting list.
		4.4	Create a culture where communities feel supported and encouraged to grow food on land. Signpost the asset transfer process as appropriate.
5	Take steps to allow the local economy to benefit from local food-growing.	5.1	Encourage local fruit and vegetables be specified, supplied and served by the public sector in Aberdeen.
		5.2	Explore the links to tourism by developing a Food trail around Aberdeen or having an annual food-based event.
		5.3	Encourage not-for-profit social enterprise through the availability and encouraging uptake of food-growing opportunities.
		5.4	Support and encourage locally-based food-growing businesses.
		5.5	Embed food-growing into the work of the Sustainable Food City Partnership Aberdeen to involve local businesses and supermarkets and to encourage and support local restaurants to use seasonal and locally grown produce on their menus.

4 Food-Growing Strategy Context

4.1 Relationship with other PPS and environmental objectives

The Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 requires that the Environmental Report includes an outline of the PPS relationships with other relevant PPS and how environmental protection objectives have been taken into account in the PPS preparation. This section covers these issues and describes the policy context within which the PPS operates, and the constraints and targets that this context imposes on the PPS.

Table 4.1 summarises how Granite City Growing – Aberdeen's food-growing Strategy affects, and is affected by, other relevant PPS and environmental protection objectives.

Appendix 7 shows a more detailed analysis of each relevant PPS and its implications for Granite City Growing.

Table 4.1: Other relevant PPS & environmental protective objectives of Granite City Growing

Name of Plan, Programme, Strategy or Environmental Protection Strategy	
International Level	
Climate Change and Energy Sustainability	
1.	EU Adaptation Strategy
2.	Europe 2020
3.	2030 Climate Framework
4.	EU Cohesion Policy 2014-2020
5.	EU Strategy for Sustainable Development
Air	
6.	Ambient Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC)
Nature Conservation	
7.	The Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC
8.	The Birds Directive 2009/147/EC
9.	European Biodiversity Strategy to 2020
10.	New Urban Agenda 2017
Water	
11.	Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC
12.	Floods Directive 2007/60/EC
13.	Groundwater Directive (80/68/EEC)
14.	The Nitrates Directive 91/43/EC
Soil and Landscape	
15.	Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection
Noise	
16.	Environmental Noise Directive 2002/49/EC
Waste	
17.	The Landfill Directive 99/31/EC
18.	The Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC
19.	Sustainable Use of Pesticides Directive 2009/128/EC
National Level	
Overarching Planning Policy	
20.	National Planning Framework for Scotland 3
21.	The Planning (Scotland) Act 2006
22.	Scottish Planning Policy 2014
Cross-Sectoral	
23.	Environmental Protection Act 1990
24.	Scotland's National Transport Strategy (2016)
25.	Scotland's Economic Strategy (2015)
26.	Choosing our Future: Scotland's Sustainable Development Strategy
27.	National Performance Framework 2018
Climate Change	
28.	Climate Change Act 2008
29.	Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009
30.	Climate Ready Scotland: Scottish Climate Adaptation Plan
31.	Climate Change Plan: The Third Report on Proposals and Policies
Air	
32.	Air Quality (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2016
33.	National Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)
34.	Cleaner Air for Scotland – The Road to a Healthier Future 2015
Heritage, Design and Regeneration	
35.	Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014
36.	Our Place in Time: The Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland 2014

Name of Plan, Programme, Strategy or Environmental Protection Strategy	
37.	The Scottish Historic Environment Policy 2016
38.	The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1997
39.	Creating Places: a policy statement on architecture and place for Scotland
40.	Designing Streets: A Policy Statement for Scotland (2010)
41.	People and Place: regeneration policy statement
42.	Achieving a Sustainable Future: Regeneration Strategy
Landscape and soil	
43.	The Scottish Soil Framework (2009)
44.	Getting the Best from our Land: A Land Use Strategy for Scotland 2016-2021
45.	SNH Landscape Policy Framework Statement 05/01
46.	National Allotments Society Policies
Homes, Population and Health	
47.	Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015
48.	Good Places Better Health 2008
49.	Equally well
50.	Scotland's National Food and Drink Policy
51.	Let's Make Scotland More Active: A Strategy for Physical Activity (2003)
52.	Equality Act 2010
53.	Disability Discrimination Acts 1995 and 2005
54.	Plenty – Food, farming and health in a new Scotland 2016
55.	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002
Nature Conservation	
56.	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
57.	The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004
58.	Scottish Biodiversity Strategy 2006
59.	2020 Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity
60.	UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework
61.	The Conservation (Natural Habitats etc.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) The Conservation (Natural Habitats) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2007
62.	Scottish Forestry Strategy 2006
63.	Scottish Forestry Strategy Implementation Plan 2015-18
64.	Making the Links: Greenspace for a more successful and sustainable Scotland (2009)
65.	Pollinator Strategy for Scotland 2017-2027
66.	The Bees Act 1980
67.	The Bee Diseases and Pest Control (Scotland) Order 2007
Water	
68.	Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003
69.	Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 and The Water Environment (Miscellaneous)(Scotland) Regulations 2017.
70.	Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009)
71.	SEPA Groundwater Protection Policy for Scotland v3 2009
72.	Water Environment (Groundwater and Priority Substances) (Scotland) Regulations 2009
73.	The Water Environment (Diffuse Pollution) (Scotland) Regulations 2008.
Waste	
74.	Scotland's Zero Waste Plan (2010)
75.	Waste Management (Scotland) Licensing Regulations 2011
Noise	
76.	Environmental Noise (Scotland) Regulations 2006
National Planning Advice & Guidance	
77.	PAN 60: Planning for Natural Heritage
78.	PAN 61: Planning and Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems
79.	PAN 63: Waste management planning
80.	PAN 65: Planning and Open Space
81.	PAN 69: Planning & Building Standards Advice on Flooding
82.	PAN 75: Planning for Transport
83.	PAN 77 Designing Safer Places
84.	PAN 78: Inclusive Design

Name of Plan, Programme, Strategy or Environmental Protection Strategy	
85.	PAN 83: Masterplanning
Regional Level	
Overarching Planning Policy	
86.	Aberdeen City and Shire Strategic Development Plan 2014 (SDP)
Cross- Sectoral	
87.	Flood Risk Management Strategy North East Local Plan District
88.	North East Flood Risk Management Plan
89.	Regional Economic Strategy – securing the Future of the North East Economy
90.	Regional Transport Strategy 2013 - 2035 (RTS)
91.	Strategy for an Active Aberdeen 2016-2020
Nature Conservation	
92.	North East of Scotland Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2014- 2017
93.	Proposed Aberdeen Trees and Woodlands Strategy
Local Level	
94.	Aberdeen Local Development Plan 2017 (ALDP)
95.	Aberdeen Local Transport Strategy 2016-2021 (ALTS)
96.	Aberdeen City Air Quality Action Plan
97.	Aberdeen Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-2020
98.	Aberdeen Nature Conservation Strategy 2010-2015
99.	Open Space Audit and Strategy 2011-2016
100.	Aberdeen City Core Paths Plan
101.	Aberdeen Local Housing Strategy 2012 (LHS)
102.	Aberdeen Landscape Strategy 2002 and Proposed Landscape Strategy 2018
103.	Contaminated Land Strategy 2016
104.	Powering Aberdeen
105.	Aberdeen Adapts
106.	Aberdeen City Council Building Performance Policy
107.	City Centre Masterplan
108.	Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan
109.	Aberdeen City Waste Strategy 2014-2025

4.2 Analysis of relevant PPS

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

- Protect statutory and non-statutory protected sites for natural heritage interests i.e. habitats, species, earth science interests and landscape interests.
- Protect internationally important Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated under the terms of the Conservation Regulations 1994. Nationally important Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) notified under the terms of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Nationally important areas for landscape and visual amenity e.g. Designed Landscapes. Locally important wildlife sites e.g. Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) and Local Nature Conservation Sites.
- Ensure compliance with statutory provisions for statutory protected species and with regional biodiversity plans. European Protected Species (EPS) (e.g. otters and bats), Wildlife and Countryside Act schedule 1 species (e.g. golden eagle), Wildlife and Countryside Act schedule 5 species (e.g. red squirrel and water vole), the Protection of Badgers Act; and with objectives of North East Scotland Biodiversity Action Plan (e.g. aspen hover fly and wych elm).
- Promote biodiversity, maintain and restore natural habitats and habitat networks.
- Maintain and support landscape character and local distinctiveness.
- Promote the provision of access links to adjacent access routes e.g. core path network, or existing footpaths.
- Promote sustainable use of water, encourage water efficiency.

- Actively promote sustainable flood risk management.
- Support the River Basin Management.
- Support a reduction in flood risk and mitigate the effects of floods.
- Mitigate the effects of droughts.
- Support strategies that help to limit or reduce the emissions of pollutants in the air, water and soil.
- Protect wildlife from disturbance, injury intentional destruction.
- Promote sustainable buildings, good design, safe environment, clean environment and good quality services.
- Promote sustainable alternatives to car and reduce congestion traffic pollution through walking and cycling.
- Promote economic growth, social inclusion, environmental improvement, health and safety.
- Promote strategies that do not degrade the environment.
- Promote the economy, support the community and the public service.
- Help to protect and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment.
- Seek to promote watercourses as valuable landscape features and wildlife habitats.
- Ensure that the water quality and good ecological status required through the water framework directive are maintained.
- Reduce social inclusion and inequalities.

4.3 Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment

The Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 Schedule 3 requires that the Environmental Report includes a description of the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the PPS, and “the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected”. This section aims to describe the environmental context within which the PPS operates and the constraints and targets that this context imposes on the PPS. The detailed analysis of the baseline data is presented in Appendix 7.2.

4.4 Likely evolution of the environment without Granite City Growing

Future changes to the environment are inevitable due to human interventions that are unconnected to Granite City Growing. The food-growing strategy will contribute to reducing environmental problems in many SEA Topic areas.

Potential changes to the environmental baseline without Granite City Growing are listed in Table 4.4 below.

Table 4.4 Potential Environmental Changes without Granite City Growing

SEA Topic	Possible Changes without Granite City Growing
Biodiversity, flora & fauna	Without Granite City Growing adverse impacts from climate change for biodiversity would remain including; migration and loss of species, damage and degradation of habitats and habitat fragmentation. Adverse impacts on biodiversity from other activities implemented through other PPS like the ALDP, ALTS and LHS would still occur.
Landscape	Without Granite City Growing, implementation of projects from other PPS like the SDP, ALDP, ALTS and LHS will continue to exert some effects on landscape. Impacts on landscape character from the development of food-growing may take place.
Cultural Heritage	Without Granite City Growing the delivery of projects under other PPS could still affect cultural assets and archaeological sites.
Climatic Factors	Without Granite City Growing the delivery of other PPS could adversely affect climatic factors. Opportunities to incorporate food-growing into land use planning may be missed.

SEA Topic	Possible Changes without Granite City Growing
Air Quality	There is already an issue of air quality in the city resulting from other PPS including the ALDP, ALTS, and RTS. Without Granite City Growing the city may not benefit from the behaviour change potential of visible food-growing and people wanting to improve air quality within its vicinity.
Water	The River Dee is a SAC providing most of the water supply for the city. Land allocation and development under the ALDP would continue to exert adverse effects on water quantity and quality. The focus on water environmental quality and management will remain, to meet European directives. Without Granite City Growing adverse effects on food-growing from reduced summer rainfall levels and higher temperatures may not be addressed.
Population & Human health	Without Granite City Growing the opportunity to improve physical health, mental health and the well-being of the people of Aberdeen in the future through food-growing activities may be missed.
Soil	Without Granite City Growing development actions under other PPS would continue to affect soil compaction and sealing. The potential to improve soil health at food-growing sites through the management of organic matter may however be missed.
Material Assets	Without Granite City Growing other PPS will continue to put demand on environmental resources, physical, economic, environmental and social assets. Without Granite City Growing the role that edible roofs and walls in the mitigation of climate impacts of damage and degradation to the built environment and infrastructure may not be realised.

4.5 Characteristics of Areas likely to be significantly affected

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

4.6 Environmental problems

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

Table 4.6 Environmental Problems relevant to Granite City Growing

SEA topics	Environmental Problem	Implications for Granite City Growing
Climatic factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increase in the frequency and severity of pluvial, fluvial, coastal and groundwater flood events. An increase in erosion, landslip and landslide. Warmer temperatures resulting in an increase in pests and disease; and impacting air quality and health. A reduction in summer rainfall, presenting low flows in water courses and affecting water quality. Potential rising emissions contributing to exacerbated climatic factors. Emissions produced by onsite equipment 	<p>May affect the selection and availability of food growing sites.</p> <p>Could be excess water or drought conditions affecting the function of food growing sites and viability of crops. Food production could be more difficult due to environmental stresses and greater prevalence of pests and diseases.</p> <p>Localised emissions from compost production would be preferable to those associated</p>

	<p>and composting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burning of waste material on site. 	<p>with transporting this waste offsite. Emissions associated with burning waste.</p> <p>Granite City Growing should consider the above when allocating sites for food growing and ensure they are considered on a project by project basis, in relation to operation and management. Granite City Growing would encourage sustainable travel options to food growing locations and would promote use of handtools to reduce implications of localised air quality. Burning of waste would be controlled and align with any terms and conditions of land usage.</p>
Air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing levels of NO2 and PM10 will result in poorer air quality in Aberdeen. • Proximity to transport network or areas of poor air quality. • Emissions produced by onsite equipment and composting. • Burning of waste material on site. • Spraying of chemical fertiliser and/or pesticides could affect localised air quality through aerosol production. 	<p>Granite City Growing should recognise that increases in air pollution will affect air quality in the city, especially in the 3 Air Quality Management Areas. Local food production has a positive effect on the emissions associated with food miles.</p>
Biodiversity (flora and fauna)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential loss of habitats from. • Potential loss of greenspace and wildlife corridors to food growing areas. • Potential decline in species population, loss of species and changes in wildlife distribution and numbers. • Potential increase in pests and diseases. • Potential wildlife disturbance and habitat degradation during the development of food growing at some sites. • Trees will be vulnerable to severe weather events, with wetter ground affecting stability during storms; and an increased risk of wildfire. • Pressure on the River Dee SAC, through low flows and from reduced rainfall. • Pressure on European Protected Species. • Non-native invasive species. • Poor site waste management. • Potential for spread of genetically modified species. 	<p>Granite City Growing should mitigate the effects on biodiversity and on protected and non-protected designations.</p> <p>It should promote actions to reduce fragmentation and impacts for wildlife and habitats, as well as encourage natural flood management whilst looking to enhance biodiversity, supporting use of heritage species and ensure compliance with controlling non-native invasive species.</p>
Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential loss, erosion and a reduction in soil quality, as a result of heavy rainfall, flooding and wind. • Potential erosion and a reduction in soil quality from food production. • Potential soil compaction and soil sealing 	<p>Granite City Growing should monitor and address climate impacts on soil quality, soil function and soil stability.</p> <p>It should encourage greater</p>

	<p>from food growing site development, reducing the ability of soil to absorb heavy rainfall and pollutants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential reduction in soil function, with impacts for biodiversity and food growing. • Soil contamination through flooding, soil being imported and use/poor storage of chemicals. • Loss of carbon from soil, due to food growing sites being developed on land. 	<p>use of permeable surfaces and promote the protection of soil carbon stores.</p>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projections for an increase in the severity and frequency of heavy rainfall, result in flooding, sediment and diffuse pollutants entering water courses affecting water quality and the health of invertebrates and fish. • Potential low flows in water courses, will be a risk to freshwater ecosystems and species (Atlantic Salmon, Brown Trout, fresh water pearl mussels). • Potential increased need to abstract water for food growing sites. • Potential increase in incidences of algal bloom as a result of chemical use. 	<p>Projects under Granite City Growing should look to reduce impacts on water quality and ensure sustainable use of water. Dependent on scale abstraction of water might require licensing with the regulator.</p> <p>Granite City Growing should promote actions to reduce run off to reduce the risks of diffuse pollution to watercourses.</p>
Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential increase in the frequency and severity of severe weather events could cause erosion, flooding and landslip. • The development of food growing sites could result in the change of landscape features, as well as changes to land form, land use, land cover and setting. • New food growing sites, result in a reduction in greenspace able to act as natural flood management. • Visual impact. • Loss of land to non-food growing structures e.g. sheds, parking etc. 	<p>Granite City Growing should promote resilient landscapes and protect landscape character. Promote actions to improve greenspace networks.</p> <p>Granite City Growing would consider visual impact on food growing on a project by project basis.</p>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A projected growth in city population. • Climate impacts affecting food security. 	<p>Granite City Growing should increase the capacity and knowledge of local population in making food growing provision.</p>
Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemical use on food production. • Prevalence of pests and disease. • Trip hazards. • Poor diet. • Legionnaires disease from compost. • Medical conditions arising from food production. • Emissions produced by onsite equipment and composting. • Hayfever. 	<p>Granite City Growing should support good food growing and composting practice to ensure the health and wellbeing of people, plants and animals.</p> <p>Granite City Growing would look to encourage production of fresh produce, supporting plant-based nutrition.</p>
Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic assets and archaeological sites may be vulnerable to land use management change. • Cultural assets currently in disrepair or not regularly maintained could be vulnerable to 	<p>Granite City Growing should consider historical, archaeological and cultural assets in the selection and development of food growing</p>

	<p>development of new food growing sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of heritage varieties. 	<p>sites. Granite City Growing should encourage use of local heritage varieties.</p>
Material Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased summer temperatures and a reduction in summer rainfall will increase need for water management and efficiency measures in buildings and demand for cooling. • Potential damage to infrastructure through vertical food production. • Vandalism and site security issues. 	<p>Granite City Growing should promote sustainable use and management of material assets. Promote actions to protect resources.</p>

5 Scope and Level of Detail Proposed for the Assessment

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

5.1 Scoping in/out of SEA issues

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

Table 5.1 Scoping of SEA issues

SEA issues	Scoped In/Out	Justification
Air	Out	The overall impact on air quality would be minimal.
Water	In	Granite City Growing could have a positive or negative impact, though will encourage measures to promote good water management and address impacts on water quality.
Soil	In	Granite City Growing should have positive and negative effects on soil. Soil degradation and / or loss of soil may occur during food production activity.
Biodiversity, flora, fauna	In	Some projects may have positive and negative affect on habitats and species in Aberdeen.
Climatic factors	Out	Granite City Growing is expected to have a positive impact by establishing measures to adapt to climate change.
Cultural heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage)	Out	Granite City Growing should have a positive impact, through measures to protect architectural and archaeological heritage.
Landscape	In	Some proposed developments may change the landscape of the area either positively or negatively.
Material assets	In	The impact could be positive or negative on material assets.
Population	In	The overall impact on population would be positive in relation to reducing inequalities and developing social cohesion.
Human health	In	Granite City Growing should have a positive impact through measures to address food growing.

5.2 Assessing environmental effects

We will assess the options, objectives and actions against SEA topics. We will predict whether these effects are negative, positive, uncertain, mixed or neutral effects. We will further evaluate the effects to determine their significance on the receptors in relation to reversibility or irreversibility of effects, risks, duration (permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term). Assessment of options are in Table 5.2, while the assessment against SEA objectives is in Table 5.3. We will look at cumulative effects in Table 5.4

Table 5.2: Assessment of Options

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

Table 5.3: Assessment of SEA Objectives

SEA topic	SEA Objectives	Questions: Will the option/ objective / response	Score (+, ++, -, - - etc)	Comments (long-term and medium term reversibility or irreversibility of affects, risks, duration (permanent, temporary))	Mitigation
Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna	<p>To conserve, protect and enhance the diversity of species, including populations of protected species, habitats and natural heritage of Aberdeen.</p> <p>To maintain and enhance existing green networks and improve connectivity/function.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affect the conservation objectives of any international, national or locally designated site? • Affect populations of any protected species, their habitats, resting places or roosts? • Protect and avoid fragmentation of semi natural habitats and native species relying on them? • Provide opportunities for habitat enhancement, creation and/or restoration? • Protect and enhance areas of trees, woodland or hedges? • Seek to promote watercourses as valuable landscape features and wildlife habitats? • Protect and enhance the services provided to society by semi-natural habitats and their wildlife? • Avoid the spread of invasive non-native species? 			
Soil	To protect and enhance soil function, reducing contamination,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid or minimise the loss of carbon rich soils? • Promote a reduction in soil sealing, loss 			

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

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

	assets and open space. To promote the sustainable use of resources.	resources, including waste and energy? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minimise the demand for raw materials?• Support sustainable flood management?			
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5.4 Cumulative Effect Assessment

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

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

SEA Topics	Air	Water	Soil	Biodiversity	Climatic Factors	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Material Assets	Human health	Nature of effects: negative, positive, uncertain, mixed, neutral, reversibility or irreversibility of effects, risks, duration (permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) and cumulative (direct, indirect, secondary and synergistic)
Policy Options										
Options										
Objectives										
Actions										
Sites										
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect +/- = mixed - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect									

5.5 Habitats Regulations Appraisal

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

5.6 Proposed Mitigation Measures

The SEA Directive requires that through mitigation measures, recommendations will be made to prevent, reduce or compensate for the negative effects of implementing the strategy. The proposed measures for Granite City Growing to mitigate significant environmental effects are set out in Table 5.6

Table 5.6 Proposed Mitigation Measures

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

5.7 Monitoring

Aberdeen City Council is required to monitor the significant environmental effects when the plan is implemented. A monitoring report will be prepared to constantly monitor the significant effects. The plan for monitoring significant effect of the implementation of Granite City Growing is shown in the Table 5.7 below. The monitoring data will be incorporated into the PPS.

Table 5.7 Monitoring Plan

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

6 Next Steps

6.1 Proposed Consultation Timescale

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

6.2 Anticipated Milestone

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

Table 6.1 Proposed consultation timescale and methods

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

Table 6.2 People Consulted on the initial draft of the report

Source	List names

Table 6.3 Analysis of Comments

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

7 Appendices: PPS Context, Baseline & Assessments

Appendix 7.1 - Links to other PPS & Environmental Protection Objectives

	Name of PPS / Environmental protection objective	Main Requirements of the PPS	Implications of the PPS for Granite City Growing.
INTERNATIONAL			
Climate Change			
1.	EU Adaptation Strategy	3 key objectives. Promoting action by member states and supporting adaptation in cities. Promoting adaptation in vulnerable sectors and ensuring Europe's infrastructure is more resilient. Better informed decision making by addressing gaps in knowledge about adaptation.	Granite City Growing would identify goals and objectives for growing food in the city while taking into consideration measures to adapt to climate change.
2.	Europe 2020	EU agenda for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.	Granite City Growing should identify measures to help achieve emissions reduction in the development of new growing sites.
3.	2030 Climate Framework	Sets three key targets for the year 2030: At least 40% cuts in greenhouse gas emissions (from 1990 levels); At least 27% share for renewable energy; At least 27% improvement in energy efficiency.	Granite City Growing should align with mitigation targets in the development of new growing sites.
4.	EU Cohesion Policy 2014-2020	Focuses on creating growth and jobs, tackling climate change and energy dependence, reducing poverty and social exclusion.	Granite City Growing will identify measures and opportunities for food growing which will help to achieve these goals including; community cohesion, tackling food poverty, skills development and job opportunities, access to affordable food.
5.	EU Strategy for Sustainable Development (2006)	Overall aim is to identify and develop actions to enable the EU to achieve a continuous long-term improvement in quality of life through the creation of sustainable	Granite City Growing should continuously encourage sustainable ways of growing food.

		communities. Includes key objectives in environmental protection, social equity & cohesion and economic prosperity.	
Air			
6.	Ambient Air Quality Directive 2008/50/EC	Sets legally binding limits for concentrations in outdoor air of major air pollutants that impact public health such as particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5) and nitrogen dioxide (NO2). Transposed through the Air Quality Standards (Scotland) Regulations 2010.	Granite City Growing should recognise that the development of new food growing site could have an impact on air quality and promotes measures that would improve air quality.
Nature Conservation			
7.	The Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC	Aims to protect biodiversity, protecting and conserving habitats and species. Gives basis to classify Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs).	Granite City Growing should comply with the Directive and ensure the protection of species and habitats in the selection and development of food growing sites.
8.	The Birds Directive 2009/147/EC	Aims to protect wild birds, their nests, eggs and their habitats. Including through the designation of Special Protection Areas (SPAs).	Granite City Growing and the development of food growing sites should seek to protect wild birds, their nests, eggs and their habitats. It should consider the impact of fertiliser and pesticides in community growing on bird health and populations.
9.	European Biodiversity Strategy to 2020	Promotes conservation and biological diversity, aiming to reverse biodiversity loss and maintain and enhance ecosystems and their services.	Granite City Growing should support the conservation of species and habitats. It should prevent the spread of plant-based pests, disease and invasive non-native species.
10.	New Urban Agenda 2017	Sets a global standard for sustainable urban development. It includes the promotion of safe, accessible and green public spaces and the provision of basic services for citizens including nutritious food.	Granite City Growing should develop public spaces that communities can use for food growing. It should encourage access to healthy food.
Water			

11.	Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC	Managing and protecting water bodies including rivers, lochs, transitional waters and groundwater. Safeguard the sustainable use of surface water; transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater. Supports the status of aquatic ecosystems and environments; Addresses groundwater pollution; flooding and droughts; river basin management planning.	Granite City Growing should consider sustainable use of water; and address the risk of run off from food growing sites polluting watercourses. Watercourses should be protected from the application of pesticides, organic waste and chemicals.
12.	Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)	Requires Member States to assess if all water courses and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent, assets and humans at risk in these areas and to undertake adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk.	Granite City Growing should identify areas where potential flood risk exists and avoid creating new food growing sites there. It should also put in place measures to reduce localised flooding potential.
13.	Groundwater Directive (80/68/EEC)	Protection of groundwater from pollution and provides details on the criteria for assessing good groundwater status, the identification of significant and sustained upwards trends, and the starting points for trend reversal.	Granite City Growing should seek to protect groundwater from any pollution as a result of food growing.
14.	The Nitrates Directive 91/43/EEC	Reduce water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources; and preventing further such pollution.	Granite City Growing should protect water courses from pollution caused by chemical use e.g. fertilisers or pesticides.
Soil			
15.	Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection	Preventing further soil degradation; safeguarding soil functions; responsible soil use and management; as well as restoring degraded soils to an acceptable level.	Granite City Growing should recognise the pressures of food growing on soils and dependence of many food systems on soil health. It should encourage the development of good soil structure.
Noise			
16.	Environmental Noise Directive 2002/49/EC	Includes actions to prevent and reduce environmental noise where necessary and preserve environmental noise quality where it is good.	Granite City Growing should seek to support noise management objectives and manage and reduce noise from community food growing activities, such as use of power tools and strimmers.
Waste			
17.	The Landfill Directive 99/31/EC	Sets a framework for waste management and sets out	Granite City Growing should align with

		demanding targets to reduce the amount of biodegradable waste to landfill.	the Landfill Directive and ensure measures are put in place to reduce the amount of green waste and seek to explore options for composting green waste to divert waste from landfill.
18.	The Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC	It sets out waste management principles for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste. It requires that waste be managed without endangering human health and harming the environment. In particular without risk to water, air, soil, plants or animals; without causing a nuisance through noise or odours; and without adversely affecting the countryside or places of interest.	Granite City Growing should seek to manage waste from food growing sites in line with the waste hierarchy and support measures for on-site composting, waste reduction and reuse.
19.	Sustainable Use of Pesticides Directive 2009/128/EC	Sets a framework for community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides.	Granite City Growing should seek to reduce the risks of pesticides on human health and the environment and encourage sustainable approaches to pest management.
NATIONAL			
Overarching Planning Policy			
20.	National Planning Framework (NPF) for Scotland 3	A natural resilient place is a key planning outcome for Scotland, helping to protect and enhance natural assets, facilitating their cultural use. In addition, outcomes include: a low carbon place – reducing carbon emissions and adapting to climate change, key planning outcomes for Scotland; and a successful sustainable place – supporting economic growth, regeneration and the creation of well-designed places.	Granite City Growing should take account of the spatial and environmental issues set out in the NPF3, to deliver benefits for communities, the economy and the wider environment; as well as support regeneration.
21.	Planning etc (Scotland) Act 2006	Sets provision for the preparation, examination and publication of development plans. Defines duty of planning	Granite City Growing should align with planning requirements and seek to

		authorities to exercise development planning functions to contribute to sustainable development.	introduce new food growing sites at planning stages to contribute to sustainable development.
22.	Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) 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.	Granite City Growing should align with the national policies set out in the SPP including a natural resilient place; a low carbon place; a successful, sustainable place; and a connected place.
Cross-Sectoral			
23.	Environmental Protection Act 1990	Provision for improved control of pollution.	Granite City Growing should consider the risks of food growing on sites where there may be contaminants in the soil to reduce risks to human health and the environment. This will be required where there is a change of land use. Site selection should avoid contaminated land or use appropriate site management techniques e.g. container systems, raised beds.
24.	Scotland's National Transport Strategy (2016)	Sets a high-level vision for transport. Has high level objectives to protect our environment and improve health; promote social inclusion, improve safety for people; improve integration and promote economic growth.	Granite City Growing should encourage the development of accessible food growing sites with links to green transport routes and the promotion of walking, cycling and public transport to reach food growing sites.
25.	Scotland's Economic Strategy (2015)	Identifies strategic priorities critical to achieving sustainable economic growth.	Granite City Growing should aim to develop skills in food growing which can increase employment opportunities.
26.	Choosing Our Future: Scotland's Sustainable Development Strategy (2007)	Sets a framework for sustainable development. It highlights the need to build a sustainable future. It takes account of the link between safe and healthy food for health and wellbeing.	Granite City Growing should support outcomes for increased levels of health and wellbeing, with access to safe, healthy and affordable food choices.
27.	National Performance Framework 2018	Aims to focus on creating a more successful country with opportunities for all of Scotland to flourish through	Granite City Growing should seek to align with national indicators of visits to the

		increased wellbeing and sustainable and inclusive economic growth. It includes national outcomes of healthy and active; enjoying and enhancing the environment	outdoors, physical activity, journeys by active travel and food insecurity.
Climate Change			
28.	Climate Change Act 2008	Sets UK targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and makes provision to adapt to climate change.	Granite City Growing should seek measures to reducing the impact of food growing on the environment and consider measures to increase the resilience of local food production.
29.	Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009	Sets targets for greenhouse gas emission reductions of 80% by 2050; requires public bodies to contribute to the delivery of the statutory adaptation programme.	Granite City Growing should seek measures to reduce emissions and to adapt to climate change in the development of food growing sites; to support its delivery.
30.	Climate Ready Scotland: Scottish Climate Adaptation Plan	Addresses the impacts for Scotland identified in the UK Climate Risk Assessment. It sets out key objectives for Scotland under the themes of buildings and infrastructure, natural environment and society and economy.	Granite City Growing should seek to align with measures that support the delivery of Climate Ready Scotland.
31.	Climate Change Plan: The third report on Proposals and Policies.	Framework for our transition to a Low Carbon Scotland. It includes proposals and policies to reduce emissions from electricity generation, housing, transport, services, industry, forestry, peatlands, waste and agriculture.	Granite City Growing should seek to align with measures to reduce emissions from the development and maintenance of food growing sites.
Air			
32.	Air Quality (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2016	Requires local authorities in Scotland to review air quality within their areas against objectives for several pollutants of concern for human health. Amend the Air Quality (Scotland) Regulations 2000.	Granite City Growing should recognise the impact of climate change on air quality and align with the delivery of air quality management measures.
33.	Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Island (2007)	Sets air quality standards and objectives for protecting human health and the environment to be included in regulations for the purposes of Local Air Quality Management. relating to concentrations of, amongst others, carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, ozone and particulates.	Granite City Growing should recognise the impact of climate change on air quality and align with the delivery of air quality management measures.
34.	Cleaner Air for Scotland – The Road to a Healthier Future 2015	Sets out the Scottish Government’s proposals for delivering further improvements to air quality and climate change.	Granite City Growing should align with the delivery of air quality management

			measures.
Heritage, Design and Regeneration			
35.	Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014	Sets out the functions for Historic Environment Scotland in investigating, caring for and promoting Scotland's historic environment.	Granite City Growing should seek to promote and manage food growing sites in a sustainable way, without loss of character to historic environment.
36.	Our Place in Time: The Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland 2014	Sets out a vision to that Scotland's environment is understood and valued, cared for and protected. The key outcome is to ensure that the cultural, social, environmental and economic value of Scotland's historic environment continues to make a strong contribution to the wellbeing of the nation and its people.	Granite City Growing should seek to promote and manage food growing sites in a sustainable way, without loss of character to historic environment.
37.	The Scottish Historic Environment Policy Statement (2016)	Provides a framework for strategic and operational policies for managing the historic environment. Including conservation and management of the historic environment for present and future generations.	Granite City Growing should seek to promote and manage food growing sites in a sustainable way, without loss of character to historic environment.
38.	The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1997	Prescribes the approach to be taken in planning for listed buildings, conservation areas and designed landscapes and gardens.	Granite City Growing should ensure that listed buildings, conservation areas and designed landscapes and gardens are not adversely affected by the development and maintenance of food growing sites. As well as adapting and maintaining the historic environment, without loss of character.
39.	Creating Places: a policy statement on architecture and place for Scotland	Outlines Scottish Government position on architecture and place. Considers themes of people and communities; sustainable development; design economic advantages; health outcomes, culture and identity; and landscape and the natural environment.	Granite City Growing should seek to support the development of sustainable places and the protection of existing places.
40.	Designing Streets: A Policy Statement for Scotland (2010)	A policy statement from street designs with emphasis of guidance on street design towards place-making. It is used for the design, construction, adoption and maintenance of new streets and it is applicable to new streets subject to	Granite City Growing should consider policy guidance in the development of any food growing initiatives in city streets.

		redesign.	
41.	Achieving a Sustainable Future: Regeneration Strategy	Provides the Scottish Government's vision for regeneration and outlines the economic, physical and social outcomes that are required to deliver sustainable communities, recognising that some places need additional support and interventions to become sustainable.	Granite City Growing should support regeneration priorities through the promotion and development of community food growing opportunities, in support of health outcomes.
42.	People and Place: Regeneration Policy Statement	Sets out a forward looking strategic framework and priorities for regeneration in Scotland encouraging proactive and integrated approaches. This includes transforming places for the benefit of people who live and work around the area, such a jobs, skills and employability. Realising opportunities from individual locations.	Granite City Growing should consider opportunities for local food growing, as part of city regeneration plans.
Landscape and Soil			
43.	The Scottish Soil Framework (2009)	Promotes the sustainable management and protection of soils, consistent with the economic, social and environmental needs of Scotland. Seeks to integrate soil protection into new and existing policies.	Granite City Growing should recognise the pressures on soil quality including degradation, erosion and compaction. It should promote the protection and sustainable management of soils.
44.	Getting the best from our land; A land use Strategy for Scotland 2016 - 2021	Reflects the varied nature of the interactions between different interests and land use. Working with nature to contribute more to Scotland's prosperity, and responsible stewardship of natural resources, ensure urban and rural communities are better connected to the land. It sets out principles for sustainable land use.	Granite City Growing seeks to involve communities in use of land for food growing and become better connected with the land. It should consider principles for sustainable land use, provide accessible spaces, involve local people in decisions about land for community food growing and consider opportunities for vacant or derelict land.
45.	SNH Landscape Policy Framework Policy Statement 05/01	Sets out SNHs approach for Scotland's landscape. It includes a priority to work with others to regenerate landscapes that have deteriorated as a result of human activities, and damaged environments close to where people live. It recognises that Scotland's landscapes will continue to change and this change can be positive and negative.	Granite City Growing will seek to safeguard and enhance the distinct identity, the diverse character and the special qualities of city landscapes.

46.	National Allotments Society Policies	Various policies covering social interaction, rent, plot sizes, devolved management, cultivation, plot sharing and community access and security.	Granite City Growing should seek to support these policies through allotment enhancement and the creation of new growing spaces.
Homes, Population and Health			
47.	Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015	A framework to increase community empowerment. Requires local authorities to produce a food growing strategy.	Granite City Growing will deliver a food growing strategy to meet the requirements of the act. This will identify land that could be used to grow food and how provision for community food growing could be increased.
48.	Good Places Better Health	Identifying what is needed to create places that nurture health and wellbeing and reduce health inequalities. This includes four health challenges facing children in Scotland: obesity, asthma, unintentional injury, and mental health and wellbeing.	Granite City Growing should encourage and seek to provide opportunities for healthy food choices.
49.	Equally Well	A public health strategy for Scotland which aims to tackle health inequalities.	Granite City Growing should seek to promote the development of accessible food growing spaces to support health improvements, especially in communities at risk of poor health.
50.	Scotland's National Food and Drink Policy: Good Food Nation 2014	Key point from the vision is that everyone in Scotland has ready access to healthy, affordable, nutritious food and sustainable food.	Granite City Growing should promote food growing and encourage access to fresh, seasonal, local and sustainable produce.
51.	Let's Make Scotland More Active: A Strategy for Physical Activity (2003)	Aims to increase and maintain the proportion of physically active people in Scotland setting out targets to 2022.	Granite City Growing should encourage physical activity levels through food growing programmes. Physical tasks such as digging and weeding can increase activity levels.
52.	Equalities Act 2010	Sets out a framework which prevents individuals from unfair treatment and promotes a more equal society.	Granite City Growing should ensure equality of access to food growing opportunities. It should encourage social inclusion.

53.	Disability Discrimination Acts 1995 & 2005	Ensures that discrimination law covers all the activities of the public sector; and requires public bodies to promote equality of opportunity for disabled people. Aims to end the discrimination that many disabled people face and gives disabled people rights in the areas of employment, education, access to goods, facilities and services and buying or renting land or property.	Granite City Growing should consider the accessibility, management and promotion of food growing sites, to ensure the needs of disabled people are met. Food growing opportunities should enable the independence of disabled people.
54.	Plenty – Food, farming and health in a new Scotland 2018	Supports community food initiatives, helping to provide access to resources such as land, as well as training and development opportunities.	Granite City Growing will support community food growing initiatives.
55.	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002	Ensuring the safety and wellbeing of people and the environment when using and storing chemicals.	Granite City Growing would support appropriate assessment of chemical use and encourage proper use, storage and disposal of chemicals.
Nature Conservation			
56.	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	Gives protection to listed plant and animal species from disturbance, injury intentional destruction or sale.	Granite City Growing should seek to protect and encourage pollinators and reduce the spread of invasive non-native species.
57.	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.	Granite City Growing should align with other PPS to promote and protect biodiversity including protecting species, habitats and landscape from flooding, erosion, high temperatures, pests and disease and fragmentation.
58.	Scottish Biodiversity Strategy 2006	A strategy, which sets out a vision for the future health of Scotland's biodiversity to 2030. It highlights the need to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halt the loss of biodiversity with targeted action to prevent loss of species and habitats. • Better planning, design and practice for landscapes and ecosystems; encourage more engagement with people in biodiversity conservation. • Take biodiversity into account in decision making. Outcomes include improved health and quality of life for	Granite City Growing should support healthy ecosystems; make a positive contribution to nature and landscape; and promote opportunities for people for outdoor activity and learning.

		people in Scotland, through investment in the care of green space, nature and landscapes.	
59.	2020 Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity	Supplements the 2004 Scottish Biodiversity Strategy and sets out Scotland's response to the Aichi targets set by the UN Convention on Biological Diversity, placing consideration on ecosystem services. It aims to protect biodiversity on land and at sea and support healthier ecosystems.	Granite City Growing should seek to protect and conserve biodiversity; assist in reversing the decline of important species and habitats; and maximise habitat linkage.
60.	UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework	Identifies and builds on common conservation priorities across the UK.	Granite City Growing should seek to reduce pressures on biodiversity including habitat loss and pollution; and promote sustainable land use.
61.	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2007	These Regulations implement the Habitats and Wild Birds Directives. The Regulations provide for the: <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. The Habitats Regulations only apply as far as the limit of territorial waters (12 nautical miles from baseline). The amended Regulations: <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 ensures that the requirement to carry out appropriate assessments on water abstraction consents and land use plans is explicit.	Granite City Growing should not adversely affect protected species and habitats.

62.	Scottish Forestry Strategy 2006	Framework for well planned, well managed forests providing a wide range of benefits and recognising the role of forests in sustainable development. Improved health and wellbeing of people and communities, as well as access are key themes.	Granite City Growing should seek to increase tree coverage, where appropriate, with consideration for planting of fruit growing trees, as part of a food growing strategy and enhance engagement of the community in food growing trees.
63.	Scottish Forestry Strategy Implementation Plan 2015-18		
64.	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.	Granite City Growing should promote access to quality open space for food growing. Supporting improved health and wellbeing in disadvantaged communities.
65.	Pollinator Strategy for Scotland 2017 - 2027	Aims to address the causes of declines in populations, diversity and range of pollinator species; and to help them thrive in future.	Granite City Growing should support objectives to halt and reverse the decline in native pollinator populations.
66.	The Bees Act 1980	Control of pests and diseases affecting bees.	Granite City Growing should consider the protection of bees in relation to local food growing.
67.	The Bee Diseases and Pest Control (Scotland) Order 2007	Ensure the spread of serious bee diseases is minimised. Requires bee keepers to notify Scottish Ministers of the suspicion of the presence of notifiable diseases.	Granite City Growing should consider bee health in relation to local food growing.
Water			
68.	Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003	Ensures that all human activity that can have a harmful impact on water is controlled. Preventing further deterioration of, and protecting and enhancing, the status of aquatic ecosystems; promoting sustainable water use based on the long-term protection of available water resources; ensuring the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and preventing further pollution; contributing to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts.	Granite City Growing should seek to reduce impacts on the water environment from pollution through use of fertiliser or pesticides, which may impair aquatic ecosystems in water courses including the River Dee and priority catchments. It should seek to reduce abstraction pressures on the River Dee. Further it should encourage water harvesting.
69.	The Water Environment (Miscellaneous)(Scotland) Regulations	Controls activities which could have an adverse effect on Scotland's water environment, including abstraction,	Granite City Growing should aim to control risks of pollution to the water

	2017.	impoundments, engineering, dredging, surface water drainage, and pollution, with the aim of protecting, and restoring, the water environment.	environment from run off or the storage or application of chemicals.
70.	Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009	A framework in which organisations involved in flood risk management can co-ordinate actions to deliver sustainable and modern approaches to flood risk management. Requires the creation of flood risk management plans for all inland and coastal areas at risk of flooding, integrating their development and employment with existing River Basin Management Plans.	Granite City Growing should seek to investigate natural flood management measures to support drainage and reduce the risk of flooding from food growing sites. It should consider the risk of floodwater contaminating food growing sites, aligning with advice from the Food Standards Agency.
71.	SEPA (2009) Groundwater Protection Policy for Scotland v3	To protect groundwater quality by minimising the risks posed by point and diffuse sources of pollution, and to maintain the groundwater resource by influencing the design of abstractions and developments, which could affect groundwater quantity.	Granite City Growing should consider the risks of diffuse pollution to groundwater, from the application of organic and inorganic fertilisers and pesticides to land.
72.	Water Environment (Groundwater and Priority Substances) (Scotland) Regulations 2009	To protect groundwater quality by minimising the risks posed by point and diffuse sources of pollution.	Granite City Growing should aim to control risks of pollution to the water environment from run off or the storage or application of chemicals.
73.	The Water Environment (Diffuse Pollution) (Scotland) Regulations 2008	Controls the impact of diffuse pollution on the water environment from rural land use activities. Includes use of fertilisers, keeping of livestock, land cultivation, drainage and the application of pesticides.	Granite City Growing should consider the risks of diffuse pollution to groundwater from the application of organic and inorganic fertilisers and pesticides to land. As well as from loss of nutrients on food growing sites. Small scale activities may have a cumulative impact.
Waste			
74.	Scotland's Zero Waste Plan (2010)	The plan outlines Scotland's key objectives in relation to the management of waste, including 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.	Granite City Growing should promote the recycling and on-site composting of green waste and measures that support the waste hierarchy in the development of food growing sites.
75.	Waste Management (Scotland) Licensing	Relates to the recovery, storage and treatment of waste to	Granite City Growing should seek

	Regulations 2011	avoid risks to water, air, soil, plants or animals; nuisance through noise or odours; or adverse effects on landscape or places of special interest.	necessary exemptions for any composting of green waste in support of these regulations.
Noise			
76.	The Environmental Noise Regulations (Scotland) 2006	Requires the preparation noise maps and action plans to manage and reduce environmental noise. They apply to environmental noise to which humans are exposed in built-up areas, in public parks or other quiet areas.	Granite City Growing should seek to support noise management objectives and manage and reduce noise from community food growing activities, such as use of power tools and strimmers.
National Planning Advice & Guidance			
77.	PAN 60: Planning for Natural Heritage	Provides advice on how development and the planning system can contribute to the conservation, enhancement, enjoyment and understanding of Scotland's natural environment. Encourages developers and planning authorities to be positive and creative in addressing natural heritage issues.	Granite City Growing should seek to safeguard landscape character in the selection and development of food growing sites. It should protect biodiversity and look for opportunities to enhance biodiversity. It should work with natural processes and reduce habitat fragmentation.
78.	PAN 61 Planning & Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems	Describes how the planning system has a central co-ordinating role in getting SUDS accepted as a normal part of the development process. In implementing SUDS on the ground, planners are central in the development control process, from pre-application discussions through to decisions, in bringing together the parties and guiding them to solutions which can make a significant contribution to sustainable development.	Granite City Growing should consider the development of sustainable drainage systems (SUDs) at relevant food growing sites to manage run off from sites and reduce the risk of diffuse pollution.
79	PAN 63 Waste Management Planning	Ensures that development plans reflect the land use requirements for the delivery of an integrated network of waste management facilities. Provides a basis for more informed consideration of development proposals for waste management facilities.	Granite City Growing should consider composting to reduce green waste and abide by Scottish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA) regulations and waste legislation in the creation and use of compost.
80.	PAN 65: Planning and Open Space	Provides advice on the role of the planning system in protecting and enhancing existing open spaces and providing high quality new spaces. Sets out how local	Granite City Growing should support the development and protection of high quality open space through the

		authorities can prepare open space strategies and gives examples of good practice in providing, managing and maintaining open spaces.	development of areas of land for growing fruit, vegetables and other plants, either in individual allotments or as a community activity.
81.	PAN 69 Planning and Building Standards Advice on Flooding	Aims to safeguard land and development from the consequences of flooding. States that natural and man-made features which help reduce the impact of flooding or flood risk should be identified and appropriately protected from development.	Granite City Growing should support the measures to manage and reduce the impacts and risk of flooding and avoid the development of food growing sites in areas at risk of flooding.
82.	PAN 75 Planning for Transport	Creates greater awareness of how linkages between planning and transport can be managed for a safe, reliable and sustainable transport system. Provides good practice guidance which planning authorities, developers and others should carry out in their policy development, proposal assessment and project delivery; creates greater awareness of how linkages between planning and transport can be managed.	Granite City Growing should support accessibility in the selection and development of food growing sites. Parking policies for food growing sites should support location policies in the ALDP.
83.	PAN 77 Designing safer places	Aims to ensure that new development can be located and designed in a way that deters antisocial and criminal behaviour - as poorly designed surroundings can create feelings of hostility, anonymity and alienation and can have significant social, economic and environmental costs.	Granite City Growing should help to deliver safer spaces for people. This should consider where relevant boundary treatment, lighting, pedestrian access and where relevant parking.
84.	PAN 78 Inclusive Design	Seeks to deliver high standards of design in development and redevelopment projects; and widens the user group that an environment is designed for. Makes is a legal requirement to consider the needs of disabled people under the terms of Disability Discrimination legislation.	Granite City Growing should promote high standard of design. It should ensure food growing sites are accessible and functional for disabled and non-disabled people.
85.	PAN 83 Masterplanning	Encourages the design of high quality, sustainable environments and engagement of communities by applying agreed design principles. It includes identifying sensitive areas and site vegetation and designing in provision for open space.	Granite City Growing should support the master planning process with integration of food growing into development sites.
REGIONAL			
Overarching Planning Policy			
86.	Aberdeen City and Shire Strategic	Creates a long-term sustainable framework of settlements	Granite City Growing should seek to

	Development Plan (2014)	in a hierarchy, which focuses major development on the main settlements in the North East. Has an objective to be a city region which takes the lead in reducing the amount of carbon dioxide released into the air, adapts to the effects of climate change and limits the amount of non-renewable resources it uses. Has targets including: to avoid having to increase the amount of water Scottish Water are licensed to take from the River Dee; and to avoid developments on land which is at an unacceptable risk from coastal or river flooding.	reduce carbon dioxide emissions, put in place measures to adapt to climate change and limit the amount of non-renewable resources it uses.
Cross-Sectoral			
87.	Flood Risk Management Strategy North East Local Plan District	Aims to set short to long term ambition for flood risk management.	Granite City Growing should support measures to reduce and manage flood risk in new and developed food growing sites.
88.	North East Local Flood Risk Management Plan	Contains the statutory duties that Aberdeen City will be required to undertake during Cycle 1 of the plan. The obligations will start on 1 July 2016. The Plan has been produced in partnership with SEPA, Moray Council, Aberdeenshire Council and Scottish Water to meet the requirement of the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009.	Granite City Growing should consider current and future flood risk in the development and management of food growing sites. It should seek to investigate natural flood management measures to support drainage and reduce the risk of flooding from food growing sites. It should consider the risk of floodwater contaminating food growing sites, aligning with advice from the Food Standards Agency.
89.	Regional Economic Strategy- securing the Future of the North East Economy	A strategy for the north east of Scotland economy. It has a vision to capitalise on natural heritage and quality of life, broaden economic base by growing and developing food and drink, agriculture and fishing, tourism, life sciences, business, financial and professional services, creative industries and new energy technologies.	Granite City Growing should seek to support measures for job creation; skills development and reutilisation; and market diversification.
90.	Regional Transport Strategy (RTS) 2013-2035	Sets the long-term framework to improve the transport network in the North East, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • integrating land use and transportation; and 	Granite City Growing should contribute to the goals of the RTS by reducing the proportion of use of cars to food growing

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creating a long-term sustainable framework. 	sites and increasing options for active travel.
91.	Strategy for an Active Aberdeen 2016-2020	Increasing the number of people who participate in sport and physical activity. meeting the needs of the entire community.	Granite City Growing should promote food growing for physical activity and help to address health inequalities.
Nature Conservation			
92.	North East Biodiversity Partnership Action Plan 2014-17	Ensures the protection and enhancement of the biodiversity in the north east through the development of effective, local, working partnerships. Ensure that national targets for species and habitats, as specified in the UK Action Plan, are translated into effective local action.	Granite City Growing should introduce measures to promote and protect biodiversity.
93.	Proposed Aberdeen Trees and Woodlands Strategy	The Proposed tree and Woodland Strategy aims to identify objectives and actions for the protection, expansion, management, promotion and evaluation of trees, forests and woodlands in urban and rural areas. This will include informing the location and design of new woodland and tree planting and their management.	Granite City Growing should support the aims of promoting and developing trees and woodlands as part of local food growing.
LOCAL			
94.	Aberdeen Local Development Plan 2016	<p>It sets the framework for development in the city in the next 25 years consistent with the SDP. It includes specific policies on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NE1 Green Space Network protecting, promoting and enhancing connectivity in the city. - NE3 Urban Green space, preventing development in these areas - NE4 Open space, outlining the provision of open space in new development. - NE6 Flooding, Drainage and Water Quality and it further supported by newly adopted Supplementary Guidance (SG). <p>R2 – degraded and contaminated land</p>	Granite City Growing should support and promote the planning objectives under the ALDP and seek to integrate food growing in development policy.

95.	Aberdeen Local Transport Strategy 2016 - 2021	Take full account of the environment, social and economic implications of transport. It aims to build infrastructure which is more sustainable, climate resilient and adapted to our environment, ecological conditions and landscape setting". It includes objectives: to ensure that the transport network is as resilient as possible in case of flooding from extreme weather conditions; and to contribute to Aberdeen's carbon emissions targets and develop climate resilient infrastructure.	Granite City Growing seeks to support resilience of the city transport network.
96.	Air Quality Action Plan 2011	To reduce nitrogen dioxide within the 3 Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) in Aberdeen, and reduce particulates (PM ₁₀) through short, medium and long-term infrastructure and other projects.	Granite City Growing should support the implementation of actions proposed in the Action Plan, in order to improve air quality with the AQMA.
97.	Aberdeen Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-2020 and Locality Plans	The Community Planning Aberdeen, Local Outcome Improvement Plan was approved in acknowledges climate change and extreme weather events also pose a significant risk of harm to our communities and seeks to develop community and business resilience as well as enhancing ability to respond. It includes safe and resilient communities - Aberdeen is a place where people are safe from harm. The locality plans set out the priority outcomes for improvement of the localities - Torry/ Middlefield, Mastrick, Cummings park, Northfield, Heathryfold/ Seaton, Tillydrone, Woodside. The plans detail priorities for people, place, economy and technology and improvement measures.	Granite City Growing should support the development of community and business resilience. As well as adaptation measures that increase food security safety. It should seek to support priorities for the 3 city locality plans.
98.	Aberdeen City Nature Conservation Strategy 2010-2015	The strategy covers the period 2010-2015 and is now currently an interim strategy while work takes place on updating it. Objectives are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect, preserve and enhance Aberdeen's natural heritage • Sustainably manage Aberdeen's natural heritage. • Involve communities in caring for Aberdeen's natural heritage. • Promote a greater understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of Aberdeen's natural heritage. 	Granite City Growing should seek to develop food systems and encourage pollinators that enhance biodiversity.

99.	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. Its vision is a network of attractive, appealing, well connected community places. Places for everyone to enjoy for health, learning, recreation and nature.	Granite City Growing should support the aims of the open space strategy and maximise opportunities to increase the amount of allotment space and food growing areas. This seeks to enhance and create green space, improve their quality, increase access, improve and recognise their value.
100.	Aberdeen City Core Paths Plan	Core Paths Plans are required under the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 for each council area sufficient for the purpose of giving the public reasonable access throughout their area. They set out the core paths network. The Plans are developed in consultation with local communities, user groups, land managers and other stakeholders. Drafts are expected in 2008. Their aims include: connecting residential areas, green-spaces, amenities, other attractions and the wider countryside; forming a basic, safe framework for outdoor recreation and sustainable and active travel;	Granite City Growing should align with promoting resilient path networks.
101.	Aberdeen Local Housing Strategy 2012-2017	Outlines the strategy approach to local housing including developing a framework for a regeneration strategy for the city.	Granite City Growing should give due consideration to regeneration priorities.
102.	Aberdeen Landscape Strategy 2002 and Proposed Landscape Strategy 2018	Landscape planning approach for Aberdeen.	Granite City Growing should take account of landscape character in the selection and development of new growing sites.
103.	Aberdeen Contaminated Land Strategy (2001)	The Contaminated Land Strategy sets out how local authorities deal with potentially contaminated land.	Granite City Growing should avoid development actions that contaminate land or are sited on contaminated land.
104.	Powering Aberdeen – Aberdeen’s Sustainable Energy Action Plan	City wide plan with targets to reduce emissions. It aims to increase energy efficiency measures and promote a transition to a low carbon economy.	Granite City Growing should align with the mitigation measures set out in Powering Aberdeen.
105.	Proposed Aberdeen Adapts – climate adaptation strategy	Has a goal for food security. It aims to reduce climate risks to food security and support food growing, recognising that a longer growing season may increase opportunities for local food growing.	Granite City Growing will develop food growing areas that will increase the potential for food security. It should consider impacts of soil degradation, erosion and salinisation in the selection

			of food growing sites.
106.	Aberdeen City Council Building Performance Policy	Aims to take a strategic view ensuring new and refurbished buildings are future proofed and designed to reduce the financial liability of council building stock.	Granite City Growing should seek to consider the long-term impacts of options to develop new growing sites e.g. vertical growing on city buildings.
107.	City Centre Masterplan & other masterplans	Regeneration of the city centre, providing the capacity, quality and reliability of infrastructure required by businesses and residents and utilising resources responsibly. Other masterplans exist for Local Development Plan opportunity sites.	Granite City Growing should seek to support the master planning process in development of food growing sites.
108.	Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan	A transport masterplan which aims to increase sustainable transport options in the city centre.	Granite City Growing should seek to support the resilience of sustainable transport options.
109.	Aberdeen City Waste Strategy (2014 – 2025)	Sets recycling targets for the city which includes green waste, supports development of a circular economy, aligning with the requirements of the waste hierarchy whilst acknowledging that waste is a resource and not a problem.	Granite City Growing should seek to manage waste from food growing sites in line with the waste hierarchy and support measures for on site composting, waste reduction and reuse.

Appendix 7.2: Baseline

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

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

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

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

Appendix 7.2.2: SEA Topic - Air

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

Appendix 7.2.3: SEA Topic - Water

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

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

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

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

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

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

					Accessed 9/1/18
Overall water - ground water ecology - Bad	Aberdeen 2016 – 4	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 33	In Aberdeenshire the following water bodies are bad. Kessock Burn, Water of Philorth / Water of Tyrie, Burn of Savoch/ Logie Burn, Black Water - u/s St Fergus, Burn of Fortrie, Idoch Water, Burn of Turriff, Keithny Burn / 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, Forthie Water, Bervie Water - lower catchment, River Dee - Peterculter to tidal limit, Gormack Burn, Brodiach Burn / Ord Burn, Kinnernie Burn, Bo Burn, Dess Burn / Lumphanan Burn, Tarland Burn and Cowie Burn	The following water bodies are bad in the City. South Mundurno Burn, River Dee , Peterculter to tidal limit, Gormack Burn and Brodiach Burn / Ord Burn	Same as above

Overall water - ground water ecology - Poor	Aberdeen 2016 – 6	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 34	In Aberdeenshire the following water bodies are poor. Burn of Brydock, Rosy Burn, Burn of King Edward, River Isla - source to Keith, River Bogie - Culdrain to Huntly, Burn of Auchmacoy, River Ugie - North/South confl to tidal limit Crooko Burn, North Ugie Water - upper catchment, South Ugie Water - Stuartfield to Longside, Burn of Ludquharn Quhomery Burn, Burn of Keithfield/ Raxton Burn, Ebrie Burn, Youlie Burn / Bronie Burn, Findon Burn 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	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)	
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Overall water - ground water hydrology- High	Aberdeen 2016 – 10	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 161	None	None	As above
Overall water - ground water hydrology - Good	Aberdeen 2016 – 2	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 23	None	None	As above
Overall water - ground water hydrology - Moderate	Aberdeen 2016 – 1	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 8	None	None	As above
Overall water - ground water hydrology - Bad	Aberdeen 2016 – 0	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 0	None	None	As above
Overall water - ground water hydrology - Poor	Aberdeen 2016 – 0	Aberdeenshire 2016 - 0	None	None	As above
Water quality of surface water Good	Aberdeen 2014 – 5 2021 – 8 2027 – 10	Aberdeenshire 2014 - 87 2021 - 111 2027 - 127	None	None	https://www.environment.gov.scot/our-environment/water/scotland-s-freshwater/ https://www.sepa.org.uk/data-visualisation/water-environment-hub/ Accessed 9/1/18
Water quality of surface water Moderate	Aberdeen 2014 – 7 2021 – 4 2027 – 3	Aberdeenshire 2014 - 52 2021 - 32 2027 - 19	None	None	https://www.environment.gov.scot/our-environment/water/scotland-s-freshwater/ https://www.sepa.org.uk/data-visualisation/water-environment-hub/ Accessed 9/1/18
Water quality of surface water Poor	Aberdeen 2014 – 1 2021 – 1 2027 – 0	Aberdeenshire 2014 - 9 2021 - 5 2027 - 2	None		https://www.environment.gov.scot/our-environment/water/scotland-s-freshwater/ https://www.sepa.org.uk/data-visualisation/water-environment-hub/

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

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

Appendix 7.2.4: SEA Topic - Soil

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Land contamination	Aberdeen None	Aberdeenshire 4 statutorily identified contaminated sites no statutorily identified contaminated sites in Aberdeen 900 potentially contaminated sites	Legal regime is in place to deal with contaminated sites therefore this position should improve in the future.	Contaminated land places financial and technological constraints on development.	Aberdeen City Council Contaminated Land Strategy August 2016 (Online) Available at https://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/sites/aberdeencms/files/2017-12/Contaminated%20Land%20Inspection%20Strategy.pdf Accessed 9 January 2018 Aberdeenshire Council (2011) <i>Public Register of Contaminated Land (online) Available at</i> http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/media/17044/public-register-of-contaminated-land-index-nov11.pdf Accessed 9 January 2018 https://www.sepa.org.uk/regulations/land/contaminated-land/local-authority-contaminated-land-support/ Accessed 9 January 2018

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

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

			<p>with a few dots in the northeast of the region</p> <p>Organic soils rich in peat is moderately distributed to the southwest of Aberdeen City and Shire and with a few dots in the northeast of the region</p>		
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Appendix 7.2.5: SEA Topic - Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

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

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

Sites (LNCS)				on site	
Local natural heritage designations - Scottish Wildlife Trust Reserves	<u>Aberdeen City</u> site – 0 hectare – N/A	<u>Aberdeenshire</u> – sites – 4 Hectares – N/A	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on site	Aberdeenshire Council internal data
Local natural heritage designations - RSPB Reserves	<u>Aberdeen City</u> site – 0 hectare – N/A	<u>Aberdeenshire</u> – sites – 3 Hectares – N/A	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on site	Aberdeenshire Council internal data
Local natural heritage designations - Ancient Woodland	<u>Aberdeen City</u> site – 140 hectare – N/A	<u>Aberdeenshire</u> – sites – 2,584 Hectares - 45,000	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on site	SNHi, http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp (Accessed 12 March 2013) Source: <u>SNH 2009</u>
Country Park	Aberdeen City 0	Aberdeenshire 4 sites	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on site	SNHi accessed in July 2016 http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp
Area Covered by S.49 Agreement	Aberdeen City 0	Aberdeenshire 1 site	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on site	SNHi accessed in July 2016 http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp
Local Nature Reserve	Aberdeen City 4 sites	Aberdeenshire 2 sites	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on site	SNHi accessed in July 2016 http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp
Quality and availability of public open space in urban and rural areas	The Aberdeen City audit identified 3471 hectares of open space (not including private gardens or sites under 0.2 hectares). The quality of open space varies across the city with public parks and gardens rating the	Data for Aberdeenshire Councils Open Space Audit was not available.	The poorest quality parks and open spaces tend to be found within the regeneration priority areas. It is more difficult to provide open space within densely populated areas.	Development pressure to build on urban open spaces. Revised standards for open space could encourage the development of more useful, publicly desirable and efficient types of open space, such as	Aberdeen City Council (2010) Open Space Audit

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 7.2.7: SEA Topic - Population

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)	
Population Projection 2014-based	Aberdeen <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2015 - 231014 • 2016 – 232613 • 2017 - 234284 • 2018 - 235986 	Aberdeenshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2015 - 262578 • 2016 – 264613 • 2017 - 266756 • 2018 – 268988 	The projections show increasing population in the City and the Shire	It has implication for increased provision of housing, industry and services to meet the needs of growing population and therefore the potential pressure on resources	National Records of Scotland (2018). Population Projections for Scottish Areas (2014-based) (Online) Available at https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-projections/sub-national-population-projections/2014-based/detailed-tables Accessed on 10 January 2018
Household projections (based on 2014)	Aberdeen <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2014 – 105287 • 2019 - 109846 • 2024 – 114880 	Aberdeenshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2014 – 108381 • 2019 - 114391 • 2024 – 120276 • 	The projections show increasing households in the City and the Shire	Same as above	National Records of Scotland (2018). Household Projections for Scottish Areas (2014-based) (Online) Available at https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/households/household-projections Accessed on 10 January 2018
Average Household size	Aberdeen <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 – 2.08 • 2014 – 2.09 • 2015 – 2.10 • 2016 – 2.07 	Aberdeenshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 – 2.38 • 2014 – 2.38 • 2015 – 2.37 • 2016 - 2.35 	The projections show falling household size in the City and the Shire	Same as above	National Records of Scotland (2018). Household Projections for Scottish Areas (2014-based) (Online) Available at https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/files//statistics/household-estimates/2016/house-est-16.pdf Accessed on 12 January 2018
Population Change	Aberdeen 2014 – 228,920 2015 – 230,350 2016 - 229,840 Change % change (2014-15)	Aberdeenshire 2014 – 260,530 2015 - 261,960 2016 - 262,190 Change % change (2014-15)	Both areas are doing better than the Scottish average change of 0.6%. Over 10 years the City has added 8,520 persons to its population compared to the Shire's	Components of population change by administrative area,	Aberdeen City (2016) Briefing Paper 2016/03: Population Report, Aberdeen City and Shire. Available at: http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=71874&sID=3365

	0.6% % change (2015-16) -0.22% Change projected for 2019 (3.8%)	0.5% % change (2015-16) 0.09% % change projected for 2019 (4.1%)	20,660 addition		https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/files//statistics/population-estimates/mid-year-2016/16mype-cahb.pdf Accessed on 15 January 2018
Population Structure	Aberdeen <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% • 	Aberdeenshire <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.	Aberdeen City (2016) Briefing Paper 2016/03: Population Report, Aberdeen City and Shire. Available at: http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=71874&SID=3365
Population density	Aberdeen <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area – 186 Km2 • 2012 – 1187 • 2015 – 1,242 • 2016 – 1,250 • 2017 – 1,259 • 2018 – 1,268 	Aberdeenshire <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	Computed from National Records of Scotland (2018). Population Projections for Scottish Areas (2014-based) (Online) Available at https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-projections/sub-national-population-projections/2014-based/detailed-tables Accessed on 10 January 2018

Appendix 7.2.8: SEA Topic - Cultural Heritage

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

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

Appendix 7.2.9: SEA Topic - Landscape

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10/12- 06/13 - 0 				
Landscape Layout, siting, and design of new developments ALDP 08 Isd2	No data	Applications Received <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 - 53 • 10/12- 06/13 -1296 No of Approvals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 - 40 • 10/12- 06/13 - 1169 No of Refusals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 -13 • 10/12- 06/13 - 127 No data	Significant application of policy	There could be mixed effect for landscape	Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Statement
How "Landscape character" Policy is applied to planning applications	No data	Applications Received <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 – 21 • 10/12- 06/13- 187 No of Approvals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 – 13 • 10/12- 06/13- 130 No of Refusals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 – 7 10/12- 06/13- 57 	Number of applications have increased	Applications with LSE are being refused while applications consistent with safeguards are being approved	Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Statement
How "Valued views" Policy is applied to Planning Applications	No data	Applications Received <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 – 2 • 10/12- 06/13- 19 No of Approvals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 – 2 • 10/12- 06/13- 16 No of Refusals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 – 0 10/12- 06/13- 3 	Number of applications have increased	Applications with LSE are being refused while applications consistent with safeguards are being approved	Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Statement
How "Public open space" Policy is applied to Planning Applications	No data	Applications Received <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 – 9 • 10/12- 06/13- 31 No of Approvals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 – 8 • 10/12- 06/13- 21 	Number of applications have increased	Applications with LSE are being refused while applications consistent with safeguards are being approved	Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Statement

		No of Refusals • 06/12-10/12 – 1 • 10/12- 06/13- 10			
Percentage Greenspace type (primary codes only)	%	%	Trend	Constraints/Issues	Greenspace Scotland (February 2018) The Third State of Scotland's Greenspace Report (online) Available at http://www.greenspacescotland.org.uk/Data/Sites/1/media/docs/sosgreport/3rdstateofscotlandsgreenspace-report_010218.pdf (Accessed 7 March 2018)
• Public Park and Garden	8	1	No Trend		Same as above
• Private Garden	27	28	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• School Grounds	2	2	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Institutional Grounds	2	1	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Amenity Residential or business	31	23	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Play space	<1	<1	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Playing Fields	2	2	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Golf Course	6	7	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Tennis Course	<1	<1	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Bowling Green	<1	<1	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above

• Other Sports facility	2	1	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Natural total	14	31	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Allotments or community growing space	<1	<1	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Religious grounds	<1	<1	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Cemetery	<1	1	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Camping or caravan park	<1	<1	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Land use changing	5	3	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
Percentage Greenspace type (primary and secondary codes only)	%	%	Trend	Constraints/Issues	Greenspace Scotland (February 2018) The Third State of Scotland's Greenspace Report (online) Available at http://www.greenspacescotland.org.uk/Data/Sites/1/media/docs/sosgreport/3rdstateofscotlandsgreenspace-report_010218.pdf (Accessed 7 March 2018)
• Public Park and Garden	8	1	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Private Garden	27	27	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• School Grounds	2	2	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Institutional Grounds	2	1	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above

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

					.uk/Data/Sites/1/media/docs/sosgreport/3rdstateofscotlandsgreenspace-report_010218.pdf (Accessed 7 March 2018)
• Public Park and Garden	492	59	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Private Garden	1,737	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/3rdstateofscotlandsgreenspace_report_010218.pdf (Accessed 7 March 2018)
• Public Park and Garden	492	59	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Private Garden	1,741	1,620	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• School Grounds	146	130	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Institutional Grounds	138	68	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Amenity Residential or business	1,969	1,360	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Play space	19	22	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above

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

Appendix 7.2.10: SEA Topic - Material Assets

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)	
Council tax Band D	Aberdeen 2010/11 - £1230. 2011/12 - £1230. 2016.17 - £1,230.	Aberdeenshire 2010/11 - £1141 2011/12 - £1141 2016/17 - £1,141	No change	Government policy on keeping household costs down affects how much councils can charge	Council Tax Help Scotland - counciltaxadvisorsscotland.com
Household tenure – owner occupied	Aberdeen 2009/10 – 60% 2015/16 – 57%	Aberdeenshire 2009/10 – 74% 2015/16 – 73%	Substantial owner housing in City and Shire although it is higher in the Shire	House prices for first time buyers may be a constraint as so is the general economic climate	Behind The Granite 2016 Sections available at http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/tourism_visitor_attractions/tourists_visitors/statistics/BTG_2016_Housing.asp (assessed 11 July 2016)
Household tenure – social rent	Aberdeen 2009/10 – 24% 2015/16 -24%	Aberdeenshire 2009/10 – 17% 2015/16 – 16%	Low compared those living in their own homes	Ability of social landlords to build more homes	Same as above
Household tenure – private rent	Aberdeen 2009/10 – 14% 2015/16 –0.9 %	Aberdeenshire 2009/10 – 8% 2015/16 -17%	Lowest tenure	Probably open market rental values will constrain choice in this sector	Same as above
Public-sector housing stock	Aberdeen March 2012 - 22,740 March 2015 - 22,328	Aberdeenshire March 2012 - 12,877 March 2015 - 12,856	The Stock is falling	Issue is energy efficiency in this sector	Same as above
New Dwellings – Housing Completion	Aberdeen 2010/11 - 607 2013/14 - 717 2014/15 - 570	Aberdeenshire 2010/11 - 1,471 2013/14 - 1,122 2014/15 - 1,368	Rise in the latest data for the Shire but a fall in the latest data for the City	The economic climate can constrain how many new houses could be completed	Behind The Granite 2016 Sections available at http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/tourism_visitor_attractions/tourists_visitors/statistics/BTG_2016_Housing.asp (assessed 11 July 2016)
Economic	Aberdeen	Aberdeenshire	Rising in the Shire but	Falling oil prices	Same as above

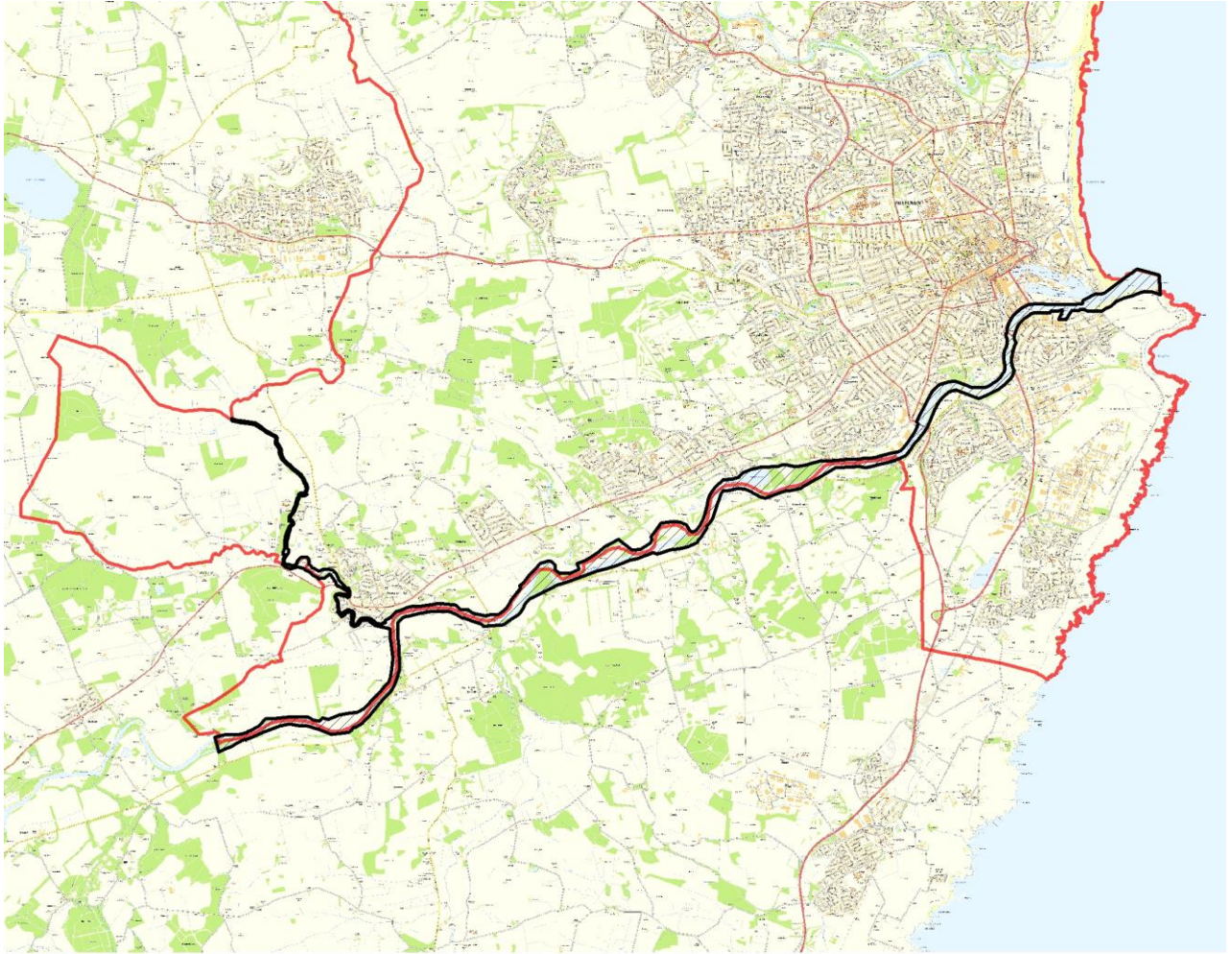
Activity Rates,	2012 - 83.0% 2014 – 2015 – 80.5%	2012 - 82.6% 2014-2016- 84.0%	falling in the City		
Average Gross Weekly earnings	Aberdeen 2011/12 - £574.9 2014/14 - £617.0	Aberdeenshire 2011/12 -£456.7 2014/14 - £482.5	Quite high for the City and the Shire compared with national average	The oil industry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

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

Baseline Data, Targets and Trends affecting Aberdeen City



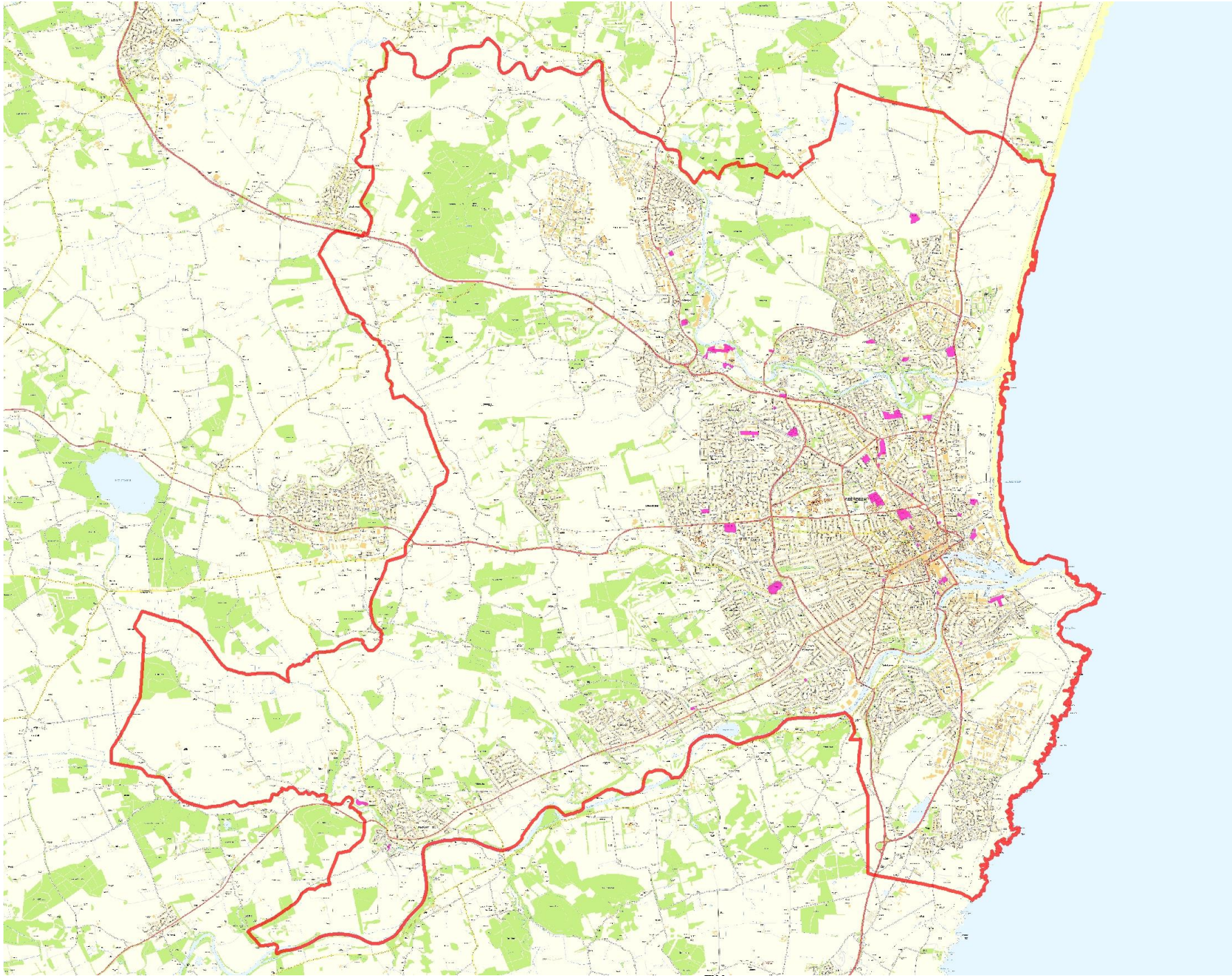
Map 1: Areas in Aberdeen at 0.5% risk of annual flooding from river (light blue) and coastal (dark blue hatched) sources.



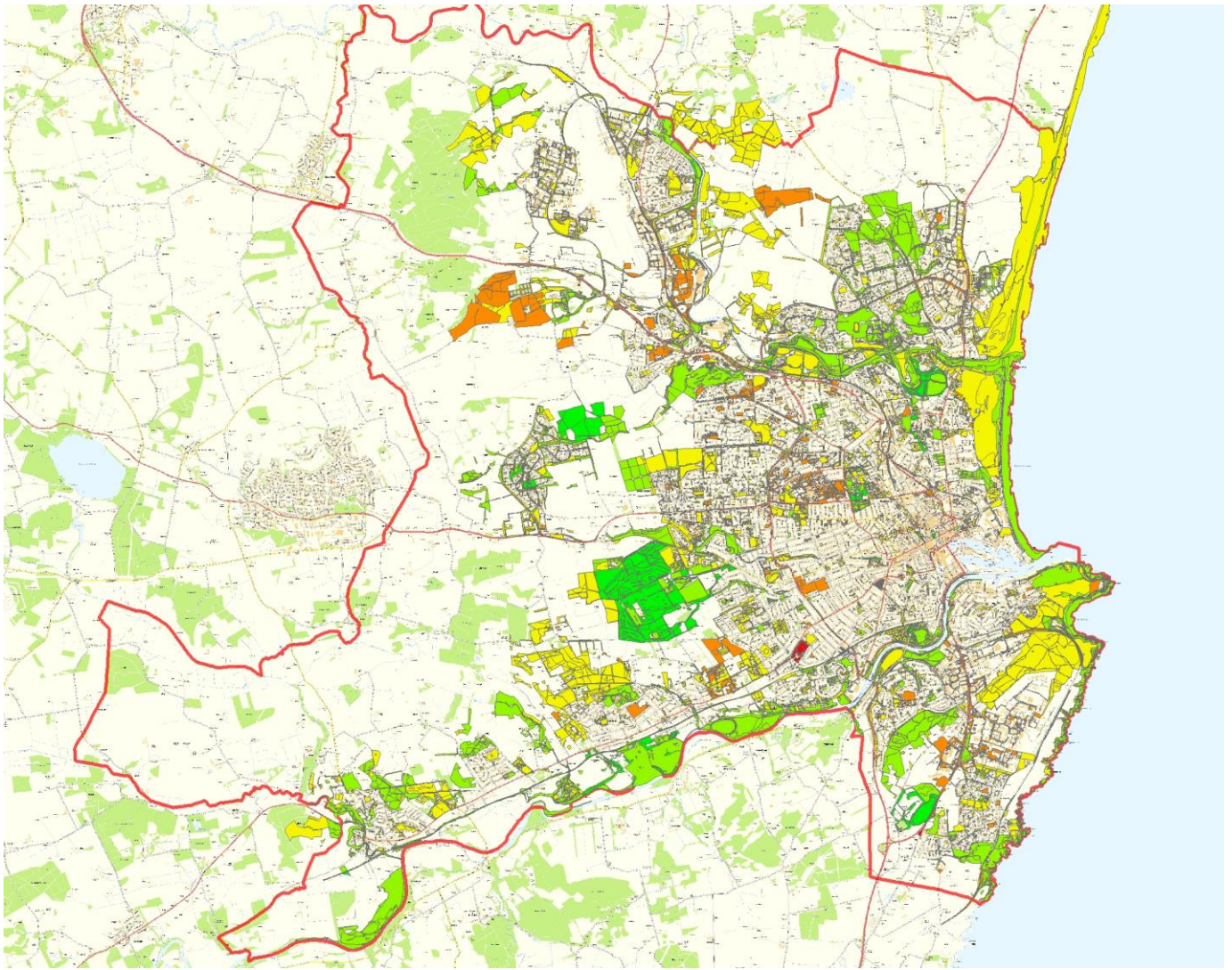
Map 2: River Dee Special Conservation Area in Aberdeen City



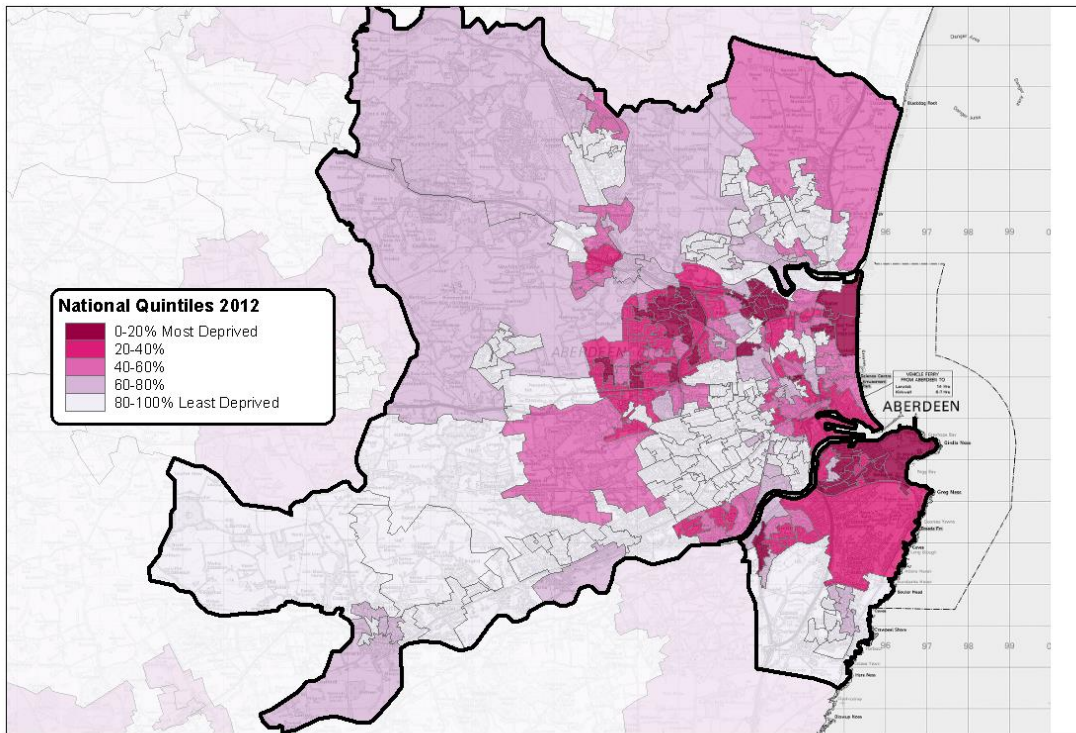
Map 3: Local Nature Conservation Sites (purple) and Local Nature Reserves (brown outline) in Aberdeen



Map 4:
Vacant
and
Derelict
Land Survey
Sites 2012

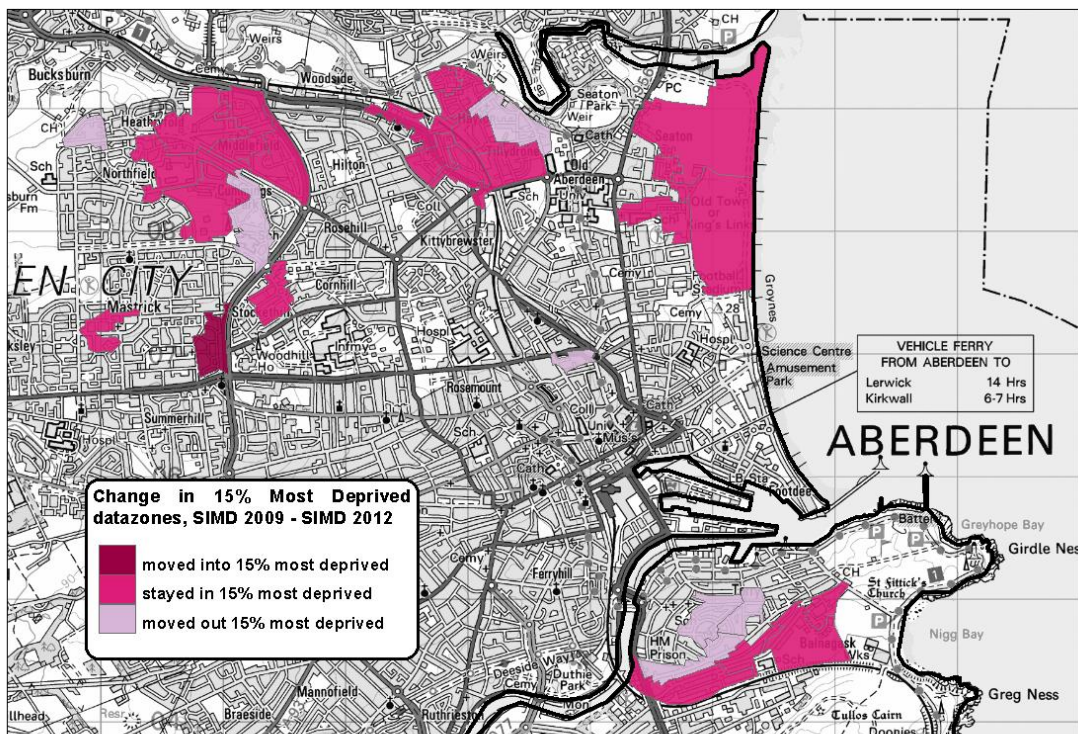


Map 5: Open Space Audit 2012- Quality of Open Spaces (Green= highest quality; red= lowest quality)



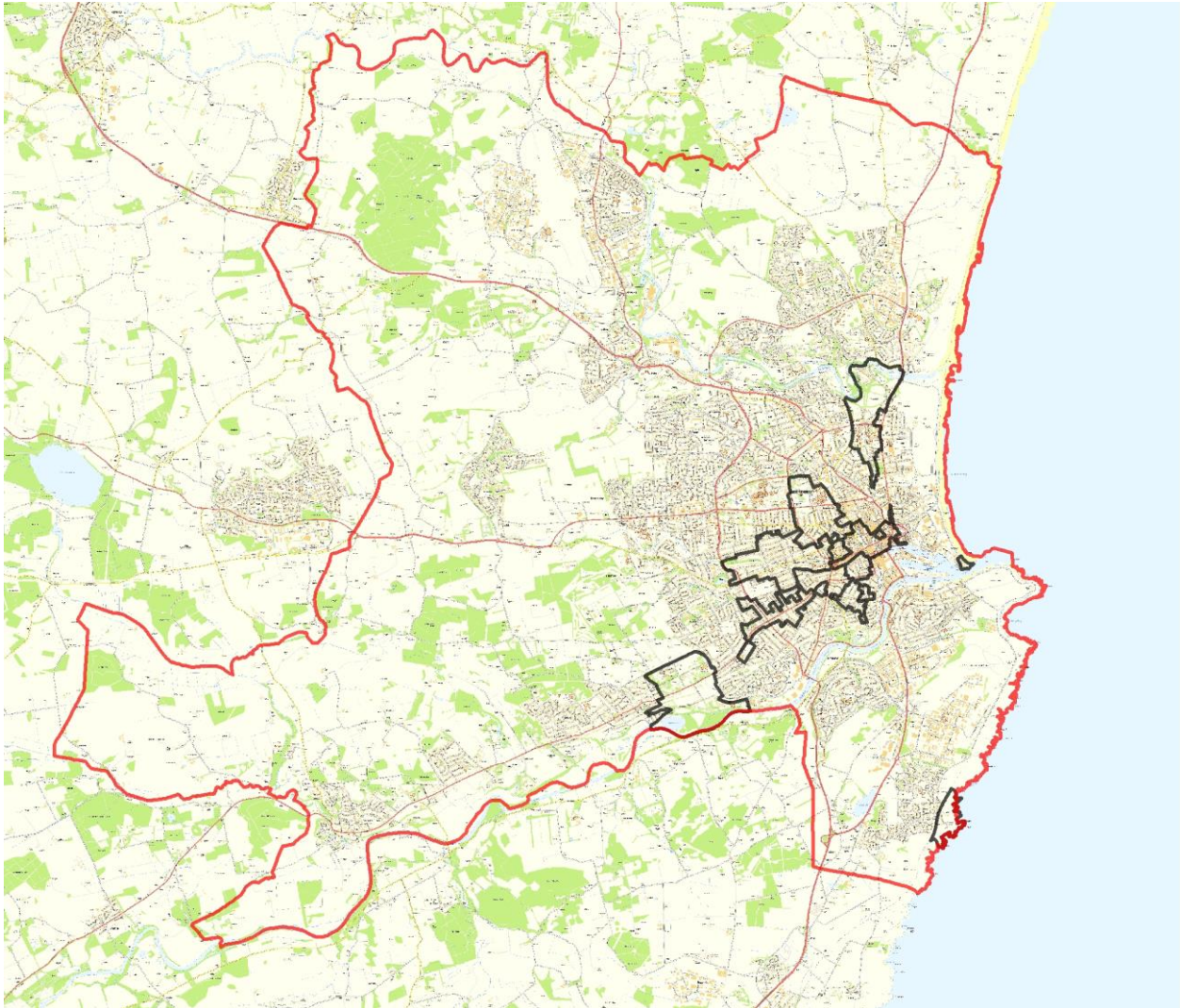
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Map 6: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation: Aberdeen City datazones by national quintile. Source: SIMD 2012



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



Map 8: Conservation Areas in Aberdeen