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To: Councillor Lumsden, Convener; Councillor Grant, Vice Convener; and Councillors Boulton, Donnelly, Flynn, Laing, Catriona Mackenzie, Nicoll and Yuill.

Town House,
ABERDEEN 18 April 2019

CITY GROWTH AND RESOURCES COMMITTEE

The Members of the **CITY GROWTH AND RESOURCES COMMITTEE** are requested to meet in **Committee Room 2 - Town House** on **THURSDAY, 25 APRIL 2019 at 2.00 pm.**

FRASER BELL
CHIEF OFFICER - GOVERNANCE

BUSINESS

NOTIFICATION OF URGENT BUSINESS

1.1 Notification of Urgent Business

DETERMINATION OF EXEMPT BUSINESS

2.1 Determination of Exempt Business

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

3.1 Declarations of Interest

DEPUTATIONS

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MINUTE OF PREVIOUS MEETING

- 5.1 Minute of Previous Meeting of 7 February 2019 - For Approval (Pages 5 - 16)

COMMITTEE PLANNER

- 6.1 Committee Planner (Pages 17 - 32)

NOTICES OF MOTION

- 7.1 There are no Notices of Motion at this time

REFERRALS FROM COUNCIL, COMMITTEE AND SUB COMMITTEES

- 8.1 There are no reports under this Heading

COMMITTEE BUSINESS

- 9.1 Community Asset Transfer Review Sub Committee - GOV/19/231 (Pages 33 - 92)

BUDGETS

- 10.1 Council Financial Performance, Quarter 4, 2018/19 - RES/19/014 (Pages 93 - 116)

CITY GROWTH AND PLACE

- 11.1 Alexander Ogston Plaque - PLA/19/208 (Pages 117 - 128)
- 11.2 Aberdeen Adapts: Climate Adaptation Strategy - PLA/19/102 (Pages 129 - 338)
- 11.3 Roads and Transport Related Budget Programme 2019/20 - OPE/19/217 (Pages 339 - 374)
- 11.4 Bus Lane Enforcement Programme Update & Future Planning 2019/20 - PLA/19/226 (Pages 375 - 394)

- 11.5 Performance of Junctions Associated with the AWPR/B-T - RES/19/220
(Pages 395 - 402)
- 11.6 EU Exit - Workforce Implications - RES/19/167 (Pages 403 - 410)
- 11.7 External Funding for Transportation Projects 2019/20 - PLA/19/225
(Pages 411 - 438)
- 11.8 Aberdeen City Region Hydrogen Strategy 2015 - 2025 Update-
PLA/19/001 (Pages 439 - 460)
- 11.9 Trade and European Partnerships Travel Plan 2019/20 - PLA/19/230
(Pages 461 - 470)

PROPERTY AND ESTATES

- 12.1 Changing Places - Opportunities Within Condition & Suitability Programme
- RES/19/010 (Pages 471 - 476)

EXEMPT / CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS

- 13.1 Roads and Transport Related Budget Programme 2019/20 - Exempt
Appendix (Pages 477 - 502)
- 13.2 Workplans and Business Cases - Capital - COM/19/234 (Pages 503 - 536)
- 13.3 Disposal of the Former Cordyce School Site - RES/19/243 (Pages 537 -
550)

EHRIA's related to reports on this agenda can be viewed at
[Equality and Human Rights Impact Assessments](#)

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CITY GROWTH AND RESOURCES COMMITTEE

ABERDEEN, 7 February 2019. Minute of Meeting of the CITY GROWTH AND RESOURCES COMMITTEE. Present:- Councillor Lumsden, Convener; Councillor Graham, Vice-Convener; and Councillors Boulton, Donnelly, Flynn, Laing, Catriona Mackenzie, Nicoll, Townson (substituting for Councillor Yuill for part of article 18 only), Yuill and Wheeler (substituting for the Convener for article 17 only).

The agenda and reports associated with this minute can be found at:-
<https://committees.aberdeencity.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=618&MId=6190>

Please note that if any changes are made to this minute at the point of approval, these will be outlined in the subsequent minute and this document will not be retrospectively altered.

DETERMINATION OF EXEMPT BUSINESS

1. The Convener proposed that the Committee consider items 11.1 (Torry Cruyff Court - Exempt Appendix), 11.2 (Strategic Buy Back Policy - Exempt Appendix), 11.3 (Proposal to In-Source the Horizons Service Management and Admin Functions to Aberdeen City Council), 11.4 (Subsidence in Flats on Erroll Place and Erroll Street), 11.5 (Community Asset Transfer - Woodside Burgh Hall) 11.6 (Sale of Site, Howes Road), 11.7 Purchase of Site for School, Milltimber) and 11.8 (Aberdeen Harbour Board - Option to Purchase or Lease, Nigg Bay) with the press and public excluded.

The Committee resolved:-

in terms of Section 50(A)(4) of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973, to exclude the press and public from the meeting from item 11.1 of the agenda so as to avoid disclosure of information of the classes described in the following paragraphs of Schedule 7(A) to the Act:- article 12 (paragraph 8), articles 13, 17 and 18 (paragraph 9), article 14 (paragraphs 1 and 11), article 15 (paragraphs 3, 8 and 9) and articles 16 and 19 (paragraphs 6 and 9).

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

2. Members were requested to intimate any declarations of interest in respect of the items on today's agenda, thereafter the following was intimated:-

- (1) the Convener declared an interest in item 11.6 (Sale of Site, Howes Road) by virtue of him being a Council appointed member of NHS Grampian Board. He considered that the nature of his interest required him to leave the meeting and he therefore took no part in the consideration of this item.

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MINUTE OF PREVIOUS MEETING OF 27 NOVEMBER 2018 - FOR APPROVAL

3. The Committee had before it the minute of its previous meeting of 27 November 2018, for approval.

The Committee resolved:-

to approve the minute as a correct record.

COMMITTEE PLANNER

4. The Committee had before it the Committee Business Planner as prepared by the Chief Officer – Governance.

The Committee resolved:-

- (i) to remove item 7 (Visit Aberdeenshire Update – Negotiated Contract), item 8 (Update on Recruitment of Developer Obligations Officer), item 11 (Reserves Strategy), item 14 (Aberdeen Renewable Energy Group); item 18 (Balnagask Motte Regeneration), item 29 (Creation of a Living Wall), item 71 (City Centre Masterplan Project EN10: Union Terrace Gardens), item 76 (Denburn Car Park Site) and item 79 (Aberdeen Art Gallery – Visitor and Economic Impacts) from the planner in terms of the explanation provided by officers within the planner;
- (ii) to transfer item 68 (UNESCO Creative Cities Designation – City of Crafts and Folk Art) to the Council Business Planner for the March 2019 meeting as it required a decision to establish an Advisory Group;
- (iii) to note the reasons for the reporting delays in terms of item 4 (Aberdeen City Region Hydrogen Strategy), item 6 (Developer Obligation Review – Community Asset Plans), item 9 (Aberdeen Adapts: Climate Adaptation Strategy), item 10 (A90 Murcar North Cycleway), item 12 (Changing Places), item 16 (Smart City Action Plan), item 19 (Capabilities of Junctions Associated with the AWPR/B-T) and item 20 (Disposal of the Former Cordyce School Site);
- (iv) that in relation to item 12 (Changing Places), to note that officers would liaise with partner organisations in requesting that the information regarding the changing places is published on their websites; and
- (v) that in relation to item 79 (Aberdeen Art Gallery – Visitor and Economic Impacts), to note that a further Service Update would be submitted to the Committee in this regard.

NOTICE OF MOTION BY COUNCILLOR DELANEY - SHELTERED HOUSING STAIR LIFTS

5. The Committee had before it a Notice of Motion by Councillor Delaney in the following terms:-

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- (a) to note with concern that the lift at one of our sheltered blocks broke down at the end of 2018 and took five days to repair meaning that some residents were unable to access or leave their homes over a five day period; and
- (b) to instruct the Chief Officer - Corporate Landlord to report to the first available meeting of the City Growth and Resources Committee outlining the costs of procuring and fitting stair lifts to all Council owned sheltered housing which has upper floors in the interests of the dignity of residents, public safety and amenity.

Councillor Delaney moved his Notice of Motion and explained the rationale behind his request.

The Committee resolved:-

- (i) to note with concern that the lift at one of our sheltered blocks broke down at the end of 2018 and took five days to repair meaning that some residents were unable to access or leave their homes over a five day period; and
- (ii) to instruct the Chief Officer - Corporate Landlord to report to the council budget meeting on 5th March 2019 outlining a high level estimated cost of procuring and fitting stair lifts to all Council owned sheltered housing which has upper floors in the interests of the dignity of residents, public safety and amenity.

COUNCIL FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE, QUARTER 3, 2018/19 - RES/19/002

6. The Committee had before it a report by the Director of Resources which provided information on the financial position of the Council, as at quarter 3 (December 2018) and the full year forecast position for the financial year 2018/19, including (1) General Fund and Housing Revenue Account (HRA) revenue and capital accounts and the associated Balance Sheet; and (2) Common Good Revenue Account and Balance Sheet.

The report recommended:-

that the Committee -

- (a) note the following:-
 - (1) Progress made to date to achieve budgeted savings;
 - (2) General Fund and HRA financial performance to the end of Quarter 3 as detailed in Appendix 1;
 - (3) Common Good financial performance to the end of Quarter 3 as detailed in Appendix 3;
 - (4) General Fund forecast revenue and capital positions as detailed in Appendix 2;
 - (5) HRA forecast revenue and capital positions as detailed in Appendix 2;
 - (6) Common Good forecast position as detailed in Appendix 2; and
 - (7) Group Entities forecast revenue position as detailed in Appendix 4.
- (b) note the information provided by the Chief Officer – Finance in the report that the Council has continued to reduce expenditure in line with the Committee instruction

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however new and continuing pressures in key areas (such as the increased pay award offered in December 2018; and needs associated with looked after children) are not likely to be fully offset by the year end. This means that there is a forecast deficit on the General Fund for the year;

- (c) agree that the Council continue to minimise expenditure in the remaining weeks of the year to offset the cost pressures in the system;
- (d) note that if the final outturn exceeds budget for the year, that this is met from the Council's uncommitted balances; and
- (e) approve the increases in payments to foster carers, adopters and associated services as detailed in Appendix 5 of the report.

The Committee resolved:-

- (i) to approve the recommendations; and
- (ii) to instruct officers to circulate additional information to the Committee in relation to "Free from Serious Disrepair" figures in Appendix 2.

STRATEGIC INFRASTRUCTURE PRIORITIES AND THE SCOTTISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT PENSION SCHEME - RES/19/188

7. With reference to article 8 of the minute of meeting of 27 November 2018, the Committee had before it a report by the Director of Resources which provided information on how Scottish local government pension funds could invest locally, with specific reference to the strategic infrastructure priorities identified in the Regional Economic Strategy, City Region Deal and City Centre Masterplan.

The report recommended:-

that the Committee instruct the Chief Officer – Finance to explore the opportunities for a strategic partnership between the Council and the North East Scotland Pension Fund (NESPF) for the purposes of supporting local infrastructure investment, and to report on the feasibility of this within three committee cycles.

The Committee resolved:-

to approve the recommendation.

STAFF TRAVEL POLICY - RES/18/150

8. The Committee had before it a report by the Director of Resources which sought approval of the amended staff travel policy.

The report recommended:-

that the Committee –

- (a) approve the Staff Travel Policy appended to this report; and
- (b) approve that the policy be implemented from 1st April 2019.

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The Committee resolved:-

to approve the recommendations.

WORLD ENERGY CITIES PARTNERSHIP AGM, PRESIDENCY AND TRAVEL - PLA/19/178

9. The Committee had before it a report by the Chief Officer – City Growth which requested consideration of the Lord Provost seeking the Presidency of the World Energy Cities Partnership at the organisation’s next AGM and sought approval for travel to CERAAweek in Houston in March 2019.

The report recommended:-

that the Committee –

- (a) approve the Lord Provost seeking nomination to become the President of the World Energy Cities Partnership at its AGM in September 2019 and note the wider opportunities this would bring for the city; and
- (b) to approve travel and accommodation for the Lord Provost and one officer to attend CERAAweek in Houston in March 2019.

The Committee resolved:-

- (i) to approve the recommendations;
- (ii) to instruct the Chief Officer – City Growth to circulate a Service Update in relation to the tangible economic benefits for the city in relation to the WPEC presidency; and
- (iii) to note that in relation to section 5.5 of the report, officers advised that they had checked with the WECP who confirmed that liability insurance was in place for Directors and officers.

TORRY CRUYFF COURT - COM/19/174

10. The Committee had before it a report by the Director of Customer Services which provided information on investment proposals and sought approval for the use of resources for a Cruyff Court in Torry, Aberdeen.

The report recommended:-

that the Committee –

- (a) note the existing £250,000 budget within the Non-Housing Capital Programme to establish a second Cruyff Court, and approves the acceptance and utilisation of the £50,000 in-kind/financial contribution from the Johan Cruyff Foundation for the project; and
- (b) instruct the Chief Officer - Early Intervention and Community Empowerment to submit the project to the budget process for funding the ongoing running costs of the second Cruyff court.

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The Committee resolved:-

to approve the recommendations.

STRATEGIC BUY BACK POLICY - RES/19/173

11. The Committee had before it a report by the Director of Resources which sought approval to update the policy and process on the strategic re-acquisition of former council houses.

The report recommended:-

that the Committee approve the revised set of criteria and process highlighted in Appendices A and B, where the Council will consider re-acquiring any former Council house

The Committee resolved:-

- (i) to approve the recommendation; and
- (ii) instruct the Director of Resources to provide additional context in relation to “this figure does not include the costs incurred providing a valuation, legal fees and other miscellaneous costs” at section 4.1 (bullet point) of the report.

In accordance with the decision recorded under article 1 of this minute, the following items of business were considered with the press and public excluded.

TORRY CRUYFF COURT - EXEMPT APPENDIX

12. The Committee had before it an exempt appendix relating to the Torry Cruyff Court report. (Article 10 of this minute refers).

The Committee resolved:-

to note the information contained within the exempt appendix.

STRATEGIC BUY BACK POLICY - EXEMPT APPENDIX

13. The Committee had before it an exempt appendix relating to the Strategic Buy Back Policy report. (Article 11 of this minute refers).

The Committee resolved:-

to note the information contained within the exempt appendix.

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PROPOSAL TO IN-SOURCE THE HORIZONS SERVICE MANAGEMENT AND ADMIN FUNCTIONS TO ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL - HSCP/18/125

14. The Committee had before it a report by the Chief Officer – Aberdeen City Health and Social Care Partnership which sought approval for Aberdeen City Council to in-source the management and administrative functions of the Horizons Rehabilitation Service currently provided by Bon Accord Care.

The report recommended:-

that the Committee approve the in-sourcing of Horizons Rehabilitation Service management and administrative functions from 1 April 2019, subject to direction from the Integration Joint Board that Aberdeen City Council provides the said functions.

The Committee resolved:-

to approve the recommendation.

SUBSIDENCE IN FLATS ON ERROLL PLACE AND ERROLL STREET - RES/19/154

15. The Committee had before it a report by the Director of Resources which highlighted the ongoing situation regarding subsidence which was affecting 52 flatted properties in Erroll Place and Erroll Street outlining the four options considered in terms of dealing with the subsidence and recommended the most economically viable option.

The report recommended:-

that the Committee, subject to the agreement of the private owners within the affected properties –

- (a) approve the option to demolish the flats in Erroll Place and Erroll Street. This being the most economically viable method of dealing with the subsidence impacting on all properties on the site;
- (b) instruct the Chief Officer - Corporate Landlord to allocate sufficient funding within the Housing Revenue Account and Housing Capital Programme for 2019/20 and 2020/21 to meet the various costs involved in undertaking the demolition of flats in Erroll Place and Erroll Street;
- (c) approve a priority status for current tenants residing at the site to be permanently rehoused in alternative housing with the following provisions:
 - (1) approve the provision of payments equivalent to a Home Loss Payment and Disturbance Payments to tenants when they move with immediate effect;
 - (2) approve that families who have male and female children currently sharing a bedroom can be rehoused in larger accommodation to meet their future needs.
 - (3) delegate authority to the Chief Officer - Early Intervention and Community Empowerment to place tenants on the Urgent List with the highest priority

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- (and further prioritised by the length of their current tenancy) and give flexibility in terms of areas of choice, house sizes and number of offers;
- (4) note that with immediate effect, all void properties across the city will initially be considered for offer to appropriate tenants whose homes are impacted by the recommendations contained within this report;
 - (5) delegate authority to the Chief Officer - Corporate Landlord to negotiate with the said private owners in Erroll Place and Erroll Street and conclude agreements to purchase their properties at a price that would include compensation, capped legal fees and all other cost that they may properly and reasonably incur;
 - (6) delegate authority to the Chief Officer - Early Intervention and Community Empowerment to consider tenants for alternative types of housing appropriate to their needs; and
- (d) approve the funding for the creation of a fixed term post, for a period of two years, of Housing Officer to manage the rehousing of residents, noting that recruitment of this post will be subject to the approval of the Establishment Control Board.

The Committee resolved:-

- (i) approve recommendations (a), (b) and (c) outlined above;
- (ii) approve the funding, from the Housing Revenue Account, for the creation of a seconded post, for the duration of the proposed project of Housing Officer to manage the rehousing of residents through the redeployment of existing resources to backfill vacancies, noting that recruitment of this post will be subject to the approval of the Establishment Control Board; and
- (iii) approve the issuing of a letter at the earliest possible time, following a decision on the recommendations, to all residents explaining the decision of the committee and what actions will be taken to support the residents impacted by that decision and subject to minor amendments outlined at the meeting relating to them seeking their own professional/legal advice.

COMMUNITY ASSET TRANSFER - WOODSIDE BURGH HALL - RES/19/177

16. The Committee had before it a report by the Director of Resources which advised members of the outcome of the community asset transfer request submitted in relation to the Woodside Burgh Hall.

The report recommended:-

that the Committee –

- (a) approve the recommendation for the community asset transfer of the Woodside Burgh Hall to the body outlined in the report for a consideration of the amount outlined within the report; and
- (b) instruct the Chief Officer – Governance to conclude the missives for the sale of the Woodside Burgh Hall incorporating various qualifications as are necessary to protect the Council's interests.

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The Committee resolved:-

- (i) approve recommendation (a) outlined above;
- (ii) instruct the Chief Officer – Governance to conclude the missives for the sale of the Woodside Burgh Hall incorporating various qualifications as are necessary including a pre-emption right and other terms to protect the Council's interests; and
- (iii) that in the event of the community transfer body not proceeding with the purchase as approved by the committee, and provided they don't appeal the decision, to instruct the Chief Officer – Corporate Landlord to progress the disposal of the Woodside Burgh Hall in line with the current vacant asset procedure.

DECLARATION OF INTEREST

In accordance with article 2 of this minute, the Convener withdrew from the meeting prior to consideration of the following item of business. Councillor Wheeler substituted for the Convener and the Vice Convener took the Chair for this item of business only.

SALE OF SITE, HOWES ROAD - RES/19/175

17. The Committee had before it a report by the Director of Resources which advised of an approach made by NHS Grampian to purchase a 0.71 hectare (1.76 acre) site at Howes Road for the construction of a medical centre.

The report recommended:-

that the Committee –

- (a) approve the proposal for the Council to sell the site on the agreed heads of terms to NHS Grampian c/o the Scottish Ministers; and
- (b) instruct the Chief Officer – Governance to conclude the appropriate legal agreement incorporating various qualifications as are necessary to protect the Council's interest.

The Committee resolved:-

to approve the recommendations.

PURCHASE OF SITE FOR SCHOOL, MILLTIMBER - RES/19/011

18. With reference to article 21 of the minute of meeting of 18 September 2018, the Committee had before it a report by the Director of Resources which provided details of the outcome of discussions with the owner of land within Milltimber which had been designated as a school site by the Planning Authority.

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The report recommended:-

that the Committee –

- (a) delegate authority to the Chief Officer – Corporate Landlord to agree the terms to purchase the site for the proposed new Milltimber Primary School, which would be at a price of no more than market value; and
- (b) instruct the Chief Officer – Governance to conclude missives for the purchase of the site incorporating appropriate various qualifications as are necessary to protect the Council's interest.

The Committee resolved:-

- (i) to approve the recommendations; and
- (ii) to instruct the Chief Officer - Corporate Landlord to progress the current Milltimber School site in line with the current vacant asset procedure.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

The press and public were excluded from the meeting for consideration of the following item of business as it contained confidential information in terms of Section 50A of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973.

ABERDEEN HARBOUR BOARD - OPTION TO PURCHASE OR LEASE, NIGG BAY - RES/19/176

19. The Committee had before it a report by the Director of Resources which advised members of an approach made by Aberdeen Harbour Board (AHB) to enter into an option agreement for the sale or long term lease of areas of ground which were currently held by them under a short term lease.

The report recommended:-

that the Committee –

- (a) approve the proposal for the Council to enter into an option agreement for the sale or long-term lease of the subjects; and
- (b) instruct the Chief Officer – Governance to conclude the appropriate legal agreements incorporating various qualifications as are necessary to protect the Council's interest.

The Committee resolved:-

- (i) to approve the proposal for the Council to enter into an option agreement for the sale or long-term lease of the subjects shown in red in plan 2 on page 264 of the report;
- (ii) to instruct the Chief Officer – Governance to conclude the appropriate legal agreements incorporating various qualifications as are necessary to protect the

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- Council's interest including the ongoing STAG assessment and potential requirements; and
- (iii) to instruct the Chief Officer – Corporate Landlord to ensure any relevant agreements incorporate provision for public access to the Coastal Path following the termination of the existing short- term lease agreement.
 - **COUNCILLOR DOUGLAS LUMSDEN, Convener.**

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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	CITY GROWTH AND RESOURCES COMMITTEE BUSINESS PLANNER The Business Planner details the reports which have been instructed by the Committee as well as reports which the Functions expect to be submitting for the calendar year.								
2	Report Title	Minute Reference/Committee Decision or Purpose of Report	Update	Report Author	Chief Officer	Directorate	Terms of Reference	Delayed or Recommended for removal or transfer, enter either D, R, or T	Explanation if delayed, removed or transferred
3			25 April 2019						
4	Council Financial Performance, Quarter 4, 2018/19	To present the Council's financial position for the quarter.		Lesley Fullerton	Finance	Resources	1.2		
5	Annual Committee Effectiveness Report	To present the annual effectiveness report for the Committee.		Mark Masson	Governance	Governance	GD 7.5	D	The reporting period has been confirmed as 6 March 2018 to 29 April 2019, therefore in order to include details from the April 2019 meeting a report will now be submitted to the meeting on 6 June 2019.
6	Community Asset Transfer Sub Committee	To seek the re-establishment of the Community Asset Transfer Sub Committee		Stephanie Dunsmuir	Governance	Governance	Purpose 5		
7	Aberdeen Cross City Transport Connections STAG Part 2 Study	This report will advise Members of the outcomes of the Scottish Transport Appraisal Guidance (STAG) Part 2 Appraisal that have been submitted by Peter Brett Associates consultants for Aberdeen Cross City Transport Connections.		Ken Neil	Strategic Place Planning	Place	2.3	D	The consultant's report has now been received and officers are working with partners to review the outcomes and determine next steps. This report will now be reported in June 2019.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	Report Title	Minute Reference/Committee Decision or Purpose of Report	Update	Report Author	Chief Officer	Directorate	Terms of Reference	Delayed or Recommended for removal or transfer, enter either D, R, or T	Explanation if delayed, removed or transferred
2									
8	Granite City Growing – Aberdeen Growing Food Together	To advise committee about the requirement to have and implement a Food Growing Strategy under the requirements of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015.	The community food-growing programme is informing the preparation of the strategy and will be mentioned within it, both reports will be combined and reported to committee on 26 September 2019.	Sandy Gustar	Strategic Place Planning	Place	2.2	D	The draft Food Growing Strategy is being informed/shaped by a number of information sources which are yet to be received as detailed in the Service Update which will be circulated in April 2019. To be reported in September 2019.
9	Consultative Draft Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan (SUMP)	To advise Members of progress to date on developing a SUMP for Aberdeen and gain approval for a draft SUMP to be published for public and stakeholder consultation.	This item has been combined with the Roads Hierarchy Report.	Will Hekelaar	Strategic Place Planning	Place	Purpose 5 and 2.2	R	
10	Bridge of Dee West – Walking/Cycling Improvements	Approval to begin detailed design.		Kevin Pert	Strategic Place Planning	Place	2.2	D	The complexity of this project and proximity of the Special Area of Conservation (River Dee) means that further work is required. The impact of the AWPR requires to be factored in and additional traffic counts and modelling are due to be carried out later this year which will help determine the scope of the project and the commissioning intentions. Report due possibly April 2020.
11	External Funding Plan	To seek approval of the external funding plan; to note the success of the funding team for 17/18 and to note the implications of EU Exit on future funding opportunities	This report was originally due at the November 2018 meeting, however CMT agreed that it would be prudent to wait to reflect LOIP changes, strategic commissioning plans and the Council's budget prior to submitting a report to Committee.	Susan Cameron	City Growth	Place	Purpose 1	D	To be delayed a cycle to ensure that the specific instructions in respect of external funding from the Council Budget can be included within this report

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
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2									
16	Changing Places – Opportunities within Condition & Suitability Programme	City Growth and Resources Committee on 18 September 2018 agreed to instruct the Chief Officer, Corporate Landlord to investigate the potential financial and practical implications of upgrading these facilities to include adult changing facilities to 'changing places' standard, that would be accessible to the public during normal opening hours for these premises and bring back a brief report within two cycles of the committee.		Alastair Reid	Corporate Landlord	Resources	Purpose 5		
17	Schoolhill Public Realm Enhancement and Living Wall	The Strategic Commissioning Committee on 7/6/18 agreed amongst other things to delegate authority to the Chief Officer – Place to bring forward a comprehensive public realm enhancement design for the wider Schoolhill area as future stages of works and report to appropriate committees. The Council on 5 March agreed to instruct the Chief Officer - City Growth to determine if any external funding can be secured for Phase 2 Public Realm Works and a Living Wall at Flourmill Lane and to report back to the relevant Committee.		Stuart Bews/Susan Cameron	City Growth	Place		D	Delayed in light of the Council decision on 5 March 2019. A report outlining the outcome of whether external funding can be secured is likely to be presented to the Committee in September 2019.
18	Performance of Junctions Associated with the AWPR/B-T	Council 15/03/17 - The Council accepted the terms of the motion as follows "To instruct the Chief Executive to liaise formally with the AWPR/B-T funding partners to provide a report to the Communities, Housing and Infrastructure Committee before the end of 2017 in respect of the capacities of the junctions associated with the AWPR/B-T within the Aberdeen City boundary. This information is essential in determining if there are sufficient capacities for existing traffic and for future development within the Aberdeen City boundary."	The Technical Advisor for the AWPR/B-T had informed the Chief Officer – Capital that the junction traffic modelling report was still incomplete. The delay in finalising the report is due to a number of factors but primary reasons for the delay are awaiting technical clarifications from a third party, and the prioritisation of other project matters directly related to the sectional opening of the remaining sections of the scheme including the River Don Crossing. The Technical Advisor is reviewing his resources to confirm when the report will be complete.	John Wilson/Barry Beattie	Strategic Place Planning	Place	2.3		

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2									
19	Aberdeen City Region Hydrogen Strategy	Communities, Housing and Infrastructure on 16/1/18 instructed a review of all Council policies within fleet, transport, energy, economic and environment to support the adoption of hydrogen.	The review of Council policy was still being undertaken and officers expected this to be completed and presented to the April committee.	Andrew Win	City Growth	Place	1.2.6 & 1.2.8		
20	Disposal of the former Cordyce School site	To advise members of the outcome of the marketing exercise and recommend appropriate offer to accept.	A report was originally due in September 2018. A verbal update was provided in private session at the meeting in November 2018.	Neil Strachan	Corporate Landlord	Resources	3.4		
21	External Funding for Transportation projects	To advise Elected Members of the external funding opportunities for transportation projects, to approve participation in these projects and the use of match-funding for some projects.		Amye Robinson	Strategic Place Planning	Place	Purpose 2		
22	Bus Lane Enforcement Programme Update & Future Planning 2019/20	To provide an update on the status of the Bus Lane Enforcement programme and future plans.		Amye Robinson	Strategic Place Planning	Place	1.2		
23	Roads and Transport Related Budget Programme 2019 – 20	This report brings together the proposed roads and transportation programme from the approved Capital Budgets for 2019 / 2020.		Doug Ritchie	Operations and Protective Services	Operations	Purpose 1 & 3		
24	Trade and European Partnerships Travel Plan 2019/20	To seek approval for the International Trade Travel Plan for 2019-20 and associated expenditure.		Matt Lockley	City Growth	Place	2.3		
25	Alexander Ogston Plaque	To seek permission to erect a plaque in the name of Alexander Ogston.	Transferred from Operational Delivery Committee planner following changes to terms of reference agreed at Council on 4 March 2019	Jenny Brown	City Growth	Place	Purpose 6		
26	Workplans and Business Cases - Capital	To present the procurement workplans for review and to seek approval of the estimated expenditure on the procurement business cases.		Craig Innes	Commercial and Procurement	Commissioning	Purpose 2		
27			06 June 2019						

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2									
28	Town Centre Fund – Capital Grant 2019-2020	The Council on 5 March 2019 agreed to note the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers Union “save our shops” campaign and instruct the appropriate officer to bring forward a report to the next appropriate City Growth and Resources Committee on how the Council can best allocate the £1.351 million awarded through the Town Centre Fund in alignment with the aims and aspirations of the City Centre Masterplan		Susan Cameron	City Growth	Place			
29	Sustainable Drainage System (SUDS) Section 7	Maintenance of SuDS within the boundaries or curtilage of a private property, such as a residential driveway or a supermarket car park, is the responsibility of the land owner or occupier. The Scottish Environment Protection Agency’s (SEPA’s) preference is for SuDS constructed outside the boundaries or curtilage of a private property to be adopted by Scottish Water, the local authority or a public body, and as such SEPA seeks a guarantee for the long term maintenance and sustainability of any SuDS implemented.	Transferred from Operational Delivery Committee planner following changes to terms of reference agreed at Council on 4 March 2019	Alan Robertson	Operations and Protective Services	Operations	Purpose 1		
30	Aberdeen City Local Housing Strategy 2018 - 2023	City Growth and Resources Committee of 18 September 2018 agreed to instruct Chief Officer - Strategic Place Planning to produce an annual update report on progress for each of the strategic outcomes to allow progress to be monitored and evaluated and to report back to City Growth & Resources Committee in June each year.		Mel Booth	Strategic Place Planning	Place	Purpose 4 & 5		
31	Smart City Action Plan	The purpose of this report is to seek approval from the Committee for the implementation of the Smart City Action Plan	Further work is being undertaken on the alignment to the Council’s Digital Transformation programme, current Smart Cities projects and the City Region Deal Digital programme. Officers will update the City Region Deal Joint Committee at their meeting in May 2019 and a report will be submitted to CG&R Committee in June 2019.	Wendy Robertson	City Growth	Place	2.2		

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32	Marywell to A956 Wellington Road	To inform committee of recommendations of Options Appraisal Report and obtain approval to progress with a detailed design of the preferred route. This scheme is 100% external funding from start to finish (i.e. current Options Appraisal Report to proposed 19/20 design and thereafter 20/21 construction).		Kevin Pert	Strategic Place Planning	Place	2.2		
33	Procurement Workplans and Business Cases	To present the procurement workplans for review and to seek approval of the estimated expenditure on the procurement business cases.		Craig Innes	Commercial and Procurement	Commissioning	Purpose 2		
34	Revised Policy for Bookings and Lettings in Education Buildings	To seek committee approval for the implementation of a revised policy for the administration of bookings and lettings within education buildings, to coincide with the introduction of a new online lets booking system		Andrew Jones	Corporate Landlord	Resources	Purpose 4 and 2.2		
35	South College Street - Corridor Improvement - Business Case	CH&I Committee 8/11/17 - The Committee agreed to instruct the interim Head of Planning and Sustainable Development to update the business case, detailed design and cost estimate of the currently approved scheme (Option 1) and report back these details within twelve months. Transferred form Capital Programme Committee as a result of the changes to the Terms of Reference agreed by Council.	"The Business Case for South College Street has been delayed due to the prioritisation of other schemes. The Chief Officer – Capital will bring an updated Business Case to the 21 May 2019 Committee."	Alan McKay	Strategic Place Planning	Place	1.1		
36	Willowbank House (Aberdeen Business Centre) - Option Appraisal and Future Use	Willowbank House (Aberdeen Business Centre) is a City Council-owned investment property, under the management of the Corporate Landlord. The report discusses its present condition, its market appeal, and sets out various options for the future of this property asset.		Jim Argo	Corporate Landlord	Resources	3.4		

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37	Auchmill Golf Club – Property Management Issues	The City Council own the site of Auchmill Golf Course and lease it to the Management Committee of Auchmill Golf Club on two separate leases, one of the Golf Course, the other of the site of the Golf Clubhouse. The Club request that the City Council consider property management issues pertaining to those leases. The report discusses the request and makes recommendations.		Jim Argo	Corporate Landlord	Resources	3.1		
38	Station Road, Cults – Knight Property Group – Proposed Lease Amendment	The above site is owned by the City Council (Property Account) and leased to Knight Property Group. It's developed with a small Industrial/ Office Business Park. The site tenant requests that the lease terms and conditions be amended. The report discusses the request and makes recommendations.		Jim Argo/Peter Lowe	Corporate Landlord	Resources	3.1		
39			31 July 2019 (Special)						
40	Council Financial Performance, Quarter 1, 2019/20	To present the Council's financial position for the quarter.		Lesley Fullerton	Finance	Resources	1.2		
41			26 September 2019						
42	Following the Public Pound	To present the reviewed following the public pound policy.		Sandra Buthlay	Resources	Finance	1.3.7		
43	Granite City Growing; Aberdeen's Food Growing Strategy	Advise committee of the duty to prepare a food growing strategy under the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015. Present and seek approval for the draft strategy (Granite City Growing), and associated Environmental Report, to go for public consultation. Update committee on the progress of the community food-growing programme.		Sandy Gustar	Strategic Place Planning	Place	2.2		

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44	Developer Obligation Review - Community Asset Plans	Communities, Housing and Infrastructure on 8/11/17 - The Committee instructed the interim Head of Planning and Sustainable Development to prepare Community Asset Plans on a secondary school catchment basis and to return to committee at the next available opportunity to seek approval(s) of these plans.	A service update was circulated on 30 January 2019 and a report will be presented to the Committee in September 2019, thereafter service updates will be provided on a bi-annual basis during the development of community asset plans.	David Dunne	Strategic Place Planning	Place	2.2		
45	A90 Murcar North Cycleway	To seek approval from members to construct cycleway between A90 Ellon Road (Murcar roundabout) and Blackdog	This was originally due to be reported at the meeting in February 2019. This has been delayed due to confirming land ownership and will be reported in September 2019. This is fully funded by AWPR NMU mitigation monies.	Claire Royce	Operations and Protective Services	Operations	2.2		
46	Procurement Workplans and Business Cases	To present the procurement workplans for review and to seek approval of the estimated expenditure on the procurement business cases.		Craig Innes	Commercial and Procurement	Commissioning	Purpose 2		

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2									
50	Visit Aberdeenshire - 2020/21 Financial Position	Council on 5 March 2019 agreed to instruct the Chief Officer - City Growth to investigate the feasibility of Visit Aberdeenshire being financially self-sufficient for the financial year 2020/21 and report back to the relevant Committee;		Richard Sweetnam	City Growth	Place			
51			30 October 2019 (Special)						
52	Council Financial Performance, Quarter 2, 2019/20	To present the Council's financial position for the quarter.		Lesley Fullerton	Finance	Resources	1.2		
53			26 November 2019						
54	Procurement Workplans and Business Cases	To present the procurement workplans for review and to seek approval of the estimated expenditure on the procurement business cases.		Craig Innes	Commercial and Procurement	Commissioning	Purpose 2		
55	Review of School Estate	Council on 6/3/18 agreed to instruct the Chief Officer – Corporate Landlord to bring a review of the School Estate report within the next 9 months to the Education Operational Delivery Committee, thereafter to forward the report to the Capital Programme Committee. Transferred from the Capital Programme Committee Planner in line with the changes to the Terms of Reference agreed by Council.		Stephen Booth	Corporate Landlord	Resources			
56	Community Transfer - Leased Community Centres	Council on 5 March 2019 agreed to instruct the Chief Officer - Early Intervention and Community Empowerment to progress Community transfer discussions with Management Committees of leased Community Centres and report back to the relevant committee.		Derek McGowan	Early Intervention and Community Empowerment	Customer			
57			DATE TBC						

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61	Building Performance Policy	CH&I Committee 2017 agreed to instruct officers within Communities, Housing and Infrastructure to undertake scrutiny of policy compliance and report back to committee with an annual review and progress report in 12 months, envisaged to be May 2018.	Delayed from September 2018 Meeting as this policy could only be applied to projects at concept stage, projects have not advanced enough to assess the policy's effectiveness. Work is ongoing with services to assess any changes which may be required to the policy. A service update was circulated on 30 August 2018.	David Dunne	Strategic Place Planning	Place			
62	Energy Plan for Aberdeen	CH&I Committee on 16 January 2018 agreed to instruct the Interim Director of Communities, Housing and Infrastructure to report back to CH&I Committee when the energy plan is complete.	The report was initially on the Planner for the November 2018 meeting. The Energy Plan will be developed in the context of other ongoing energy projects. A report will be submitted after April 2019		Strategic Place Planning	Place	Purpose 6 and Committee Decision		
63	Heat Network Torry - Phase 1	The Capital Programme Committee on 19/3/19 agreed to note that the business case was not included in the report before Council on 4 March and that this item would transfer to the City Growth and Resources Committee and that the Director of Resources would determine which committee cycle the report would be presented to that Committee.		Bill Watson	Capital	Resources			
64	Schools Business Cases	Capital Programme Committee 12/09/18 - to instruct the Chief Officer Corporate Landlord to submit full business cases for each of the aforementioned proposals to this Committee during 2019 for approval (Countesswells, Milltimber, Tillydrone and Torry). Transferred from the Capital Programme Committee Planner in line with the changes to the Terms of Reference agreed by Council.		Stephen Booth	Corporate Landlord	Resources			

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67	Various Business Cases	<p>Council on 6/3/18 agreed to instruct the Chief Officer – Corporate Landlord to bring an up to date business case and progress report to the Capital Programme Committee on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o the proposed Tillydrone new Primary School; o Torry Primary School Hub; o Milltimber Primary School; and o Berryden Corridor (all stages) <p>Transferred from the Capital Programme Committee Planner in line with the changes to the Terms of Reference agreed by Council.</p>	Capital Programme Committee 12/09/18 - A report was submitted to the Committee relating to four Primary Schools which addresses some of the original remit. The Berryden Corridor report will be submitted at a later date.	Stephen Booth	Corporate Landlord	Resources			
68	CCTV and Traffic Management Services - Marischal College Relocation	The Council on 5 March 2019 agreed to instruct the Chief Officer - Corporate Landlord to work with Police Scotland and the private sector to relocate the CCTV and Traffic Management to the same location within Marischal College and to explore further synergies of co-locating services within Marischal College with business cases to be presented to the relevant Committee as required		Stephen Booth	Corporate Landlord	Resources			
69	Mortuary Provision	The Council on 5 March 2019 agreed to instruct the Director of Resources to bring back a business case outlining the options available to the relevant Committee in respect of a permanent Mortuary provision and take steps to help ensure that any new provision should work towards the facilities being provided in Health Board (NHS) facilities		Steve Whyte		Resources			
70			AD HOC REPORTS (CYCLE DEPENDENT ON REQUIREMENT TO REPORT)						

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71	Unit 24 Howemoss Drive, Kirkhill Industrial Estate Dyce	Proposed purchase of Industrial Investment property by City Council		Jim Argo	Corporate Landlord	Resources	3.4	R	Unit 24, Howemoss Drive was a building that we proposed to purchase in November 2017 to relocate one of our tenant's. However at the request of the tenant's, the proposal was aborted.
72	All of the below have been recommended/agreed to be reported by means of a Service Update report, and should any decisions on any of the below be required then a report would be added to the planner and submitted to Committee at the appropriate time.								
73	87-93 Union Street and 1-6 Market Street	Finance, Policy and Resources 9/3/17 - The Committee agreed to request the Head of Land and Property Assets to report the outcome of discussions to a future meeting.	Link to planning application submitted by the owner:- https://publicaccess.aberdeencity.gov.uk/online-applications/applicationDetails.do?keyVal=PNCEIJBZLCA00&activeTab=summary	Stephen Booth	Corporate Landlord	Resources	3.4	R	A planning application has been submitted for the site by the owner. Discussions continue with officers across the Council. It is recommended that the project be removed from the planner at this stage and be re-introduced if their should be a further request from the Council.
74	Economic Policy Panel	The City Growth and Resources Committee on 27 November 2018 agreed to note the recommendations of the policy panel in appendix 1 and to approve the officers proposed response to recommendations, with a Service Update being provided by the Chief Officer - City Growth, by the 25th April 2019 to members of the City Growth and Resources Committee noting progress on each recommendation.	Service Update to be Circulated by 25 April 2019.	Richard Sweetnam/ Jamie Coventry	City Growth	Place	2.1		

ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL

COMMITTEE	City Growth and Resources
DATE	25 April 2019
EXEMPT	No
CONFIDENTIAL	No
REPORT TITLE	Community Asset Transfer Review Sub Committee
REPORT NUMBER	GOV/19/231
DIRECTOR	N/A
CHIEF OFFICER	Fraser Bell
REPORT AUTHOR	Stephanie Dunsmuir
TERMS OF REFERENCE	General Purpose 5

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 Part 3 of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 requires the Council to consider requests from communities for the transfer of land and buildings. A request for review has now been received and must be considered. This report therefore seeks approval for the re-establishment of the Sub Committee to consider reviews.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

That Committee:-

- 2.1 approve the re-establishment of the Community Asset Transfer Review Sub Committee; and
- 2.2 appoint five Members (1 per Group) and five substitute Members to the Sub Committee, where none of the substantive or substitute Members have been involved in the decision-making in respect of any Community Asset Transfers considered by the City Growth and Resources Committee.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 requires the Council to consider requests from communities for the transfer of land and buildings.
- 3.2 If the request is refused; if no decision is given within the time allowed; or if the community transfer body does not agree with conditions imposed, community bodies have a right to ask for a review of that decision.
- 3.3 At its meeting of 9 March 2017, the Finance, Policy and Resources Committee agreed the process for considering reviews and the establishment of a Sub Committee to review any decisions taken in respect of Community Asset Transfers. The review process is set out at Appendix 1 to this report. As the

Sub Committee was established in the previous Council term, it requires to be re-established, and new Members and substitutes appointed.

- 3.4 The review of the Community Asset Transfer decision cannot be delegated to officers and cannot be carried out by Members who were responsible for determining the original application regarding the asset transfer request.
- 3.5 It is proposed that the Sub Committee comprise 5 Members (1 Member from each political group) with 5 substitute Members. None of the Members should have had involvement in the decision-making in respect of asset transfer requests.
- 3.6 The Convener should be elected from amongst its membership, and the quorum of the Sub Committee will be 3 Members.
- 3.7 Training will be provided to the nominated Members and substitutes prior to consideration of the first review.

4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 4.1 There are no direct financial implications arising from the recommendations of this report.

5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 sets out the required review processes for asset transfer requests.

6. MANAGEMENT OF RISK

	Risk	Low (L), Medium (M), High (H)	Mitigation
Financial	N/A		N/A
Legal	If the recommendations are not accepted, the Council will not be meeting the obligations set out in the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015.	L	Re-establishment of the Sub Committee and appointment of Members will ensure that the Council meets its statutory obligations. Any support provided to the Sub Committee from Legal Services will be provided by an officer who will not previously have been

			involved in the consideration of the asset transfer request.
Employee	N/A		N/A
Customer	N/A		N/A
Environment	N/A		N/A
Technology	N/A		N/A
Reputational	N/A		N/A

7. OUTCOMES

Local Outcome Improvement Plan Themes	
	Impact of Report
Prosperous Place	The Community Asset Transfer process links to the LOIP theme of building strong and resilient communities, and the development of a bottom up approach, encouraging greater ownership and independent action.

Design Principles of Target Operating Model	
	Impact of Report
Governance	The re-establishment of the Sub Committee supports the required governance around the Community Asset Transfer process.
Partnerships and Alliances	The Community Asset Transfer process empowers communities which is a central theme running throughout the Local Outcome Improvement Plan.

8. IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

Assessment	Outcome
Equality & Human Rights Impact Assessment	Not required

Data Protection Impact Assessment	Not required
Duty of Due Regard / Fairer Scotland Duty	Not applicable

9. BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 9.1 Finance, Policy and Resources Committee – 9 March 2017 – Community Asset Transfer Procedure CHI/17/036

10. APPENDICES

- 10.1 Appendix 1 – Community Asset Transfer Procedure

11. REPORT AUTHOR CONTACT DETAILS

Stephanie Dunsmuir
Committee Services Officer
sdunsmuir@aberdeencity.gov.uk
01224 522503

Asset Transfer Procedure
under the
Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015

February 2017

1. Introduction

The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 comes into effect in January 2017 and recognises the role that The Ownership or control of land and buildings can have in assisting communities to drive change and achieve their own goals.

Aberdeen City Council (The Council) intends working with their Community Planning Partners and communities to support community transfer where this works best for service delivery and communities and in delivery of the outcomes they hope to achieve as identified in the Aberdeen Local Outcome Improvement Plan. Community Planning Aberdeen also recognises the opportunities that Asset Transfer offers to support locality planning and how it may support the regeneration objectives particularly within its priority localities.

This procedure is intended to give guidance to community bodies on how Aberdeen City Council will approach Community Asset Transfer and receive and consider requests.

Part 5 of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 sets out the key rights and duties and provides a framework for the asset transfer process. It gives the Scottish Ministers powers to make regulations to fill in more detail of the procedures to be followed. The following regulations have been laid in the Scottish Parliament for scrutiny:

- The Asset Transfer Request (Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2016
- The Asset Transfer Request (Appeals) (Scotland) Regulations 2016
- The Asset Transfer Request (Review Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2016
- The Asset Transfer Request (Appeal Where No Contract Concluded) (Scotland) Regulations 2016
- The Community Empowerment (Registers of Land) (Scotland) Regulations 2016
- The Community Empowerment (Miscellaneous Amendments) (Scotland) Regulations 2016

The text of the Act is available at <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2015/6/part/5> . The text of the Regulations will also be available at www.legislation.gov.uk , or through www.scottish.parliament.uk .

Part 5 of the Act and the Regulations came into force on **23 January 2017**.

This procedure takes cognisance of the technical guidance produced by the Scottish Government under section 96 of the Act, which relevant authorities are required to have regard to in carrying out their functions in relation to asset transfer.

More information about the development of the Act and its implementation can be found on the Scottish Government website at:-
<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/People/engage/CommEmpowerBill>

2. Aberdeen City Council Considerations

This procedure will explain the process Aberdeen City Council (“the Council”) will use and in most instances replicates the technical guidance produced by the Scottish Government.

The Council recognise that for asset transfer to be successful, there also needs to be a wider context of partnership with and support for community bodies and community-led activity. This aligns with the approach which is encouraged throughout public services in Scotland and the community planning partnership in Aberdeen, and should build on existing relationships. The Community Ownership Support Service (“COSS”) provides extensive advice on the benefits of asset transfer and how to prepare and work with community bodies:

<http://www.dtascommunityownership.org.uk/publicbodies>.

Community transfer bodies are encouraged to discuss their ideas with the Council at an early stage. This may be when they have identified an asset they are interested in, or to discuss their ideas and needs and see whether any suitable assets are available. The Council would encourage such approaches and are ready to direct community transfer bodies to sources of support if needed.

To aid with this the single point of contact for all requests is:-

Asset Management Manager

Aberdeen City Council

Business Hub 10

Marischal College

Broad Street

Aberdeen

AB10 1AB

01224 522675

stbooth@aberdeencity.gov.uk / CAT@aberdeencity.gov.uk

www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/CAT

Assets and Services

Sometimes a community transfer body may wish to take over a building or land and the services which are delivered by the Council from those premises. This could be addressed by an asset transfer request, or a participation request, within Part 3 of the act, in relation to improving the outcome of the services. We do not recommend using both types of request together.

If the community body wants to run a service which is tied to the particular premises and does not want to use the premises for any other purpose, this should be addressed through a participation request. A lease or other arrangement in relation to the premises can be negotiated as part of the agreement to provide the service. Further guidance will be provided on participation requests as this become available.

If the community body wants to take control of the asset in order to develop the service on its own terms or use the property for other purposes, this should normally be addressed through an asset transfer request.

An asset transfer request can be accompanied by negotiations for the public authority to contract with the community body to continue to provide a service, as a source of income.

3. Summary of asset transfer under the Community Empowerment Act

Part 5 of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 allows a community transfer body to make an asset transfer request to a relevant authority such as the Council. Chapter 5 of this guidance explains the requirements for being a community transfer body

A request can be made in relation to any land which is owned or leased by the Council and a community transfer body can ask to buy or lease the land, or to have other rights, for example to occupy or use the land for a particular purpose.

There is standard information that a community transfer body must include in any request which includes the reason for making the request, the benefits of the proposals, and the price they are prepared to pay. There is a formal process for the Council to acknowledge the request, notify others who may be interested, and allow them to make representations.

Where an asset transfer request has been considered and refused (including any review or appeal), the Council does not have to accept another similar request for the same property if it is made within two years of the first. The relevant authority can accept a repeat request if it wishes, for example if it is from a genuinely different group or the proposal has been improved.

Once an asset transfer request has been made, the Council is not allowed to transfer the property to anyone else until that request process has been completed, including any appeals. This does not apply if the property was advertised for sale, or negotiations had started to transfer it to someone else, before the asset transfer request was made. Other Asset Transfer requests can be considered during this period.

In deciding whether to agree to or refuse the request, the Council must consider the following things:

- the reasons for the request,
- any other information provided in support of the request
- whether agreeing to the request would be likely to promote or improve
 - economic development
 - regeneration
 - public health
 - social wellbeing
 - environmental wellbeing, or
 - whether agreeing to the request would be likely to reduce socio-economic inequalities
 - any other benefits that might arise if the request were agreed to
 - how the request relates to the Council's duties under Equalities legislation
 - any obligations that may prevent, restrict or otherwise affect the authority's ability to agree to the request

The Council must compare the benefits of the proposal in the request to the benefits of any alternative proposals, whether those come from the authority itself or anyone else, and consider how the potential benefits relate to the functions and purposes of the authority, and any other matters they consider relevant.

A mechanism is in place to provide some advice on how to obtain a valuation of the property, how to assess non-financial benefits, and on using conditions to protect any discount given, if required.

When the Council has made its decision, it must issue a decision notice setting out its reasons for agreeing or refusing.

If the relevant authority agrees to the request, there is a process to negotiate the final contract. This can allow time for the community body to confirm funding before the final transfer takes place.

There are various options for review or appeal if:

- the request is refused,
- no decision is given within the time allowed, or
- the community transfer body does not agree with conditions imposed by the relevant authority.

At the end of each financial year, the Council must publish a report on the number of requests it has received and the number which have been agreed, refused, appealed etc. It must also report on action it has taken to promote the use of asset transfer requests and to support community transfer bodies to make requests.

4. Community Transfer Bodies

To make an asset transfer request, an organisation needs to be a community transfer body. This is defined in section 77 of the Act. It can be either a **community controlled body** (defined in section 19) or a body **designated by the Scottish Ministers**.

Further information is available in the technical guidance however

- A community controlled body does not have to be incorporated, but it must have a written constitution, incorporating the provisions set out in paragraph 5.11.
- A community controlled body which wants to make an asset transfer request for ownership must also be incorporated as a company, a SCIO (Scottish Charitable Incorporated Organisation) or a BenCom (Community Benefit Company), with a minimum of 20 members and provision for transfer of its assets on winding up. This is set out in section 80.

The Scottish Council for Voluntary Organisations (“SCVO”) has helpful advice on its website <http://www.scvo.org.uk/setting-up-a-charity/> for groups setting up a formal organisation, including advice on charitable status.

Model governing documents will be provided by the Scottish Government for an unincorporated association, company, SCIO or BenCom which meet the requirements for a community controlled body.

Requirements for a community controlled body

To qualify as a community controlled body, the body's constitution, Articles of Association or registered rules must include the following:

- (a) A definition of the community to which the body relates.
- (b) Provision that membership of the body is open to any member of that community
- (c) Provision that the majority of the members of the body is to consist of members of that community
- (d) Provision that the members of the body who consist of members of that community have control of the body
- (e) A statement of the body's aims and purposes, including the promotion of a benefit for that community
- (f) Provision that any surplus funds or assets of the body are to be applied for the benefit of that community.

If the request is for ownership, and the community transfer body is a company, the Articles of Association must include arrangements for what happens to the body's assets if it is wound up. This must require that the property is transferred:

- (i) to another community transfer body,
- (ii) to a charity,
- (iii) to such community body (within the meaning of section 34 of the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003) as may be approved by the Scottish Ministers,
- (iv) to such crofting community body (within the meaning of section 71 of that Act) as may be so approved, or
- (v) if no such community body or crofting community body is so approved, to the Scottish Ministers or to such charity as the Scottish Ministers may direct.

If the organisation is a SCIO or BenCom, there will be similar provisions to ensure that remaining property is transferred to another body with similar structure and aims.

Communities of interest

The legislation on asset transfer does not define what a community can be. It simply requires a community transfer body to define the community it relates to, and ensure the body is open to and controlled by members of that community, and uses its assets to benefit that community. Whether an organisation is eligible to make an asset transfer request depends on their constitution meeting the requirements, not on what community it represents.

A community can be any group of people who feel they have something in common. In many cases, it is that they live in the same area. However, it can also be that they share an interest or characteristic. Communities of interest could include faith groups, ethnic or cultural groups, people affected by a particular illness or disability, sports clubs, conservation groups, clan and heritage associations, etc. They may be very specialised or local, ranging up to national or international groups with thousands of members.

Large charities or Non-Governmental Organisations may qualify as community controlled bodies, but you will need to check their governing documents to ensure they relate to a defined community, that the members of that community are always in the majority and in control of decision-making processes, and that at least one of the purposes of the body is to provide a benefit to the community they represent.

An asset transfer request should be judged on the benefits it will deliver, not on the community it represents. However, relevant authorities may also take into account the impact on other groups, such as any loss of facilities, and any wider benefits or potential for conflict. Bodies representing communities of interest should be encouraged to engage with and seek support from the local community.

Designation

The Scottish Ministers can designate a body to be a community transfer body. They will do this by making an order.

The guidance for community transfer bodies includes instructions on applying for designation.

5. Helping community bodies to identify suitable assets

Register of land

Section 94 of the Act requires each relevant authority to establish, maintain and make available a register of land which it owns or leases, —to the best of its knowledge and belief. The Council hold a register of their landholding on their website. This can be accessed at http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/business_trade/properties_sale_lease/Asset_Management.asp

Further information about land or buildings

Once they have identified one or more properties that may be suitable for their project, a community body will need further information about them. They will need to decide whether the land or building is suitable for their planned activities, what the running costs will be, and how much to offer for it. If they intend to request ownership or a lease with repairing responsibilities, they will need information about the structural condition of any building, other rights on the land, and so on.

We recommend that community bodies should make contact with us as early as possible to discuss such properties. We will be open about the information we have on properties, including practical knowledge about managing the property, and how other information might be obtained, including any information that is likely to be a significant factor in the authority's decision on the request.

Whilst it is ultimately it is the responsibility of the community transfer body to ensure it has all the necessary and relevant information to develop its proposals. Where possible and the information is available we will try to provide information to support requests this may include:-

- title reports

- rateable value
- size – including site or building plans if appropriate
- any planning restrictions, heritage designations, environmental designations, or other restrictions on future use
- information on any tenancies, occupancy agreements etc (as far as possible under confidentiality)
- utility / service information

For buildings

- condition and suitability reports
- asbestos reports and management plan
- energy costs (for current use) and / or Energy Performance Certificate

For land

- contamination
- for agricultural or forestry land, any relevant planting records, management plan or similar.

6. Requirements for an Asset Transfer Request

Aberdeen City Council would strongly recommend that **community bodies make approaches prior to an asset transfer request before it is formally submitted.** This will allow us to make appropriate information available and make all relevant officers aware. We may also be able to support you in your application or put you in touch with someone that can.

We acknowledge the work required to submit formal requests and through early consultation abortive work may be avoided or initial advice on the strength of the proposal can be provided.

This said community transfer bodies have a right to submit an asset transfer request without any previous discussion.

Content of a request

The legislation requires certain information to be specified in an asset transfer request. This is set out in section 79(4) of the Act and regulation 3 of the Asset Transfer Requests (Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2016 (the Procedure Regulations). **An asset transfer request is not treated as having been made until all the required information is received by the Council.**

We may seek further detail during the process, and the community transfer body may provide additional information, in particular in response to any representations made about the request. We may decide to refuse the request if it does not feel it has sufficient information on the proposals. **The level of detail required will be proportionate to the scale and nature of the request.**

A standard form for an asset transfer request is provided although we cannot insist on this being used.

<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/People/engage/AssetTransfer/AssetTransferRequestForm>

An asset transfer request must be made in writing and must:

A State that it is an asset transfer request made under Part 5 of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015

This is included to make clear that the community transfer body intends to make an asset transfer request, even if it does not include all the required information.

B Name and contact address of the community transfer body

C Copy of constitution

The organisation's constitution, articles of association or registered rules must be attached, so that we can check the organisation is eligible to make an asset transfer request, and to make a request for ownership if appropriate. The company number, charity number or registered number are also requested on the standard form, to provide for background checks.

D How the body is a community transfer body

If the organisation does not qualify as a community controlled body but has been designated as a community transfer body, or is one of a class of bodies which have been designated as community transfer bodies, they must explain this. Designation orders will be published online for reference.

E The land to which the request relates

The request must provide sufficient information to be clear what land is being requested. In practice this should relate to the details on the land register. Maps or drawings may not be necessary if the location and boundaries of the land requested are clear from the description. Assistance can be provided for this in preapplication discussions.

F, G, H, I, J Type of request, payment and conditions

The request must state clearly whether it is for:

- ownership (under section 79(2)(a))
- lease (under section 79(2)(b)(i)), or
- other rights (section 79(2)(b)(ii))

A request for ownership must state the price that the community transfer body is prepared to pay for the land.

A request for ownership must state the amount of rent the community transfer body is prepared to pay, the duration of the lease, and any other terms and conditions they consider should be included in the lease.

A request for other rights must state the nature and extent of the rights sought.

All requests should also include any other terms and conditions applicable to the request (section 79(2)(h)). For ownership, this is likely to include key terms which the community transfer body wishes to be included in the contract, in addition to the information included elsewhere in the request on the extent of the land, price and proposed use.

K Reasons for making the request

The community transfer body should explain the reasons behind the project and why this land or building is necessary or particularly suitable for it. They should also set out how the land or building will be used and what activities, in general terms, will take place there. For example, the reason for making the request may be to prevent a prominent building from falling into disrepair, or increase tourism to the area; the intention might be to use it as a visitor centre or community venue; more information would then be needed on the planned activities. In other cases the reason and use may be the same, for example where the intention is to develop a hydroelectric scheme or a community garden. This section should also set out any planned physical changes or development on the land.

L Proposed use of the land

This is one of the most important sections of the request, since the benefits of the community body's proposals will be key to the decision on whether to agree to or refuse the request, as set out in chapter 10.

M Benefits of the proposals

All requests will be considered in detail to understand the proposed benefits, but community transfer bodies are encouraged to set them out along the lines of the issues relevant authorities are required to consider, and with reference to intended outcomes. They are also encouraged to show how they might address any potential negative consequences, take account of any restrictions on the use of the land, and demonstrate the capacity of the organisation to deliver the project.

If possible, we will endeavour to advise you should advise the community body at an early stage of any negative consequences likely to arise, and discuss whether these can be addressed or mitigated. If the land is subject to heritage or conservation designations, the community transfer body should show they have engaged with the appropriate regulators, and that their proposals support the Local Development Plan, if relevant.

N Funding

The community transfer body must outline how they propose to fund the price or rent they are prepared to pay for the land, and their proposed use of the land. This should include any development costs, ongoing maintenance and the costs of activities.

In some cases this will be very straightforward, for example if the organisation's rent and incidental expenses are covered by the fees paid by members, or by volunteering, donations and fundraising. For large projects, more detail will be required, showing that the community transfer body understands all the costs associated with their proposals and how these will be covered. This may be through grants, loans, fees for activities, income from commercial operations, and so on. Community bodies should not be expected to have funding in place when the request is made, but they should have a clear idea of where they expect to get it.

O Community support

The request must set out the level and nature of support for it within the community to which the community transfer body relates, ie the community defined in the community transfer body's constitution. How the level and nature of support should be described will depend on the particular case, but could include evidence from a range of activities undertaken to engage with the wider community, such as public meetings, community surveys, community action planning or a charette, or community budgeting. The community transfer body may reference the National Standards for Community Engagement to show that their engagement has been effective and inclusive. A full community ballot may be used, but is not required.

Community transfer bodies are encouraged to include information on the total number of people in their community and how many of them are members of the organisation to provide context for the level of support. Communities of interest may only be able to estimate this, using evidence such as the census, other surveys or information from national representative bodies.

Details of other support may also be provided. This could be, for example, from another local community or community of interest which the project will benefit, or from organisations such as a sport governing body or national umbrella body.

Signatures

The standard application form requires two signatures from officers of the community transfer body, with their full names and addresses. This is not a requirement of the asset transfer legislation, but will be required by relevant authorities to undertake fraud prevention checks.

Procedure following receipt of an asset transfer request

7. Procedure following receipt of an asset transfer request

When we receive a request, the first thing we will do is to check it contains all the required information and that the organisation making the request qualifies as a community transfer body (and is eligible to make a request for ownership, if appropriate).

If the organisation making the request is not eligible to do so, technically it is not an asset transfer request and you will be advised of explaining in general terms why the organisation is not eligible.

If the request does not contain all the required information you will be advised what is missing. No further action will be taken by us until all the required information is received.

Power to decline repeat requests

Section 93 of the Act allows a us to choose not to consider a request which is the same or very similar to a previous request which was refused. This applies if the new request relates to the same land or building, and seeks the same type of transfer, as

a request made in the previous two years, which was refused. It does not matter if the new request is made by the same body or a different one. Declining to consider a request under these circumstances does not count as a refusal of the request and therefore is not eligible for appeal or review.

Acknowledgement

Once we are satisfied that all the required information has been provided, you will receive acknowledgement as required by regulation 4(3) and (4). The acknowledgement will include the following information:

- the validation date – regulation 5 states that this is the date on which the last of the required information was received (the date the request was received if it was complete). This is the date from which other time limits will be calculated.
- an explanation of the timescale within which we will issue a decision notice. As set out in regulation 10 and section 82(8), we must issue a decision notice within 6 months after the validation date, unless a longer period is agreed between the relevant authority and the community transfer body. This will often be discussed with you to be consistent with the appropriate Council meetings.
- information about the right to appeal to the Scottish Ministers or request a review, as appropriate. This is required at the outset because of the option to appeal if no decision is made within the time limit.
- whether another asset transfer request has already been made to the relevant authority in respect of the same land (or part of the same land).
- whether the relevant authority considers that it is now prohibited from disposing of the land to any other person (see below).

Publication of documents

The Council will make copies of the asset transfer requests and any documents or information accompanying it available to be viewed online, until the request process is completed. Any representations made about the request will also be put online.

In order to comply with data protection requirements, any personal information will be redacted from these documents before they are published.

The Council are also working on maintaining an archive of completed requests online. In particular, this will help community transfer bodies to know if previous requests have been made, and refused, for the same property.

Notification and representations

Regulations 6 and 7 of the Procedure Regulations set out arrangements for other people to be made aware that an asset transfer request has been made, and of how they can make representations about it. This will be done by us as soon as practicable after the validation date (the date the completed request was received).

We will directly notify any tenant or occupier of the land the request relates to. This would include any group which has an agreement for regular use of the land or building. We will also also notify the owner, if the relevant authority leases the land.

Notice of the asset transfer request will be published online, and put up at the site. Regulation 7(2)(b) requires it to —be displayed at a public place in the vicinity of the land to which the asset transfer request relates.

Notices sent to tenants, occupiers and owners and those published online and near the land all require to contain the same information. They must:

- state that an asset transfer request has been made
- identify the community transfer body making the request and the land to which the request relates
- give a brief description of the nature of the rights requested and how the community transfer body propose to use the land
- say how the asset transfer request and associated documents can be inspected
- say how representations about the request may be made, and by what date. This must be at least 20 working days after the notice is given or published

The notice should also advise that all representations will be copied to the community transfer body for their comments, and published. If any representations are received in response to these notices, we will send copies to the community transfer body and inform them how and by what date they can make comments about them. The date must be at least 20 working days from the date on which the copy is sent. Any personal information will be redacted from representations before they are copied to the community transfer body or published online.

Prohibition on disposal of land

Once an asset transfer request has been made, we are not allowed to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the land it relates to, to anyone other than the community transfer body that made the request, until the whole process is completed. This is set out in section 84 of the Act. Subsection (11) provides that in these circumstances, any contract requiring the us to dispose of the property to any other person has no effect.

Subsections (4) to (10) of section 84 set out all the possible ways in which the asset transfer request process can come to an end. In summary, the process is completed when:

- a contract for the transfer is concluded;
- the request is refused and the community transfer body has followed all routes of appeal without success, or the community transfer body fails to take the next action in the process within the time required. For example, if it does not make an offer, or does not request a review or appeal if the request is refused.

There is no statutory provision for a community transfer body to withdraw its request.

Under subsection (12), the prohibition on disposal does not apply if, before the asset transfer request is made, the land has already been advertised for sale or lease, or the relevant authority has entered into negotiations or begun proceedings to transfer or lease the land to another person.

Multiple requests for the same property

Each asset transfer request that is received will be processed in line with the procedures and timescales set out above, even if further requests are received for the same land before the first has been concluded. There is no provision, for example, to allow the relevant authority to delay a decision on one request until it has considered another, unless the community transfer body making the first request has agreed to an extension of the timescale. Ideally, all community transfer bodies interested in a particular property would work together to submit a single request, but this is not always practical.

8. Decision-making process

To provide a robust, transparent and consistent decision-making process applications for asset transfer will all be reviewed by a panel of officers within the Council including:-

- Communities and Housing
- Land & Property Assets
- Finance
- Legal and Democratic Services.

This panel will be supplemented by other officers, depending on the nature and type of the application. This may include specialisms around sports, culture, education, environmental policy or economic development. It may also include officers of partner organisations and may also seek advice from its community planning partners.

The panel will be chaired by the Asset Management Manager, who will be responsible for reporting the panel's outcomes to the City Growth and Resources Committee of the Council.

Dialogue between the relevant authority and the community transfer body may continue throughout the process. We may seek clarification or more detail on any issues we feel is necessary to make a decision. This will help to avoid situations where a request is refused on the basis of a lack of information which the community transfer body could have provided if they had been asked. **We will take care to ensure that the type of information and level of detail expected is appropriate and proportionate to the individual request.**

Matters to be considered

Aberdeen City Council take a positive approach to asset transfer and are likely agree to the request unless there are reasonable grounds for refusal.

It is not possible to give detailed guidance on what may be reasonable grounds for refusal, as this will determined in the circumstances of each individual case. However, they are likely to include cases where the benefits of the asset transfer request are judged to be less than the benefits of an alternative proposal, where agreeing to the request would restrict us in carrying out our, or where another obligation on the Council prevents or restricts its ability to agree to the request.

Benefits

In assessing the benefits of the request we will consider whether agreeing to it would be likely to:

- promote or improve
 - economic development
 - regeneration
 - public health
 - social wellbeing
 - environmental wellbeing, or
- reduce inequalities of outcome which result from socioeconomic disadvantage
- contribute to the Local Outcome Improvement Plan/ Locality Plans.

We will make our decision in a manner which encourages equal opportunities and the observance of the equal opportunities requirements. While some of this may come under the heading of promoting or improving —social wellbeing it provides a focus for considering activities which may benefit particularly disadvantaged groups, or promote inclusion and understanding between different groups.

Ability to deliver

Considering whether a proposal is likely to achieve the benefits set out is not only a matter of whether the planned activities would lead to the suggested outcomes. It also requires an assessment of whether the community transfer body is able to successfully deliver the project, and make it sustainable. We will consider both funding and the capacity and governance of the organisation. Some issues which we will consider will be:

- has the community transfer body identified all the relevant costs of the project or activities?
- have they identified appropriate and realistic sources of funding – for example, will they be eligible for any suggested grants, are any fees for activities affordable for their target market, do they have a viable business plan for any proposed commercial activities?
- where relevant, have they identified how the project will be funded in the longer term?
- do members have appropriate skills, experience and qualifications to deliver the project, or does the body have a plan for engaging people who do?
- does the community transfer body have suitable governance arrangements for the scale of the project?
- where relevant, do they have succession plans in place for recruiting new Board members / Trustees in future?

Consideration of these issues will be **proportionate and appropriate to the scale and type of project involved.**

Linkages to Local outcome improvement plan:-

We will consider how the proposal relates to meeting the outcome of the Local Outcome Improvement plan or to more general national outcomes.

Obligations and restrictions

Any obligations that may prevent, restrict or otherwise affect the authority's ability to agree to the request, whether these arise from legislation or otherwise will be

explained to the community transfer body at the earliest possible stage, as they may influence their decision on what property may be suitable for their needs.

“Other matters” and community support

Under this heading we will consider community support for the proposals and any potential impact on other community groups.

The relative importance of wider community support will depend on the proposed project.

There are often differences of opinion within communities, and you should not expect unanimous support for a proposal. However, one of the intended benefits of community ownership and community-led activity is to increase community cohesion and resilience. A scheme that attracts substantial opposition and causes division in the community may not have a net benefit. It could also result in fewer people becoming involved or using the services.

Request from bodies representing a community of interest, will require to show how they have engaged with the geographic community in the area where the asset is located. A community of interest may be a subset of the local community, such as an equality group or sports club, or it may be drawn from a regional, national or even international base. In either case, the views of local residents who are not part of that community of interest should be considered. Equally, a proposal from a geographic community may reference support from communities of interest who may benefit.

9. Price, Valuation and Non-financial benefits

The community transfer body has to state in the asset transfer request how much they are prepared to pay, alongside the benefits the project will deliver. Aberdeen City Council has to decide whether to accept that price.

The Council have a duty to secure Best Value in their operations, including when disposing of or letting property. Best Value does not always mean the highest possible price, and we have the ability to dispose of property at less than market value where there are wider public benefits to be gained. This is set out in the Disposal of Land by Local Authorities (Scotland) Regulations 2010.

<http://www.gov.scot/Resource/Doc/319642/0102183.pdf>

The likely price of the asset is something the community transfer body will need to consider at an early stage in developing its proposals, along with the initial and ongoing costs of the project. The Council will where possible give an indication of their expectations in terms of price at an early stage in discussions. **Community transfer bodies should not assume that asset transfers will be at a nominal sum.**

For purchase or lease, both parties are likely to need a formal valuation for accounting and funding purposes.

If the community transfer body decides to offer a price that is less than the market value, the relevant authority will need to assess whether the nonfinancial benefits offered by the proposals justify that reduced price.

State Aid Considerations

All asset transfers must comply with state aid rules. A disposal at less than market value may constitute State Aid, if it provides an economic advantage to a trading entity.

We will have to consider whether any reduction from market value is allowed under the State Aid Rules. However, if any assistance is found to have breached the Rules, it is the organisation that received the assistance that has to pay it back, so it is important for clarity on both sides of the request.

10. Obtaining a joint valuation of the asset

The Council and the community transfer body are likely to need to understand the market value of the asset, for accounting, borrowing or funding purposes, and to ensure transparency about the amount of any reduction from market value. A market value is also required for Best Value and State Aid assessments.

To reduce overall costs and provide a common starting point, we are willing to discuss a joint valuation, and to agree that this will give the figure on which discussions will be based.

Information in relation to how the valuer is instructed, the times this should be undertaken, who should undertake the valuation and the basis of valuation, along with sample instruction letters are all contained within the technical guidance.

11. Assessing asset transfer requests

Introduction

When the price offered in an asset transfer request is less than the market value of the property, the relevant authority will need to consider whether the proposed benefits to be delivered by the community transfer body justify the proposed discount (which will be accounted for as a gift. This will be based solely on the analysis of the information included in the request. The benefits of the request should be proportionate to the value of the asset and the level of discount, with an appropriate level of information to support the application. Any decision to transfer an asset must represent good use of public resources.

Criteria for Assessing Requests

A way to demonstrate resources are being put to good use is to demonstrate Best Value.

There are seven Best Value themes which the Council must consider include the following types of benefit:

- Economic development
- Regeneration
- Public health
- Social wellbeing
- Environmental wellbeing

- Reducing inequalities of outcome from socio-economic disadvantage (LOIP and Locality Plans)
- Any other benefits that might arise through the alternative use of the asset.

Asset transfer at less than market value is justified when these additional benefits empower communities and align with local and national priorities to enable the delivery of Best Value across the public sector as a whole.

Considering the Request

The information provided in the asset transfer request should demonstrate that the project has clear objectives, including the projected outcomes and impacts sought by the community transfer body alongside any associated dependencies, constraints and risks identified. The benefits of the request should be proportionate to the value of the asset and the level of discount.

The Council will consider each one of the seven Best Value themes to evaluate the strength of the case being made, including the sustainability of the proposal in the longer-term. The request must also include the benefits that will be delivered as part of the proposal.

Benefit Example Assessment

Financial Reduction in public sector costs or enhancement of provision due to the proposal. e.g. the costs associated with volunteers' time or where intervention can reduce pressure on municipal services through the people that can be reached, such as alleviating alcohol/drug/ smoking dependency.

Outcomes – quantitative Contribution towards local or national priorities e.g. improved standards of healthcare; contribution towards alleviating homelessness; supporting local employment etc. e.g. the increase in local engagement in physical activity for a particular group or groups; the reduction in numbers of homeless through intervention/advocacy; the hours of vocational training provided to help develop skills that are in demand.

Outcomes – qualitative Improved community cohesion; enhanced local services etc. e.g. the improvement in local wellbeing from reducing anti-social behaviour; the increase in participation from a marginalised group or groups, such as providing online access or financial independence.

In reviewing each request the following matters, though not exhaustive, will also be considered:

- a) Value to relevant authority in existing use
 - feasibility and cost of relocation of services elsewhere
 - potential revenue savings arising from transfer
- b) Value for alternative use/redevelopment
- c) Value for proposed and other community purposes
- d) Level of community benefits
 - extent of community served
 - Nature of benefits to be delivered
 - links to relevant authority's corporate priorities and outcomes

- community need/demand for the services
- e) Likelihood that benefits will be delivered over a 5-year period
 - strength of organisation
 - sustainability of business plan/project
 - sources and level of funding support
- f) Impact of project failure
 - to surrounding local environment
 - to reputation of the parties
 - to the service users/relevant authority's objectives

Based on the evidence provided the request will then be assessed on the following basis.

Evidence Overview

Very strong

Governance and financial arrangements are strong and sustainable.

Best Value characteristics are evidenced and contained throughout the overall approach. Related projected benefits are very robust and demonstrate value for money: suitability, effectiveness, prudence, quality, value and the avoidance of error and other waste.

Strong Governance and financial arrangements are sound and sustainable.

Best Value characteristics are in evidence in the proposal. Related projected benefits are demonstrated well and represent value for money.

Moderate Governance and financial arrangements are in place and acceptable.

Best Value characteristics have been considered as part of the proposal. Related projected benefits are acceptable and could lead to value for money.

Weak Governance and financial arrangements are weak. Best Value characteristics are not well demonstrated in the proposal. Related projected benefits are not based on robust information and demonstrates questionable value for money.

Poor Governance and financial arrangements are poor. There is little evidence of Best Value characteristics in the proposal. Related projected benefits are ill defined and/or unrealistic and do not demonstrate value for money.

The strength of the proposals will then be considered against the financial implications of any decision both for short-term budget planning and long-term asset strategies. This will include the consideration of the current use of the asset and any consequent implications that could arise from the transfer of the asset. A larger discount will require a stronger case to be made with an appropriate level of benefits demonstrated effectively.

Asset Transfer Request Recommendation

Following a detailed review and assessment of the information provided in an asset transfer request, a recommendation can then be made on the strength of the case to

the relevant accountable officer or to the appropriate Council committee. Any request for a transfer at less than best consideration will be reported to committee.

Depending on the nature of a request, expert opinion may need to be sought to assess effectively the financial implications, the Best Value considerations and/or the proposed benefits.

The community transfer body needs to provide a proportionate request that demonstrates clear benefits with the appropriate level of information to support the application – commensurate to the value of the asset and the level of discount.

Any asset transfer request will be assessed alongside any other proposals for the related asset to enable a Best Value judgement to be made. This will be a judgment that takes into account the financial implications alongside the wider benefits that will accrue.

Best Value Theme Summary Information Required

Vision and Leadership An organisation will have in place a clear vision and plan for what it will do to contribute to the delivery of improved outcomes for Scotland. This may be linked to one or more local or national priorities e.g. the Scottish Government's National Outcomes.

A clear plan for achieving the intended outcomes, ideally showing links to local or national priorities. Members of the community transfer body would also show that they have the relevant skills and experience to deliver the intended objectives.

- **Effective Partnerships.** An organisation will show how it, and its partnerships, provides a collaborative approach to the challenges that communities face. The detail of any partnerships in place to help ensure successful delivery of the intended benefits. Community support is vital and can be shown through a variety of metrics such as surveys, consultations or ballots.
- **Governance and Accountability.** An organisation will be able to demonstrate structures, policies and leadership behaviours that support the application of good standards of governance and accountability. An outline to illustrate that the appropriate structures and policies are in place to help ensure success in the longer-term.
- **Use of Resources.** An organisation will show how its effective management of all resources (including staff, assets, and information) is contributing to the delivery of specific outcomes, highlighted in the national outcomes. Explain how the body's current and future resources will be used as part of a medium to long term plan (5-10 years). This could include the numbers of employees or volunteers and the maintenance of any asset. This could also include the funding requirements of the group and the sources of funding already in place.
- **Performance Management.** An organisation will ensure that robust arrangements are in place to monitor the achievement of its desired outcomes as well as any reporting arrangements. Outline the way in which a community transfer body will be able to monitor the achievement of its objectives, whether that be recording volunteers time or the amount of benefit achieved as part of the overarching vision. To demonstrate openness and transparency it will be important to report performance to the community.

- Sustainability An organisation will demonstrate an effective use of resources in the short-term and an informed prioritisation of the use of resources in the longer-term in order to contribute to sustainable development. The goal of Sustainable Development is to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations. There are five broad principles of sustainability:
 - promoting good governance;
 - living within environmental limits;
 - achieving a sustainable economy;
 - ensuring a stronger healthier society; and
 - using sound science responsibly.

A community transfer body could demonstrate how its future funding or self-financing arrangements are to be achieved. Any proposal could also include any positive impact on the natural environment.

- Equality. An organisation will demonstrate that consideration of equality issues is embedded in its vision and strategic direction and throughout all of its work. The community transfer body should establish that the different groups within the community have had their different needs taken into account. Any request should include where a proposal may be reducing inequalities of outcome from socio-economic disadvantage.

12. Use of conditions to protect discount

As explained in previous sections, the Council are required to achieve Best Value in their property transactions. In the case of asset transfer to community bodies, disposal at less than market value, or with other support or concessions, may be justified by reference to the expected benefits to be delivered by the project. In that situation, relevant authorities sometimes seek to protect themselves against the risk that the benefits may not be delivered by including clauses in the contract requiring some form of restitution if the project fails.

Further detail in relation to the potential mechanisms for this is discussed in Scottish Government guidance. The requirement for this is any will be discussed during the application process.

Collaboration and monitoring

It will often be helpful for the relevant authority to work directly with funders to agree a balance of legal mechanisms to secure the interests of all those involved. There can be misunderstandings about the requirements of different organisations which are best clarified by making direct contact. While these discussions are likely to take place between lawyers, community bodies should be reassured that the aim is to produce a better result for them, with fewer overlapping conditions.

Where any mechanism is put in place, by a relevant authority or a funding organisation, to ensure that benefits are delivered or property is used for a particular purpose, monitoring of those requirements is also essential. If difficulties arise with a project, support may also be necessary to help the community body get back on track. Where there are several organisations with similar interests, it may be possible to establish an agreement whereby one partner undertakes monitoring on behalf of all, providing

other partners with sufficient confidence to reduce the need to impose multiple protective mechanisms. This would also benefit the community body, in reducing duplication of monitoring.

13. Decision notice

Having made its decision the Council will issue a decision notice to the community transfer body, under section 82(7) of the Act, setting out its decision and the reasons for it. This must be done within six months from the validation date, as prescribed in regulation 10 of the Procedure Regulations, or a longer period if agreed between the relevant authority and the community transfer body.

The decision will not be unnecessarily delayed and will normally fit around Council committee dates.

A longer period may be required for complex requests or where another process is required to remove a restriction on the relevant authority. Should this be required a revised process will be agreed with you once an application is made.

The information to be provided in a decision notice is set out in sections 82(7) and 83(2) of the Act, and regulation 11 of the Procedure Regulations. It will contain the following:

- A state the date on which the asset transfer request was made
- B identify the community transfer body which made the request
- C identify the land to which the request relates
- D set out the authority's decision to agree to or refuse the request
- E set out the authority's reasons for its decision
- F contain notification of the right of appeal or review, how an appeal or application for review may be made, and the date by which it must be made.
and if the request is agreed:
- G. specify the terms and conditions on which the authority is prepared to transfer ownership, lease the land or confer the rights requested
- H. state that, to proceed with the process, the community transfer body must submit an offer
- I. specify the period within which the offer must be submitted (this must be at least 6 months from the date of the decision notice)

Notification and Publishing

The decision notice will be sent to the community transfer body at the contact address, and will also be published online. We will also inform anyone who made representations (and provided an address) of its decision and where the decision notice can be seen.

After Agreement

14. After Agreement

Community Transfer Body's Offer

Section 83 of the Act sets out the next steps after a relevant authority has issued a decision notice agreeing to an asset transfer request and detail is provided in the technical guidance.

- In response to the decision notice, the community transfer body must submit an offer to take ownership of the land, lease it or take up the rights covered by the request.
- They must do this by the date stated in the decision notice.
- The offer must reflect the terms and conditions set out in the decision notice; if those terms and conditions are significantly different from those included in the request, and are not acceptable to the community transfer body, they can appeal or request a review.
- The offer can also include other reasonable terms and conditions that may be needed to make sure the transfer goes ahead within a reasonable time.

If no offer is made by the date set in the decision notice, (and the community transfer body did not appeal or request a review in relation to the terms and conditions within 20 working days of the decision notice), the process is at an end.

Conclusion of contract

Once the offer has been received by the Council, there may be further negotiations required to conclude the contract. If the request is for ownership or a long-term lease this will be like any other property transaction, with exchanges between lawyers to agree the final wording.

The contract must normally be concluded within 6 months of the date of the offer.

This does not mean the transfer has to take place within that time, but the date for the transfer, the price or rent and any other terms and conditions must be agreed.

The contract may be conditional on other factors that are needed to allow the community proposals to go ahead, such as confirmation of funding or planning permission.

No contract concluded

If no contract is concluded within 6 months of the offer, and no other action is taken, the process is at an end.

Sometimes this is by mutual consent circumstances may change, funding or other requirements may not be secured, and it may no longer be practicable to take the project forward.

However, if the community transfer body believes there is still progress to be made, they can take action to keep the request alive.

There are three options available to the community transfer body to keep the asset transfer request going beyond 6 months after the offer date:

- a) agree an extension with the relevant authority,
- b) apply to the Scottish Ministers for a direction to extend the period, or
- c) appeal to the Scottish Ministers, under section 83(6), to determine the terms and conditions of the contract, which the relevant authority can be required to accept.

An application to the Scottish Ministers for an extension must be made between 6 weeks and 4 weeks before the end of the 6 month period. The community transfer body must first try to agree an extension with the relevant authority, so this may be raised around 4 months into the negotiations. An extension can be agreed at any point, and need not be used if the contract is concluded sooner than expected.

There is no limit on how long the extension may be, but there must be an end date.

If the end of the period is reached, either the original 6 months or an extended period, and no contract has been concluded, the community transfer body can appeal to the Scottish Ministers. This must be done within 10 working days of the end of the period. Procedures for such appeals are set out in the technical guidance issued by the Scottish Government.

15. Reviews and Appeals - Introduction

A community transfer body can seek a review (by the Council) or appeal (to the Scottish Ministers) if:

- their request is refused,
- the request is agreed, but the terms and conditions in the decision notice are significantly different from those in the request, or
- no decision notice is issued within the required period.

The community transfer body can apply for an internal review by the Council, as set out in section 86 of the Act. If the outcome of the review does not resolve the issue, or if no decision is made within the required period, the community transfer body can then appeal to the Scottish Ministers under section 88.

Section 91 of the Act provides that a community transfer body cannot seek a review or appeal in relation to the terms and conditions in the decision notice if it has already made an offer, unless it first withdraws that offer. If the community transfer body makes an offer after submitting an appeal or application for review, the appeal or review is treated as having been withdrawn.

A community transfer body can also appeal to the Scottish Ministers if a request is agreed, but no contract is concluded within the required time limit. In all cases the final decision lies with the Scottish Ministers. There is no further route of appeal beyond them (except by judicial review).

16. Local authority review

If an asset transfer request is made to a local authority, the community transfer body can apply for an internal review by the authority, as set out in section 86 of the Act. Procedures for such reviews are set out in the Asset Transfer Request (Review Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2016.

Section 86(10) amends the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 so that a review of an asset transfer decision must be carried out by a committee, or sub-committee made up of Councillors who were not involved in the original decision, and the review cannot be delegated to officers.

The process for this is documented in the technical guidance issued by the local authority and includes the application and acknowledgement process, notification to interested parties and advice on further representations.

Application for review and acknowledgement (as set out in Asset Transfer Request (Review Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2016)

The community transfer body's application for review must be made in writing to the local authority within 20 working days beginning with the date of the decision notice, or if no decision has been made, within 20 working days beginning with the date of the deadline for the decision.

The application must include the name and contact address of the community transfer body, and specify the land to which the asset transfer request relates. It must also include a statement setting out their reasons for requiring a review, and the procedure which they consider should be used to obtain further information, for example whether there should be a hearing or perhaps a site visit, in addition to written representations.

The application for review must include a statement setting out the reasons for the application. This must cover all matters which the community transfer body intends to raise in the review. They may only bring forward further matters or evidence in response to representations on the application, or if the local authority request it. The application must also be accompanied by a list of documents and other evidence supporting the case, and copies of any of those documents or evidence the local authority does not already have.

All these review documents will be published on the Council's website with personal information should be redacted before publication.

An acknowledgement of the application for review to the community transfer body will be made within 10 working days of receiving it. The acknowledgement will state the date on which the application was made, and tell the community transfer body how the review documents can be inspected.

Notification of interested parties

Notification must also be given to other interested parties. Further information on this is provided within the technical guidance.

Further representations

Once they have the initial evidence, any representations from interested parties and comments on those representations, the Council may have enough information to determine the review, without further procedure. If not, they may decide what further procedure to use to get more information. This could be by written submissions, a hearing session, or other procedures such as a visit to the land to which the asset transfer request relates or to another relevant site (for example the community transfer body's existing premises or another similar community project). The community transfer body can say in their initial evidence what procedures they think should be used, but the final decision will be made by the Council.

Anyone may be asked to provide further information by written submissions, or by attending a hearing session, including people not previously involved in the case.

Any request for further information will be proportionate to the transfer request to which the review relates.

If further written submissions are required, a notice will be sent requesting this detailing the matters on which further representations are required, and the date by which they are to be received.

Hearing session rules

The rules for arranging and conducting a hearing session are set out in the Schedule to the Regulations.

Additional evidence

If it is proposed to take into consideration any new evidence that was not obtained through the process for written representations or hearing sessions, the community transfer body and other —relevant parties will have an opportunity to comment on that evidence prior to a decision being made.

Decision

Section 86(8) of the Act states that section 82, subsections (3) to (5) apply to a review as they apply to an original asset transfer request.

Having carried out the review, we will either confirm the original decision, modify it or any part of it (including the terms and conditions set out in the decision notice) or substitute a different decision. A new decision notice, which replaces the previous decision notice will be issued. The decision notice must be given within 6 months of the date the application for review was made, or a longer period if agreed with the community transfer body. If it is refused (or no decision is made within the time limit, or the terms and conditions are not acceptable) the community transfer body can appeal to the Scottish Ministers.

In addition to sending the decision notice to the community transfer body, it will be published online to allow every person who made written representations in relation to the review of the decision and where the notice can be inspected.

17. Appeal to the Scottish Ministers

Community transfer bodies can also appeal to the Scottish Ministers following a review by a local authority, as provided by section 88 of the Act. The procedure is the same in both cases. Part 4 of the regulations sets out the technical differences in how they refer back to section 88 instead of section 85.

The process for this is set out within the technical guidance notes.

18. Appeals where no contract is concluded

Once an asset transfer request has been agreed, if no contract has been concluded within the period allowed, the community transfer body can appeal to the Scottish Ministers under section 83(6) of the Act. Procedures for such appeals are set out in the Asset Transfer Request (Appeal Where No Contract Concluded) (Scotland) Regulations 2016. The process for this is set out within the guidance notes.

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Asset Transfer Procedure

Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015

February 2017





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1. Introduction

The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 comes into effect in January 2017 and recognises the role that The Ownership or control of land and buildings can have in assisting communities to drive change and achieve their own goals.

Aberdeen City Council (The Council) intends working with their Community Planning Partners and communities to support community transfer where this works best for service delivery and communities and in delivery of the outcomes they hope to achieve as identified in the Aberdeen Local Outcome Improvement Plan. Community Planning Aberdeen also recognises the opportunities that Asset Transfer offers to support locality planning and how it may support the regeneration objectives particularly within its priority localities.

A link to the Aberdeen Local Outcome improvement plan is shown below:-

<https://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/services/people-and-communities/community-planning>

This procedure is intended to give guidance to community bodies on how Aberdeen City Council will approach Community Asset Transfer and receive and consider requests.

Part 5 of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 sets out the key rights and duties and provides a framework for the asset transfer process. It gives the Scottish Ministers powers to make regulations to fill in more detail of the procedures to be followed. The following regulations have been laid in the Scottish Parliament for scrutiny:

- The Asset Transfer Request (Procedure (Scotland) Regulations 2016
- The Asset Transfer Request (Appeals) (Scotland) Regulations 2016
- The Asset Transfer Request (Review Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2016
- The Asset Transfer Request (Appeal Where No Contract Concluded) (Scotland) Regulations 2016
- The Community Empowerment (Registers of Land) (Scotland) Regulations 2016
- The Community Empowerment (Miscellaneous Amendments) (Scotland) Regulations 2016

The text of the Act is available at

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2015/6/part/5>.

The text of the Regulations will also be available at **www.legislation.gov.uk**, or through **<http://www.parliament.scot/>**

Part 5 of the Act and the Regulations came into force on **23 January 2017**.

This procedure take cognisance of the technical guidance produced by the Scottish Government under section 96 of the Act, which relevant authorities are required to have regard to in carrying out their functions in relation to asset transfer. More information about the development of the Act and its implementation can be found on the Scottish Government website at:-

<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/People/engage/CommEmpowerBill>

2. Aberdeen City Council Considerations

This procedure will explain the process Aberdeen City Council (“the Council”) will use and in most instances replicates the technical guidance produced by the Scottish Government.

The council recognise that for asset transfer to be successful, there also needs to be a wider context of partnership with and support for community bodies and community-led activity. This aligns with the approach which is encouraged throughout public services in Scotland and the community planning partnership in Aberdeen, and should build on existing relationships.

The Community Ownership Support Service (“COSS”) provides extensive advice on the benefits of asset transfer and how to prepare and work with community bodies:

<http://www.dtascommunityownership.org.uk/public-bodies>

Community transfer bodies are encouraged to discuss their ideas with the Council at an early stage. This may be when they have identified an asset they are interested in, or to discuss their ideas and needs and see whether any suitable assets are available. The Council would encourage such approaches and are ready to direct community transfer bodies to sources of support if needed.

To aid with this the single point of contact for all requests is :-

Asset Management Manager

Aberdeen City Council

Business Hub 10

Marischal College

Broad Street

Aberdeen

AB10 1AB

01224 522675

CAT@aberdeencity.gov.uk

**[www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/
communityassettransfer](http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/communityassettransfer)**

Assets and Services

Sometimes a community transfer body may wish to take over a building or land and the services which are delivered by the Council from those premises. This could be addressed by an asset transfer request, or a participation request, within Part 3 of the act, in relation to improving the outcome of the services. We do not recommend using both types of request together.

- If the community body wants to run a service which is tied to the particular premises, and does not want to use the premises for any other purpose, this should be addressed through a participation request. A lease or other arrangement in relation to the premises can be negotiated as part of the agreement to provide the service. Further guidance will be provided on participation requests as this become available.
- If the community body wants to take control of the asset in order to develop the service on its own terms or use the property for other purposes, this should normally be addressed through an asset transfer request.
- An asset transfer request can be accompanied by negotiations for the public authority to contract with the community body to continue to provide a service, as a source of income.

3. Summary of asset transfer under the Community Empowerment Act

Part 5 of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 allows a community transfer body to make an asset transfer request to a relevant authority such as the Council. Chapter 5 of this guidance explains the requirements for being a community transfer body.

A request can be made in relation to any land which is owned or leased by the council and a community transfer body can ask to buy or lease the land, or to have other rights, for example to occupy or use the land for a particular purpose.

There is standard information that a community transfer body must include in any request which includes the reason for making the request, the benefits of the proposals, and the price they are prepared to pay.

There is a formal process for the Council to acknowledge the request, notify others who may be interested, and allow them to make representations.

Where an asset transfer request has been considered and refused (including any review or appeal), the Council does not have to accept another similar request for the same property if it is made within two years of the first. The relevant authority can accept a repeat request if it wishes, for example if it is from a genuinely different group or the proposal has been improved.

Once an asset transfer request has been made, the council is not allowed to transfer the property to anyone else until that request process has been completed, including any appeals. This does not apply if the property was advertised for sale, or negotiations had started to transfer it to someone else, before the asset transfer request was made. Other Asset Transfer requests can be considered during this period.

In deciding whether to agree to or refuse the request, the Council must consider the following things:

- the reasons for the request
- any other information provided in support of the request
- whether agreeing to the request would be likely to promote or improve
 - economic development
 - regeneration
 - public health

- social wellbeing
- environmental wellbeing, or
- whether agreeing to the request would be likely to reduce socio-economic inequalities
- any other benefits that might arise if the request were agreed to
- how the request relates to the Council's duties under Equalities legislation
- any obligations that may prevent, restrict or otherwise affect the authority's ability to agree to the request

The Council must compare the benefits of the proposal in the request to the benefits of any alternative proposals, whether those come from the authority itself or anyone else, and consider how the potential benefits relate to the functions and purposes of the authority, and any other matters they consider relevant.

A mechanism is in place to provide some advice on how to obtain a valuation of the property, how to assess non-financial benefits, and on using conditions to protect any discount given, if required.

When the Council has made its decision, it must issue a decision notice setting out its reasons for agreeing or refusing.

If the relevant authority agrees to the request, there is a process to negotiate the final contract. This can allow time for the community body to confirm funding before the final transfer takes place.

There are various options for review or appeal if:

- the request is refused,
- no decision is given within the time allowed, or
- the community transfer body does not agree with conditions imposed by the relevant authority.

At the end of each financial year, the council must publish a report on the number of requests it has received and the number which have been agreed, refused, appealed etc. It must also report on action it has taken to promote the use of asset transfer requests and to support community transfer bodies to make requests.

4. Community Transfer Bodies

To make an asset transfer request, an organisation needs to be a community transfer body. This is defined in section 77 of the Act. It can be either a **community controlled body** (defined in section 19) or a body **designated by the Scottish Ministers**.

Further information is available in the technical guidance however

- A community controlled body does not have to be incorporated, but it must have a written constitution, incorporating the provisions set out in paragraph 5.11.
- A community controlled body which wants to make an asset transfer request for ownership must also be incorporated as a company, a SCIO (Scottish Charitable Incorporated Organisation) or a BenCom (Community Benefit Company), with a minimum of 20 members and provision for transfer of its assets on winding up. This is set out in section 80.

The Scottish Council for Voluntary Organisations (“SCVO”) has helpful advice on its website <http://www.scvo.org.uk/setting-up-a-charity/> for groups setting up a formal organisation, including advice on charitable status.

Model governing documents will be provided by the Scottish Government for an unincorporated association, company, SCIO or BenCom which meet the requirements for a community controlled body.

Requirements for a community controlled body

To qualify as a community controlled body, the body’s constitution, Articles of Association or registered rules must include the following:

- a. A definition of the community to which the body relates
- b. provision that membership of the body is open to any member of that community
- c. provision that the majority of the members of the body is to consist of members of that community
- d. provision that the members of the body who consist of members of that community have control of the body
- e. a statement of the body’s aims and purposes, including the promotion of a benefit for that community

- f. provision that any surplus funds or assets of the body are to be applied for the benefit of that community.

If the request is for ownership, and the community transfer body is a company, the Articles of Association must include arrangements for what happens to the body’s assets if it is wound up. This must require that the property is transferred:

- i. to another community transfer body,
- ii. to a charity,
- iii. to such community body (within the meaning of section 34 of the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003) as may be approved by the Scottish Ministers,
- iv. to such crofting community body (within the meaning of section 71 of that Act) as may be so approved, or
- v. if no such community body or crofting community body is so approved, to the Scottish Ministers or to such charity as the Scottish Ministers may direct.

If the organisation is a SCIO or BenCom, there will be similar provisions to ensure that remaining property is transferred to another body with similar structure and aims.

Communities of interest

The legislation on asset transfer does not define what a community can be. It simply requires a community transfer body to define the community it relates to, and ensure the body is open to and controlled by members of that community, and uses its assets to benefit that community. Whether an organisation is eligible to make an asset transfer request depends on their constitution meeting the requirements, not on what community it represents.

A community can be any group of people who feel they have something in common. In many cases, it is that they live in the same area. However, it can also be that they share an interest or characteristic. Communities of interest could include faith groups, ethnic or cultural groups, people affected by a particular illness or disability, sports clubs, conservation groups, clan and heritage associations, etc. They may be very specialised or local, ranging up to national or international groups with thousands of members.

5. Helping community bodies to identify suitable assets

Large charities or Non-Governmental Organisations may qualify as community controlled bodies, but you will need to check their governing documents to ensure they relate to a defined community, that the members of that community are always in the majority and in control of decision-making processes, and that at least one of the purposes of the body is to provide a benefit to the community they represent.

An asset transfer request should be judged on the benefits it will deliver, not on the community it represents. However, relevant authorities may also take into account the impact on other groups, such as any loss of facilities, and any wider benefits or potential for conflict. Bodies representing communities of interest should be encouraged to engage with and seek support from the local community.

Designation

The Scottish Ministers can designate a body to be a community transfer body. They will do this by making an order.

The guidance for community transfer bodies includes instructions on applying for designation.

Register of land

Section 94 of the Act requires each relevant authority to establish, maintain and make available a register of land which it owns or leases, to the best of its knowledge and belief. The Council hold a register of their landholding on their website.

This can be accessed at

<https://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/services/business-and-licensing/property-services/property-asset-management>

Further information about land or buildings

Once they have identified one or more properties that may be suitable for their project, a community body will need further information about them. They will need to decide whether the land or building is suitable for their planned activities, what the running costs will be, and how much to offer for it. If they intend to request ownership or a lease with repairing responsibilities, they will need information about the structural condition of any building, other rights on the land, and so on.

We recommend that community bodies should make contact with us as early as possible to discuss such properties. We will be open about the information we have on properties, including practical knowledge about managing the property, and how other information might be obtained, including any information that is likely to be a significant factor in the authority's decision on the request. Whilst it is ultimately it is the responsibility of the community transfer body to ensure it has all the necessary and relevant information to develop its proposals. Where possible and the information is available we will try to provide information to support requests this may include:-

- title reports
- rateable value
- size – including site or building plans if appropriate
- any planning restrictions, heritage designations, environmental designations, or other restrictions on future use
- information on any tenancies, occupancy agreements etc (as far as possible under confidentiality)

6. Requirements for an Asset Transfer Request

- utility / service information

For buildings

- condition and suitability reports
- asbestos reports and management plan
- energy costs (for current use) and / or Energy Performance Certificate

For land

- contamination
- for agricultural or forestry land, any relevant planting records, management plan or similar.

Aberdeen City council would strongly recommend that community bodies make approaches prior to an asset transfer request before it is formally submitted. This will allow us to make appropriate information available and make all relevant officers aware. We may also be able to support you in your application or put you in touch with someone that can.

We acknowledge the work required to submit formal requests and through early consultation abortive work may be avoided or initial advice on the strength of the proposal can be provided.

This said community transfer bodies have a right to submit an asset transfer request without any previous discussion.

Content of a request

The legislation requires certain information to be specified in an asset transfer request. This is set out in section 79(4) of the Act and regulation 3 of the Asset Transfer Requests (Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2016 (the Procedure Regulations. **An asset transfer request is not treated as having been made until all the required information is received by the Council.**

We may seek further detail during the process, and the community transfer body may provide additional information, in particular in response to any representations made about the request. We may decide to refuse the request if it does not feel it has sufficient information on the proposals. **The level of detail required will be proportionate to the scale and nature of the request.**

An application form for an asset transfer request is available from the Council website, shown below, although we cannot insist on this being used.

[www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/
communityassettransfer](http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/communityassettransfer)

An asset transfer request must be made in writing and must:

A. State that it is an asset transfer request made under Part 5 of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015

This is included to make clear that the community transfer body intends to make an asset transfer request, even if it does not include all the required information.

B. Name and contact address of the community transfer body

C. Copy of constitution

The organisation's constitution, articles of association or registered rules must be attached, so that we can check the organisation is eligible to make an asset transfer request, and to make a request for ownership if appropriate. The company number, charity number or registered number are also requested on the standard form, to provide for background checks.

D. How the body is a community transfer body

If the organisation does not qualify as a community controlled body but has been designated as a community transfer body, or is one of a class of bodies which have been designated as community transfer bodies, they must explain this. Designation orders will be published online for reference.

E. The land to which the request relates

The request must provide sufficient information to be clear what land is being requested. In practice this should relate to the details on the land register.

Maps or drawings may not be necessary if the location and boundaries of the land requested are clear from the description. Assistance can be provided for this in pre-application discussions.

F, G, H, I, J. Type of request, payment and conditions

The request must state clearly whether it is for:

- ownership (under section 79(2)(a))
- lease (under section 79(2)(b)(i)), or
- other rights (section 79(2)(b)(ii))

A request for ownership must state the price that the community transfer body is prepared to pay for the land.

A request for ownership must state the amount of rent the community transfer body is prepared to pay, the duration of the lease, and any other terms and conditions they consider should be included in the lease. A request for other rights must state the nature and extent of the rights sought.

All requests should also include any other terms and conditions applicable to the request (section 79(2)(h)). For ownership, this is likely to include key terms which the community transfer body wishes to be included in the contract, in addition to the information included elsewhere in the request on the extent of the land, price and proposed use.

K. Reasons for making the request

The community transfer body should explain the reasons behind the project and why this land or building is necessary or particularly suitable for it. They should also set out how the land or building will be used and what activities, in general terms, will take place there. For example, the reason for making the request may be to prevent a prominent building from falling into disrepair, or increase tourism to the area; the intention might be to use it as a visitor centre or community venue; more information would then be needed on the planned activities. In other cases the reason and use may be the same, for example where the intention is to develop a hydroelectric scheme or a community garden. This section should also set out any planned physical changes or development on the land.

L. Proposed use of the land

This is one of the most important sections of the request, since the benefits of the community body's proposals will be key to the decision on whether to agree to or refuse the request, as set out in chapter 10.

M. Benefits of the proposals

All requests will be considered in detail to understand the proposed benefits, but community transfer bodies are encouraged to set them out along the lines of the issues relevant authorities are required to consider, and with reference to intended outcomes. They are also encouraged to show how they might address any potential negative consequences, take account of any restrictions on the use of the land, and demonstrate the capacity of the organisation to deliver the project.

If possible, we will endeavor to advise you should advise the community body at an early stage of any negative consequences likely to arise, and discuss whether these can be addressed or mitigated. If the land is subject to heritage or conservation designations, the community transfer body should show they have engaged with the appropriate regulators, and that their proposals support the Local Development Plan, if relevant.

N. Funding

The community transfer body must outline how they propose to fund the price or rent they are prepared to pay for the land, and their proposed use of the land. This should include any development costs, ongoing maintenance and the costs of activities.

In some cases this will be very straightforward, for example if the organisation's rent and incidental expenses are covered by the fees paid by members, or by volunteering, donations and fundraising. For large projects, more detail will be required, showing that the community transfer body understands all the costs associated with their proposals and how these will be covered. This may be through grants, loans, fees for activities, income from commercial operations, and so on. Community bodies should not be expected to have funding in place when the request is made, but they should have a clear idea of where they expect to get it.

O. Community support

The request must set out the level and nature of support for it within the community to which the community transfer body relates, ie the community defined in the community transfer body's constitution. How the level and nature of support should be described will depend on the particular case, but could include evidence from a range of activities undertaken to engage with the wider community, such as public meetings, community surveys, community action planning or a charette, or community budgeting. The community transfer body may reference the National Standards for Community Engagement to show that their engagement has been effective and inclusive. A full community ballot may be used, but is not required.

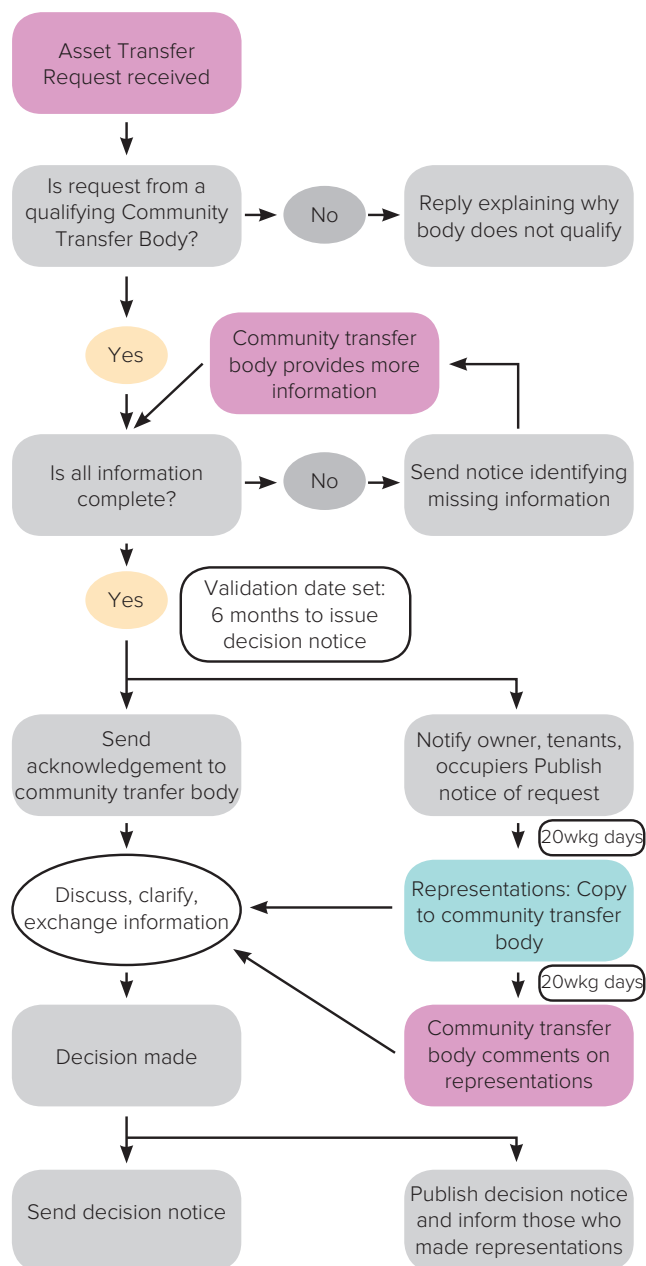
Community transfer bodies are encouraged to include information on the total number of people in their community and how many of them are members of the organisation to provide context for the level of support. Communities of interest may only be able to estimate this, using evidence such as the census, other surveys or information from national representative bodies.

Details of other support may also be provided. This could be, for example, from another local community or community of interest which the project will benefit, or from organisations such as a sport governing body or national umbrella body.

Signatures

8.9 The standard application form requires two signatures from officers of the community transfer body, with their full names and addresses. This is not a requirement of the asset transfer legislation, but will be required by relevant authorities to undertake fraud prevention checks.

Procedure following receipt of an asset transfer request



7. Procedure following receipt of an asset transfer request

When we receive a request, the first thing we will do is to check it contains all the required information and that the organisation making the request qualifies as a community transfer body (and is eligible to make a request for ownership, if appropriate).

If the organisation making the request is not eligible to do so, technically it is not an asset transfer request and you will be advised of explaining in general terms why the organisation is not eligible

If the request does not contain all the required information you will be advised what is missing. No further action will be taken by us until all the required information is received.

Power to decline repeat requests

Section 93 of the Act allows a us to choose not to consider a request which is the same or very similar to a previous request which was refused. This applies if the new request relates to the same land or building, and seeks the same type of transfer, as a request made in the previous two years, which was refused. It does not matter if the new request is made by the same body or a different one. Declining to consider a request under these circumstances does not count as a refusal of the request and therefore is not eligible for appeal or review.

Acknowledgement

Once we are satisfied that all the required information has been provided, you will receive acknowledgement as required by regulation 4(3) and (4). The acknowledgement will include the following information:

- the validation date – regulation 5 states that this is the date on which the last of the required information was received (the date the request was received if it was complete). This is the date from which other time limits will be calculated.
- an explanation of the timescale within which we will issue a decision notice. As set out in regulation 10 and section 82(8), we must issue a decision notice within 6 months after the validation date, unless a longer period is agreed between the relevant authority and the community transfer body. This will often be discussed with you to be consistent with the appropriate council meetings.

- information about the right to appeal to the Scottish Ministers or request a review, as appropriate. This is required at the outset because of the option to appeal if no decision is made within the time limit.
- whether another asset transfer request has already been made to the relevant authority in respect of the same land (or part of the same land).
- whether the relevant authority considers that it is now prohibited from disposing of the land to any other person (see below).

Publication of documents

The council will make copies of the asset transfer requests and any documents or information accompanying it available to be viewed online, until the request process is completed. Any representations made about the request will also be put online.

www.aberdeencity.gov.uk (to be developed)

In order to comply with data protection requirements, any personal information will be redacted from these documents before they are published.

The council are also working maintaining an archive of completed requests online. In particular, this will help community transfer bodies to know if previous requests have been made, and refused, for the same property.

Notification and representations

Regulations 6 and 7 of the Procedure Regulations set out arrangements for other people to be made aware that an asset transfer request has been made, and of how they can make representations about it. This will be done by us as soon as practicable after the validation date (the date the completed request was received).

We will directly notify any tenant or occupier of the land the request relates to. This would include any group which has an agreement for regular use of the land or building. We will also also notify the owner, if the relevant authority leases the land.

Notice of the asset transfer request will be published online, and put up at the site. Regulation 7(2) (b) requires it to be displayed at a public place in the vicinity of the land to which the asset transfer request relates.

Notices sent to tenants, occupiers and owners and those published online and near the land all require to contain the same information. They must:

- state that an asset transfer request has been made
- identify the community transfer body making the request and the land to which the request relates
- give a brief description of the nature of the rights requested and how the community transfer body propose to use the land
- say how the asset transfer request and associated documents can be inspected
- say how representations about the request may be made, and by what date. This must be at least 20 working days after the notice is given or published.

The notice should also advise that all representations will be copied to the community transfer body for their comments, and published.

If any representations are received in response to these notices, we will send copies to the community transfer body and inform them how and by what date they can make comments about them. The date must be at least 20 working days from the date on which the copy is sent. Any personal information will be redacted from representations before they are copied to the community transfer body or published online.

Prohibition on disposal of land

Once an asset transfer request has been made, we are not allowed to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the land it relates to, to anyone other than the community transfer body that made the request, until the whole process is completed. This is set out in section 84 of the Act. Subsection (11) provides that in these circumstances, any contract requiring the us to dispose of the property to any other person has no effect.

Subsections (4) to (10) of section 84 set out all the possible ways in which the asset transfer request process can come to an end. In summary, the process is completed when:

- a contract for the transfer is concluded;
- the request is refused and the community transfer body has followed all routes of appeal without success, or

- the community transfer body fails to take the next action in the process within the time required. For example, if it does not make an offer, or does not request a review or appeal if the request is refused.

There is no statutory provision for a community transfer body to withdraw its request.

Under subsection (12), the prohibition on disposal does not apply if, before the asset transfer request is made, the land has already been advertised for sale or lease, or the relevant authority has entered into negotiations or begun proceedings to transfer or lease the land to another person.

Multiple requests for the same property

Each asset transfer request that is received will be processed in line with the procedures and timescales set out above, even if further requests are received for the same land before the first has been concluded. There is no provision, for example, to allow the relevant authority to delay a decision on one request until it has considered another, unless the community transfer body making the first request has agreed to an extension of the timescale. Ideally, all community transfer bodies interested in a particular property would work together to submit a single request, but this is not always practical.

8. Decision-making process

To provide a robust, transparent and consistent decision-making process applications for asset transfer will all be reviewed by a panel of officers within the council including:-

- Communities and Housing
- Land & Property Assets
- Finance
- Legal and Democratic Services.

This panel will be supplemented by other officers, depending on the nature and type of the application. This may include specialisms around sports, culture, education, environmental policy or economic development. It may also include officers of partner organisations and may also seek advice from its community planning partners.

The panel will be chaired by the Asset Management Manager, who will be responsible for reporting the panel's outcomes to the Finance Policy and Resources committee of the council.

Dialogue between the relevant authority and the community transfer body may continue throughout the process. We may seek clarification or more detail on any issues we feel is necessary to make a decision. This will help to avoid situations where a request is refused on the basis of a lack of information which the community transfer body could have provided if they had been asked. **We will take care to ensure that the type of information and level of detail expected is appropriate and proportionate to the individual request.**

Matters to be considered

Aberdeen City Council take a positive approach to asset transfer and are likely agree to the request unless there are reasonable grounds for refusal.

It is not possible to give detailed guidance on what may be reasonable grounds for refusal, as this will be determined in the circumstances of each individual case. However, they are likely to include cases where the benefits of the asset transfer request are judged to be less than the benefits of an alternative proposal, where agreeing to the request would restrict us in carrying out our, or where another obligation on the Council prevents or restricts its ability to agree to the request.\

Benefits

In assessing the benefits of the request we will consider whether agreeing to it would be likely to:

- promote or improve
 - economic development
 - regeneration
 - public health
 - social wellbeing
 - environmental wellbeing, or
- reduce inequalities of outcome which result from socio-economic disadvantage
- Contribute to the Local Outcome Improvement Plan/ Locality Plans.

We will make our decision in a manner which encourages equal opportunities and the observance of the equal opportunities requirements. While some of this may come under the heading of promoting or improving social wellbeing it provides a focus for considering activities which may benefit particularly disadvantaged groups, or promote inclusion and understanding between different groups.

Ability to deliver

Considering whether a proposal is likely to achieve the benefits set out is not only a matter of whether the planned activities would lead to the suggested outcomes. It also requires an assessment of whether the community transfer body is able to successfully deliver the project, and make it sustainable. We will consider both funding and the capacity and governance of the organisation. Some issues which we will consider will be:

- has the community transfer body identified all the relevant costs of the project or activities?
- have they identified appropriate and realistic sources of funding – for example, will they be eligible for any suggested grants, are any fees for activities affordable for their target market, do they have a viable business plan for any proposed commercial activities?
- where relevant, have they identified how the project will be funded in the longer term?
- do members have appropriate skills, experience and qualifications to deliver the project, or does the body have a plan for engaging people who do?

9. Price, Valuation and Non-financial benefits

- does the community transfer body have suitable governance arrangements for the scale of the project?
- where relevant, do they have succession plans in place for recruiting new Board members / Trustees in future?

Consideration of these issues will be **proportionate and appropriate to the scale and type of project involved**

Linkages to Local outcome improvement plan:-

http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/web/files/Council_and_Government/LOIP_22_Aug.pdf

We will consider how the proposal relates to meeting the outcome of the Local Outcome Improvement plan or to more general national outcomes.

Obligations and restrictions

Any obligations that may prevent, restrict or otherwise affect the authority's ability to agree to the request, whether these arise from legislation or otherwise will be explained to the community transfer body at the earliest possible stage, as they may influence their decision on what property may be suitable for their needs.

“Other matters” and community support

Under this heading we will consider community support for the proposals and any potential impact on other community groups.

The relative importance of wider community support will depend on the proposed project. There are often differences of opinion within communities, and you should not expect unanimous support for a proposal. However, one of the intended benefits of community ownership and community-led activity is to increase community cohesion and resilience. A scheme that attracts substantial opposition and causes division in the community may not have a net benefit. It could also result in fewer people becoming involved or using the services.

Request from bodies representing a community of interest, will require to show how they have engaged with the geographic community in the area where the asset is located. A community of interest may be a subset of the local community, such as an equality group or sports club, or it may be drawn

from a regional, national or even international base. In either case, the views of local residents who are not part of that community of interest should be considered. Equally, a proposal from a geographic community may reference support from communities of interest who may benefit.

The community transfer body has to state in the asset transfer request how much they are prepared to pay, alongside the benefits the project will deliver. Aberdeen City Council has to decide whether to accept that price. The council have a duty to secure Best Value in their operations, including when disposing of or letting property. Best Value does not always mean the highest possible price, and we have the ability to dispose of property at less than market value where there are wider public benefits to be gained. This is set out in the Disposal of Land by Local Authorities (Scotland) Regulations 2010.

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2010/160/contents/made>

The likely price of the asset is something the community transfer body will need to consider at an early stage in developing its proposals, along with the initial and ongoing costs of the project. The council will where possible give an indication of their expectations in terms of price at an early stage in discussions. **Community transfer bodies should not assume that asset transfers will be at a nominal sum.**

For purchase or lease, both parties are likely to need a formal valuation for accounting and funding purposes. If the community transfer body decides to offer a price that is less than the market value, the relevant authority will need to assess whether the non-financial benefits offered by the proposals justify that reduced price.

State Aid Considerations

All asset transfers must comply with state aid rules. A disposal at less than market value may constitute State Aid, if it provides an economic advantage to a trading entity.

We will have to consider whether any reduction from market value is allowed under the State Aid Rules. However, if any assistance is found to have breached the Rules, it is the organisation that received the assistance that has to pay it back, so it is important for clarity on both sides of the request.

10. Obtaining a joint valuation of the asset

The council and the community transfer body are likely to need to understand the market value of the asset, for accounting, borrowing or funding purposes, and to ensure transparency about the amount of any reduction from market value. A market value is also required for Best Value and State Aid assessments.

To reduce overall costs and provide a common starting point, we are willing to discuss a joint valuation, and to agree that this will give the figure on which discussions will be based.

Information in relation to how the valuer is instructed, the times this should be undertaken, who should undertake the valuation and the basis of valuation, along with sample instruction letters are all contained within the technical guidance.

11. Assessing asset transfer requests

Introduction

When the price offered in an asset transfer request is less than the market value of the property, the relevant authority will need to consider whether the proposed benefits to be delivered by the community transfer body justify the proposed discount (which will be accounted for as a gift. This will be based solely on the analysis of the information included in the request. The benefits of the request should be proportionate to the value of the asset and the level of discount, with an appropriate level of information to support the application. Any decision to transfer an asset must represent good use of public resources.

Criteria for Assessing Requests

A way to demonstrate resources are being put to good use is to demonstrate Best Value.

There are seven Best Value themes which the council must consider include the following types of benefit:

- Economic development
- Regeneration
- Public health
- Social wellbeing
- Environmental wellbeing
- Reducing inequalities of outcome from socio-economic disadvantage (LOIP and Locality Plans)
- Any other benefits that might arise through the alternative use of the asset.

Asset transfer at less than market value is justified when these additional benefits empower communities and align with local and national priorities to enable the delivery of Best Value across the public sector as a whole.

Considering the Request

The information provided in the asset transfer request should demonstrate that the project has clear objectives, including the projected outcomes and impacts sought by the community transfer body alongside any associated dependencies, constraints and risks identified. The benefits of the request should be proportionate to the value of the asset and the level of discount.

The council will consider each one of the seven Best Value themes to evaluate the strength of the case being made, including the sustainability of the proposal in the longer-term. The request must also include the benefits that will be delivered as part of the proposal.

Benefit	Example	Assessment
Financial	Reduction in public sector costs or enhancement of provision due to the proposal.	e.g. the costs associated with volunteers' time or where intervention can reduce pressure on municipal services through the people that can be reached, such as alleviating alcohol/ drug/ smoking dependency.
Outcomes - quantitative	Contribution towards local or national priorities e.g. improved standards of healthcare; contribution towards alleviating homelessness; supporting local employment etc.	e.g. the increase in local engagement in physical activity for a particular group or groups; the reduction in numbers of homeless through intervention/ advocacy; the hours of vocational training provided to help develop skills that are in demand.
Outcomes - qualitative	Improved community cohesion; enhanced local services etc.	e.g. the improvement in local wellbeing from reducing anti-social behaviour; the increase in participation from a marginalised group or groups, such as providing online access or financial independence.

In reviewing each request the following matters, though not exhaustive, will also be considered:

- a. Value to relevant authority in existing use
 - feasibility and cost of relocation of services elsewhere
 - potential revenue savings arising from transfer
- b. Value for alternative use/redevelopment
- c. Value for proposed and other community purposes

- d. Level of community benefits
 - extent of community served
 - Nature of benefits to be delivered
 - links to relevant authority's corporate priorities and outcomes
 - community need/demand for the services
- e. Likelihood that benefits will be delivered over a 5-year period
 - strength of organisation
 - sustainability of business plan/project
 - sources and level of funding support
- f. Impact of project failure
 - to surrounding local environment
 - to reputation of the parties
 - to the service users/relevant authority's objectives

Based on the evidence provided the request will then be assessed on the following basis.

Evidence	Overview
Very strong	Governance and financial arrangements are strong and sustainable. Best Value characteristics are evidenced and contained throughout the overall approach. Related projected benefits are very robust and demonstrate value for money: suitability, effectiveness, prudence, quality, value and the avoidance of error and other waste.
Strong	Governance and financial arrangements are sound and sustainable. Best Value characteristics are in evidence in the proposal. Related projected benefits are demonstrated well and represent value for money.
Moderate	Governance and financial arrangements are in place and acceptable. Best Value characteristics have been considered as part of the proposal. Related projected benefits are acceptable and could lead to value for money.
Weak	Governance and financial arrangements are weak. Best Value characteristics are not well demonstrated in the proposal. Related projected benefits are not based on robust information and demonstrates questionable value for money.
Poor	Governance and financial arrangements are poor. There is little evidence of Best Value characteristics in the proposal. Related projected benefits are ill defined and/or unrealistic and do not demonstrate value for money.

The strength of the proposals will then be considered against the financial implications of any decision both for short-term budget planning and long-term asset strategies. This will include the consideration of the current use of the asset and any consequent implications that could arise from the transfer of the asset. A larger discount will require a stronger case to be made with an appropriate level of benefits demonstrated effectively.

Asset Transfer Request Recommendation

Following a detailed review and assessment of the information provided in an asset transfer request, a recommendation can then be made on the strength of the case to the relevant accountable officer or to the appropriate council committee. Any request for a transfer at less than best consideration will be reported to committee.

Depending on the nature of a request, expert opinion may need to be sought to assess effectively the financial implications, the Best Value considerations and/or the proposed benefits.

The community transfer body needs to provide a proportionate request that demonstrates clear benefits with the appropriate level of information to support the application – commensurate to the value of the asset and the level of discount.

Any asset transfer request will be assessed alongside any other proposals for the related asset to enable a Best Value judgement to be made. This will be a judgment that takes into account the financial implications alongside the wider benefits that will accrue.

Best Value Theme	Summary	Information Required
Vision and Leadership	An organisation will have in place a clear vision and plan for what it will do to contribute to the delivery of improved outcomes for Scotland. This may be linked to one or more local or national priorities. e.g. the Scottish Government's National Outcomes.	A clear plan for achieving the intended outcomes, ideally showing links to local or national priorities. Members of the community transfer body would also show that they have the relevant skills and experience to deliver the intended objectives.
Effective Partnerships	An organisation will show how it, and its partnerships, provides a collaborative approach to the challenges that communities face.	The detail of any partnerships in place to help ensure successful delivery of the intended benefits. Community support is vital and can be shown through a variety of metrics such as surveys, consultations or ballots.
Governance and Accountability	An organisation will be able to demonstrate structures, policies and leadership behaviours that support the application of good standards of governance and accountability.	An outline to illustrate that the appropriate structures and policies are in place to help ensure success in the longer-term.
Use of Resources	An organisation will ensure that robust arrangements are in place to monitor the achievement of its desired outcomes as well as any reporting arrangements.	Explain how the body's current and future resources will be used as part of a medium to long term plan (5-10 years). This could include the numbers of employees or volunteers and the maintenance of any asset. This could also include the funding requirements of the group and the sources of funding already in place.
Performance Management	An organisation will ensure that robust arrangements are in place to monitor the achievement of its desired outcomes as well as any reporting arrangements.	Outline the way in which a community transfer body will be able to monitor the achievement of its objectives, whether that be recording volunteers time or the amount of benefit achieved as part of the overarching vision. To demonstrate openness and transparency it will be important to report performance to the community.
Sustainability	An organisation will demonstrate an effective use of resources in the short-term and an informed prioritisation of the use of resources in the longer-term in order to contribute to sustainable development. The goal of Sustainable Development is to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations.	There are five broad principles of sustainability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promoting good governance; • living within environmental limits; • achieving a sustainable economy; • ensuring a stronger healthier society; and • using sound science responsibly. A community transfer body could demonstrate how its future funding or self-financing arrangements are to be achieved. Any proposal could also include any positive impact on the natural environment.
Equality	An organisation will demonstrate that consideration of equality issues is embedded in its vision and strategic direction and throughout all of its work.	The community transfer body should establish that the different groups within the community have had their different needs taken into account. Any request should include where a proposal may be reducing inequalities of outcome from socio-economic disadvantage.

12. Use of conditions to protect discount

As explained in previous sections, the council are required to achieve Best Value in their property transactions. In the case of asset transfer to community bodies, disposal at less than market value, or with other support or concessions, may be justified by reference to the expected benefits to be delivered by the project. In that situation, relevant authorities sometimes seek to protect themselves against the risk that the benefits may not be delivered by including clauses in the contract requiring some form of restitution if the project fails.

Further detail in relation to the potential mechanisms for this is discussed in Scottish Government guidance. The requirement for this is any will be discussed during the application process.

Collaboration and monitoring

It will often be helpful for the relevant authority to work directly with funders to agree a balance of legal mechanisms to secure the interests of all those involved. There can be misunderstandings about the requirements of different organisations which are best clarified by making direct contact. While these discussions are likely to take place between lawyers, community bodies should be reassured that the aim is to produce a better result for them, with fewer overlapping conditions.

Where any mechanism is put in place, by a relevant authority or a funding organisation, to ensure that benefits are delivered or property is used for a particular purpose, monitoring of those requirements is also essential. If difficulties arise with a project, support may also be necessary to help the community body get back on track. Where there are several organisations with similar interests, it may be possible to establish an agreement whereby one partner undertakes monitoring on behalf of all, providing other partners with sufficient confidence to reduce the need to impose multiple protective mechanisms. This would also benefit the community body, in reducing duplication of monitoring.

13. Decision notice

Having made its decision the council will issue a decision notice to the community transfer body, under section 82(7) of the Act, setting out its decision and the reasons for it. This must be done within six months from the validation date, as prescribed in regulation 10 of the Procedure Regulations, or a longer period if agreed between the relevant authority and the community transfer body.

The decision will not be unnecessarily delayed and will normally fit around Council committee dates.

A longer period may be required for complex requests or where another process is required to remove a restriction on the relevant authority. Should this be required a revised process will be agreed with you once an application is made.

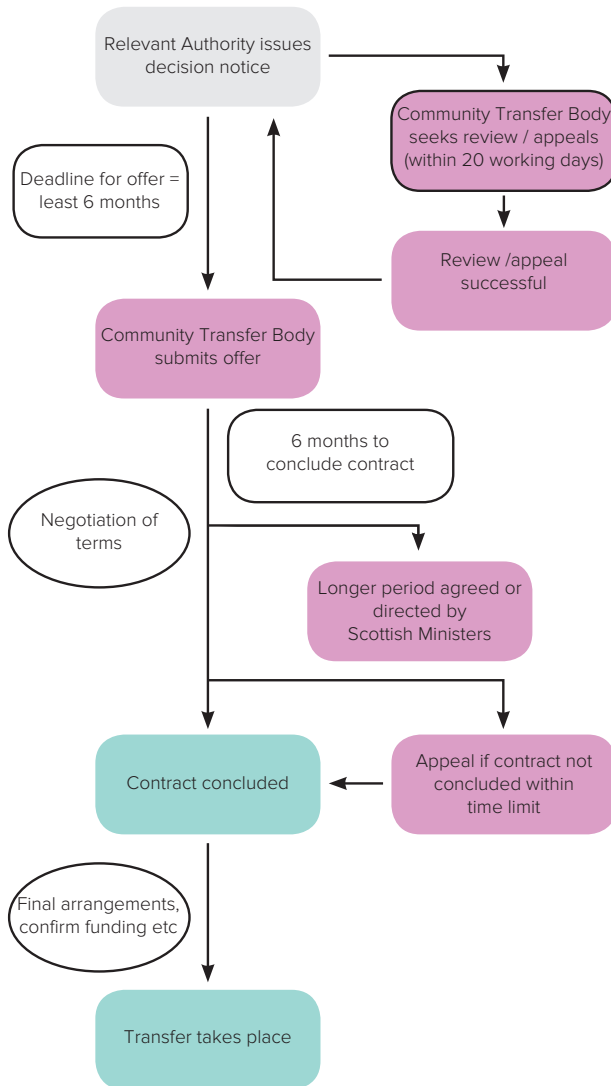
The information to be provided in a decision notice is set out in sections 82(7) and 83(2) of the Act, and regulation 11 of the Procedure Regulations. It will contain the following:

- A.** state the date on which the asset transfer request was made
- B.** identify the community transfer body which made the request
- C.** identify the land to which the request relates
- D.** set out the authority's decision to agree to or refuse the request
- E.** set out the authority's reasons for its decision
- F.** contain notification of the right of appeal or review, how an appeal or application for review may be made, and the date by which it must be made, and if the request is agreed:
- G.** specify the terms and conditions on which the authority is prepared to transfer ownership, lease the land or confer the rights requested
- H.** state that, to proceed with the process, the community transfer body must submit an offer,
- I.** specify the period within which the offer must be submitted (this must be at least 6 months from the date of the decision notice)

Notification and Publishing

The decision notice will be sent to the community transfer body at the contact address, and will also be published online. We will also inform anyone who made representations (and provided an address) of its decision and where the decision notice can be seen.

14. After Agreement



Community Transfer Body's Offer

Section 83 of the Act sets out the next steps after a relevant authority has issued a decision notice agreeing to an asset transfer request and detail is provided in the technical guidance.

In response to the decision notice, the community transfer body must submit an offer to take ownership of the land, lease it or take up the rights covered by the request.

- They must do this by the date stated in the decision notice.
- The offer must reflect the terms and conditions set out in the decision notice; if those terms and conditions are significantly different from those included in the request, and are not acceptable to the community transfer body, they can appeal or request a review.
- The offer can also include other reasonable terms and conditions that may be needed to make sure the transfer goes ahead within a reasonable time.

If no offer is made by the date set in the decision notice, (and the community transfer body did not appeal or request a review in relation to the terms and conditions within 20 working days of the decision notice), the process is at an end.

Conclusion of contract

Once the offer has been received by the Council, there may be further negotiations required to conclude the contract. If the request is for ownership or a long-term lease this will be like any other property transaction, with exchanges between lawyers to agree the final wording.

The contract must normally be concluded within 6 months of the date of the offer. This does not mean the transfer has to take place within that time, but the date for the transfer, the price or rent and any other terms and conditions must be agreed.

The contract may be conditional on other factors that are needed to allow the community proposals to go ahead, such as confirmation of funding or planning permission.

15. Reviews and Appeals - Introduction

No contract concluded

If no contract is concluded within 6 months of the offer, and no other action is taken, the process is at an end.

Sometimes this is by mutual consent –circumstances may change, funding or other requirements may not be secured, and it may no longer be practicable to take the project forward.

However, if the community transfer body believes there is still progress to be made, they can take action to keep the request alive.

There are three options available to the community transfer body to keep the asset transfer request going beyond 6 months after the offer date:

- a. agree an extension with the relevant authority,
- b. apply to the Scottish Ministers for a direction to extend the period, or
- c. appeal to the Scottish Ministers, under section 83(6), to determine the terms and conditions of the contract, which the relevant authority can be required to accept.

An application to the Scottish Ministers for an extension must be made between 6 weeks and 4 weeks before the end of the 6 month period. The community transfer body must first try to agree an extension with the relevant authority, so this may be raised around 4 months into the negotiations. An extension can be agreed at any point, and need not be used if the contract is concluded sooner than expected. There is no limit on how long the extension may be, but there must be an end date.

If the end of the period is reached, either the original 6 months or an extended period, and no contract has been concluded, the community transfer body can appeal to the Scottish Ministers. This must be done within 10 working days of the end of the period. Procedures for such appeals are set out in the technical guidance issued by the Scottish Government.

A community transfer body can seek a review (by the Council) or appeal (to the Scottish Ministers) if:

- their request is refused,
- the request is agreed, but the terms and conditions in the decision notice are significantly different from those in the request, or
- no decision notice is issued within the required period.

The community transfer body can apply for an internal review by the Council, as set out in section 86 of the Act. If the outcome of the review does not resolve the issue, or if no decision is made within the required period, the community transfer body can then appeal to the Scottish Ministers under section 88.

Section 91 of the Act provides that a community transfer body cannot seek a review or appeal in relation to the terms and conditions in the decision notice if it has already made an offer, unless it first withdraws that offer. If the community transfer body makes an offer after submitting an appeal or application for review, the appeal or review is treated as having been withdrawn.

A community transfer body can also appeal to the Scottish Ministers if a request is agreed, but no contract is concluded within the required time limit.

In all cases the final decision lies with the Scottish Ministers. There is no further route of appeal beyond them (except by judicial review).

16. Local authority review

If an asset transfer request is made to a local authority, the community transfer body can apply for an internal review by the authority, as set out in section 86 of the Act. Procedures for such reviews are set out in the Asset Transfer Request (Review Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2016.

Section 86(10) amends the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 so that a review of an asset transfer decision must be carried out by a committee, or sub-committee made up of Councillors who were not involved in the original decision, and the review cannot be delegated to officers.

The process for this is documented in the technical guidance issued by the local authority and includes the application and acknowledgement process, notification to interested parties and advice on further representations.

Application for review and acknowledgement

The community transfer body's application for review must be made in writing to the local authority within 20 working days beginning with the date of the decision notice, or if no decision has been made, within 20 working days beginning with the date of the deadline for the decision.

The application must include the name and contact address of the community transfer body, and specify the land to which the asset transfer request relates. It must also include a statement setting out their reasons for requiring a review, and the procedure which they consider should be used to obtain further information, for example whether there should be a hearing or perhaps a site visit, in addition to written representations.

The application for review must include a statement setting out the reasons for the application. This must cover all matters which the community transfer body intends to raise in the review. They may only bring forward further matters or evidence in response to representations on the application, or if the local authority request it. The application must also be accompanied by a list of documents and other evidence supporting the case, and copies of any of those documents or evidence the local authority does not already have. All these review documents will be published on the council's website with personal information should be redacted before publication.

An acknowledgement of the application for review to the community transfer body will be made within 10 working days of receiving it. The acknowledgement will state the date on which the application was made, and tell the community transfer body how the review documents can be inspected.

Notification of interested parties

Notification must also be given to other interested parties. Further information on this is provided within the technical guidance.

Further representations

Once they have the initial evidence, any representations from interested parties and comments on those representations, the Council may have enough information to determine the review, without further procedure. If not, they may decide what further procedure to use to get more information. This could be by written submissions, a hearing session, or other procedures such as a visit to the land to which the asset transfer request relates or to another relevant site (for example the community transfer body's existing premises or another similar community project). The community transfer body can say in their initial evidence what procedures they think should be used, but the final decision will be made by the Council.

Anyone may be asked to provide further information by written submissions, or by attending a hearing session, including people not previously involved in the case. Any request for further information will be proportionate to the transfer request to which the review relates. If further written submissions are required, a notice will be sent requesting this detailing the matters on which further representations are required, and the date by which they are to be received.

Hearing session rules

The rules for arranging and conducting a hearing session are set out in the Schedule to the Regulations.

Additional evidence

If it is proposed to take into consideration any new evidence that was not obtained through the process for written representations or hearing sessions, the community transfer body and other relevant parties will have an opportunity to comment on that evidence prior to a decision being made.

17. Appeal to the Scottish Ministers

Decision

Section 86(8) of the Act states that section 82, subsections (3) to (5) apply to a review as they apply to an original asset transfer request.

Having carried out the review, we will either confirm the original decision, modify it or any part of it (including the terms and conditions set out in the decision notice) or substitute a different decision.

A new decision notice, which replaces the previous decision notice will be issued. The decision notice must be given within 6 months of the date the application for review was made, or a longer period if agreed with the community transfer body. If it is refused (or no decision is made within the time limit, or the terms and conditions are not acceptable) the community transfer body can appeal to the Scottish Ministers.

In addition to sending the decision notice to the community transfer body, it will be published online to allow every person who made written representations in relation to the review of the decision and where the notice can be inspected.

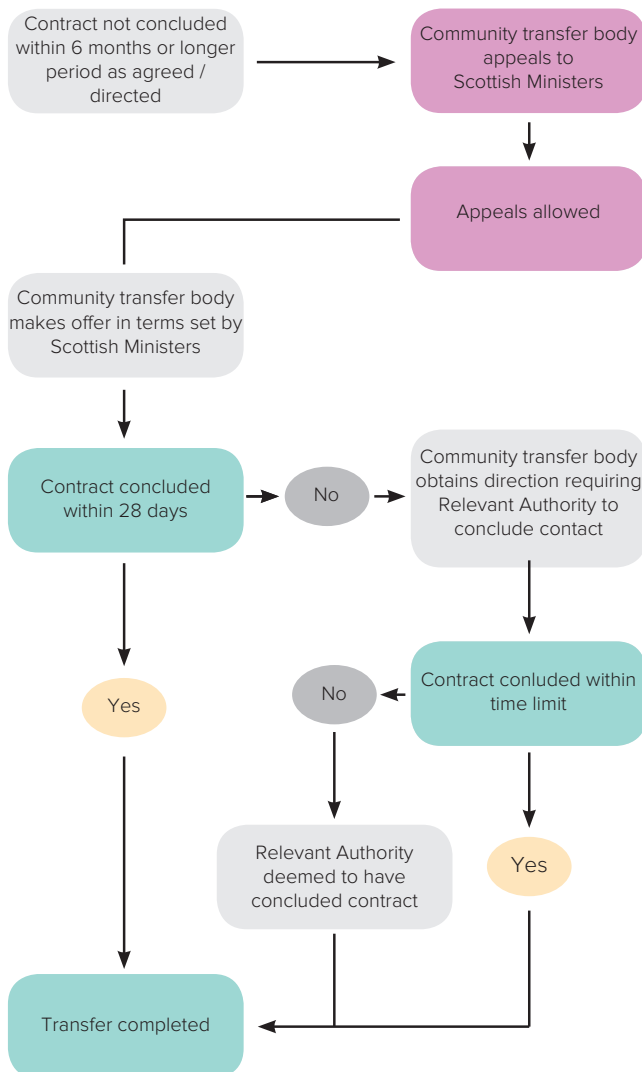
Community transfer bodies can also appeal to the Scottish Ministers following a review by a local authority, as provided by section 88 of the Act. The procedure is the same in both cases. Part 4 of the regulations sets out the technical differences in how they refer back to section 88 instead of section 85.

The process for this is set out within the technical guidance notes.

18. Aberdeen City Council Considerations

Once an asset transfer request has been agreed, if no contract has been concluded within the period allowed, the community transfer body can appeal to the Scottish Ministers under section 83(6) of the Act. Procedures for such appeals are set out in the Asset Transfer Request (Appeal Where No Contract Concluded) (Scotland) Regulations 2016.

The process for this is set out within the guidance notes.



Annex A: Useful Websites and links

Community Ownership Support Service - <http://www.dtascommunityownership.org.uk/>

Community Woodlands Association - www.communitywoods.org

Community Energy Scotland - <http://www.communityenergyscotland.org.uk/>

Community Land Advisory Service Scotland - <http://sc.communitylandadvice.org.uk/>

Forestry Commission Scotland - <http://scotland.forestry.gov.uk/managing/get-involved/communities>

National Standards for Community Engagement - <http://www.scdc.org.uk/what/national-standards/>

Communities Channel Scotland - <http://www.scdc.org.uk/what/national-standards/>

Community Land Scotland - <http://www.communitylandscotland.org.uk/>

Community Funds -
<https://www.gov.scot/policies/community-empowerment/empowering-communities-fund/>

Asset Transfer Guidance for local authorities - <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2016/11/1889>

Asset Transfer Guidance for communities - <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2016/11/3688>

<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/People/engage/AssetTransfer>

<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/People/engage/AssetTransfer/AssetTransferRequestForm>

<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/People/engage/AssetTransfer/LocalAuthorityAcknowledgementLetter>

<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/People/engage/AssetTransfer/ModelNoticeofRequest>

<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/People/engage/AssetTransfer/NoticeofRequestExamples>

<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/People/engage/AssetTransfer/AgreedModelDecisionNotice>

<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/People/engage/AssetTransfer/RefusedModelDecisionNotice>

ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL

COMMITTEE	City Growth and Resources
DATE	25 April 2019
EXEMPT	No
CONFIDENTIAL	No
REPORT TITLE	Council Financial Performance – Quarter 4, 2018/19
REPORT NUMBER	RES/19/014
DIRECTOR	Steven Whyte
CHIEF OFFICER	Jonathan Belford
REPORT AUTHOR	Lesley Fullerton
TERMS OF REFERENCE	1.2

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To provide the full year actual financial position of the Council against budget for the financial year 2018/19, including:
- General Fund and Housing Revenue Account (HRA) revenue and capital accounts; and
 - Common Good Revenue Account and Balance Sheet.

2. RECOMMENDATION(S)

- 2.1 It is recommended that the Committee: -
- a) Note the unaudited final outturn position for financial year 2018/19 as detailed in Appendix 1;
 - b) Note that the General Fund deficit for the year will be funded by the uncommitted working balance;
 - c) Note that the Housing Revenue Account and Common Good surpluses for the year increase their working balances;
 - d) Note that the Housing Revenue Account has acquired sites from the General Fund as approved by Council;
 - e) Approve the various transfers for 2018/19, between Council Reserves and Earmarked sums for the General Fund, Housing Revenue Account, Common Good and Statutory Funds as at 31 March 2019, as detailed in Appendix 1;
 - f) Approve the updated Loans Fund Repayment Policy as described as 'Proposed Policy 2018/19' in Appendix 2;
 - g) Approve the reprofiling of the 2019/20 – 2023/24 capital programmes to take account of the year end position and that the outcome of this is incorporated into the 2019/20 Quarter 1 reporting;

- h) Note that the unaudited Annual Accounts for 2018/19 will be presented to the Audit, Risk & Scrutiny Committee, along with the Annual Governance Statement and Remuneration Report, at its meeting on 30 April 2019;
- i) Approve cost control measures continue to be in place to support the delivery of the 2019/20 budget given the continued uncertainty around reaching agreement on the teachers' pay award, with effect from 1 April 2018.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 This report focuses on the final financial position for the year to 31 March 2019 for the Council's General Fund, Housing Revenue Account and Common Good.
- 3.2 The actual position for the year is presented in Appendix 1.
- 3.3 As indicated in previous monitoring reports, legislative changes meant that the Council was able to undertake work to review the loans fund repayment policy that it has, and which has always properly followed statutory requirements. The trigger for the review was legislative changes that provided the opportunity for the Council to consider alternatives in relation to the was a level of debt that it repays each year. The basis for this being prudence and taking a prudent approach on how long assets might be used for. A factor in this is that assets are having to be used over a potentially extended period, as they will not be replaced in line with previous forecasts.
- 3.4 The conclusion of the work has been included in the actual financial position for 2018/19 and the policy applied is described in Appendix 2. The adoption of this approach enables the Council to introduce a prudent approach to the repayment of debt.
- 3.5 The inclusion of this approach was identified in both the financial reporting for quarters 2 and 3 and in the Treasury and Investment Strategy. It is recommended that the Proposed Policy for 2018/19 is approved by the Committee.

4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 4.1 The full year financial position is provided in Appendix 1 to this report and the revenue positions are summarised below:

Revenue	2018/19 Budget £'000	2018/19 Actual Surplus / (Deficit) ex. Group £'000	Variance Under / (Over) Budget £'000
General Fund	0	2,737	2,737
HRA	(500)	(7,775)	(7,275)
Common Good	(25)	(294)	(269)

4.2 Appendix 1 also includes a Management Commentary providing information on the 2018/19 financial position, including details of the movement between Reserves for which there is a specific recommendation.

4.3 The capital position can be summarised as follows:

Capital	2018/19 Budget £'000	2018/19 Actual Expenditure £'000	Variance Under / (Over) Budget £'000
General Fund	303,008	182,874	(120,134)
HRA	47,248	39,112	(8,136)

4.4 The underspending on Capital is in relation to a wide range of projects and following the audit of the Annual Accounts the 2019/20 capital budgets, as appropriate, will be updated to take account of the continuing nature of capital investment projects, with funding reprofiled to enable projects to be completed.

4.5 The usable reserves have moved as follows:

Usable Reserves	Balance at 31 March 2018 £'000	Balance at 31 March 2019 £'000	Movement £'000
General Fund	(40,697)	(34,830)	5,867
HRA	(11,808)	(12,308)	(500)
Statutory & Other	(13,460)	(10,825)	2,635
Total	(65,965)	(57,963)	8,002

4.6 The reduction in the General Fund is due to the actual outturn for the year and using some of the earmarked sums set aside for specific projects, such as for schools devolved education management and transformation. The increase in the HRA is as a result of the operational surplus achieved after the transfer of funds for housing sites to the General Fund. The Statutory and Other Usable Reserves, include the Capital Fund and Insurance Funds and transfers have included capital receipts and contributions from revenue as well as the use of monies to fund the capital financing principal repayments and Voluntary Severance/Early Retirement costs during the year.

4.7 At the year end the Council retains a significant value in usable reserves to use and provide the financial resilience required into 2019/20.

5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

5.1 While there are no direct legal implications arising from the recommendations of this report, there are additional reporting requirements due to the London Stock Exchange listing, for example the requirement to notify them ahead of publication of the report.

6. MANAGEMENT OF RISK

	Risk.	Low (L), Medium (M), High (H)	Mitigation
Financial	<p>The risk following the year end are audit adjustments that arise through the process.</p> <p>Due to the uncertainty of the teachers' pay award and when agreements will be reached there remains a risk that there is additional cost to be met, in relation to a negotiation that has an effective date of 1 April 2018.</p>	<p>M</p> <p>M</p>	<p>The year end and Annual Accounts have been prepared in the line with accounting practice and standards and year end reviews have been carried out to ensure that the final position presented is comprehensive.</p> <p>Provision has been made for the 2018/19 pay settlement for teachers that is expected to be paid and for funding that has been committed by the Scottish Government.</p> <p>The report recommends continuing cost control arrangements following the Q2 2018/19 financial monitoring report (CGR 31 October 2018)</p>
Legal	There is a risk that the year end and Annual Accounts don't comply with statutory guidance and legislation.	L	The year end and Annual Accounts have been prepared in the line legislation and statutory guidance.
Employee	None identified		
Customer	None identified		
Environment	None identified		
Technology	None identified		
putational	There is a risk that through the reduction of expenditure the Council may be criticised that spending isn't in line with public expectation of service delivery.	M	The Council has continued to address priority spending areas, and to protect people. It is equally accountable for the use of public funds and to ensure that they

			are managed robustly. There are a wide range of unknown external factors that require to be balanced to deal with the current operating environment. Regular reporting during the year has provided an ongoing description of the position the Council is in and the situations it faces.
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7. OUTCOMES

Local Outcome Improvement Plan Themes	
	Impact of Report
Prosperous Economy	The Council continues to invest in front-line services across its statutory responsibilities as well as capital infrastructure. Investment in the city will have a positive impact on the economy.
Prosperous People	Robust and effective management of the Council's finances will ensure that services can continue to be provided.
Prosperous Place	Investment will enhance the place by creating a better and more vibrant city in which to live.

This report does not impact on the design principles of the Target Operating Model.

8. IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

Assessment	Outcome
Equality & Human Rights Impact Assessment	Not required
Privacy Impact Assessment	Not required
Duty of Due Regard / Fairer Scotland Duty	Not applicable

9. BACKGROUND PAPERS

None.

10. APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Financial Position for the Year 2018/19
Appendix 2 – Loans Fund Repayment Policy

11. REPORT AUTHOR CONTACT DETAILS

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**FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE YEAR 2018/19**

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Management Commentary

The purpose of the management commentary is to inform readers, helping them to assess how the Council is performing and understand our financial performance for the year to 31 March 2019.

It also provides an insight into the challenges we face and how we will address these challenges to provide stability, financially, thus allowing our citizens to have confidence that we can continue to provide the diverse portfolio of services on which they rely.

Background

The Council maintains a General Fund, for day to day Council operations, and also a Housing Revenue Account, for administering the Council housing stock. These statutory funds both feature revenue and capital expenditure and income, and accounting practice, statutory guidance and the legislation all play a part in determining the financial performance reporting,

The Council is also responsible for the Common Good.

In March 2018 the Council set balanced budgets for financial year 2018/19. This took account of obligations and duties placed upon it by legislation and national priorities alongside local political priorities, and was the first budget designed around the Target Operating Model (TOM) changes that the Council had agreed to implement. The financial conditions in which the budget was set remained challenging as continued resource constraint, settlement conditions and funding targeted on specific projects / priorities meant that less money was available to fund the core Council operations that it had in place. Savings and efficiencies were a familiar and ever-present requirement in setting the budget and pressures did not reduce during the year requiring the strong financial management the Council has demonstrated.

Demand and the need to meet statutory obligations were also driving costs up, alongside the rising cost of the workforce stimulated by the lifting of the Public Sector Pay Cap that was announced by the Cabinet Secretary for Finance and the Constitution in December 2017. Pay costs would remain a significant challenge for the year and leave the Council having to estimate the effect of pay awards not yet finalised at the year end, highlighted throughout the year as a significant risk.

A multi-billion pound Balance Sheet supported continued capital investment in the city and the strength of the balance sheet is an area of focus for the Council, not least to support its regulatory requirements of maintaining its credit rating, following the issue of bonds on the London Stock Exchange (LSE) in 2016.

Decisions prior to the budgets being set signalled the way forward, to reduce the cost of the organisation and to shrink the scale of the workforce, through the use of the Voluntary Severance / Early Retirement policies and turnover / vacancy management and this continued to be funded mainly from capital receipts.

The Housing Revenue Account budgets were set in light of inflation based rent rises for 2018/19 and ongoing pressure from lengthy housing waiting lists, which underpinned a commitment to build 2,000 new council houses.

The Common Good budget was set using the investment returns from the land, property and cash held. A distribution of approximately £3m for the year covered a range of Council run and externally organised projects and activities.

Financial Performance Reporting and Annual Accounts

This is the fourth and final quarterly financial performance report for 2018/19 which meets the requirements of the Council and of the LSE, and provides financial transparency for citizens of the City and beyond.

Having reached the end of the financial year the Council has delivered on its early reporting commitment for each quarter and has again worked to a faster closedown, and early production of the Council's Annual Accounts. Lessons learnt from the first early close (for Annual Accounts 2017/18) have been implemented in developing the robust procedures and deadlines that are needed to ensure the unaudited Annual Accounts can be produced by the end of April 2019 and the audited Annual Accounts by the end of June 2019.

To this end, the year end instructions were issued mid November 2018 through e-mail to all budget holders and thereafter with regular alerts on The Zone, and key processes such as the Asset Valuations, were signed off earlier to make sure there were no delays. The unaudited Annual Accounts will be produced a week earlier than for 2017/18 in order to meet the Audit Committee meeting date of 30 April 2019.

2018/19 Financial Position

• General Fund Revenue

Against budget the Council has overspent by £2.737m and this is shown in the table presented on page 4 and is in line with the forecasts provided to the Committee based on quarter 3 expenditure levels. Explanations are also provided for the key variances from budget. Changes to accounting standards means that the effect of changes in the value of Aberdeen Sports Village is also applied against the General Fund Income and Expenditure.

This overspend takes into account the need for the Council to earmark certain sums that are recommended to be earmarked for use in future years, as required by statute or having arisen from unspent/received in advance grant funding. Further information on reserves and earmarked sums is included in pages 11-12.

• Housing Revenue Account

The impact of reviewing capital financing costs across the Council results in a significant saving in 2018/19. This has created a substantial surplus and in line with the previously agreed reserves policy, the surplus is added to the Housing Revenue Account working balances, to be used in progressing future capital investment. The increased working balances are used to secure several sites that will be used for the Council Housing construction programme. A summary of the HRA is shown on page 8.

• General Fund Capital

The final position on the General Fund capital programme is provided on page 9, with the final spend for 2018/19 reflecting interim valuations for projects that were on site at 31 March 2019. An underspend against the revised budget of £303m has been delivered and is in line with explanations provided in detail throughout the year. Differences between actual spend and forecast outturn will result in a realignment of budgets in Quarter 1, 2019/20.

The capital programme is funded through a number of project specific grants and contributions, general government capital grant and borrowing.

• Housing Capital

The final position on the Housing capital programme is provided on page 10, including key project indicators as well as financial details.

The capital programme is funded predominantly through contributions from the Housing Revenue Account and borrowing.

• Reserves

Having reached the end of the financial year and as in previous years, a review the overall position for both revenue and capital, in the context of the Council's Balance Sheet and Reserves has been undertaken and action taken to ensure the Council is suitably prepared for future revenue and capital investment purposes. This has included taking account of the decisions that were made by the Council at the budget setting meeting for financial year 2019/20.

This review has taken cognisance of the impact of adjustments required to ensure compliance with accounting standards, applying new standards and including making judgements and estimates to ensure that the Annual Accounts represent a true and fair view of the Council finances.

Year end adjustments consider the implications of certain conditions such as the statutory provisions of the Capital Fund, HRA, statutory guidance in relation to Loans Fund and Voluntary Severance / Early Retirement costs.

In certain circumstances, funds are required to be earmarked for use in future years. This can be to fulfil statutory obligations or where funding has been received but not yet been spent. The most significant of these are income from second/long term empty homes, bus lane enforcement and pupil equity funding. The Council is free to earmark General Fund reserves for purposes that it determines, a significant example is the commitment to the Transformation Fund.

The review of reserves is reflected in the table below that summarise the Council's Usable Reserves at the start and end of 2018/19, and is also shown in more detail in the Reserves section on page 11.

Subject to any findings and/or adjustments arising from the audit of the Annual Accounts it is requested that committee approve the sums shown as transfers to and from earmarked reserves. It should be noted that a number of previously

earmarked amounts are no longer required and are reflected as transfers out such that the net additional amount to be earmarked as reduced by £4.597m.

31 March 2018 £'000	Usable Reserves	31 March 2019 £'000
(40,697)	General Fund	(34,830)
(11,808)	Housing Revenue Account	(12,308)
(13,460)	Statutory and Other Reserves	(10,825)
(65,965)	Total Usable Reserves	(57,963)

- **Common Good**

The year end position shows an underspend of £294k, after taking account of income to be set aside to protect the cash investments and is provided in more detail on page 10. This benefits the total cash balances held by the Common Good at the end of the year. Taking account of the 2019/20 budget decisions the resulting position shows that the cash balances of the Common Good remain ahead of the previously agreed minimum requirement.

Conclusion

This is the final quarterly financial performance report being presented to the Committee for consideration for the financial year 2018/19. A challenging year where cost pressures and considerable uncertainty has remained until the very end of the year with pay settlement for teachers not yet agreed, has resulted in a position that is in line with quarter 3 forecasting.

The overall financial performance of the Council reflects strong financial management and timely and transparent reporting of the quarterly position and full year position. This continues to be in a format that mirrors the Annual Accounts, and supports the early close procedures and timely notification of the LSE.

General Fund Revenue

As at 31 March 2019	Budget 2018/2019	Actual 2018/2019	Variance	Notes
	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Operations	216,601	224,995	8,394	1
Customer	33,781	33,446	(336)	2
Housing Benefits	2,153	1,592	(561)	3
Commissioning	28,198	28,764	566	4
Resources	5,184	1,765	(3,419)	5
City Growth	7,485	7,070	(415)	6
Strategic Place Planning	6,336	6,598	263	7
Governance	2,538	2,423	(115)	8
Integration Joint Board	84,995	84,995	(0)	9
Total Functions Budget	387,271	391,648	4,377	
Contingencies	7,784	2,905	(4,879)	10
Council Expenses	2,853	2,131	(722)	11
Joint Boards	1,677	1,677	(0)	12
Miscellaneous Services	38,618	39,422	805	13
Total Corporate Budgets	50,932	46,135	(4,796)	
Non Domestic Rates	(227,801)	(227,801)	0	14
General Revenue Grant	(94,028)	(94,028)	0	15
Government Support	(321,829)	(321,829)	0	
Council Tax	(116,373)	(116,516)	(143)	16
Local Taxation	(116,373)	(116,516)	(143)	
General Fund Deficit/(Surplus)	0	(562)	(562)	17
Transfers to Earmarked Reserves to be approved		3,299		18
General Fund Deficit/(Surplus) after year end transfers		2,737		19
Group Entity - Accounting Standards adjustment		437		20
General Fund Deficit/(Surplus) after Group adjustments		3,174		21

Notes

It should be noted that the full year budgets reflected above differ from those set by Council in March 2018 for a number of reasons. This is normal practice during the year as virements are identified or additional funding provided. The main changes in services relate to the allocation of procurement, staff vacancy and savings arising from changes to the staffing establishment as a result of VS/ER which were held within contingencies at the time the budget was set. A national pay bargain was agreed for non-teaching staff which also resulted in budget held in contingencies being vired to the relevant function budgets.

1. Operations is the largest function within Aberdeen City Council with responsibility for delivering key statutory and frontline services to children and young people, adults, families and communities of Aberdeen. This includes the delivery of early years, primary, secondary, special education and children's social work services. This function is also responsible for operative services such as waste collection, facilities management, fleet, building services, roads and infrastructure.

A number of areas of pressure were highlighted throughout the year which have impacted on the final position for the service as follows:

- Foster care costs (£2.8m) have risen due to the inability to recruit foster carers to the Council scheme, a national problem, with a high number of placements now being provided by external agencies that charge higher fees as part of a national contract;
- Out of Authority Placements (£2.1m) due to the continued pressure of cost increases per package, Sheriff Court, Children's Hearing and Education Tribunal placement decisions. This reflects a share of charges from independent schools and social work settings outwith Aberdeen City Council's own establishments;
- The number of children with disabilities having assessed needs continues to create pressure on self directed support payments (£460k); and the cost of kinship carers (£630k) creates an ongoing pressure;
- Shortfall in Building Services Income (£3m) from carrying out anticipated repairs, maintenance and capital work, not achieved as there continues to be a shortage of resources such as staff in trades and team leaders.

Cost pressures were mitigated as far as possible by underspends and cost reductions in other areas of the service.

2. Customer is responsible for managing all internal and external customer contact. It brings together housing, libraries, community learning, community safety and locality planning to support the development of sustainable communities and enable individuals to manage their own lives. There is a focus on creating digital services for customers that are easy to use and improving access to services. It is responsible for providing external communications, advice and support to ensure effective communications with external audiences, and to promote the reputation of the Council.

A number of areas of pressure were highlighted throughout the year and while some of these have not been fully addressed the control of expenditure and the identification of expenditure that was to be funded from the General Fund Capital Programme and the Transformation Fund. This along with the active cost control measures introduced enabled the year end position to be under budget.

3. Housing Benefits is demand led with costs offset by income. Whilst the Housing Benefits service sits within Customer it is reported separately to comply with accounting standards.
4. Commissioning is responsible for both commissioning and procuring the best service/partner to deliver the agreed outcomes of the new structure. Business Intelligence and Performance Management also sits within Commissioning. They are responsible for identifying social, economic and digital trends of the city in the future and how the Council meets these needs. This function is also responsible for managing and monitoring the service-level agreements with the Council's Arm's Length External Organisations (ALEOs).

Overall the Function was on budget, with a number of variances that included a shortfall in income from advertising, offset by a reduction in the costs of the waste disposal contract costs. A year end review to make additional contribution to the Insurance Fund (£570k) was processed through the Commissioning Function, as it manages the Council insurance, and this has meant that the function is shown as reporting an overspend. The contribution relates to corporate claims and risks of claim and was not included as part of the Function reporting during the year. Year end review assumptions had been incorporated into the Corporate budget forecasting.

5. Resources is responsible for the selection, retention and development of the Council's staff and the financial planning, monitoring and reporting of the Council. They manage the development of design and delivery of all strands of capital including the city centre masterplan, city region deal investments, the schools estates strategy, roads infrastructure and housing. The Corporate Landlord aspect is responsible for the commercial and non-commercial land and property assets, facilities management and council housing stock management.

The actual position is significantly under budget, with the main variance due to fee income being higher than budget as a result of capital project work undertaken during the year, specifically in relation to the schools and housing programmes.

6. City Growth represents the Council and the City of Aberdeen on local, regional, national and international stages with key responsibilities for outward trade, a diverse employability and skills base, and a focus on tourism, culture and the development of a city events programme.

An underspend against budget was as a result of specific projects not proceeding, namely SPECTRA, UNESCO Creative Cities bid and the cultural commissioning programme. This was offset in part by a shortfall in income from Galleries and Museums and Beach Ballroom.

7. Strategic Place Planning focus is to enable, facilitate and deliver Strategic Place Planning which includes all of the transport, environment, housing, building, planning and digital initiatives that will help to deliver major infrastructure projects.

An overspend against budget was reported throughout the year in relation to income from a range of service areas including building standard, development management and roads development.

8. Governance includes Legal Services, Democracy, Project Management Office and Assurance.

Minor variances across the various service areas resulted in an overall underspend against budget. Cost pressures exist in relation to income and the impact of expenditure controls assisted in the delivery of the overall budget position.

9. Integration Joint Board (IJB) / Adult Social Care is responsible for the provision of health and social care services to adults, with the expenditure incurred being on services which the IJB has directed the Council to deliver on its behalf such as the provision of care to the elderly and support to adults with support needs.

The Integrated Joint Board is funded by the Council and the NHS and the cost of services delivered by the Council is significantly more than the Council contributes, resulting from the funding being allocated through the NHS financial settlement in prior years for Social Care services and demands. This means that there is funding allocated by the IJB to the Council that has come from the NHS contribution to the IJB.

The cost pressures around demand and need, particularly in relation to supporting complex needs and accommodation for those with learning disabilities and needs led home care and accommodation for mental health and also substance misuse client, were managed by the IJB during the year and are met by IJB funds. From the Council perspective the IJB has delivered on budget and does not require any additional funding from the Council to fund its functions.

10. Contingencies hold budgets that enable the Council to plan and address known/expected costs in-year without relying on the Usable Reserves held by the Council. The value of contingencies has changed frequently as adjustments and decisions have been made throughout the year. This includes the allocation of corporate savings, the distribution of pay award budget for non-teaching staff, the pay award having been agreed in March 2019.

The actual value set against contingencies at the year end is mainly the provision that has been set aside to pay for the teachers pay award, which is pending as at the year end. Once the outcome of negotiations is known then the money will be released from the Balance Sheet in order to fund the back dated element.

The value of contingencies not needed in the year – such as to cover additional winter maintenance costs, provides a positive variance for the overall Council position.

11. Council Expenses includes the cost of councillors, audit costs and provision for doubtful debts.

The main variance which has produced an underspend is the review of the aged debt in the Council and the detailed analysis that has been undertaken at year end has identified that a reduction in the value of doubtful debt can be applied.

12. Joint Boards represents the amount requisitioned by Grampian Valuation Joint Board which is known during the year and is therefore showing no significant variance.

13. Miscellaneous Services includes capital financing costs, the cost of repaying the borrowing received in the past for General Fund Capital Programme investment.

Capital Financing Costs is the most significant budget within Miscellaneous Services, and includes the impact of accounting requirements in relation to the Council's Bond Issue, and an overall increased level of external borrowing. The actual

charges for 2018/19 take account of the beneficial impact that arises from implementing treasury management advice on capital financing costs that is recommended for approval in this report, described in detail in Appendix 2.

Reviewing the useful lives of Council assets, and the interest rate applicable to the debt is a prudent approach to accounting for capital financing costs and results in costs that are ahead of budget.

14. Non-Domestic Rates this is the value guaranteed by the Scottish Government rather than the value collected by the Council, as this is in line with the accounting practice. There is therefore no variance for the year.
15. General Revenue Grant in line with the Scottish Government Finance Circular which has been redetermined at the year end and funding paid in relation to announcements during the year.
16. Council Tax this takes account of the total value of council tax for the year, along with any adjustments for prior years that has to be accounted for. The total value is higher than had been budgeted however a sum has to be set aside for the purpose of funding affordable housing projects and this is set aside as an earmarked sum in the General Fund. Levels of collection and doubtful debt are reviewed on a regular basis.
17. General Fund Deficit/(Surplus) is this value of all expenditure and income incurred during the year that compares to budget. This is before the transfer of funds to the General Fund Earmarked Reserves, taken account of in this report as it is an underlying assumption when forecasting the year end.
18. Transfers to Earmarked Reserves is the value (£3.3m) that is to be approved and set aside for statutory and policy reasons, further information is included about which Earmarked Reserves are affected on page x. The value is a cost against budget.
19. General Fund Deficit/(Surplus) after year end transfers shows the overall expenditure and income comparison to budget for the year and is in line with the quarter 3 reporting position, an overspend of £2.7m. This will reduce the Uncommitted General Fund Reserves by the same value.
20. Group Entity – Accounting Standards Adjustment this is a value, that due to the introduction of International Financial Reporting Standard 9 in 2018/19. The reduction in value of the Council's investment in the Aberdeen Sports Village, calculated as part of the group accounts reporting has to be charged to the Council's Income and Expenditure Account. Similarly if, in future, the value of the investment rises this will be an additional sum received through the Income and Expenditure Account. Regular monitoring of this impact will be incorporated into the Council reporting procedures.
21. General Fund Deficit/(Surplus) after Group Adjustments this is the overall impact on the General Fund, after taking account of the reporting from the Group Entities as part of the year end close.

Housing Revenue Account

Housing Revenue Account is responsible for the provision of council housing to over 20,000 households with the most significant areas of expenditure being on repairs and maintenance and the servicing of debt incurred to fund capital investment in the housing stock. This is a ring fenced account such that its costs must be met by rental income. In line with the previously agreed policy to increase reserves.

Housing Revenue Account As at 31 March 2019	Budget 2018/19 £'000	Actual 2018/19 £'000	Variance £'000
Net Expenditure	(500)	(7,775)	(7,275)

The underspend shown in the table above is mainly because of the review of capital financing costs that has been undertaken and reflects a longer useful life for the assets. The financial benefit that the HRA has gained enables a much greater contribution of the HRA Reserve for the year and this in turn secures the sites needed for the future capital investment in the Council housing stock. The sites acquired by the HRA are from the General Fund as approved by the Council and the benefit of paying for them with monies raised in the year is that it will help to minimise future capital financing costs.

General Fund Capital Programme

As at Period 12 2018/19	Gross Figures for 2018/19		
	Approved Budget £'000	Expenditure to Date £'000	Variance £'000
AECC Programme Board	145,949	137,582	(8,367)
Asset Management Programme Board	40,560	8,390	(32,170)
Asset Management Programme Board Rolling Programmes	23,006	13,851	(9,155)
City Centre Programme Board	24,164	4,763	(19,401)
Energy Programme Board	8,418	4,122	(4,296)
Housing and Communities Programme Board	6,436	1,407	(5,029)
Housing and Communities Programme Board Rolling Programmes	922	0	(922)
Transportation Programme Board	25,413	6,368	(19,045)
Transportation Programme Board Rolling Programmes	2,807	727	(2,080)
Strategic Asset & Capital Plan Board	25,333	3,919	(21,414)
Developer Obligation Projects & Asset Disposals	0	1,746	1,746
Total Expenditure	303,008	182,874	(120,134)
Capital Funding:			
Income for Specific Projects	(41,086)	(14,525)	26,561
Developers Contributions	0	(1,597)	(1,597)
Capital Grant	(23,677)	(23,677)	0
Other Income, e.g. borrowing	(238,245)	(143,075)	95,170
Total Income	(303,008)	(182,874)	120,134

Significant progress has been achieved on projects throughout the General Fund Capital programme during 2018/19 including:

- Construction works are well advanced on The Event Complex Aberdeen (TECA), and the Energy Centre has been handed across to the Council as the first piece of complete infrastructure.
- The City Centre Masterplan continues to invest in Aberdeen; the Art Gallery refurbishment project achieved practical completion in early spring and has moved into the fit out phase; both Marischal Square and Broad Street are now operational; the revitalised Music Hall re-opened after refurbishment just before Christmas 2018.
- The Council's Local Transport Strategy achieved a major milestone in early 2019 with the opening of the final section of the Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route.
- Transport Connectivity continues to be supported by investment in the City Region Deal for the Aberdeen Harbour Extension project at Bay of Nigg and the associated roads infrastructure.
- Digital Connectivity has also been enhanced through the City Region Deal by continued investment and expansion of the City's fibre network, alongside investment in Intelligent Street Lighting to compliment the investment in Street Lighting LED lanterns and replacement of corroded columns.
- The Council's Waste Strategy achieved a major milestone in March 2019 when Council approved the award of contract to the preferred bidder for the joint Energy from Waste facility, a project being carried out in collaboration with Aberdeenshire and Moray Councils.
- The new Lochside Academy and Stoneywood Primary both opened to pupils in summer 2019.
- The Council confirmed its commitment to its new school programme in March 2019, and appointments have been made to progress the £100 million investment on 4 new schools.
- Construction is complete on new and refurbished community facilities at Tillydrone Hub and Station House Media Unit.

The table above provides a summary of the forecast for the capital programme in 2018/19 and shows a significant level of slippage on the overall expenditure that had been anticipated this is primarily due to reprofiling of the programme to provide assurance to Council on the cost implications of progressing with four proposed new primary schools, the procurement process for the Union Terrace Gardens project and previously reported issues with regard to settling land claims in relation to the AWPR. The impact on the funding of the Capital programme is that there will be lower borrowing requirement in 2018/19 than anticipated. This does not mean that the cost is avoided, with the projects remaining in the programme at this time and funding to deliver them still being required in the future. Another significant point to note is that Income for Specific Projects (specific grant income) will be lower than anticipated too, with the main difference there being in relation to the work that has yet to be undertaken on the Early Learning and Childcare Expansion programme. This will be carried into 2019/20.

Ongoing scrutiny and monitoring of the various Capital projects is in the revised Terms of Reference for the Capital Programme Committee and more detailed reporting will be included on its agenda.

Housing Capital Programme

Housing Programmes Quarter 4 As at 31 March 2019	Approved Budget £'000	Actual Expenditure £'000	Variance £'000
Compliant with the tolerable standard	1,478	991	(487)
Free from Serious Disrepair	13,221	8,459	(4,762)
Energy Efficient	10,074	11,209	1,135
Modern Facilities & Services	2,032	1,489	(543)
Healthy, Safe & Secure	4,963	2,987	(1,976)
Non Scottish Housing Quality Standards	15,480	13,977	(1,503)
Total	47,248	39,112	(8,136)

The Housing Capital Programme is a significant undertaking and expenditure of almost £40m underpins a continued investment in the Council housing that ensures that the assets are being brought up to Scottish Housing Quality Standards. The programme is enhanced further as the work to commence the new Council house build programme moves into construction.

Capacity to carry out all of the work is a factor in not achieving the full expenditure levels that had been budgeted with work on window replacement and structural repairs slipping during the year. Three Multi Storey blocks were due to be linked to the Combined Head & Power network, however there have been issues regarding the infrastructure, therefore this work will now be undertaken in 2019/20 with, potentially, individual boilers being an alternative. There has been reduced spend on rewiring as a result of refusal from tenants and no access to properties. There was lower expenditure than intended on Non-Scottish Housing Quality Standards projects on such as CCTV on Multi Storeys and regeneration, and as the fees for projects sit within this area this has resulted in an underspend in this area also due to the level of slippage.

Common Good

Common Good As at Period 12 2018/19	Year To Date		
	Revised Budget £'000	Actual Expenditure £'000	Variance Amount £'000
Recurring Expenditure	2,885	2,482	(403)
Recurring Income	(3,455)	(3,775)	(320)
Budget After Recurring Items	(570)	(1,293)	(723)
Non Recurring Expenditure	377	493	116
Non Recurring Income	0	0	0
Net Income	(193)	(800)	(607)
Amounts required for increase in cash balances in line with inflation	(168)	(506)	
Revised Net income	(25)	(294)	
Cash Balances as at 1 April 2018	(28,289)	(28,289)	
Unaudited Cash Balances as at 31 March 2019	(28,482)	(29,089)	

The Common Good Fund is showing a £800k favourable variance at 31 March 2019. The main variances relating to this underspend were as a result of an increase in property income due to rent reviews (£223k) and investment income (£105k). In addition there was savings in relation to the costs that the Common Good had budgeted to spend, such as a reduction in staff costs for projects such as Twinning activities, and reduction in grants paid for the purchase of Christmas illuminations and festivals, civic receptions and civic support (£220k). Expenditure on a range of one-off projects and activities approved will either be carried forward as an earmarked reserve to enable works to continue in the next year or was an additional cost for the Common Good in the year.

Reserves

Earmarked Reserves	Balance at 31 March 2018	Transfers In 2018/19	Transfers Out 2018/19	Balance at 31 March 2019
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
DEM Community Centres carried forward	(562)	0	20	(542)
DEM School Funds carried forward	(993)	(98)	829	(262)
Mithel Kirk - Reburial of Remains	(38)	0	13	(25)
Business Plan Service Option	(153)	0	153	0
Star Awards Sponsorship	(25)	0	19	(6)
Xerox Print Contract	(100)	0	87	(13)
Energy Efficiency Fund	(1,146)	0	0	(1,146)
Bus Lane Enforcement	(891)	(185)	288	(788)
Property Transfer	(129)	0	27	(102)
Second/Long Term Empty Homes	(8,304)	(2,160)	0	(10,464)
Mens Shed	(5)	0	5	0
HMT Roof Works	(126)	0	91	(35)
De-risk the Council	(2,505)	0	2,100	(405)
Transformation Fund	(11,232)	0	4,229	(7,003)
Pupil Equity Fund	(1,621)	(1,192)	1,618	(1,195)
18/19 RSG Redetermination	(1,211)	0	0	(1,211)
Commercial- Dev Grant	(1)	0	1	0
Community Justice Redesign Post	(12)	0	0	(12)
Building Services IT Upgrade	(78)	0	78	0
Upgrade to the Road at the Torry Battery	(133)	0	32	(101)
New Boiler Ferryhill Community Centre	(20)	0	6	(14)
Youth bus for Torry Community Centre	(20)	0	0	(20)
Skene Street Play Park upgrade	(2)	0	0	(2)
Legal Costs-Culter House Estate	(5)	0	0	(5)
Milltimber Play Group Outdoor Forest	(1)	0	0	(1)
Contribution to Environmental Body	0	(43)	0	(43)
Developing Young Workforce	0	(90)	0	(90)
2019/20 Approved Budget	0	(1,231)		(1,231)
Total General Fund Earmarked Reserves	(29,313)	(4,999)	9,596	(24,716)
Total Uncommitted Balance	(11,291)	(2,000)	3,177	(10,114)
Total General Fund	(40,604)	(6,999)	12,773	(34,830)

Housing Revenue Account	Balance at 31 March 2018	Transfers In 2018/19	Transfers Out 2018/19	Balance at 31 March 2019
	£'000	£,000	£,000	£'000
Balance as at 31 March 2018	(11,808)	(2,712)	2,212	(12,308)
<i>Projects:</i>				
Housing Repairs	(1,854)	(2,212)	1,854	(2,212)
House Sales - Non right to buy	(308)			(308)
Internal land transfers	0	(7,275)	7,275	0
Total Earmarked Reserves	(2,162)	(2,212)	1,854	(2,520)
Total Uncommitted Balance	(9,646)	(500)	358	(9,788)
Recommended Uncommitted Balance	(8,593)	0	0	(8,081)

Common Good Reserves	Balance at 31 March 2018 £'000	Transfers In 2018/19 £'000	Transfers Out 2018/19 £'000	Balance at 31 March 2019 £'000
Total Reserves	(27,798)	(57)	(888)	(28,743)
Fernhill Farm Replacement Building	(66)		66	0
Consultancy Costs	(7)		7	0
Property Repairs & Maintenance	(6)		0	(6)
March Stone Upkeep	(13)		0	(13)
Torry Battery Park	(3)		3	0
Cromwell Wall, Marischal Court Repairs	(1)		0	(1)
Grove Nursery	(68)		0	(68)
Culter Playing Fields	(8)		0	(8)
Satrosphere Refurbishment	(11)		0	(11)
Lord Provost Portrait	(10)		0	(10)
Ferryhill Railway Heritage	(1)		0	(1)
Smithfield Farm - Roof repairs	(10)	(8)	0	(18)
Hazlehead Park	(12)		12	0
Aberdeen & NE Family History Society - Broad St Exhibition	(4)		4	0
APA - Replacement Lift	(80)	(0)	80	(1)
APA - Music Hall Cleaning	(75)		0	(75)
Homestart	(3)		3	0
Castlegate Arts	(10)		10	0
Cricket Pitch at Stewarts Park	(15)		0	(15)
Refurbishment of Men's Shed Culter	(10)		10	0
Aberdeen Street Pastors	(5)		0	(5)
Festival - AIYF final 2 quarters grants	(65)		28	(36)
AWPR Drainage Issues for future issues	0	(35)		(35)
CPR Training		(5)		(5)
Ten Feet Tall Theatre		(8)		(8)
DEP		(2)		(2)
Castlegate Arts		(0)		(0)
Total	(481)	(57)	222	(317)
Total Uncommitted Balance	(27,317)	0	(1,110)	(28,426)
Recommended Uncommitted Balance	18,808		5,796	24,604

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Loans Fund Repayment Policy

Background

Under new regulations, as detailed below, each year Elected Members must approve a policy that charges capital costs to revenue - Loans Fund Repayments.

This document is designed to provide information to help Elected Members make an informed decision on approving the policy.

It is up to the Council to decide how to fund its capital expenditure including how much to fund through borrowing. Outstanding debt liability is the balance of borrowing used to support capital expenditure.

Each year the Council must charge an amount of the outstanding debt liability to the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account (HRA) that it **considers to be prudent**.

This is known as the Loans Fund Repayment. The Loans Fund Repayment Policy must be approved by Council or appropriate committee.

Regulations

The requirement to charge an amount (Loans Fund Repayment) is governed by The Local Authority (Capital Finance and Accounting) (Scotland) Regulations 2016 ("2016 Regulations") which replaced the statutory provisions for local authority borrowing, lending and Loans Fund as set out in Schedule 3 of the Local Authority (Scotland) Act 1975.

The repeal of the Schedule 3 provisions is set out in The Local Government etc (Scotland) Act 1994 (Commencement No. 9) Order 2016. Finance Circular 29/1975 is only applicable to Loans Fund advances made before 1 April 2016.

The 2016 Regulations require the statutory Loans Fund to be administered in accordance with the Regulations, proper accounting practice and prudent financial management.

Finance Circular 4/2016 ("the Statutory Guidance") provides guidance on proper accounting practices as it relates to the statutory loans fund and prudent financial management as it relates to the repayment of loans fund advances.

Principles of a Loans Fund Repayment Provision

The term 'prudent' is not defined by the Regulations. However, the Statutory Guidance states:

"the broad aim of prudent provision is to ensure that debt is repaid over a period that is either reasonably commensurate with that over which the capital expenditure provides benefits."

The Statutory Guidance does not prescribe the annual repayment profile to achieve this aim but suggests four methods for making Loans Fund Repayments which it considers prudent, and notes that other methods are not ruled out.

The Council regards the broad aim of Loans Fund Repayments as set out above as the primary indicator of prudent provision, whilst recognising the flexibilities which exist in determining an appropriate annual repayment profile. In determining a prudent provision, the Council should:

- **consider all the options available and their wider impact on the Capital Financing Requirement and underlying borrowing;**
- **determine what prudent means in the context of this Council; and**
- **demonstrate that the proposed Loans Fund Repayment policy complies with the requirement to charge a prudent amount.**

The Council considers that 'prudent' in this context does not mean the quickest possible repayment period, but has regard to the prudent financial planning of the Council overall, the flow of benefits from the capital expenditure, and other relevant factors.

This Loans Fund Repayment Policy therefore takes account of the financial forecast in the Council's Medium Term Financial Plan in determining what are prudent Loans Fund Repayments. In particular, this takes account of the funding needs of the Council now and in the future and the need for a managed financial transition as the Council adjusts to further funding reductions.

Consistent with the Statutory Guidance, the Council will not review the individual asset lives used for Loans Fund Repayments as a result of any changes in the expected life of the asset or its actual write off. Some assets will last longer than their initially estimated life, and others will not; the important thing is the reasonableness of the estimate.

Current Policy 2018/19

The Council's current policy is as follows:

- **For all Loans Fund Advances, the policy is to maintain the practice of previous years and apply the Statutory Method, with all loans fund advances being repaid using the annuity method;**

Proposed Policy 2018/19

The repayment profile proposed will follow a simplified prudent annuity approach as follows:

Based on Option 1:

- **For Loans Fund balances outstanding as at 1 April 2018 relating to advances made before 1 April 2016 the policy will be to maintain the practice of previous years and apply the Statutory Method, with all loans fund advances being repaid using the annuity method.**
- **For Loans Fund balances outstanding as at 1 April 2018 relating to advances made after 1 April 2016 the Authority will adopt a simplified prudent approach that uses an average Loans Fund repayment period of 40 years, applying an annuity method. The interest rate used for the annual repayment will be 5%, with this being the average consolidated rate on the Council's external borrowing for the period 2003/04 to 2017/18.**
- **The average life and average interest rate will be kept under review each year to ensure they remain prudent.**

The proposed policy is subject to the following details:

- **An average Asset life for the year's total advances will normally be used. There will not be separate schedules for the components of a building (e.g. plant, roof etc).**
- **The Average Asset Life will be determined by the Chief Officer - Finance.**
- **The interest rate used in the annuity calculation will be determined by the Chief Officer - Finance.**
- **Loans Fund Repayments will commence in the year following the year in which capital expenditure financed from borrowing is incurred, except for assets under construction where repayments will be deferred until the year after the asset becomes operational.**

- **Other methods to provide for debt repayment may occasionally be used in individual cases where this is consistent with the statutory duty to be prudent, as justified by the circumstances of the case, at the discretion of the Chief Officer - Finance.**
- **If appropriate, shorter repayment periods (i.e. less than the asset life) may be used for some or all new borrowing.**
- **The policy will aim to support the maintenance of a balanced and sustainable HRA business plan.**
- **Where revenue contributions or specific grants are received from government or other sources that can be associated with the debt financing costs of capital investment, then the repayments will be profiled in line with the income profile (e.g. TIF, City Deal). These will be kept under review to ensure the provision for repayment remains prudent.**
- **The Council may make additional voluntary debt repayment provision from revenue or capital resources. In this case, the Chief Officer - Finance may make an appropriate reduction in later years' levels of Loans Fund Repayments.**

Subsequent Review of the Policy

The Loans Fund Repayment policy will be reviewed on an annual basis in order to consider if the current policy is prudent and appropriate for the forthcoming year, taking into account the prudent financial planning of the Council overall, the financial forecast in the Council's Medium Term Financial Plan, the flow of benefits from the capital expenditure, and other relevant factors. Any subsequent changes to the policy will be reported to Council or the appropriate committee prior to implementation.

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ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL

COMMITTEE	City Growth and Resources
DATE	25 April 2019
EXEMPT	No
CONFIDENTIAL	No
REPORT TITLE	Alexander Ogston Plaque
REPORT NUMBER	PLA/19/208
DIRECTOR	N/A
CHIEF OFFICER	Richard Sweetnam
REPORT AUTHOR	Jenny Brown
TERMS OF REFERENCE	Purpose 6

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To seek approval for the erection of a plaque to Sir Alexander Ogston, Professor of Surgery at University of Aberdeen at 252 Union Street, Aberdeen.

2. RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the Committee:-

- 2.1 Approve the erection of a plaque to Sir Alexander Ogston, Professor of Surgery at 252 Union Street.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Aberdeen Medico-Chirurgical Society have proposed to erect a commemorative plaque to Sir Alexander Ogston, Professor of Surgery at Aberdeen University.
- 3.2 The proposal does not meet the requirement for appropriate location set out in the Guidelines for the Nomination on Commemorative plaques (see Appendix 1.1), as the proposed address is not the original building.
- 3.3 A court style plaque (see Appendix 3 for an example) is proposed because all other requirements set out in the Guidelines have been met and there is no suitable alternative building. The wording proposed is:-
- 3.3.1 Sir Alexander Ogston (1844-1929) Professor of Surgery, surgical innovator and distinguished military surgeon lived in a house on this site from 1870 to 1929.
- 3.3.2 In 1881 Ogston discovered the Staphylococcus organism in a laboratory he constructed in his garden.
- 3.3.3 Sir Alexander Ogston was a highly regarded operator and teacher, distinguished military surgeon and, most famously, discoverer of the staphylococcus organism following researches in his laboratory located in the

garden of his house at 252 Union Street. See Appendix 1.2 and Appendix 2 for a full account of Alexander Ogston's life.

- 3.4 The inclusion of a plaque to Sir Alexander Ogston in the plaques scheme is especially relevant now as he is included in current plans for the new displays at Provost Skene's House, scheduled to open to the public in 2020.
- 3.5 Planning and the building owners have approved this location for the plaque. 252 Union Street are currently applying for a grant to remove the cladding (as the fixings are failing) and to reinstate with a more suitable fixing method. It is proposed to erect the plaque after completion of these works.
- 3.6 Aberdeen Medico-Chirurgical Society as the promoters of the plaque will be responsible for obtaining all necessary statutory and other third party consents to allow the commemorative plaque to Sir Alexander Ogston to be erected at 252 Union Street.

4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 4.1 There are no direct financial implications arising from the recommendations of this report. All financial costs shall be covered by the nominating body as outlined in the Plaques Guidance (see Appendix 1.1).

5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 There are no direct legal implications arising from the recommendations of this report. The building owners and Planning have been consulted about the location of the proposed plaque as outlined in the Plaques Guidance (see Appendix 1.1). Aberdeen Medico-Chirurgical Society as the promoters for the plaque will be responsible for obtaining all necessary statutory and other third party consents to allow the commemorative plaque to Sir Alexander Ogston to be erected at 252 Union Street.

6. MANAGEMENT OF RISK

	Risk	Low (L), Medium (M), High (H)	Mitigation
Financial	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employee	N/A	N/A	N/A
Customer	N/A	N/A	N/A
Environment	N/A	N/A	N/A
Technology	N/A	N/A	N/A

Reputational	Risk of not acknowledging the significance of Sir Alexander Ogston's achievements appropriately	L	The erection of the plaque would provide suitable acknowledgment of notable individual
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7. OUTCOMES

Local Outcome Improvement Plan Themes	
	Impact of Report
Prosperous Economy	The plaque may attract local visitors or tourists, who then may visit other businesses in Union Street.
Prosperous People	The plaque may inspire those who see it in place to take pride in their local heritage.

Design Principles of Target Operating Model	
	Impact of Report
Partnerships and Alliances	Working with Aberdeen Medico-Chirurgical Society is a good example of fostering a relationship with a local heritage group.

8. IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

Assessment	Outcome
Equality & Human Rights Assessment	Not Required
Data Protection Impact Assessment	Not required as all personal information recorded on the plaque is already in the public domain.
Duty of Due Regard / Fairer Scotland Duty	Not Applicable

9. BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 9.1 Plaque Application for Sir Alexander Ogston from the Aberdeen Medico-Chirurgical Society.

10. APPENDICES (if applicable)

Appendix 1.1- Details of requirements of the Plaques Scheme;
Appendix 1.2- Details of the Nominee (Sir Alexander Ogston) and reasons for application;
Appendix 2- Short biography of the Nominee (Sir Alexander Ogston) provided by Applicant; and
Appendix 3- Example of a court style plaque

11. REPORT AUTHOR CONTACT DETAILS

Name: Jenny Brown
Title: Lead Curator
Email Address: JenBrown@aberdeecity.gov.uk
Tel: 01224 337719

1.1

Guidelines for the Nomination for Commemorative Plaques

- That the nominated person is worthy of commemoration, that they are of national or international standing or of such outstanding local importance as to deserve a plaque. They should be regarded either within their profession as eminent or be recognisable to the well-informed passer by.
- That the nomination is vetted by the History Curatorial team and subject to final approval by the appropriate council committee.
- That the person or group who have made the nomination make available finance necessary to see the plaque created, shipped and installed (approximately £350). A letter of financial commitment will be required. Finance must be raised independently: unfortunately Aberdeen City Council officers will not be able to become involved in the fund raising process.
- That the person in question is dead and where appropriate any living relative has granted their consent to the erection of the plaque.
- That an appropriate location for the plaque has been found. Appropriate means that either the person lived within the building upon which the plaque will be fixed or they worked there for a significant period and that the location of the plaque is such that members of the public will normally be able to view it from a public road or street without needing to enter upon private property. It will be necessary to have permission from those either resident within that building or those who work there. Consent will also be required from those who own the building.
- That the plaque will conform to the normal dimensions of other commemorative plaques within Aberdeen City. That is to say that they are cast aluminium, round, 20 inches in diameter and with white raised lettering on a fawn background.
- That no notice of sponsorship will occur on the plaque. However notice of sponsorship will occur on the plaques information on the City Council's Corporate Website and in any forthcoming versions of the plaque leaflet. Aberdeen City Council will retain ownership of the plaque.
- That the wording on the plaque should be in normal English, with exceptions where a piece of fiction or such like is being indicated.

The form below should be completed in full and applications should be sent to

Plaques@aberdeencity.gov.uk

1.2 Nominee Details	
Full Name:	Sir Alexander Ogston
Date of Birth:	19 th April 1844
Date of Death : <i>(all nominees must be deceased)</i>	1 st February 1929
Occupation:	Professor of Surgery, University of Aberdeen
Brief Biography of the nominee:	<p>Professor of Surgery, highly regarded operator and teacher, distinguished military surgeon and, most famously, discoverer of the staphylococcus organism following researches in his laboratory located in the garden of his house at 252 Union Street.</p> <p><i>[See Appendix 2 for accompanying short biography for further details.]</i></p>
<p>Reasons for nomination <i>The following requirements should be met:</i></p> <p>i) <i>That the nominated person is worthy of commemoration</i> ii) <i>That they are of national or international standing or of such outstanding local importance as to deserve a plaque.</i> iii) <i>They should be regarded either within their profession as eminent or be recognisable to the well-informed passer by.</i></p>	<p>Worthy of recognition at local (clinical service to local public and medical teacher), national (served in 3 war campaigns and instrumental in establishment of Royal Army Medical Corps) and international (discoverer of the staphylococcus organism – an almost universal cause of postoperative infection at the time – and the ONLY British researcher recognised for the discovery of a major pathogenic organism at the dawning of understanding of medical microbiology. He received testimonials from 200 medical students, 250 medical graduates and eminent and distinguished surgeons from all over Europe in support of his appointment as Professor of Surgery in Aberdeen in 1882.</p>
Please provide any additional reference materials regarding this nominee:	<p>A chapter on the life and works of Sir Alexander Ogston by Dr I A Porter is included in ‘Aberdeen Medico-Chirurgical Society: A Bicentennial History (1789-1989)’ Ed. G P Milne; Aberdeen University Press, 1989. (Access to this publication can be arranged via the Society office: medchi.admin@abdn.ac.uk)</p>
Proposed location of the plaque:	At entrance to Amicable House, 252 Union Street, Aberdeen.
Reasons for this location:	Ogston lived in a house on this site (and had a research facility to the rear of the property at the time of his

important discoveries). The property was demolished in the 1930s and replaced by the current building.

Your Details	
Title:	
Name:	
Address:	c/o Aberdeen Medico-Chirurgical Society Polwarth Buidling Foresterhill Aberdeen AB25 2ZD
Telephone Number:	
E-Mail Address:	medchi.admin@abdn.ac.uk
Organisation (if representing one):	Aberdeen Medico-Chirurgical Society
Position in that organisation:	
Has consent been sought from any living relatives of the nominee? (please tick):	
Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>If yes please provide evidence attached to your application, if no please seek approval prior to submitting this form.</i>	
What is your interest in the nominee?	Our organisation, established over 200 years ago, promotes Education, Fellowship and Heritage amongst medical practitioners in North-East Scotland and so has a long-standing interest in the preservation and promotion of local medical history.
Funding for plaques must come from an individual or group/ organisation. Has funding been secured for this proposed plaque?	
Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

If yes please provide evidence attached to your application, if no please secure funding prior to submitting this form.

SIR ALEXANDER OGSTON (1844-1929) KCVO MBCM MD FRS

Alexander Ogston was born in Aberdeen on 19th April 1844 at Ogston Court, 84 Broad Street, which stood by the old entrance to Marischal College. This building was demolished in the early 1900's to make way for the new entrance and granite show frontage to Marischal College.

He was the older son of a Dr Francis Ogston (1802-1887), a medical practitioner, who from 1857 was professor in Medical Logic and Jurisprudence at Marischal College. He had also since 1831 been Police Surgeon and in 1862 took on the additional post of Medical Officer to the Local Authority, later in 1867 becoming Aberdeen's first Medical Officer of Health when this post was created. His grandfather, also Alexander Ogston had been a notable local soap and candlemaker whose factory was in Loch Street.

Alexander was educated at various private schools in Aberdeen and had a three-year spell at the Aberdeen Grammar School before beginning his university education at Marischal College at the age of fifteen years. He initially studied Latin, Greek, botany and mathematics, but did not complete his MA degree, changing instead to study medicine. After two years initial study in Aberdeen he spent a fruitful year on the continent studying in Vienna, Berlin and Paris, and becoming fluent in both German and French. He returned to Aberdeen to complete his studies and graduated MBCM with highest honours in 1866 and a year later obtained his MD degree, again with highest honours.

After a further year's study abroad he became assistant to his father in practice, Assistant in Medical Jurisprudence, and substitute MOH in which role he was responsible for the care of 213 cases of smallpox in temporary accommodation at Mounthooly during an outbreak in 1871-72.

He also developed expertise in ophthalmology and ENT surgery and in 1868 was appointed Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary. In 1870 he became junior general surgeon there and Aurist (ENT Surgeon) at the same time. He became full surgeon in 1874 and senior surgeon in 1880.

At this time, virtually all surgical wounds became infected, often with dire consequences. Ogston was aware of Lister's work, claiming methods to avoid this involving the use of a carbolic spray in the operating theatre and carbolic soaked dressings. After visiting Lister in Edinburgh where he had recently moved from Glasgow, and seeing Lister's methods in use in Glasgow, Ogston introduced the Listerian method to Aberdeen, although not without antagonism from some of his colleagues.

This allowed safer surgery and Ogston went on to become a pioneer in abdominal and orthopaedic surgery, one of his great successes being an operation for the treatment of genu valgum ('knock-knees') which was widely acclaimed.

Ogston had long been interested in the cause of the wound infection and blood poisoning which so often followed surgical operations. The 'Germ Theory' of disease had become established following the classic work of Louis Pasteur in the mid-eighteen hundreds and in the last quarter of the nineteenth century Robert Koch and his pupils in Germany, using new staining techniques had identified the causative organisms of TB, cholera, typhoid, diphtheria and other diseases. Ogston decided to investigate this are himself and with a financial grant from the British Medical Association purchased a Zeiss microscope with attachments and an incubator. He used these between 1879 and 1882 in carrying out his

research in a wooden laboratory shed which he had built in the garden of this home at 252 Union Street (now Amicable House) where he had lived since 1870.

He first examined pus collected from abscesses from his own and colleagues' patients at the infirmary and under the microscope, when spread on slides and stained with the newer techniques, amongst the debris and inflammatory cells he identified clumps of organisms present in clusters, and unlike the already-described short chains of STREPTOCOCCUS. He later names the clumping organism STAPHYLOCOCCUS, allegedly on the advice of the local professor of Greek - STAPHULE being the Greek word for a bunch of grapes.


He later, after much trial and error, managed to culture these organisms on hens' eggs kept in his incubator and showed that this material, when injected into mice or guinea pigs, produced abscesses or led to the animal's rapid death from blood poisoning, proving a causal relationship.

His initial report on this work was published in the British Medical Journal in 1881 but was treated with scepticism by colleagues in the south, and the editor declined to accept further publications, asking scoffingly "Can any good thing come out of Aberdeen?" Ogston published his subsequent work in German, in which language as mentioned he was fluent, and in German scientific journals, where it was accepted and widely acclaimed. His findings have stood the test of time and his name stands supreme as the only research worker in Britain whose contributions find a permanent place in the understanding of the pathogenic bacteria in the early days of bacteriology.

In 1892 he was appointed Professor of Surgery at the University of Aberdeen and because of his many competing commitments pursued his researches in bacteriology no further. He proved himself a popular, capable teacher and made many contributions to surgical practice in Aberdeen. He was also interested in military surgery and involved in three wars – the Egyptian Campaign of 1884-5, the Boer War and the Great War and he had a significant influence on the foundation of the Royal Army Medical Corps in 1898.

He was awarded an LLD by Glasgow University in 1907 and by Aberdeen in 1910 and was made KCVO in 1912.

He retired from the Chair in Surgery in 1909 and became very interested in local archaeology. He died peacefully at his home in 252 Union Street on 1st February 1929 aged 85 years. His house was demolished in the early 1930's and is now the site of Amicable House.



Chivas Brothers,
proprietors of these
premises between 1837
and 1958, opened a shop
here selling luxury goods.

They first blended
Chivas Regal
Scotch Whisky
on this site in
the early 1900s.

CITY OF ABERDEEN

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ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL

COMMITTEE	City Growth and Resources
DATE	25 April 2019
EXEMPT	No
CONFIDENTIAL	No
REPORT TITLE	Aberdeen Adapts: Aberdeen's Climate Adaptation Framework
REPORT NUMBER	PLA/19/102
DIRECTOR	N/A
CHIEF OFFICER	Gale Beattie – Chief Officer
REPORT AUTHOR	Alison Leslie – Sustainable Development Officer
TERMS OF REFERENCE	2.2 The Committee will determine the Council's strategies for city growth and place planning except in relation to major infrastructural planning and the Local Development Plan.

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 This report brings before City Growth and Resources Committee the Aberdeen Adapts: Climate Adaptation Framework, which aims to improve city resilience to the impacts of climate change. The report seeks Committee approval for the draft Aberdeen Adapts document and associated Environmental Report, to go to public consultation.

2. RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the Committee:

- 2.1 Approve the proposed Aberdeen Adapts: Climate Adaptation Framework (Appendix 1) and associated Environmental Report (Appendix 2), for 8 week public consultation;
- 2.2 Agree that Aberdeen City Council delegates authority to the Chief Officer, Strategic Place Planning to progress the development of a cross-sector partnership approach to climate adaptation for the city, aligning with existing relevant partnership arrangements, which will lead to the development of an Implementation Plan to deliver adaptation action;
- 2.3 Instruct the Chief Officer, Strategic Place Planning, to arrange for public consultation of the proposed Aberdeen Adapts: Climate Adaptation Framework and to report back to City Growth and Resources Committee on 26 November 2019 with:-

- An update on governance proposals for Aberdeen Adapts;
- The findings of the public consultation; and
- A final version of Aberdeen Adapts and associated Environmental Report for approval and publication.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Climate change is resulting in an increase in the severity and frequency of weather events affecting Aberdeen. Planning to reduce and manage the risks and opportunities of climate change is called adaptation.
- 3.2 Climate change affects organisations, businesses and communities across the city and working collaboratively to address climate adaptation will better protect and prepare people, the economy and places.
- 3.3 Public bodies in Scotland have a statutory requirement under the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 to adapt to climate change. This is to protect critical services.
- 3.4 Aberdeen City Council (ACC) is already becoming proactive in its approach to climate change risk management. ACC is already undertaking a number of adaptation activities, and is embedding adaptation into some processes and infrastructure to build resilience to climate change. However, ACC cannot alone act to protect the city from harm from climate impacts.
- 3.5 A Weather Impact Report produced in 2014 examined the impact of weather events on ACC services over five years. This revealed that some incidents incurred costs of up to £200,000 and resulted in up to 9,000 staff hours. A recommendation of the report was to develop an Adaptation Plan and to raise awareness of the impacts of severe weather and the need for climate change adaptation throughout the city and sectors.
- 3.6 Aberdeen Adapts sets out a long-term city-wide framework for collaborative working to prepare for and adapt to climate change. It was developed through stakeholder input and builds on local adaptation actions that are already in place and delivering multiple benefits in the city. It reflects the challenges and opportunities that mattered most to stakeholders; information on actions already underway and planned to support an adapting Aberdeen; views on what a well adapting Aberdeen would look like; and adaptation priorities, goals, and areas for action.
- 3.7 Aberdeen Adapts covers adaptation priorities of:
- **Protecting buildings and infrastructure** - addressing the impacts of climate change in the planning, build, maintenance and protection of:
 - city buildings heritage and cultural assets; and
 - critical transport and utilities infrastructure.
 Reducing flood and pollution risks; helping to reduce water use; and providing shade and shelter.

- **Safeguarding our natural environment** - adapting through nature, developing a healthy, protected and productive natural environment. This is to safeguard species, habitats and watercourses; as well as maintain soil health.
- **Strong economy. Healthy society** - encouraging healthy and empowered communities and strong, robust businesses, with the capacity and knowledge to take adaptation action. This is to:
 - protect people, maintaining health, safety and wellbeing and improve community resilience.
 - improve business resilience to climate change, helping to maintain business continuity and highlighting opportunities for skills development and business growth.
- **Building understanding** - increasing awareness and understanding of the climate impacts for Aberdeen in a way that resonates with different sectors including community, businesses and organisations.
- **Collaborative working** - increasing capacity to adapt, by developing long term collaborative working between the public, private and community sectors.

3.8 Adaptation Scotland provided support for the development of Aberdeen Adapts to ACC, working with the University of Aberdeen. This followed a successful application process. Their expertise has supported the development of other adaptation partnership projects including, Climate Ready Clyde and Edinburgh Adapts.

3.9 To develop Aberdeen Adapts, the views and priorities of 41 local organisations, businesses, organisations and community groups were gathered during 5 stakeholder workshops. The opinions of young people were taken on board, through Climate Ready Place workshops. Questions on climate change were included in a City Voice survey and a public engagement was piloted in Middlefield, to explore new ways to engage people in climate change.

3.10 Public consultation on Aberdeen Adapts will take place through the ACC Consultation Hub and results will be published through Consultation Hub. The consultation will be issued to stakeholders involved in the development of Aberdeen Adapts, as well as being available to the wider public.

3.11 The ACC communications team is assisting with work to summarise and cascade information on adaptation work to key city sectors.

4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

4.1 There are no financial implications arising directly from adopting the draft framework and report.

4.2 Aberdeen Adapts aims to take timely action and work collaboratively to share resources and access funding opportunities. Responses which aim to avoid future costs and prevent a loss in asset value include: zero and low-cost adaptation responses, such as changes to policy, procedure, and decision

making; and projects such as nature-based adaptation actions, that have a range of co-benefits and can support wider outcomes.

- 4.3 A review of funding sources has indicated a number of potential funding routes for adaptation, including: grants and external funding, collaborative working, private investment, national subsidies and support packages, capital investment programmes and crowd funding. Examples of funding accessed by ACC that support adaptation: £427,000 received from the SNH Green Infrastructure Fund for the Middlefield project and funding for the EU BEGIN project.
- 4.4 A phase 1 Implementation Plan will be developed. Where relevant, bids for funding may be sought as part of the adaptation process. If any specific costs or economic opportunities for ACC are identified, this will be reported separately to committee.

5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 Public Bodies Duties under Part 4 of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 require the major public bodies in Scotland, including the Council, to act in the best way calculated to deliver any statutory adaptation programme. This is to make sure critical services and infrastructure are ready to meet future challenges.
- 5.2 The Climate Change (Duties of Public Bodies: Reporting Requirements) (Scotland) Order 2015, requires the Council to report annually to the Scottish Ministers on progress with meeting these duties; including work to assess and manage climate risks and actions to adapt.

6. MANAGEMENT OF RISK

	Risk	Low, Medium, High	Mitigation for ACC - measures apply across all risks
Financial	Implementing Aberdeen Adapts Costs for over adaptation, where climate scenarios change.	L	Funding sought, where financial matters arise this will be reported to committee. Climate projections will be monitored.
	Not implementing Aberdeen Adapts A loss of land and property value. Damage to assets/ infrastructure. Increase in costs for - staff time, repairs, materials, service demand, response and recovery arrangements and for insurance.	H	Climate risks integrated into risk processes; service planning; corporate policy and procedures.

Legal	Not implementing Aberdeen Adapts ACC has a duty to adapt under the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 and report on progress.	M	Approval and implementation of Aberdeen Adapts.
Employee	Not implementing Aberdeen Adapts Health, safety and well-being risks for staff working in response to/ or during severe weather events. Increased demands on staff time. Loss of work time due to weather impacts.	H	Training in climate risks and measures to adapt.
Customer	Not implementing Aberdeen Adapts Increase demands for services. Service disruptions and delays. Impact on health, safety and wellbeing. For vulnerable people climate impacts could be greater, widening inequalities. Lack of awareness.	H	Aberdeen Adapts Communication Plan will be updated to cover implementation of Aberdeen Adapts.
Environment	Not implementing Aberdeen Adapts Degradation and fragmentation of habitats. Health, numbers and distribution of wildlife affected. Pests and disease is not managed. Impacts for water quality and availability, air and soil quality.	H	Climate risks will be reviewed in line with updates to the UK Climate Risk Assessment.
Technology	Not implementing Aberdeen Adapts Risk of power disruptions, digital and communication outages. Damage to digital infrastructure. Climate risks to 3 rd party providers are not addressed.	M	Climate risks will be reviewed in line with updates to the UK Climate Risk Assessment.
Reputational	Not implementing Aberdeen Adapts Risks to public safety. Decisions are not resilient and cost-effective in the long term. Failure to deliver services and meet performance/ legal targets.	H	Governance measures established to implement Aberdeen Adapts. Aligning with existing partnership arrangements relevant or relating to adaptation.

7. OUTCOMES

Local Outcome Improvement Plan Themes	
	Impact of Report
Prosperous Economy	Without Aberdeen Adapts there may be climate impacts that affect LOIP outcomes for infrastructure and economic growth.
Prosperous People	Aberdeen Adapts supports outcomes in the LOIP to ensure people are safe, resilient and safe from harm.
Prosperous Place	Aberdeen Adapts supports stretch outcome 14. <i>Addressing climate change by reducing Aberdeen's carbon emissions by 42.5% by 2026 by 2026 and adapting to the impacts of our changing climate.</i>

Enabling Technology	Without Aberdeen Adapts there may be climate impacts that affect LOIP outcomes for digital connectivity.
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Design Principles of Target Operating Model	
	Impact of Report
Customer Service Design	Aberdeen Adapts seeks to plan ahead, to protect the delivery of customer services from climate impacts. Building understanding of increasing pressures on functions
Organisational Design	Aberdeen's organisations and businesses will all be facing climate challenges and a joined-up approach can make best use of local resources, improve co-operation, avoid duplication and enhance business continuity.
Governance	Establishing governance to plan ahead in addressing climate risks and gaps; and embed climate change in decision making, helping to ensure planned investment is secure.
Workforce	Aberdeen Adapts seeks to engage with relevant staff and city partners and increase knowledge and understanding of ways to address climate change. Climate change will affect health, safety and wellbeing and for vulnerable people the impacts could be even greater.
Process Design	There are many interdependencies in climate change. Building consistent understanding, skills development and bringing teams and partners together to deliver actions seeks to improve efficiency and reduce the potential for duplication in activity.
Technology	Aberdeen Adapts seeks to encourage protection of digital infrastructure from climate change. The approach will also explore opportunities to use technology to improve city resilience.
Partnerships and Alliances	Strong partnership working will increase co-operation and improve use of resources.

8. IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

Equality & Human Rights Impact Assessment	Full EHRIA has been undertaken and lodged with the nominated Equalities officer.
Data Protection Impact Assessment	A Data Protection Impact Assessment is not required.
Duty of Due Regard / Fairer Scotland Duty	Applicable. Climate change may result in widening and increasing inequalities caused by social - economic disadvantage. Work will take place to consider climate justice, developing actions to reduce climate inequalities.
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	Full SEA required and Environmental Report is included in Appendix 2. This report seeks consultation with public and statutory consultees on the Environment Report for Aberdeen Adapts completed as part of the SEA process.

9. BACKGROUND PAPERS

[Local Climate Impacts Profile \(LCLIP\) EPI/14/173 – 4 September 2014](#)
[Climate Change report 2016/17 CHI/17/144 – 20th September 2017](#)
 Climate Change Risk & Adaptation CHI bulletin January 2017
[Climate Change Report 2017/18 PLA/18/274 - 27 November 2018](#)

[Aberdeen Adapts – Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening and Scoping reports](#)
[UK Climate Risk Assessment](#)
[Climate Ready Scotland: Scottish Adaptation Programme](#)
[UK Climate Projections 2018](#)
[Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change \(IPCC\) – Climate change impacts, adaptation and vulnerability](#)

10. APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Aberdeen Adapts –for public consultation.
Appendix 2 – Strategic Environmental Assessment – Environmental Report
Appendix 3 – Consultation questions

11. REPORT AUTHOR CONTACT DETAILS

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Aberdeen Adapts

Building resilience and adapting to our changing climate

A draft for consultation

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- Secure utilities and communications

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- Healthy trees and woodlands
- Protecting watercourses and coastline

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- Strengthening the economy
- Encouraging food security

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- Climate aware

Priority 5 - Collaborative working

- Joined up planning and response

Glossary

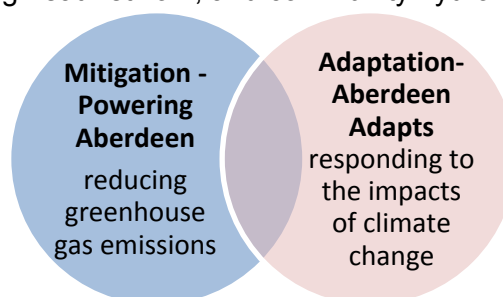
Appendix 1 Legislation/ drivers

Appendix 2 Aberdeen Adapts links to UN Sustainable Development Goals

Executive summary

Aberdeen Adapts is a framework for collaborative working. It aims to ensure the city is meeting the challenges and opportunities of climate change.

Aberdeen is already home to a range of low carbon initiatives including; hydrogen transport and infrastructure; a passive house nursery; expanding heat network; and community hydro scheme. But alongside work taking place to reduce emissions (mitigation), there is a need to take action to prepare for inevitable changes in climate (adaptation). Aberdeen Adapts will sit alongside Powering Aberdeen, the city Sustainable Energy Action Plan for a co-ordinated city-wide approach to climate change.



We need to adapt...

The global climate is changing and this is expected to accelerate in coming decades. For Aberdeen this will bring warmer, wetter winters, hotter, drier summers, a rise in sea level and less snow, ice and frost.¹

This framework provides a clear direction for adaptation, with priorities, goals and action areas that will help Aberdeen to prepare.

It sets out actions to **prevent** impacts from climate change and to **protect** people and places.

It understands that in some areas we need to learn more to **inform** decision making and that it is important to remain flexible in approach to incorporate emerging information. In others, we should strive to **innovate** and make use of new technology.

However, the key to successful adaptation for Aberdeen will be if we **collaborate**, share experiences, build understanding and work together.

Aberdeen has already started the adaptation journey...

Aberdeen Adapts builds on the initiatives that are already helping to strengthen city resilience, recognising the multiple benefits these projects bring.

From the 210,000 trees planted for every citizen; to the development of Hazlehead as a Climate Change Park. From nature based flood schemes, such as those at Middlefield and Maidencraig; to the Seaton Wetland project and green roofs on city buildings. From the North East Flood Risk Management Plan to the integration of adaptation into city planning policy, as well as Local Transport, Open Space and Nature Conservation Strategies.

By learning from these successful measures, Aberdeen is well placed to develop the adaptation solutions that can make sure local people, places and businesses are climate ready.

Introduction

From wetter weather to warmer temperatures the climate is changing² and this will bring considerable new challenges for Aberdeen. This means our city will need to get ready, adjusting to the impacts and making the most of new opportunities.

Taking urgent climate action is one of the UN Sustainable Development Goals and cities around the globe are taking active steps to adapt to climate change. In doing so, they are delivering long term solutions that protect people and places, as well as sustain innovation and growth. From coastal flood measures in New York, to greening of buildings in Chicago; and flood management and retrofitting adaptation solutions in London; cities are planning ahead to build resilience.



Aberdeen has seen the impacts of severe weather events. We just need to think back to the devastating impacts of Storm Frank, when the city experienced intense rainfall and flooding, local businesses were closed, transport was disrupted and people were evacuated from their homes.

By getting prepared for climate change Aberdeen is looking ahead to remain thriving and liveable. This framework aims to establish a forward thinking, co-ordinated approach to improve the resilience of Aberdeen, helping to keep it open for business, reducing the risks and costs of damage and disruption. Making sure what is important to citizens and what we value is protected for future generations.

Supporting these ambitions climate resilience is an increasing priority for the city. It is a stretch outcome under the Local Outcome Improvement Plan and is embedded in plans and policy, including planning and transport.

About Aberdeen Adapts

Aberdeen Adapts brought together 41 local public bodies, businesses and communities keen to work together to adapt to climate change. Their input was vital to the development of this framework. Consultation gathered information on local priorities, threats from climate change and adaptation approaches for Aberdeen. In addition:

- 5 stakeholder workshops, as well as events and publications were used to build understanding and exchange information on local adaptation actions already underway.
- To make sure young people were considered, 6 classes from several schools took part in Climate Ready Places³ workshops.
- An Arts and Climate Change Mini Festival was piloted, exploring new ways to engage the public in climate change
- Questions on climate change were included in a City Voice survey, to ensure the wider views of local people were taken on board.

Aberdeen Adapts sets out the key climate challenges affecting various city sectors and establishes adaptation goals for the future. Climate change will affect organisations, businesses and communities across Aberdeen. As no individual organisation has all the solutions, an essential part of the process is building the foundation for lasting partnerships work to direct and deliver adaptation action.

Support from Adaptation Scotland

[Adaptation Scotland](#) provided support for the development of Aberdeen Adapts, following a competitive application process led by Aberdeen City Council and the University of Aberdeen. Their knowledge and expertise with other partnership projects including, Climate Ready Clyde and Edinburgh Adapts has enabled Aberdeen to draw on effective learning, actions and engagement processes.

The Adaptation Scotland programme provide information, advice and support on climate adaptation for organisations in Scotland. The programme is funded by the Scottish Government and delivered by [Sniffer](#).

Aberdeen Adapts has formed links with the University MSc course in Environmental Partnership Management. This has led to several student placements and student led surveys on adaptation, as well as a workshop using touch table technology.

Why do we need Aberdeen Adapts?

Preparing for severe weather and climate change is essential to protect Aberdeen's people, places, public bodies and businesses including:

Protecting people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooding, erosion, tidal surge and heatwave events could affect the health, safety and wellbeing of people who live work and visit Aberdeen.⁴ • For vulnerable people, the impacts could be even greater, widening inequalities.⁵
Safeguarding assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce damage to Aberdeen's buildings and infrastructure; prevent a loss of value and increased insurance costs. • Preserve the structure and function of city assets.
Robust decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What we build, how we invest, these decisions need to be robust, resilient and cost-effective in the long term. The effects of climate change are far ranging and the lifespan of projects and infrastructure can be affected. • Planning ahead, means there is time to build climate impacts into decision making, helping to keep planned investment secure.
Reduce costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaption makes good business sense, reducing economic risk and encouraging investor confidence. • Without interventions, the average annual damages from flooding alone in Aberdeen could cost over £17 million.⁶ • By taking timely action, Aberdeen can access funding opportunities, has time to establish low/no cost adaptation responses and can mainstream adaptation into policy and decisions to avoid future costs.
Improving use of resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisations and businesses across Aberdeen will be facing climate challenges. A joined up approach can make best use of local resources, improve co-operation, avoid duplication and enhance business continuity. • By combining the knowledge and expertise from local business, organisations and further education, Aberdeen is a good position to develop intelligent solutions that are appropriate for the city.
Delivering multiple benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptation measures can enhance areas, increase biodiversity and insulate and cool, reducing energy costs. They can help to reduce flood risk and air pollution, in doing so improve health and quality of life. The journey to develop Hazlehead Park as climate change park is helping to keep the park healthy and accessible for people to enjoy.
Meeting regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For many public sector organisations adapting to climate change is a legal duty, under the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009, to protect critical services and infrastructure. • Adaptation helps to meet a range of objectives in many plans, programmes and strategies (<i>Appendix 1</i>).
Supporting growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptation brings potential opportunities for innovation, research, retrofit and skills development. The market for goods and services in this sector indicates a projected UK growth rate in the region of 7%.⁷ • Investor confidence is boosted in cities that have protected their place, people and prosperity, and seized new opportunities.

Climate challenges for Aberdeen

Familiar with experiencing all four seasons in just a day, Aberdeen tends to weather the weather, ready and prepared for the fluctuations. However, what happens when this change is more significant? The climate is changing and this will bring more extreme and variable conditions with consequences for the city, affecting us all.⁸

Increased risk of flooding

Flooding has already had devastating impacts on many people living in Aberdeen. With climate change likely to alter rainfall patterns and bring more heavy downpours, flood risk is expected to increase in the future. This could affect properties and infrastructure – with serious consequences for people, heritage and businesses.

Although investment is being made in city flood prevention schemes, flooding may still occur. We need to continue to prevent development in areas at risk of flooding. We also need to adapt buildings that are already at risk, so they are less likely to be damaged by flood water and easier to clean up if flood water does occur. We also need to manage our outdoor spaces in ways that can help reduce the extent of flooding, providing space for flood water and absorbing rainfall through greenspace.

The change at our coast

With rocky cliffs to the south, an active harbour, with a sandy beach, heading northwards from the River Dee and a dune system after the River Don, the coastline has always been a defining characteristic of Aberdeen and a vital part of the economy. Sea level rise has been gradually increasing but this rise is set to accelerate over coming decades. Along with storm surge conditions, this brings threat of coastal flooding, with potential consequences for existing coastal properties, infrastructure, businesses and recreational facilities. Erosion and retreat in soft parts of the coastline is a dynamic, natural process but it can affect people and places. As a city we will need to make decisions about how to meet these challenges to the coast.

The performance of city buildings

Climate change will have an impact on the design, construction, management and use of Aberdeen's buildings and surroundings, challenging building performance. Whether retrofitting existing structures or constructing new ones, city buildings will need to withstand heavy rainfall events, to avoid flooding and water penetration; and warmer temperatures to avoid overheating. More variable weather will need to be met with changes in design and maintenance to reduce the risk of more damage, leaks and damp, affecting people's health and insurance costs.

The availability and quality of water

Heavy rainfall and flooding will result in more sediment, erosion and pollution to watercourses, Summer droughts may become more frequent and severe in Scotland causing problems for water quality and supply during periods of drier weather and low river flows. The River Dee provides drinking water for over 300,000 homes in Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire. As our climate warms and rainfall patterns change, there is likely to be increased competition for water between households, agriculture, industry and the needs of the natural environment. Growth for the city will need to prioritise water efficiency to avoid increasing demands on water supply.

Infrastructure – network connectivity and interdependencies.

Energy, transport, water and ICT network support services are vital to local health, wellbeing and economic prosperity. Increased incidences of flooding, landslides, drought and heatwaves have the potential to cause major disruptions to the city. With infrastructure networks becoming increasingly interdependent, emergencies in one area can quickly spread. Adapting one element of infrastructure and leaving others unchanged will not be enough.

Aberdeen's northerly location means there is a strong reliance on transport for goods, travel and business. These transport routes will be vulnerable to surface and structure damage from flooding, heat and erosion.

The health of our natural environment

Climate change may affect the delicate balance of Scotland's ecosystems and transform Scotland's wildlife and habitats, adding to existing pressures. Some distinctive Scottish species may struggle and could be lost, invasive non-native species may thrive, while degraded habitats may not be able to sustain productive land or water supply.

This is the concern for all habitats and species in Aberdeen regardless of the level of protection afforded to them. However, the River Dee is protected by legislation as a Special Area of Conservation. Climate change may alter the delicate ecological balance in the river and species, such as freshwater pearl mussels and Atlantic salmon, may be unable to respond to these changing conditions.

The health of our marine environment

The effects of climate change, alongside other pressures on marine species – from plankton through to fish, mammals and sea birds – is already being noted. Rising sea temperatures are likely to affect food sources of marine species and lead to changes in distribution.

A warmer North Sea will favour deeper-water, warm-water species such as hake, but could be less favourable for cold water species such as haddock and white-beaked dolphin. Those who depend on the health of the sea, from fisheries, to tourism operators, will need to decide how to collectively respond to these changes.

The need for resilience and opportunities for businesses

Climate change and extreme weather may cause damage to business stock, assets and premises and restrict services to customers. Disruption to transport, energy and communication networks in Scotland and around the world could affect markets and affect supply chains, as well as raise insurance costs. Understanding these impacts, there is a growing, global market for technology and services to help manage and reduce climate risks. With strong international links, businesses in Aberdeen are well placed to lead research and innovation in this area, to meet growing market demand.

The health and wellbeing of our people

A warming climate may provide more opportunity to be outdoors and enjoy a healthy active lifestyle, while reducing winter heat and fuel costs.

However, periods of wetter, warmer weather could affect the old, young or those with some health conditions. It could increase air pollution, affecting health and raise the demands for energy intensive air conditioning. Climate change could increase levels of damp and affect patterns of disease and other health issues. These new threats will have to be managed to ensure they do not disrupt the lives of individuals and communities, limit access to vital services or impact on people's physical and mental health.

Aberdeen's cultural heritage and identity

Flooding, landslip and vegetation change have the potential to alter land and seascapes affecting the character of the Granite City. Climate change is also a threat to Aberdeen's historic environment, causing potential damage and loss through coastal erosion, flooding and wetter, warmer conditions. Those involved in the care, protection and promotion of historic and cultural environments will have to consider the impact climate change could have on the features that give Aberdeen a sense of place and identity.

The security and efficiency of our energy supply

Climate change may influence Scotland's capacity to generate weather dependent renewable energy, for example varying water availability could affect hydro generation schemes and it could also increase solar potential. It could affect power distribution, with impacts ranging from damage through extreme weather, to reduced transmission efficiency occurring as a result of temperature fluctuations. As an energy city it is vital Aberdeen stays connected. Energy planners will need to plan for these changes, to ensure energy security and to embrace energy opportunities.

The security of our food supply

Climate change is already causing disruption to global food production. The north east of Scotland is dependent on strong supply chains and will be affected by shocks in global food markets. Increased volatility in these global markets could affect both supply of food and its cost, meaning common favourites may become scarcer or more expensive.

However, an increase in temperatures here in the north east may bring opportunities for food producers and communities to grow more food locally.

The productivity of our agriculture and forests

A warming climate has the potential to improve growing conditions in the north east and increase the productivity of our agriculture and forestry. However, climate change will also pose a number of threats to these sectors, from more variable and extreme weather causing periods of soil saturation and drought; to the spread of pests and diseases, which may limit this potential. Trees and woodlands in the city may be affected, with some species becoming less able to cope with the new conditions. This will require decisions to be made about how we manage these productive areas and social amenities.

The occurrence of pests and disease

As our climate changes, it will create new conditions that may allow existing pests and disease to spread and new threats to become established in Scotland. If not properly managed, these pests and diseases have the potential to cause serious impact on the health of our people, animals, plants and ecosystems.

The quality of our soils

We rely on soils to sustain biodiversity, support agriculture and forestry, regulate the water cycle and store carbon. Soils also have an historic environment value, as a proxy record of environmental change and for the preservation of archaeological deposits and artefacts. Heavy rainfall and changing temperatures will affect soils over time; and these changes may not be fully recognised until they become an issue, reducing soil function, increasing flood risk and causing erosion.

Aberdeen Adapts Approach

Aberdeen Adapts is a framework for collaborative working. Incorporating the views of city organisations and communities, it sets out a pathway for resilience and the foundations for working on adaptation in the long term.

Key overarching principles underpin the Aberdeen Adapts Framework and support adaptation for the city (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Key principles for adaptation



About the approach

Aberdeen Adapts priorities, goals and action areas were developed and reviewed with stakeholder input

- **Priorities** - 5 adaptation priorities provide a focus for adaptation in Aberdeen, over cross-cutting themes of protecting buildings and infrastructure; safeguarding our natural environment; a healthy society and strong economy; building understanding; and collaborative working. Under each priority participants developed:
- **Goals & action areas** - A series of 15 goals set the long-term ambition for Aberdeen Adapts, helping to build a picture of what adaptation could look like for the city by 2050.
To help meet each of these goals, actions areas for partnership working set out how we will adapt. These actions identify ways to strengthen Aberdeen's resilience to climate change and build on the local adaptation measures that are already emerging and delivering multiple benefits in the city. (See Figures 2& 3)
- An **Implementation Programme** will be produced and updated every 5 years to deliver phased measurable partnership actions to work towards these goals.

Figure 2: Aberdeen Adapts adaptation priorities and goals

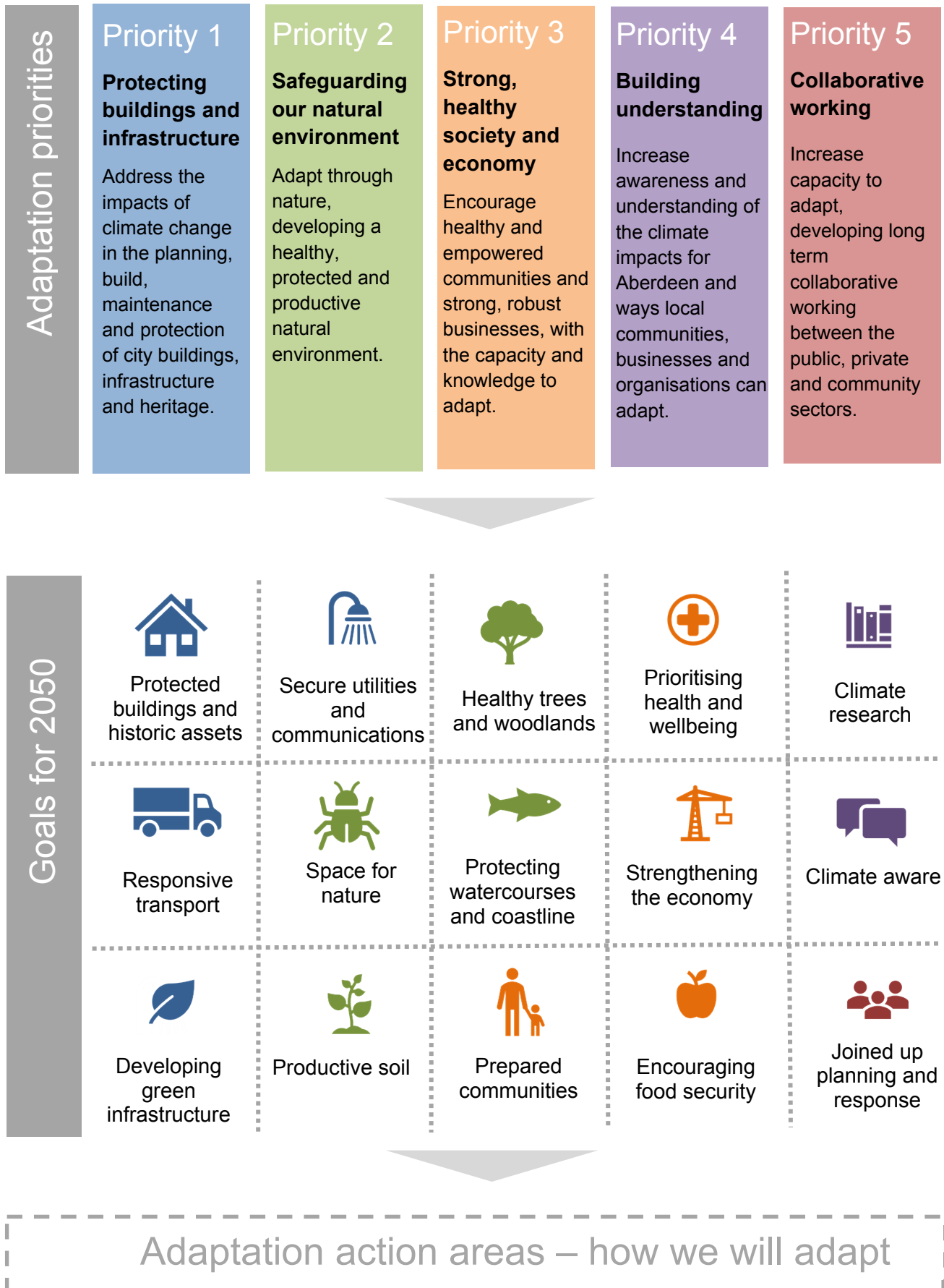


Figure 3: Adaptation action summary

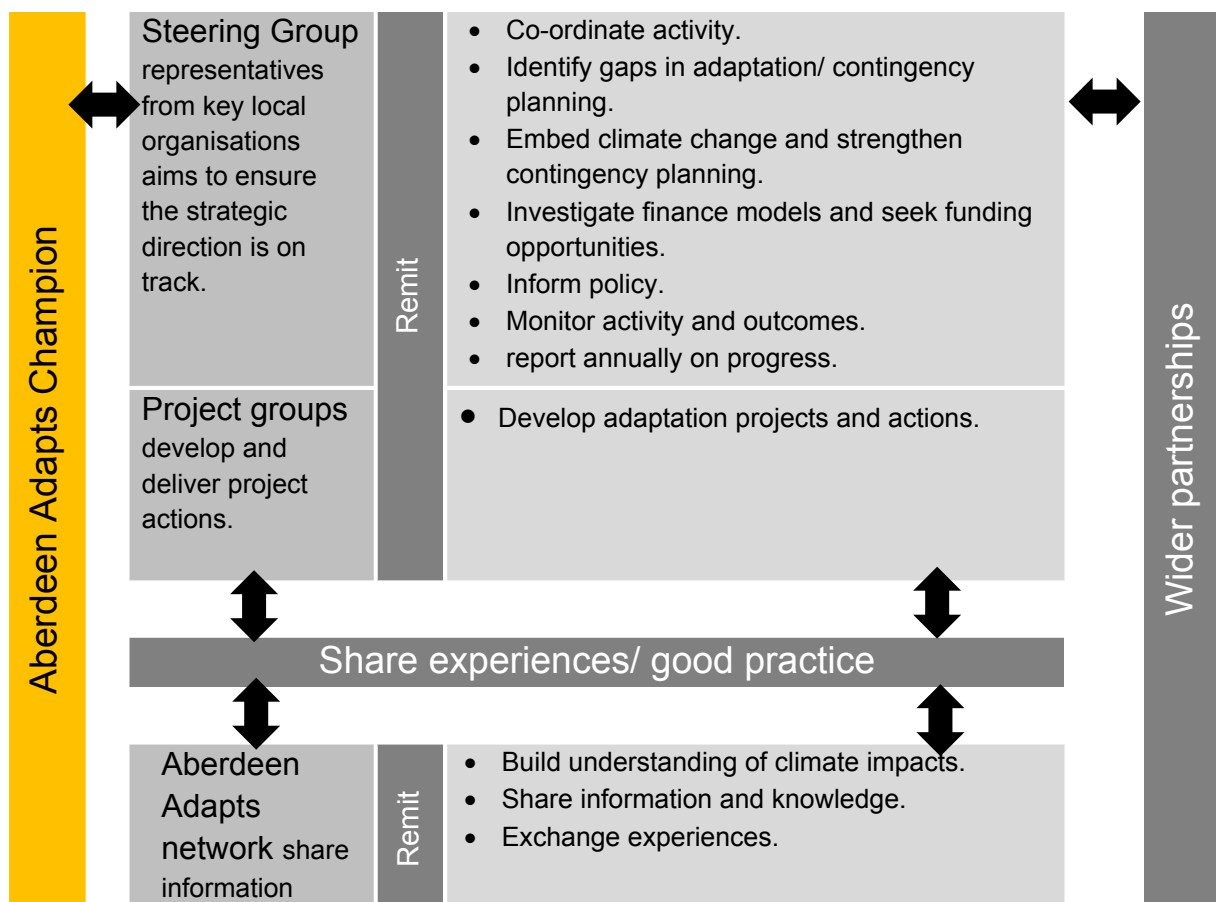
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assess vulnerability • strengthen policy & planning • guidance, training and skills development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • secure energy • insulation/ natural cooling • maintain coastal protection & flood schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • develop green/ blue infrastructure: green roofs & walls, “grey” and “green” Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDs), swales, flood plains, raingardens, gardens, parks, wetlands etc
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • resilient design & retrofit • maintenance & property protection • porous surfaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintain flood schemes • water efficiency & collection systems • digital technology 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • greenspace networks • planning and land management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • climate change parks • species monitoring & citizen science 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • retain soil carbon • protect soil function
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • policy, strategy • diverse species • rewilding • expanding tree coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • monitoring for pests and disease/ INNs • green corridors • proactive management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • re-naturalising watercourses • catchment planning • protecting river banks
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • community/ remote working hubs • protect health and care facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • community resilience plans • climate just mapping • information/ assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • business resilience plans • diverse supply chains • remote working
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect home health care settings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adapt growing sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • opportunities for growth
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adaptation research • link to local projects • student opportunities • training • education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • skills/ knowledge • share knowledge • communications • exchange good practice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • citizen science • engage young people • signposting
				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • share knowledge • wider partnership working • embed adaptation • review and monitor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • build understanding • exchange good practice • identify innovation • encourage involvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • opportunities to collaborate • deliver adaptation actions • learn from others
				

Making it happen

Aberdeen Adapts aims to establish a collaborative approach to drive forward city adaptation, share information and co-ordinate activity. Stakeholder views on the priorities, role and options for adaptation governance were gathered during workshops, these are summarised in Figure 4.

A need for monitoring of adaptation activity and outcomes and develop a means to inform policy, co-ordinate activity, share information, raise awareness and develop shared actions was highlighted. Establishing governance is a key action for Aberdeen Adapts.

Figure 4



Funding

Early action to adapt to climate change allows time to integrate low or no cost actions or plan ahead to avoid costs through informed decision making.

For some adaptation actions, seeking appropriate sources of funding can help to protect people and assets and save money in the long term. This could include costs for research and studies; for developing and implementing adaptation measures, such as building and infrastructure retrofit; or for monitoring change and the effectiveness of adaptation actions.

A range of funding opportunities have been identified that could be accessed to support adaptation. Where required Aberdeen Adapts will investigate appropriate funding routes, such as grants and external funding, collaborative working, private investment, national subsidies and support packages, capital investment programmes and crowd funding.

Monitoring

Monitoring will help to measure climate trends and impacts to make sure action is aligned against levels of change. It will also be essential to track adaptation progress, measure the effectiveness of systems and allowing the learning from Aberdeen Adapts actions to be captured, evidenced and assessed. This can inform climate reporting, decision making and any wider roll out and mainstreaming of adaptation actions.

A mix of key qualitative and quantitative measures to support monitoring of Aberdeen Adapts are set out in Figure 5. Further measures will be set against Aberdeen Adapts sub actions in the Implementation Plan, building on those already in place across existing plans and policy.

Figure 5: Measuring and monitoring

Buildings and infrastructure	Building condition and disrepair	Evidence of flood management measures	Uptake of property-level protection and water efficiency measures	Evidence climate change has been embedded in plans and policy.
Natural Environment	Number BGI projects	Number of trees planted	Number of climate change parks	Increase in pests, disease and INNS
Society and economy	Number of community resilience plans	Number of business resilience plans	Uptake of property-level protection measures	Evidence of growth in the green economy
Building understanding	Number of people reached	Number of case studies	Number of education projects	Weather Impact Reports
Collaborative working	Number of collaborative projects	Number of funding applications	Evidence that adaptation has been embedded in local plans, policy, strategy and processes.	

Review

Aberdeen Adapts will be reviewed every five years to ensure the framework is on track and aligned with new information including updates to climate projections, climate trends and climate risks for the region and will be updated where there are material changes.

Where any project to implement Aberdeen Adapts could have an impact on Natura 2000 sites, then an Appropriate Assessment, as per the EU Habitats Directive may be required.

Priority 1

Protecting buildings and infrastructure

Current adaptation examples

<p>An Integrated Catchment Study - improving understanding of the drainage network and informing city flood management.</p>	<p>Flood protection schemes are being delivered through the North East Flood Risk Management Plan.</p>	<p>Green Roofs are on a number of city buildings including - Seaton Energy Centre, Pets Corner and The Events Complex Aberdeen.</p>
<p>A Property Level Protection grant scheme - supports flood protection.</p>	<p>A programme of work to restore and protect Aberdeen Beach from erosion, due to tidal action, took place in 2006.</p>	<p>SNH Green Infrastructure Funding contributed to a project deculverting the Scatter Burn, establishing natural flood management at Middlefield.</p>

Goal 1 - Protected buildings and historic assets

Timely maintenance, flexible design and planning for change is helping to keep city buildings resilient, people safe and insurance costs low. The Granite City's historic character and much-loved heritage is preserved and protected for the benefit of future generations, through subtle changes to the care and management of traditional buildings and archaeological sites.

How will we adapt?

By assessing the vulnerability of Aberdeen's buildings and heritage to changes in storms, heavy rain and warmer temperatures. Damage and costs in the long term can be reduced or avoided, by decisions on where we build and through resilient design and construction.

By strengthening our plans and policies as we learn more about how the climate will affect buildings and their surroundings. While the planning process considers flooding, to meet city growth plans it will be essential to plan for change in temperature and rainfall. Informing planners and designers through adaptation guidance and training.

By identifying opportunities to retrofit adaptation. With 32% of city buildings built before 1945 many of Aberdeen's buildings were designed for a different climate. Where property upgrade and regeneration is taking place, retrofitting adaptation, can help to future proof property.

By increasing awareness of the simple measures people can take, from property protection to regular maintenance, to reduce damage from water penetration and storms to their buildings. Highlighting the benefits of retaining green space and permeable surfaces around buildings, to absorb rainfall and reduce flood risk.

By identifying ways to adapt city heritage, in a sympathetic way and by addressing the current skills gaps in the care and repair of traditional buildings, Aberdeen Adapts can help to conserve local history without loss of character.

City heritage gives a sense of place, it can attract visitors and generate income and jobs. Aberdeen's heritage has already stood the test of time and with proper maintenance and adaptive management these historic assets can be cornerstones of resilience.

Action areas:

- 1.1** Assess the vulnerability of Aberdeen's buildings, infrastructure and heritage to climate change. Identifying retrofit opportunities to increase resilience for buildings and infrastructure at risk.
- 1.2** Embed climate adaptation in plans, policy and asset management, to improve the climate resilience of buildings and infrastructure.
- 1.3** Develop guidance on adapting the built environment in Aberdeen to inform designers, developers, planners and home owners.
- 1.4** Support the development of skills in adapting buildings; and in the care and repair of traditional buildings and assets.

Goal 2 - Responsive transport and infrastructure

Long-term planning and regular assessment keeps local transport infrastructure resilient to shocks, protecting people and ensuring businesses stay active. Close collaboration

between agencies allows traffic to keep flowing in the face of severe weather, this keeps the city bustling when the weather is fair, and safe and secure when it is not.

Better understanding of the dynamics of soft coastal areas and well adapted coastal defences and transport routes are protecting people and travel.

How will we adapt?

Widening travel modes and options.

Establishing flexible transport networks, linking different modes of transport and increasing travel options to assist travel during severe weather. To be resilient and responsive to climate change, co-operation is crucial.

Through smarter travel and remote working. Making use of technology to support travel planning, providing the means to better inform people's journeys during severe weather and to make home and remote working easier.

With resilient design and upgrade. By planning ahead, adaptation can be designed in to new and upgraded transport infrastructure, to reduce the risk of damage and disruption. In doing so, support Local Transport Strategy aims for a resilient transport network.

Through greater understanding on how to adapt the existing travel infrastructure in Aberdeen and the most effective measures for the city. From specifications that are robust to future rain and heat levels. To water management solutions, such as SUDs

and swales to reduce the risk of flooding, degraded surfaces and pollutants.

Through the use of porous surfaces, where practical, to soak up rainfall, helping to keep active travel routes accessible during heavy rainfall.

Through regular inspection and monitoring for early identification of any issues that can limit damage to travel infrastructure. Giving attention to the risk of landslip where there are steep gradients on road and rail verges.

By making shoreline plans. While new development takes into account coastal change. Maintaining coastal defences, monitoring for change and strengthening protection, where required, will be essential to protect against flooding and erosion as the sea level rises. Collaboration with Aberdeenshire and key coastal partners can help existing coastal areas to adapt. Maintaining assessment of coastal protection under the North East Flood Risk Management Plan and through the delivery of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management.

Action areas:

1.5 Encourage climate resilience in the planning, maintenance and management of local transport networks to support access and connectivity and reduce damage and disruption.

1.6 Develop opportunities for remote working to improve safety, business continuity in severe weather.

1.7 Encourage use of permeable surfaces, to improve drainage and reduce flood risk.

1.8 Develop plans for vulnerable shoreline areas, building on existing studies and investigate opportunities for natural solutions to reduce erosion.

Goal 3 – Developing green infrastructure

Through natural flood management and building greenspace and leisure areas into necessary flood defences, new community spaces have been created in the city. Nature-based solutions, from roofs, to walls, to edges, are capturing water and providing shade

and shelter, as well as creating space for people and wildlife to thrive. These changes are building healthy, attractive places to relax and play for part of the year and an effective defence against the elements when required.

How will we adapt?

By managing flooding. Partnership work has identified local areas potentially vulnerable to flooding. Prioritised measures under the North East Flood Risk Management Plan are being put in place, and a range of city schemes are already in place and being developed to help manage flood risk.

Aberdeen Adapts can support this work promoting measures, such as grey and green sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDs), swales and raingardens, to reduce pressure on drainage systems during heavy rainfall. Encouraging space for water to ebb and flow through wetlands and flood alleviation areas.

The use of technology can play a role, monitoring impacts and providing early alerts.

By enhancing opportunities for urban greening and the use of blue, green

infrastructure (BGI) as a cost-effective means of adapting city spaces. Encouraging the Granite City to become greener has benefits including, absorbing rainfall, providing shade and shelter, helping to improve air quality and keeping urban spaces cooler as temperatures rise. With the right designs, BGI can make significant improvements to urban places.

It is important to find out what works for Aberdeen’s climate and landscape; share good practice and integrate approaches in the planning, development and regeneration of our city. Where maintenance and ownership of BGI is addressed, it can become an essential part of city critical infrastructure.

The East Tullos Burn Environmental Improvement Project has re-naturalised the burn to slow down the flow of water and created wetland areas.

Action areas:

1.9 Support measures to implement the North East Flood Risk Management Plan and identify opportunities for natural flood management.

1.10 Encourage the use of appropriate BGI in new development and regeneration. Investigating opportunities to test and mainstream BGI.

What will this look like?

- Parks	- SUDs, swales	- Raingardens	- Green roofs
- Flood plains	- Green corridors	- Re-naturalising	- Wetlands
-Trees	- Porous surfaces	- Gardens	- Green walls

Goal 4 - Secure utilities and communications

Collaboration, forward thinking and innovation has kept critical energy, water and communications secure, efficient and reliable. Our resilient digital infrastructure has established smart solutions to monitor change, allowing a more flexible and responsive approach to weather extremes.

How will we adapt?

By building secure local energy solutions. With low carbon energy a priority for the city, factoring opportunities and risks from temperature and rainfall change into decision making, will help to keep local energy systems secure in the long term.

By investigating natural solutions to the cooling and ventilation of buildings, through vegetation, shading and design to avoid increased energy demand in hotter weather. Giving due consideration to the urban heat island effect, that will make dense urban areas feel much warmer, especially at night.

Through the use of digital technology to help Aberdeen prepare, improving communications, connectivity and developing early warning systems for severe weather.

By using water sustainably and efficiently to conserve valuable water resources when the weather is drier and reduce future stresses on the supply of water from the River Dee, as the city grows.

Encouraging uptake of water efficiency appliances and fittings and the use of water saving technology, such as grey water recycling and rainwater harvesting in new development and retrofit.

Action areas:

- 1.11 Increase collaboration with key sector players to ensure water, transport, energy, digital sectors have an integrated approach to managing climate risks.
- 1.12 Assess climate opportunities and risks for city renewable energy infrastructure.
- 1.13 Encourage sustainable water use in homes and businesses, including water efficiency, rainwater harvesting and grey water recycling, to protect water quality and availability.
- 1.14 Investigate opportunities for technological solutions to support adaptation – through mapping, modelling and monitoring.

Priority 2

Safeguarding our natural environment

Current adaptation examples

<p>Hazlehead Park is a climate change park - a range of design and management adaptation actions are protecting this space for the future.</p>	<p>Around 210,000 trees were planted in the city as part of the Tree for every Resident initiative.</p>	<p>A Green Space Network connects Aberdeen's habitats and species, urban and rural green spaces.</p>
<p>Seaton Wetland project, created an official wetland to deal with flooding issues at the park.</p>	<p>A River Basin Management Plan is addressing water quality and quantity.</p>	<p>East Tullos Burn Environment Improvement Project included a new meandering course for the burn, as well as the creation of wetland pond areas to help manage water.</p>

Goal 5 – Space for nature

Monitoring of species numbers and habitat health has allowed us to respond quickly to new challenges. By improving green space connections and increasing naturalised areas, local nature and wildlife has the space to adapt.

The quality of our parks and greenspaces is maintained and they are able to flourish when the weather is dry and manage rainfall when it is wet.

How will we adapt?

Through better connected habitats, enhancing Greenspace Networks to encourage the space for nature and wildlife to adjust to a changing climate.

By helping nature flourish through urban greening and rewilding, to restore natural systems and help nature thrive. From wildflower planting to places for pollinators, making space for nature in urban areas from rooftops to verges.

Through active monitoring for change, enhancing work to respond to invasive non-native species (INNS) and the pests and diseases that could threaten local plants and wildlife.

Encouraging citizen science initiatives to identify changes in wildlife distribution and numbers in the city. This can contribute to valuable data collection, that can support the work of the North East Scotland Biological Records Centre (NESBReC)

and increase understanding of local nature.

By encouraging a resilience approach to the management of greenspaces, parks and gardens, building on the knowledge gained in developing Hazlehead as a Climate Change Park. Making adjustments as the growing season lengthens, addressing drainage and choosing plants resilient to change. Small changes can have big impacts, saving future maintenance demands.

Exploring opportunities for water collection to help the city horticulture flourish when the weather is dry.

By reducing pressures. Partnership work to address wilful fire raising at several nature sites in the city has informed people about wildfire. Wider awareness programmes can reduce wildfire risks when the weather is hot and dry.

Action areas:

2.1 Assess the vulnerability of Aberdeen's natural environment to climate change and the implications for biodiversity. Establishing processes to monitor changes.

2.2 Strengthen adaptation in plans, policy and strategy, as we learn more about how the climate will affect the natural environment.

2.3 Support opportunities to expand Aberdeen's green space network and increase naturalised green spaces in the city, to improve habitat connections.

2.4 Increase awareness, monitoring and management for INNS and for pests and disease.

2.5 Develop a resilient approach to the management of Aberdeen's parks, gardens and greenspaces to maintain plant health and accessibility.

2.6 Trial approaches in natural capital and ecosystem services, to support and inform decision making in resilience.

Goal 6 - Productive soils

Our soils are healthy and productive supporting food production and the health of our natural environment, as well as providing effective drainage. With a longer growing season, safeguarding Aberdeen's soils has brought benefits for nature and local growing.

How will we adapt?

By providing guidance and information on the importance of soil and the risks of soil pollution to health. Increasing understanding of ways to improve soil management.

By protecting soil quality and function.

The State of Scotland's Soil ranks climate change as the greatest aggregated pressure on soils. Climate change will affect soil over time and taking action can help to protect soil function, so it can continue to absorb rainfall, support biodiversity and food growing.

By protecting carbon stores. Healthy soil is important for Aberdeen, it is an important store of carbon. Because of this

the need to retain soil carbon is stated in the Aberdeen Local Development Plan.

Through sustainable land management and development. As Aberdeen expands in future years there will be competition for land use, with climate change adding to pressures. It will be important for the planning to strengthen policy and encourage sustainable use of soils in construction. The development of brownfield sites can help to reduce soil compaction and the use of porous and permeable surfaces will mean soils can soak up rainfall and pollutants; helping to prevent flooding and erosion.

Action areas:

2.7 Encourage management and protection for soil during development and construction planning and processes, to maintain soil function, quality and stability.

2.8 Produce guidance on adaption for Aberdeen's natural environment, to support the protection of species, habitats, watercourses, and to reduce loss of soil function.

Goal 7 - Healthy trees and woodlands

Monitoring, management and strategic plans for Aberdeen's trees and woodlands have made sure tree health is maintained and growth is protected. Expanding city tree coverage, with the right tree in the right place, has helped to keep Aberdeen resilient and liveable.

How will we adapt?

By expanding tree coverage. Increasing trees and woodland areas to help slow down run off during wetter weather.

Measures such as wet woodland in river catchments, riparian woodland buffers and upstream planting can help to stabilise river banks reducing flood risk and erosion.

Trees can absorb carbon and contribute to clean air, making an important contribution to the urban environment.

By planning green corridors to provide leafy connections for wildlife, contribute to clean air, as well as provide shelter, shade and cooling, as temperatures rise.

By identifying and prioritising a diverse selection of trees restocking and expanding tree cover. Ensuring they are suitable for warmer, drier summer weather and waterlogged winters.

Exploring the use of street trees to reduce flood risk in urban areas during heavy rainfall, such as the use of tree pits as temporary storage for rainfall during heavy downpours, reducing pressure on drains.

By maintaining healthy growth of street trees and woodlands as the climate changes. Aberdeen Adapts will promote actions to build resilience into tree management. Encouraging options for tree monitoring to improve understanding of the condition of trees. Enabling vigilance and the early detection of pests, disease; and any damage and decline from increases in wet and stormy weather.

Considering climate change and the impact of changes to tree growth in the creation and management of Granite City Woodlands.

Action areas:

2.9 Encourage tree health surveillance and the sustainable management of city trees and woodlands.

2.10 Expand city tree coverage, with resilient species selection at appropriate locations.

2.11 Explore the role of trees and woodlands to reduce flood risk and provide shade and shelter in urban areas.

Goal 8 - Protecting watercourses and coastline

Our rivers, streams and burns are healthy, natural resources, with excellent water quality sustaining a diverse range of species. Aberdeen's dynamic coastline is safe and able to adapt to coastal change. As the North Sea has become warmer, sustainable fishing has maintained Aberdeen's traditional links to the sea.

How will we adapt?

Maintaining catchment management

with key partners will be essential to conserve and improve watercourses during peak and low flows. The River's Dee and Don form an important part of the local landscape and strong planning can help protect water quality and quantity, as well as reduce impacts from temperature, flooding and pollution on aquatic life.

By re-naturalising watercourses, where appropriate, to create more meandering routes that can slow down the flow of water.

Creating space for water to ebb and flow during the seasons to reduce the risk of flooding. Through flood plains, wetlands, de-culverting and buffer zones our rivers will naturally have space to adapt, protecting people and places.

Through protecting river banks, by planting trees and vegetation and using natural protection techniques such as willow spiling, so they are less vulnerable to erosion.

Building a better understanding of

changing coastal conditions and how to work with dynamic natural processes. Measures such as beach nourishment and dune restoration can reduce damage and help protect Aberdeen's familiar coastal landscape.

By working in collaboration with Aberdeenshire and wider partners, to support a healthy and safe coastline, able to naturally adapt to coastal change. Encouraging plans for joined up coastal management to reduce impacts from a rise in sea level, storm surge and wave overtopping. Addressing risks such as coastal flooding and erosion to pockets of soft coastal area.

Through monitoring and management to address changes in distribution and numbers of fish, marine mammals and sea birds. A warmer North Sea has already brought changes for the fishing industry, with changes to quotas and management as fish stocks move north.

Action areas:

2.12 Support the development of natural coastal defences, where relevant, to improve the resilience of vulnerable soft coastal areas to flooding and erosion.

2.13 Investigate opportunities to re-naturalise water courses, where appropriate, by reintroducing curves and loops to slow down water flow.

2.14 Encourage sustainable river bank management to reduce erosion, enhancing the development of natural riparian habitats and using techniques, such as willow spiling.

Priority 3

Strong, healthy society and economy

Current adaptation examples

Culter Community Resilience Plan has identified community arrangements that can compliment the response from emergency services in a flooding or storm.

Aberdeen's Local Outcome Improvement Plan includes drivers to develop community resilience.

Friends of Seaton Park achieved a RHS Award for Overcoming Adversity, for work to clean up Seaton Park and the debris left by floods.

Low carbon resilient cities review for Scottish cities looked at the economic risks and opportunities from climate change.

Granite City Growing is developing spaces for community food growing in Aberdeen.

An Edible Green Walls project worked with city school pupils to encourage food growing in school grounds.

Goal 9 - Prepared communities

Our communities are informed, aware of their options and prepared for severe weather. Community and remote working hubs have become centres of community activity able to provide safe places and a connection with local services. These connected communities know each other better and naturally band together when challenges arise.

How will we adapt?

By encouraging community resilience.

Aberdeen Adapts aims to build on established networks and connections, encouraging communities to plan, prepare for, severe weather events. In doing so, support Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) priorities for community resilience.

Building the skills and knowledge to adapt can help to make communities stronger, as well as safer. Communities understand their local area and are well placed to observe and report any emerging local challenges such as water leaks, blocked drains and flooding, that could allow more timely action.

Inspired community actions can make a difference. Tree planting, installing water butts and work to clean up a city park after flooding, are just some of the ways that

communities in Aberdeen have already contributed to resilience.

By keeping people informed.

Developing a platform for support, clear communication and collaboration, so local people know how to keep safe and where to go for assistance. Helping to identify safety points and needs, to support local readiness, response and recovery. Increasing awareness of Local Resilience arrangements already in place for emergency situations.

Through a climate just transition.

Climate change can widen inequalities, such as being unable to afford insurance or adaptation measures. It can affect existing health issues. Aberdeen Adapts will consider those that may be vulnerable and support actions to prevent people from being disadvantaged in being able to respond to climate change.

Action areas:

3.1 Identify climate vulnerable community sectors in Aberdeen and ways to address climate inequalities.

3.2 Develop a platform of support, information and learning, to build community capacity to prepare for severe weather events.

3.3 Encourage and support the development of community resilience plans; assisting resilience drivers under the LOIP.

3.4 Identify opportunities to increase community preparedness for climate risks and recovery from specific events.

Goal 10 - Prioritising health and wellbeing

The new leisure spaces created by natural flood management schemes, protected parks and active travel networks have contributed to improving the health of the city. The changing climate continues to create risks, such as new diseases and extreme weather events, but strong partnerships between healthcare providers and city officials mean they are ready to respond to change.

How will we adapt?

By embedding climate change in health and social care planning and in business continuity arrangements, Aberdeen's health and social care services can reduce impacts on services and facilities.

By managing the risks of flooding, storms and heat, on health and social care facilities and patient transport, to protect critical care.

Establish a cross sector approach with responsive systems to prepare for impacts on health and a ready response to health outbreaks. Protecting the young, the old and those in poor health, who may be less able to respond to climate change or may suffer more from the impacts.

With studies showing the links between greenspace and health and wellbeing, opportunities to build links with nature

linking to opportunities for the natural can have a positive impact on people's health.

Through a good flow of information on how local health will be affected by climate change. This includes pressures from disease outbreaks; from increases in damp and air pollution affecting people with respiratory illness; from flooding, impacting physical and mental health; and from overheating, especially in health and care facilities, affecting vulnerable people.

By protecting home care settings, around 26% of people aged 65 years and over in the city, with high care needs are cared for at home. This means health and well-being outcomes are firmly linked with the success of measures to adapt Aberdeen's buildings and infrastructure.

Action areas:

3.5 Improve data sharing and an effective flow of information, to support adaptation, across the social and health care sector.

3.6 Embed climate change across health and social care providers. Encouraging resilient premises and ensuring contingency planning integrates climate risks.

3.7 Increase education and monitoring for early identification of local health impacts from a changing climate.

3.8 Support ongoing monitoring of city air quality and measures to integrate climate risk in air quality planning.

Goal 11 - Strengthening the economy

City businesses are strong and robust, working together and taking steps to climate proof their business and supply chains. Transferrable skills from industries such as oil and gas have been redirected into creating new solutions to climate challenges. Seizing these new economic opportunities, our resilient city is attractive for investors and well placed for business growth.

How will we adapt?

By encouraging forward planning and the development of business resilience plans. Making sure local businesses remain competitive throughout disruptions to communication, transport and supply chains and saving the cost of damage to stock and premises from severe weather events. Increasing awareness and management of climate risks, to help protect investments.

Promoting flexible working and investigating options to enhance remote working to boost business resilience. Aiming to keep businesses open and active, while prioritising staff safety, during and after severe weather.

By encouraging diverse supply chains and links to local suppliers. Local businesses can prepare for times when products and raw materials may be scarcer or prices more expensive.

Through opportunities for growth adapting to climate change can support economic objectives for the region. A changing climate may mean opportunities for local jobs in sectors such as food growing and tourism. A growing global market for resilience products and services could offer businesses with the right skill sets, the chance to diversify into the green economy.

Action areas:

3.9 Build understanding of the impact of climate change on key city business sectors: and encourage and support the development of business resilience plans.

3.10 Investigate options for business growth from the adaptation sector; including through innovation, technology and skills development.

Goal 12 - Encouraging food security

People have access to safe, healthy and affordable food. An increasing amount of food is produced locally, with green-fingered residents linking up with greenspace managers to share resources and expertise. Markets and food hubs create a link for producers across the north east to sell their goods, in turn these shorter supply lines support resilience.

How will we adapt?

Through resilient supply chains.

Severe weather events can disrupt supply chains, with damage to produce, increased prices or delays in the distribution of goods. Around 22,000 people are employed in the food and drink sector in the north east of Scotland. Promoting resilience in food production and supply chains, Aberdeen's businesses and organisations can help to make sure a wide range of food is available and accessible for citizens supporting city sustainable food ambitions.

By encouraging food growing. As warmer weather extends the growing season, there will be new opportunities for the home grower and food businesses, helping to support food security. Aberdeen

Adapts supports *Granite City Good Food* and opportunities to increase local food growing and sharing.

By adapting city growing sites, whether existing or new food growing spaces, so they remain productive and accessible in the future. Measures including improved drainage, permeable surfaces, windbreaks, raised beds, effective soil management and rain water collection can help to adapt.

By learning more about climate impacts on local food crops and trialling different times for planting and species selection as the climate changes. By exploring opportunities to use vertical and roof spaces for food growing.

Action areas:

3.11 Encourage the integration of climate adaptation measures in food growing sites.

3.12 Raise awareness of the impact of climate change on food standards and quality; and encourage food safety.

Priority 4

Building understanding

Current adaptation examples

<p>21%</p> <p>Public in Aberdeen would welcome support for the community to prepare for severe weather</p>	<p>36%</p> <p>Public in Aberdeen would like more information about what to do to address climate change</p>	<p>Students from the University of Aberdeen, MSc Environmental Partnership Management course ran student surveys on adaptation.</p>
<p>Fernielea School took part in a 'Flood Awareness' Week, enabling pupils to learn about how to become more resilient to flooding events.</p>	<p>An Arts and Climate Change event at Middlefield Community Hub looked at climate change and communities.</p>	<p>Aberdeen Climate Action have carried out local awareness raising events and co-ordinate a North East Climate Week programme.</p>

Goal 13 - Climate research

Aberdeen's education institutions are pursuing cutting edge climate research and low carbon technologies. As the climate continues to adjust, this research helps to identify the challenges still to come and provides information on the tools to take effective early action. Aberdeen has built on its reputation as a city of innovators, by becoming an adaptation research and development hub.

How will we adapt?

By encouraging adaptation research that is relevant and innovative for the city. Considering opportunities for co-operation and joint initiatives between institutions.

By making use of the knowledge and expertise at the University of Aberdeen, RGU and James Hutton Institute, to inform resilience through accredited research.

By linking local research in adaptation with cost effective, on the ground demonstration projects. Helping to narrow the gap between research, policy and practicalities

By sharing any learning with city organisations that may benefit from that

adaptation knowledge. By learn from successful research and inspiring projects in other cities and apply lesson learned to adaptation in Aberdeen.

Through student projects and placements, Aberdeen Adapts will consider options for training and internship for students.

Through observation and measuring, to improve the range and quantity of data gathered to support adaptation in the city. Encouraging community input, through citizen science projects to help capture information. Local observers well placed to notice changes in their surroundings.

Action areas:

4.1 Encourage research programmes to address adaptation gaps and build knowledge of adaptation measures that work for Aberdeen. Testing with practical local projects and disseminating the learning.

4.2 Develop adaptation partnership training and placement opportunities for students.

4.3 Encourage volunteers for citizen science projects, to improve data collection on weather and impacts.

4.4 Learn from successful research and projects in other cities and apply lesson learned to adaptation in Aberdeen.

Goal 14 – Climate aware

As the city continues to change, a clear communication strategy has helped the public understand the need for and benefits of adaptation actions. Successful projects are shared with national and international partners, raising the profile of the city as a centre of innovation.

How will we adapt?

By sharing knowledge and through education and awareness, to build understanding of what climate change means for the city. From information, so people know where to go to get assistance when severe weather hits; to getting people on board with the benefits of adaptation action.

By communicating climate change in a way that resonates with people. Through making use of local art and cultural reflections. Developing publications and training; and linking with local events and initiatives, such as the North East Climate Week.

By exchanging good practice and developing case study information of local adaptation actions, so organisations can learn about what works and what they can do to be better prepared.

By inspiring young people to get involved in Aberdeen's adaptation journey, through promoting uptake of adaptation learning linked to the Curriculum for Excellence, such as Climate Ready Place; Flood Education lesson plans and EcoSchools programme. Linking to practical adaptation projects in schools to engage and inform the next generation.

Action areas:

4.5 Develop and implement an education and information campaign to engage communities, businesses, schools and organisations. Enable these sectors to share knowledge and build long term understanding of adaptation.

4.6 Explore opportunities to use the arts to improve communication and understanding of climate change and to encourage climate action.

4.7 Highlight good practice and produce case study examples of successful local adaptation activity.

4.8 Investigate opportunities to make use of digital solutions for increasing awareness of climate risks and engagement in opportunities and actions.

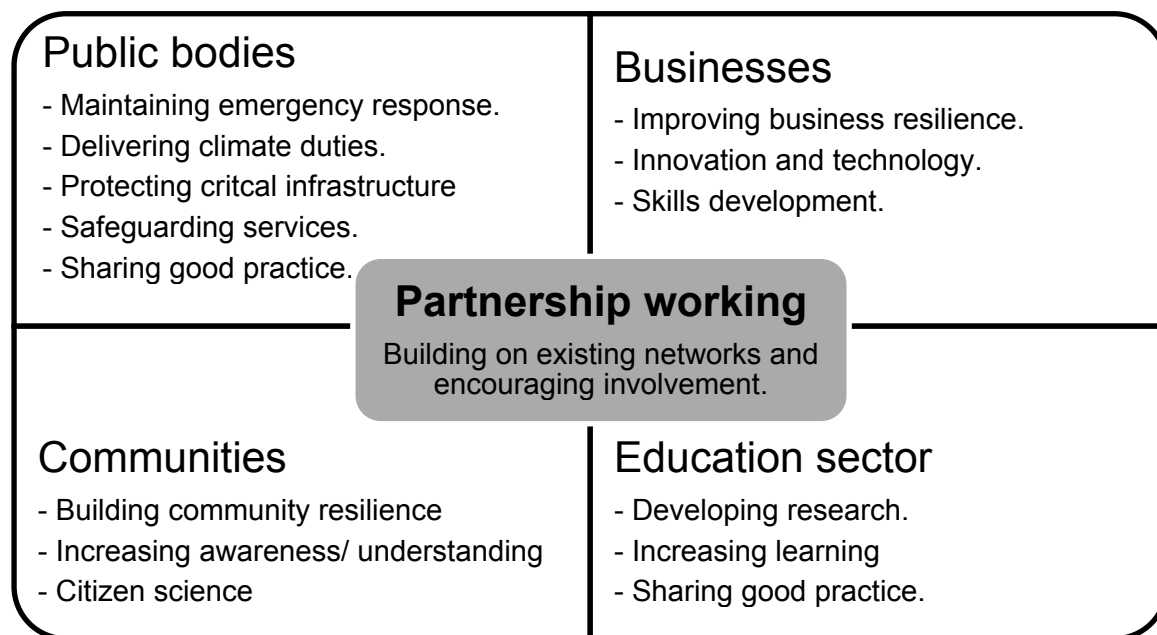
Priority 5

Collaborative working

Community Planning Partnership oversees climate resilience actions in Aberdeen's *Local Outcome Improvement Plan*.

Partnership work led to the development of the **North East Flood Risk Management Plan**

The Local Resilience Partnership provide multi agency co-ordination for emergency response and recovery.



Goal 15 - Joined up planning and response

A partnership of public, private and third sector organisations helps develop and monitor the city's adaptation plans, ensuring responses are balanced and efficient. These partnerships extend beyond traditional city boundaries, bringing together organisations across the north east to drive forward a united vision for adaptation that works for all.

How will we adapt?

Collaborative working is the foundation for climate resilience and because of this, it is a cross cutting theme across Aberdeen Adapts. Climate change isn't a challenge affecting one organisation or sector alone. Joint working between organisations, businesses and communities, will be vital to keep the city safe, operating and ready for business in the long term. Collaboration makes best use of resources and avoids a sporadic and inconsistent approach.

By act as a platform for collaboration, pulling activity together, identifying links and gaps and driving forward appropriate action. Ensuring partners are aware and prepared to respond and recover.

By encouraging organisations to integrate climate change in risk registers and business continuity arrangements. Liaising with existing networks to strengthen emergency response.

By considering impacts for the region. While Aberdeen Adapts has a city focus, there is a need to consider the city region perspective and it will be vital to liaise on this agenda. The city and shire are connected by coastline, and through the paths of the Rivers Don and the Dee and transport corridors. These links means some climate impacts are shared.

By maintaining key city partnerships to protect the city. Investigating any additional pressures from climate change on planning and arrangements for response and recovery through the Local Resilience Partnership and partnership working on flood management.

By learning from others, Aberdeen Adapts will investigate opportunities for collaborations with similar cities, that have developed solutions to their own climate challenges.

Action areas:

5.1 Develop and maintain governance and leadership for Aberdeen Adapts, to co-ordinate activity and inform policy.

5.2 Develop a resource of local climate adaptation information, that can be shared with Aberdeen Adapts networks and the wider public.

5.3 Embed climate adaptation into new and reviewed key city plans, programmes and strategies.

5.4 Assess the impacts of severe weather conditions on the city.

5.5 Identify the impacts of climate change on contingency planning and city priorities.

5.6 Deliver, monitor and review the Aberdeen Adapts Implementation Programme.

5.7 Support emergency response and recovery arrangements through the Local Resilience Partnership. Investigate pressure from climate impacts in emergency planning.

Glossary

Abstraction	The removal of water from any source, either permanently or temporarily.
Adaptation	The process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects. In human systems, adaptation seeks to moderate or avoid harm or exploit beneficial opportunities.
Air frost	Occurs when the temperature at 1.25 metres above the ground falls below 0°C.
Blue, green Infrastructure	Green infrastructure covers a network of greenspaces and includes parks, playing fields, tree-lined streets, allotments, private gardens, river banks, wetlands and woodlands, as well as green roofs and artificial structures that include vegetation such as green walls, rain gardens and sustainable urban drainage systems. It can incorporate blue infrastructure including sustainable urban drainage, swales, wetlands, rivers and canals and their banks, and other water courses.
Bridge scour	The movement of riverbed sediment associated with fast flowing water against a bridge with footings in the river bed, damaging the bridge foundations.
Climate change	The Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), defines climate change as: “a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.”
Coastal flooding	Flooding from high sea levels, this can be through a combination of high sea levels and stormy conditions.
Coastal erosion	Coastal retreat or loss of materials from the shoreline.
Culvert	A culvert is a structure that allows water to flow under a road, railtrack, path, or similar obstruction from one side to the other side.
Drought	Result of rainfall significantly below normal recorded levels, causing serious hydrological imbalances that often adversely affect land resources and production systems.
Extreme weather event	The occurrence of a weather or climate variable above (or below) a threshold value near the upper (or lower) ends of the range of observed values of the variable.
Fluvial flooding	Flooding of rivers and waterways, accumulation of water over areas that are not normally submerged.
Groundwater flooding	Rainfall increases natural water levels underground, this results in it rising to the surface causing flooding.
Landslide	A mass of material that has slipped downhill by gravity, often assisted by water when the material is saturated; the rapid movement of a mass of soil, rock or debris down a slope.
Non-native species	Invasive non-native species are those that have been transported outside their natural range and that damage the environment, economy, our health and the way we live.
Resilience	Capacity to cope with a hazardous trend or event.
Sea level rise	Above average rise in sea level over a period of time.
Soil compaction	Compressing soil particles, reducing space for air and water.
Soil sealing	Covering soil in impermeable materials such as concrete or asphalt.
Storm surge	Weather and tidal conditions increase sea levels which can lead to significant coastal inundation. A temporary increase in the height of the sea due to extreme

	<p>meteorological conditions (low atmospheric pressure and/ or strong winds). Excess above the level expected from tidal variation alone at that time.</p>
Surface water flooding	<p>Occurs when an extremely heavy downpour of rain saturates the urban drainage system and the excess water cannot be absorbed.</p>
Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS)	<p>Water management systems to drain and manage water in a more sustainable way, lessening the risk of flooding by slowing down run off. The term SUDS can cover permeable surfaces, filter and infiltration trenches, swales; detention basins, raingardens, wetlands and ponds.</p>
Swales	<p>Can refer to a natural landscape feature or one designed to manage water run-off.</p>
Urban Heat Island Effect	<p>Defined as a city area significantly warmer than the rural surrounding area, the heat stored in buildings and the ground. The temperature difference is usually greater at night than during the day.</p>

Appendix 1

Legislation/ drivers

- EU Adaptation Strategy
- EU Water Framework Directive
- EU Floods Directive
- The Habitats Directive
- Climate Change Scotland Act 2009
- UK Climate Change Risk Assessment
- Climate Ready Scotland: Scottish Adaptation Programme
- Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009
- Civil Contingencies Act (2004)
- National Planning Framework
- Planning etc (Scotland) Act 2006
- Land Use Strategy

Policies & Frameworks

- National Planning Framework for Scotland
- Scottish Planning Policy 2014 – including Planning Advice Notes on water and drainage and Planning and Sustainable Urban Drainage systems
- Scottish Soil Framework (2009)
- North East Flood Risk Management Plan

Buildings & infrastructure	Nature	People & Economy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building Standards • Design Manual for Roads and Bridges • Maintaining Scotland's Roads <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Housing Strategy • Aberdeen City and Shire Strategic Development Plan • Aberdeen Local Development Plan • Aberdeen City Council Building Performance Policy • NESTRANS Regional Transport Strategy • Local Transport Strategy • Powering Aberdeen • City Centre Masterplan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scottish Biodiversity Strategy 2006 • Scottish Forestry Strategy 2006 • Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 • Greening the NHS <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberdeen Nature Conservation Strategy 2010-2015 • Aberdeen Open Space Audit & Strategy 2011-2016 • Dee Catchment Management Plan • River Basin Management Plan • Proposed Trees and Woodlands Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Noise Directive • EU Air Quality Directive • Community Empowerment Bill <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air Quality Action Plan • Regional Economic Strategy • Refreshed Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-26 • Community Risk Register • Strategy for an Active Aberdeen 2016-2020 • NHS Grampian Local Delivery Plan • Aberdeen City Waste Strategy • Proposed Granite City Growing

Appendix 2

Aligning Aberdeen Adapts with the UN Sustainable Development Goals

- **Protecting buildings and infrastructure** - contributes to SD goals of sustainable cities and communities, affordable and clean energy, clean water and sanitation, industry, innovation and infrastructure
- **Safeguarding our natural environment** - contributes to SD goals of: life below water, life on land
- **Strong healthy society and economy** - contributes to SD goals of: zero hunger, good health and well being, reduced inequalities, decent work and economic growth, industry, innovation and infrastructure, sustainable cities and communities, responsible consumption and production
- **Building understanding** - contributes to SD goals of: sustainable cities and communities, quality education
- **Collaborative working** - contributes to SD goals of: partnerships for the goals

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Aberdeen Adapts: Adaptation Framework SEA Environmental Report

PART 1

To Sea.gateway@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

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

PART 2

An SEA Environmental Report is attached for the plan entitled

Aberdeen Adapts Adaptation Framework

The Responsible Authority is:

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

PART 3

Contact Name Alison Leslie

Job Title Sustainable Development Officer

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Aberdeen City Council
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Contact tel no 01224 522792

Contact email alleslie@aberdeencity.gov.uk

Signature

Date

Non-Technical Summary

This Non-Technical Summary introduces Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and summarises the contents of the full technical report.

Purpose of this Environmental Report and Key Stages

Aberdeen City Council have written this Environmental Report for Aberdeen Adapts: Adaptation Framework under the Environmental Assessment [Scotland] Act 2005. The process taken to write this report is called Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). The reason for undertaking SEA is to address all the effects that Aberdeen Adapts will have on the environment. The overall aim of the process is to protect the environment. Throughout this SEA process, we have taken the views of others (including the public and key agencies) into account before coming to final decisions.

SEA should be applied to plans, programmes and strategies ('PPS') produced by public bodies, including local authorities. The key stages of SEA are pre-screening, screening, scoping, environmental report and post-adoption statement. An explanation of these stages can be found below:

1. Pre-screening

Pre-screening of a PPS is done to show that a plan is not likely to have any effect on the environment, or if it has any effects at all, they will be minimal. After pre-screening, a PPS will not be subject to any further SEA. This stage does not apply to Aberdeen Adapts.

2. Screening

A PPS is screened to determine whether we should be doing an SEA for it. When a plan is likely to have significant (i.e. very bad, damaging, large or long-lasting) effects on the environment, we will do an SEA. The results of the screening process showed that Aberdeen Adapts was likely to have significant environmental effects and so we have carried out full SEA.

3. Scoping

At the scoping stage, we produced a report setting out how much information should be in the actual Environmental Report, how we plan to assess the effects of the different aspects of Aberdeen Adapts, and how long we will consult with others on the report. We then consulted with the Statutory Consultees on the contents of the Scoping Report, and their recommendations helped us to improve our approach.

4. Environmental Report

In the Environmental Report, we assess the effects of Aberdeen Adapts on the environment and explain how we could address those effects, through a process called mitigation. We also describe how we will monitor any significant effects of the plan on the environment.

5. Post-adoption Statement

Once we have taken into account and addressed concerns raised by those we have consulted, we will adopt Aberdeen Adapts and tell everyone about the difference the SEA process and the views of those we have consulted have made to the final document. We do this through a Post-adoption Statement.

Section 3 of the main report shows the SEA activities we have carried out to date. It also includes a summary of the comments we have received from other people, and how we have made changes to the report to take these into account.

Description of the Proposed Plan

The purpose of Aberdeen Adapts is a key document that sets a long-term framework for collaborative action, to strengthen Aberdeen's capacity to prepare for, respond to and manage the impacts of climate change. Section 4 of the main report contains a detailed description of the content of Aberdeen Adapts, and the different options and alternatives we considered while we were writing it.

Context of the Proposed Plan

To guide and help us deliver what we plan to do in Aberdeen Adapts we have made use of high-level documents, statements and pieces of legislation to influence how we have written this strategy, which affects Aberdeen, the North East, Scotland and Europe. These documents cover:

- Climate change and the water environment, as well as flood management.
- Ways to adapt to climate change, and energy security.
- Sustainable development and green space/ open space.
- Economic development including building industries, shops and town centres.
- Transportation and infrastructure, as well as how we travel.
- Landscape, soil, how we conserve nature.
- Access and core paths.
- Trees and woodland.
- Plant and animal life on the land and in the water and how we protect them.
- Historic and important buildings.
- How we manage waste.
- Population, health of people, physical exercise and noise.
- How we plan and use the land.
- Food growing and food security.
- Pollution and air quality.
- Housing building and how we design places.

Section 5 of the main report contains a list of all the relevant PPS which have a bearing on Aberdeen Adapts. Appendix 9.1 contains a more detailed description of these.

State of the Environment in Aberdeen

We have collected information on the key characteristics of the environment in Aberdeen and have gathered statistics which give an up-to-date picture of the state of the environment in Aberdeen. We have also identified a number of environmental problems in Aberdeen, what might happen if Aberdeen Adapts did not exist, and what the role of Aberdeen Adapts might be in addressing these problems.

The challenges we must deal with through this Plan are illustrated in the bullets below.

- There is a significant flood risk for the city and potentially vulnerable areas will affect individuals, communities, businesses and organisations in the city.
- Impacts for the coastline through tidal surge, wave inundation and the threat of erosion for soft coastal areas.
- We have serious air quality problems in a number of areas in Aberdeen. Many air pollutants affected by climate change.
- Climate change will affect how much water we will have, the quality of water. The River Dee is an Special Area of Conservation (SAC) providing most of the water supply for the city. Potential low flows in water courses, will be a risk to freshwater ecosystems.
- Climate change will affect the stability and function of our soils.
- Climate change will present risks to public health and wellbeing and may have greater impacts for those with pre-existing health conditions.
- Climate change will increase risks of disease and pests.
- Aberdeen is rich in cultural heritage and landscape; these assets and sites could be vulnerable to damage and degradation from climate change
- How we deal with waste affects our soils, water and climate.
- Impacts from climate change for biodiversity including; migration and loss of species, damage and degradation of habitats, pests and disease and habitat fragmentation.
- Potential loss of greenspace and wildlife corridors to developments; and loss of habitats from flooding and erosion.
- Projected growth in population and changing city demographics.
- An increase in heavy rainfall and flooding may cause damage to buildings and erosion of infrastructure. There is a subsidence risk from conditions of drought and heavy rainfall.

Section 5 of the main report describes the state of the environment in Aberdeen in more detail. Appendix 9.2-9.13 contains environmental statistics, targets and trends for Aberdeen on a wide range of topics. The appendix also contains map-based information.

Assessment of Environment Effects

The main part of SEA is assessing the effect of Aberdeen Adapts on the environment. A summary of our findings can be found in the table below.

SEA Issue	Impact of Aberdeen Adapts
Biodiversity (flora and fauna)	Some projects as a result of Aberdeen Adapts may have positive and negative effect on habitats and species in Aberdeen. Aberdeen Adapts will seek to mitigate the effects of climate change on biodiversity while promoting actions to reduce fragmentation and impacts for wildlife and habitats.
Air	Aberdeen Adapts should have a positive effect on air quality if actions identified are implemented. Some projects under Aberdeen Adapts would have a temporary negative impact during construction phases. although there is uncertainty in the level of the impacts.
Climatic factors	It has been assessed that Aberdeen Adapts should have a positive impact on climatic factors through the development of actions to monitor and manage the impacts of climate change on the city.
Water	The implementation of projects under Aberdeen Adapts should have a positive impact on water. through actions to reduce climate impacts on water quality, reduce run off and flooding and ensure sustainable use of water.
Soil	It has been assessed that the effects of Aberdeen Adapts on soil to be mixed (e.g. positive and negative). Actions in Aberdeen Adapts should improve soil health and stability, through monitoring and addressing climate impacts on soils quality, soil function and soil stability. Soil degradation and / or loss of soil may occur during construction activity, however mitigation measures will be identified at the individual project level
Landscape	It has been assessed that the effects of Aberdeen Adapts on landscape to be mixed (e.g. positive and negative). Measures to protect the landscape from climate impacts and reduce fragmentation will have a positive effect. The implementation of some of the projects under Aberdeen Adapts may change the landscape.
Population and Health	The effects of Aberdeen Adapts on the population and human health have been assessed as positive. Aberdeen Adapts should increase the capacity and knowledge of the local population in adapting to climate change. It will safeguard the rights of vulnerable people; considering the needs of all sectors of society and put measures in place to address the health impacts from climate change.
Cultural Heritage	Aberdeen Adapts should have a mixed effect on cultural heritage (e.g. positive and negative impact), through measures to protect architectural and archaeological heritage from climate change. Aberdeen Adapts should improve the climate resilience of cultural sites, with minimal or no loss of character. However, in some cases there may be minimal changes to cultural heritage, however these

	impacts would be to reduce damage, degradation and loss of cultural heritage in the long term.
Material Assets	Aberdeen Adapts would have a positive impact on material assets through measures to protect material assets from climate change.

Section 6 of the main report describes in more detail how we approached the assessment of environmental effects. **Tables 6.2 and 6.3** contain detailed assessments for each aspect of the plan.

Mitigation Measures

Where an aspect of Aberdeen Adapts will have significant negative effects on the environment, we have identified 'mitigation measures' to compensate for this. A summary of the broad measures which will be taken to help mitigate the negative (or enhance the positive) effects of the preferred options can be found in the table below:

SEA Issue	Mitigation Measures
Biodiversity (flora and fauna)	We will work with statutory bodies and partners to protect designated areas, reduce fragmentation and protect and enhance biodiversity.
Air	We will work with partners to reduce emissions during any project development and to protect air quality.
Climatic factors	We will work with partners to adapt to climate change, enhancing the positive effects of Aberdeen Adapts.
Water	We will work with statutory bodies and partners to ensure that projects under Aberdeen Adapts make efficient use of water and protect the water environment.
Soil	We will work with partners to protect soil health and stability.
Landscape	We will look to protect and enhance our most valued landscapes, their character and setting. When we develop projects, we will make sure they do not have significant visual impact.
Population and Health	We will put measures in place to enhance the positive effects of Aberdeen Adapts and look to minimise risks to people in Aberdeen and their health.
Cultural Heritage and Material Assets	We will look to protect our historic environment, their setting and historical associations. We will also make use of our traditional buildings and adapt heritage assets to the changing climate.
Material Assets	We will put measures in place to enhance the positive effects of Aberdeen Adapts.

Section 7 of the main report contains a detailed description of the significant negative effects of each aspect of the plan and what mitigation measures we have identified to address them.

Monitoring

We will monitor the significant negative and positive effects of Aberdeen Adapts through monitoring. We have stated what actions we must carry out, who must carry out each of the actions and when we must carry them out. **Section 8** of the main report contains a detailed description of all the things we will monitor, how we will do this and how often.

How to Comment on the Report

If you would like to express your views on the contents of this Environmental Report, please send written comments to the following address:

By e-mail

alleslie@aberdeencity.gov.uk

By post:

Alison Leslie
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1 Introduction

The purpose of this Environmental Report is to address all the effects that Aberdeen Adapts will have on the environment. Aberdeen Adapts is a multi-organisation driven Climate Adaptation Framework. This Environmental Report has been prepared under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005.

The SEA assesses the impact of each of the different aspects of Aberdeen Adapts, including the overall vision, target, objectives and outcomes. It also assesses the reasonable alternative we considered during the preparation of Aberdeen Adapts. Therefore, the SEA has helped us to make decisions about and improve the content of Aberdeen Adapts.

- **Section 2** tabulates the key facts about Aberdeen Adapts.
- **Section 3** describes the SEA process to date.
- **Section 4** offers a description of the content of Aberdeen Adapts, including different alternative options that have been considered.
- **Section 5** outlines the context for Aberdeen Adapts, including other relevant PPS and environmental protection objectives, baseline data describing the current state of the environment and environmental problems in Aberdeen.
- **Section 6** describes the scope and level of assessment and explains the assessment framework that was used. It also contains and assessment of the cumulative effects of Aberdeen Adapts on the environment.
- **Section 7** provides and overview of the mitigation measures proposed to address the negative effects of Aberdeen Adapts on the environment.
- **Section 8** sets out how we intend to monitor these effects.

The description of relevant PPS and baseline information including statistics, targets, trends and map-based information can be found in Appendix 9.1-9.2.

2 Key Facts

Table 2.1: Key Facts relating to Aberdeen Adapts

Name of Responsible Authority	Aberdeen City Council (ACC) leading on behalf of city stakeholders.
Title of the PPS	Aberdeen Adapts – Climate Adaptation Framework
What Prompted the PPS	Aberdeen Adapts seeks to improve the resilience of the city to climate impacts, understanding the impact of climate change on buildings, infrastructure, services, the natural environment, people and the economy. The development of a strategy also helps participating public sector partners to ensure compliance with Public Bodies Duties reporting as part of working towards attainment of the targets within the Climate Change Act (Scotland) 2009, aside from other topic specific statute.
Subject	Climate adaptation
Period Covered by the PPS	Aberdeen Adapts sets goals to 2050. Implementation programmes will be developed every 5 years.
Frequency of Updates	Aberdeen Adapts will be reviewed every 5 years. This is to align with updates to the UK Climate Risk Assessment, Climate Ready Scotland; the Scottish Adaptation programme and UK Climate Projections. Progress reports will be produced every year to align with Public Bodies reporting requirements.
Area covered by the PPS	Aberdeen City
Purpose and/or objectives of the PPS	Aberdeen Adapts is a key document that sets a long-term framework for collaborative action, to strengthen Aberdeen’s capacity to prepare for, respond to and manage the impacts of climate change.

Contact Point	Alison Leslie Strategic Place Planning Place Aberdeen City Council Business Hub 4 Ground Floor North Marischal College Aberdeen, AB10 1AB
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3. SEA activities to date

Table 3.1 summarises the SEA activities that have taken place and are expected to take place in relation to the Environmental Report for Aberdeen Adapts.

Table 3.1: SEA activities to date

SEA Action/Activity	When carried out	Notes (e.g. comment on data availability, particular issues or any advice from the Consultation Authorities that has now been taken into account)
Screening	December 2017- January 2018	
Receipt of opinion of statutory consultation authorities	4 January 2018	SNH, SEPA and Historic Environment Scotland all agreed that the PPS is likely to have significant effects.
Screening Determination	19 January 2018	
Scoping Report	6 April 2018	
Receipt of opinion of statutory consultation authorities	11 May 2018	
Preparation of the Environmental Report taking into account consultees comments on Scoping report	May – October 2018	
Statutory consultation on the Environmental Report	May 2019	
Modification of Aberdeen Adapts and Environmental Report taking into account consultations		
Adoption of Aberdeen Adapts and Preparing SEA Statement		

Table 3.2 is a summary of comments received from key agencies through the Scoping Report and how we have taken these comments on board during the drafting of this Environmental Report.

Table 3.2: Comments from Key Agencies on Scoping Report

Body/Person making comment	Comment	Response	Resulting change
Historic Environment Scotland (HES)	We note that the historic environment has been scoped in to the assessment. On the basis of the information provided, we are content with this approach and are satisfied with the scope and level of detail proposed for the assessment, subject to the detailed comments provided below.	Welcomed and noted.	None.
	Alternatives: We note that the three alternatives proposed are a do-nothing, do minimum and do optimum and we are content that these are reasonable alternatives.	Welcomed and noted.	None.
	SEA Objectives: We welcome the identification of SEA Objectives for the historic environment and particularly the tailored questions that have been created to test the options. These questions should serve well in aiding the consideration of the likely effects of the options and alternatives on historic environment assets. As is noted in Section 5.1 of the report it is considered that the strategy is likely to have a positive effect on the historic environment through adapting to the challenges for the historic environment associated with climate change. We welcome that the questions recognise both the likely positive effects from the strategy and the potential that the choice of approach proposed may lead to negative effects on such considerations as the character of sites and their setting.	Welcomed and noted.	None.

Body/Person making comment	Comment	Response	Resulting change
	<p>Mitigation and Monitoring We welcome the approach outlined for mitigation measures. Given the likely positive effect on the historic environment in relation to a number of the objectives of the plan you may wish to consider that the enhancement of positive effects is also included in this table in order to ensure their delivery. This would also be applicable to the monitoring of the significant environmental effects of the strategy.</p>	Welcomed and noted.	Included
	<p>Consultation period for the Environmental Report: We note that you intend to consult on the strategy and its environmental report for a period of 8 weeks. We can confirm that we are content with this timescale. Please note that, for administrative purposes, we consider that the consultation period commences on receipt of the relevant documents by the SEA Gateway.</p>	Welcomed and noted.	None.
<p>Scottish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA)</p>	<p>Alternatives: We are satisfied with the alternatives outlined and that the findings of the assessment will inform the choice of the preferred option. This should be documented in the Environmental Report.</p>	Noted.	None.
	<p>Objectives, Actions and Projects - Under '2. Safeguarding the natural environment': consider assessing the vulnerability of all land (not just buildings and infrastructure) to then inform the assessment of habitats at greatest risk.</p>	Agreed	Updated actions under 2 safeguarding the natural environment
	<p>Relationship with other Plans, Policies and Strategies (PPS) - Some of the PPS included have themselves been subject to SEA. You have prepared an analysis of the relevant PPS but it is not clear if you have used the key SEA findings for these. This will ensure the current SEA picks up environmental issues or mitigation actions which</p>	Agreed	Prepared summaries of key SEA findings and mitigation measures of related PPS and used this to inform the Environmental Report. Relevant mitigation measures are summarised in section 7.

Body/Person making comment	Comment	Response	Resulting change
	may have been identified elsewhere.		
	<p>Baseline information - SEPA holds significant amounts of environmental data which may be of interest to you in preparing the environmental baseline, identifying environmental problems, and summarising the likely changes to the environment in the absence of the PPS, all of which are required for the assessment. Many of these data are now readily available on SEPA's website. Additional local information may also be available from our Access to Information unit at our Corporate Office (Telephone 01786 457700 or email dataenquiries@sepa.org.uk). Other sources of data for issues that fall within SEPA's remit are referenced in our SEA topic guidance notes for air, soil, water, material assets and human health.</p>	Welcomed and noted.	Considered in the baseline.
	<p>Environmental problems: We consider that the environmental problems described highlight the main issues of relevance for the SEA topics within our remit.</p>	Welcomed and noted.	None.
	<p>Scoping in / out of environmental topics: We agree that all environmental topics should be scoped into the assessment.</p>	Welcomed and noted.	None.
	<p>Methodology for assessing environmental effects: We are content with the proposed detailed assessment matrix and particularly welcome the commentary box to explain the rationale behind the assessment results. We also welcome the link between effects and mitigation / enhancement measures in the proposed assessment framework and the consideration of mitigation of impacts.</p>	Welcomed and noted.	Considered in the assessment.

Body/Person making comment	Comment	Response	Resulting change
	Where it is expected that other plans, programmes or strategies are better placed to undertake more detailed assessment of environmental effects this should be clearly set out in the Environmental Report.	Noted	Considered in completion of assessment.
	When it comes to setting out the results of the assessment in the Environmental Report please provide enough information to clearly justify the reasons for each of the assessments presented. It would also be helpful to set out assumptions that are made during the assessment and difficulties and limitations encountered.	Noted	Considered in completion of assessment and noted in the commentary section.
	Proposed SEA objectives: We are content with the proposed SEA objectives to be used in the assessment.	Welcomed and noted.	None.
	<p>Mitigation and enhancement - We would encourage you to use the assessment as a way to improve the environmental performance of individual aspects of the final option; hence we support proposals for enhancement of positive effects as well as mitigation of negative effects.</p> <p>It is useful to show the link between potential effects and proposed mitigation / enhancement measures in the assessment framework.</p> <p>We would encourage you to be very clear in the Environmental Report about mitigation measures which are proposed as a result of the assessment. These should follow the mitigation hierarchy (avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate).</p> <p>One of the most important ways to mitigate</p>	Noted	Considered in completion of assessment.

Body/Person making comment	Comment	Response	Resulting change
	<p>significant environmental effects identified through the assessment is to make changes to the plan itself so that significant effects are avoided. The Environmental Report should therefore identify any changes made to the plan as a result of the SEA.</p> <p>Where the mitigation proposed does not relate to modification to the plan itself then it would be extremely helpful to set out the proposed mitigation measures in a way that clearly identifies: (1) the measures required, (2) when they would be required and (3) who will be required to implement them. The inclusion of a summary table in the Environmental Report such as that presented below will help to track progress on mitigation through the monitoring process.</p>		
	<p>Monitoring - We note that consideration is given to a monitoring approach but further work is required on the choice of indicators. It would be helpful if the Environmental Report included a description of the measures envisaged to monitor the significant environmental effects of the plan.</p>	Welcomed and noted.	Updated
	<p>Consultation period - We are satisfied with the proposal for an 8 week consultation period for the Environmental Report.</p>	Welcomed and noted.	None.
	<p>Outcomes of the Scoping exercise- We would find it helpful if the Environmental Report included a summary of the scoping outcomes and how comments from the Consultation Authorities were taken into account.</p> <p>We welcome proposals for the inclusion of a summary of how the comments provided by the Consultation Authorities at the Scoping stage have</p>	Noted. A summary of the scoping outcomes and information on how comments from the Consultation Authorities were taken into account and response is included in the Environmental Report.	

Body/Person making comment	Comment	Response	Resulting change
	been taken into account in the preparation of the Environmental report.		
Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH)	Scope of assessment and level of detail Subject to the specific comments set out in the annex to this letter, SNH is content with the scope and level of detail proposed for the environmental report.	Welcomed and noted.	None.
	1.Objectives We note the objectives are currently tentative and subject to change. We support many of the objectives and actions identified in section 3.2, in particular those listed under 'Safeguarding our natural environment'.	Welcomed and noted.	None.
	2. Relationship with other Plans, programmes or strategies (PPS): We recommend the PPS considered also include 'Green infrastructure: Design and Placemaking' (2011).	Noted	This has been updated to include this PPS.
	3. Environmental Problems: Under the environmental problems presented in table 4.6, Biodiversity, we suggest that the second bullet point is amended to read 'Potential loss of semi-natural habitats, greenspace and wildlife to developments and other land uses.' This would take into account the potential for negative effects on these areas from, for example, flood management schemes. Under human health, we recommend that the following problem is added, as this increases reliance on means of transport requiring fossil fuels: -Lack of provision for walking and cycling as a means of transport and for informal recreation.	Noted	Both points have been updated.
	4. Baseline Information The UK Climate Projections Project led by the Met Office and funded by UK Government, is expected	Welcomed	Baseline information updated

Body/Person making comment	Comment	Response	Resulting change
	<p>to publish new projections in November 2018. The Dynamic coast website provides information on the National Coastal Change Assessment, which looks at rates of coastal change across Scotland to inform strategic planning: http://www.dynamiccoast.com/about_project.html. The Aberdeen Landscape Study may provide helpful baseline or trend information, as could the habitat and open space surveys of Aberdeen which are being carried out this summer.</p>		
	<p>5. Assessment matrix Under the topic 'Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna' there is some repetition in the questions. We suggest that these are rephrased to avoid this. For example, will the option/objective/response:</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? 	<p>Welcomed and noted.</p>	<p>The assessment matrix has been updated to show all the suggested questions and text amendment.</p>

Body/Person making comment	Comment	Response	Resulting change
	For the topic 'Climatic Factors', we recommend that in the penultimate bullet point, the word 'maximise' is replaced with 'sustainable'. This is to ensure that the potential adverse environmental impacts are taken into account in promoting the use of renewable resources.	Noted	Updated

4 Description of PPS Content

4.1 Options of Aberdeen Adapts

In developing Aberdeen Adapts, the following three options are reasonable. These are shown in table 4.1 below.

Table 4.1- Options Considered

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

4.2 Aberdeen Adapts goals, priorities and actions

When identifying goals, priorities and action areas for inclusion in Aberdeen Adapts, we have reviewed multiple stakeholder documents, but predominant alignment is with the requirements of Climate Ready Scotland: the Scottish Adaptation Programme. The goals, priorities and action areas to be included, and which will therefore require to be subjected to assessment, are listed in Table 4.2 below.

Table 4.2- Goals, Priorities and actions areas

Goals	Priorities	Action areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protected buildings and historic assets Responsive transport and infrastructure Developing green infrastructure Secure utilities and communication 	Protecting buildings and infrastructure Address the impacts of climate change in the planning, build, maintenance and protection of city buildings, infrastructure and heritage.	Assess the vulnerability of Aberdeen’s buildings, infrastructure and heritage to climate change. Identifying retrofit opportunities to increase resilience for buildings and infrastructure at risk.
		Embed climate adaptation in plans, policy and asset management, to improve the climate resilience of buildings and infrastructure.
		Develop guidance on adapting the built environment in Aberdeen to inform designers, developers, planners and home owners.
		Support the development of skills in adapting buildings; and in the care and repair of traditional buildings and assets.
		Encourage climate resilience in the planning, maintenance and management of local transport networks to support access and connectivity and reduce damage and disruption.
		Develop opportunities for remote working to improve safety, business continuity in severe weather.
		Encourage use of permeable surfaces, to improve drainage and reduce flood risk.
		Develop plans for vulnerable coastal areas and investigate opportunities for natural solutions to reduce erosion.
		Support measures to implement the North East Flood Risk Management Plan and identify opportunities to test and mainstream natural flood management.
		Encourage the use of appropriate BGI in new development and regeneration. Investigating opportunities to upscale BGI, addressing issues of ownership and maintenance.
		Increase collaboration with key sector players to ensure water, transport, energy, digital sectors have an integrated approach to managing climate risks.
		Encourage sustainable water use in homes and businesses, including water efficiency, rainwater harvesting and grey water recycling, to protect water quality and availability.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Space for nature Productive soil 	Safeguarding our natural environment Adapt through nature, developing a	Assess the vulnerability of Aberdeen’s natural environment to climate change and the implications for biodiversity. Establishing processes to monitor changes.
		Strengthen adaptation in plans, policy and strategy, as we learn more about how the climate will affect the natural environment.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy trees and woodlands • Protected watercourses and coastline 	<p>healthy, protected and productive natural environment.</p>	<p>Support opportunities to expand Aberdeen’s green space network and increase naturalised green spaces in the city, to improve habitat connections.</p> <p>Increase awareness, monitoring and management for INNS and for pests and disease.</p> <p>Develop a resilient approach to the management of Aberdeen’s parks, gardens and greenspaces to maintain plant health and accessibility.</p> <p>Trial approaches in natural capital and ecosystem services, to support and inform decision making in resilience.</p> <p>Encourage management and protection for soil during development and construction planning and processes, to maintain soil function, quality and stability.</p> <p>Produce guidance on adaption for Aberdeen’s natural environment, to support the protection of species, habitats, watercourses, and to reduce loss of soil function.</p> <p>Encourage tree health surveillance and the sustainable management of city trees and woodlands.</p> <p>Expand city tree coverage, with resilient species selection at appropriate locations.</p> <p>Explore the role of trees and woodlands to reduce flood risk and provide shade and shelter in urban areas.</p> <p>Support the development of natural coastal defences, where relevant, to improve the resilience of vulnerable soft coastal areas to flooding and erosion.</p> <p>Investigate opportunities to re-naturalise water courses, where appropriate, by reintroducing curves and loops to slow down water flow.</p> <p>Encourage sustainable river bank management to reduce erosion, enhancing the development of natural riparian habitats and using techniques, such as willow spiling.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepared communities • Prioritising health and wellbeing • Strengthening the economy • Food security 	<p>A strong economy. A healthy society Encourage healthy and empowered communities and strong, robust businesses with the capacity and knowledge to adapt.</p>	<p>Identify climate vulnerable community sectors in Aberdeen and ways to address climate inequalities.</p> <p>Develop a platform of support, information and learning, to build community capacity to prepare for severe weather events.</p> <p>Encourage and support the development of community resilience plans, assisting resilience drivers under the LOIP.</p> <p>Identify opportunities to increase community preparedness for climate risks and recovery from specific events.</p> <p>Improve data sharing and an effective flow of information to support adaptation across the social and health care sector.</p> <p>Embed climate change across health and social care providers. Encouraging resilient premises and ensuring contingency planning integrates climate risks to this sector.</p> <p>Increase education and monitoring for early identification of local health impacts from a changing climate.</p> <p>Support ongoing monitoring of city air quality and measures to integrate climate risk in air quality planning.</p> <p>Build understanding of the impact of climate change on key city business sectors: and encourage and support the development of business resilience plans.</p> <p>Investigate options for business growth from the adaptation sector; including through innovation, technology and skills development.</p>

		Encourage the integration of climate adaptation measures in food growing sites.
		Raise awareness of the impact of climate change on food standards and quality; and encourage food safety.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate research • Climate aware • Inspiring example 	Building understanding Increase awareness and understanding of the climate impacts for Aberdeen and ways local communities, businesses and organisations can adapt.	Encourage research programmes to address adaptation gaps and build knowledge of adaptation measures that work for Aberdeen. Testing with practical local projects and disseminating the learning. Develop adaptation partnership training and placement opportunities for students. Encourage volunteers for citizen science projects, to improve data collection on weather and impacts. Learn from successful research and projects in other cities and apply lesson learned to adaptation in Aberdeen. Develop and implement an education and information campaign to engage communities, businesses, schools and organisations. Enable these sectors to share knowledge and build long term understanding of adaptation. Explore opportunities to use the arts to improve communication and understanding of climate change and to encourage climate action. Highlight good practice and produce case study examples of successful local adaptation activity. Investigate opportunities to make use of digital solutions for increasing awareness of climate risks and engagement in opportunities and actions.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joined up planning and response 	Collaborative working Increase capacity to adapt, developing long term collaborative working between the public, private and community sectors.	Develop a resource of local climate adaptation information, that can be shared with Aberdeen Adapts networks and the wider public. Embed climate adaptation into new and reviewed key city plans, programmes and strategies. Assess the impacts of severe weather conditions on the city. Deliver, monitor and review the Aberdeen Adapts Implementation Programme. Develop and maintain governance and leadership for Aberdeen Adapts, to co-ordinate activity and inform policy. Support emergency response and recovery arrangements through the Local Resilience Partnership. Investigate pressure from climate impacts in emergency planning.

5 Context of Aberdeen Adapts

5.1 Relationship with other PPS and environmental objectives

The Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 requires that the Environmental Report includes an outline of other relevant - PPS and how environmental protection objectives have been taken into account in Aberdeen Adapts preparation. This section covers these issues and describes the policy context within which Aberdeen Adapts operates, and the constraints and targets that this context imposes on the Aberdeen Adapts. Table 5.1 lists the relevant PPS to Aberdeen Adapt. Appendix 9.1 shows a more detailed analysis of each relevant PPS and its implications for Aberdeen Adapts. This list is tentative and may increase before the adoption of the PPS.

Table 5.1: Other relevant PPS & environmental protective objectives of Aberdeen Adapts

Name of Plan, Programme, Strategy or Environmental Protection Strategy	
International Level	
Climate Change and Energy Sustainability	
1.	EU Adaptation Strategy
2.	Europe 2020
3.	2030 Climate and Energy Framework
4.	EU Cohesion Policy 2014-2020
5.	EU Sustainable Development Strategy
Air	
6.	Ambient Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC)
Nature Conservation	
7.	The Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC
8.	The Birds Directive 2009/147/EC
9.	European Biodiversity Strategy to 2020
Water	
10.	Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC
11.	Floods Directive 2007/60/EC
12.	Groundwater Directive 2006/118/EC
13.	The Nitrates Directive 91/676/EEC
Soil and Landscape	
14.	Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection
Noise	
15.	Environmental Noise Directive 2002/49/EC
Waste	
16.	The Landfill Directive 99/31/EC
17.	The Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC
National Level	
Overarching Planning Policy	
18.	National Planning Framework for Scotland 3
19.	The Planning etc (Scotland) Act 2006
20.	Scottish Planning Policy 2014
Cross-Sectoral	
21.	Environmental Protection Act 1990
22.	Scotland's National Transport Strategy (2016)
23.	Strategic Transport Projects Review (2008)
24.	Scotland's Economic Strategy (2015)
25.	Choosing our Future: Scotland's Sustainable Development Strategy
26.	Tourism Scotland 2020
Climate Change	
27.	Climate Change Act 2008
28.	Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009
29.	Climate Ready Scotland: Scottish Climate Adaptation Plan
30.	Climate Change Plan: The Third Report on Proposals and Policies
Air	
31.	Air Quality Standards (Scotland) Regulations 2010
32.	Air Quality (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2016
33.	National Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)
34.	Cleaner Air for Scotland – The Road to a Healthier Future 2015
Heritage, Design and Regeneration	
35.	Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014
36.	Our Place in Time: The Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland 2014

Name of Plan, Programme, Strategy or Environmental Protection Strategy	
37.	The Scottish Historic Environment Policy 2016
38.	The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997
39.	Creating Places: a policy statement on architecture and place for Scotland
40.	Designing Streets: A Policy Statement for Scotland (2010)
41.	People and Place: Regeneration Policy Statement
42.	Achieving a Sustainable Future: Regeneration Strategy
43.	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
44.	Green Infrastructure: Design and Placemaking 2011
Landscape and soil	
45.	The Scottish Soil Framework (2009)
46	Getting the Best from our Land: A Land Use Strategy for Scotland 2016-2021
47	SNH Landscape Policy Framework Statement 05/01
Homes, Population and Health	
48.	Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015
49.	Good Places Better Health
50	Equally well
51.	Scotland's National Food and Drink Policy
52	Let's Make Scotland More Active: A Strategy for Physical Activity (2003)
53.	Equality Act 2010
54	Disability Discrimination Acts 1995 and 2005
55	Resilient Communities Strategic Framework and Delivery Plan 2017-2021
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	Scotland's Forestry Strategy 2019-2029
63	Making the Links: Greenspace for a more successful and sustainable Scotland (2009)
Water	
64	Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003
65	Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 (as amended) and The Water Environment (Miscellaneous) (Scotland) Regulations 2017.
66	Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009
67	River Basin Management Plan for the Scotland river basin district 2015 to 2027
68	Your Future and Waste Water Services 2013
69.	Always Serving Scotland – Scottish Water business plan 2015 to 2021
70	SEPA Groundwater Protection Policy for Scotland v3 2009
71	Water Environment (Groundwater and Priority Substances) (Scotland) Regulations 2009
72	The Water Environment (Diffuse Pollution) (Scotland) Regulations 2008
73	Engineering in the Water Environment: Good Practice Guide River Crossing 2010
74	The Water Intended for Human Consumption (Private Supplies) (Scotland) Regulations 2017
Waste	
75	Scotland's Zero Waste Plan (2010)
Marine and Coastal	
76	A Strategy for Marine Nature Conservation in Scotland's Seas
77	Scotland's National Marine Plan 2015
78	Marine (Scotland) Act 2010
79	UK Marine and Coastal Access Act
Noise	

Name of Plan, Programme, Strategy or Environmental Protection Strategy	
80	Environmental Noise (Scotland) Regulations 2006
National Planning Advice & Guidance	
81	PAN 60: Planning for Natural Heritage
82	PAN 61: Planning and Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems
83	PAN 63: Waste management planning
84	PAN 65: Planning and Open Space
85	PAN 69: Planning & Building Standards Advice on Flooding
86	PAN 75: Planning for Transport
87	PAN 77 Designing Safer Places
88	PAN 78: Inclusive Design
89	PAN 83: Masterplanning
Regional Level	
Overarching Planning Policy	
90	Aberdeen City and Shire Strategic Development Plan 2014 (SDP) and Proposed Strategic Development Plan
Cross-Sectoral	
91	Flood Risk Management Strategy North East Local Plan District
92	North East Flood Risk Management Plan
93	Regional Economic Strategy – securing the Future of the North East Economy
94	Regional Transport Strategy 2013 - 2035
95	Regional Tourism Strategy, Building on our Strengths 2013
96	Strategy for an Active Aberdeen 2016-2020
Nature Conservation	
97	North East of Scotland Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2014- 2017
98	River Dee Catchment Management Plan (2007)
99	North East Scotland River Basin Management Plan
100	Proposed Aberdeen Trees and Woodlands Strategy
Local Level	
101	Aberdeen Local Development Plan 2017 (ALDP)
102	Aberdeen Local Transport Strategy 2016-2021 (ALTS)
103	Aberdeen City Air Quality Action Plan
104	Aberdeen Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-2026
105	Aberdeen Nature Conservation Strategy 2010-2015
106	Open Space Audit and Strategy 2011-2016
107	Aberdeen City Core Paths Plan
108	Aberdeen Local Housing Strategy 2018 - 2023 (LHS)
109	Aberdeen Landscape Strategy 2002 and Proposed Landscape Strategy 2018
110	Contaminated Land Strategy 2016
111	Powering Aberdeen
112	Aberdeen City Council Building Performance Policy
113	City Centre Masterplan
114	Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan
115	Proposed Granite City Growing

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

- Protect statutory and non-statutory protected sites for natural heritage interests i.e. habitats, species, earth science interests and landscape interests.

- Protect internationally important Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated under the terms of the Conservation Regulations 1994. Nationally important Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) notified under the terms of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Nationally important areas for landscape and visual amenity e.g. Designed Landscapes. Locally important wildlife sites e.g. Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) and Local Nature Conservation Sites.
- Ensure compliance with statutory provisions for statutory protected species and with regional biodiversity plans. EPS (e.g. otters and bats), Wildlife and Countryside Act schedule 1 species, 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.
- 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 river basin management.
- Support a reduction in flood risk and mitigate the effects of floods.
- Mitigate the effects of droughts.
- Support strategies that help to limit or reduce the emissions of pollutants in the air, water and soil.
- Protect wildlife from disturbance, injury intentional destruction.
- Promote sustainable buildings, good design, safe environment, clean environment and good quality services.
- Promote sustainable alternatives to car and reduce congestion traffic pollution through walking, cycling and the location of sports facilities.
- Promote economic growth, social inclusion, environmental improvement, health and safety.
- Promote strategies that do not degrade the environment.
- Promote the economy; support the community and the public service.
- Help to protect and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment.
- Seek to promote watercourses as valuable landscape features and wildlife habitats.
- Ensure that the water quality and good ecological status required through the water framework directive are maintained.
- Reduce social inclusion and inequalities.

5.2 Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment

The Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 Schedule 3 requires that the Environmental Report includes a description of the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof, without implementation of the PPS, and “the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected”. 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 baseline data is presented in Appendix 9.2.

5.3 Likely evolution of the environment without Aberdeen Adapts

While work to reduce emissions seeks to limit the impact of climate change it is understood that future changes to the environment are inevitable. Climate projections for the north east of Scotland are set out in the *UK Climate Projections 18* and climate risks for Scotland are examined in the *UK Climate Risk Assessment*. Aberdeen Adapts seeks to protect vulnerable areas from climate impacts and manage the environmental risks likely to occur as a result of climate change.

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

Potential changes to the environmental baseline without Aberdeen Adapts are listed in Table 5.2 below.

Table 5.2 Potential Environmental Changes without Aberdeen Adapts

SEA Topic	Possible Changes without Aberdeen Adapts
Biodiversity, flora & fauna	Without Aberdeen Adapts adverse impacts from climate change for biodiversity would remain including; migration and loss of species, damage and degradation of habitats and habitat fragmentation. Adverse impacts on biodiversity from other activities implemented through other PPS like the ALDP, ALTS and LHS would still occur.
Landscape	Without Aberdeen Adapts, implementation of projects flowing from others PPS like the SDP, ALDP, ALTS and LHS will continue to exert some effects on landscape. Climate impacts including flooding, erosion and increased risk of landslip and landslide may not be managed, placing greater pressure on landscape. Impacts on landscape character from the development of blue green infrastructure may take place.
Cultural Heritage	Without Aberdeen Adapts the delivery of projects under other PPS could still affect cultural assets and archaeological sites. These assets and sites could still be vulnerable to damage and degradation from climate changes, including water penetration, erosion and reduced access. Without a strategy in place, protection of sites may not occur.
Climatic Factors	Without Aberdeen Adapts the delivery of other PPS could adversely affect climatic factors. Opportunities for early interventions and a planned approach to adapt to increased incidents of flooding and erosion from intense rainfall, higher temperatures and a rise in sea level, may be missed.
Air Quality	There is already an issue of air quality in the city resulting from other PPS including the ALDP, ALTS, and LTS. Many air pollutants are climate active and without Aberdeen Adapts there is increased likelihood that the city may not be prepared for any impacts on air quality from climate change.
Water	The River Dee is an SAC providing most of the water supply for the city. Land allocation and development under the ALDP would continue to exert adverse effects on water quantity and quality. The focus on water environmental quality and management will remain, to meet European directives. Without Aberdeen Adapts adverse effects from reduced summer rainfall levels, higher temperatures and fluvial flooding may not be addressed.
Population & Human health	Climate change will present risks to public health, including an increase in disease. Without Aberdeen Adapts the effects of climate change may affect the physical and mental health and wellbeing of the people of Aberdeen in the future.
Soil	Without Aberdeen Adapts development actions under other PPS would continue to affect soil compaction and sealing. Climate impacts including loss of soil function and quality may not be addressed.
Material Assets	Without Aberdeen Adapts, other PPS continue to put demand of environmental resources, physical, economic, environmental and social assets. Without Aberdeen Adapts, climate impacts including damage and degradation to the built environment & infrastructure; and to property interiors and contents, may not be addressed.

5.4 Characteristics of Areas likely to be significantly affected

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

5.5 Environmental problems

Environmental problems that affect the PPS were identified through discussions with stakeholders, information contained in the *UK Climate Projections* and *UK Climate Risk Assessment*, as well as the analysis of baseline data relevant to Aberdeen City. The main issues relevant to Aberdeen Adapts are summarised in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3 Environmental Problems relevant to Aberdeen Adapts

SEA topics	Environmental Problem	Implications for Aberdeen Adapts
Climatic factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An increase in the frequency and severity of pluvial, fluvial, coastal and groundwater flood events. • An increase in erosion, landslip and landslide. Coastal erosion, especially in soft coastal areas for example north of the mouth of the Don. • Warmer temperatures resulting in an increase in pests and disease; and impacting air quality and health. • A reduction in summer rainfall, presenting low flows in water courses and affecting water quality. 	<p>Aberdeen Adapts will promote, develop and increase uptake of adaptation actions to improve the resilience of the city.</p>
Air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing levels of NO2 and PM10 will result in poorer air quality in Aberdeen. • Higher temperatures may result in increased mortality. • Air quality is influenced by weather conditions, therefore warmer temperatures will result in a reduction in air quality. 	<p>Aberdeen Adapts should recognise that increases in air pollution will affect air quality in the city, especially in the 3 Air Quality Management Areas.</p>
Biodiversity (flora and fauna)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential loss of habitats from flooding and erosion. • Potential loss of semi-natural habitats, greenspace and wildlife to developments and other land uses • Potential decline in species population, loss of species and changes in wildlife distribution and numbers. • Potential increase in pests and diseases. • Potential wildlife disturbance and habitat degradation during the development of blue/green infrastructure at some sites. • City trees will be vulnerable to severe weather events, with wetter ground affecting stability during storms; and an increased risk of wildfire. • Pressure on the River Dee SAC, through low flows and from reduced rainfall. • Pressure on European Protected Species. 	<p>Aberdeen Adapts should mitigate the effects on climate change and the impacts it has on biodiversity and on protected and non-protected designations.</p> <p>It should promote actions to reduce fragmentation and impacts for wildlife and habitats, as well as encourage natural flood management.</p>
Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential loss, erosion and a reduction in soil quality, as a result of heavy rainfall and flooding. • Soil compaction and soil sealing from development, reducing the ability of soil to absorb heavy rainfall and pollutants. • Potential reduction in soil function, with impacts for biodiversity and food growing. • Soil contamination. • Loss of carbon from soil, due to development. 	<p>Aberdeen Adapts should monitor and address climate impacts on soil quality, soil function and soil stability.</p> <p>It should encourage greater use of permeable surfaces and promote the protection of soil carbon stores.</p>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projections for an increase in the severity and 	<p>Projects under Aberdeen</p>

	<p>frequency of heavy rainfall result in flooding, sediment and diffuse pollutants entering water courses affecting water quality and the health of invertebrates and fish.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential low flows in water courses, will be a risk to freshwater ecosystems and species (Atlantic Salmon, Brown Trout, fresh water pearl mussels). • Increased need to abstract water for new development. • Potential increase in incidences of algal bloom as a result of warmer temperatures and low river flows and invasive non native species. 	<p>Adapts should look to reduce impacts on water quality and ensure a sustainable use of water.</p> <p>Aberdeen Adapts should promote actions to reduce run off and flooding can reduce the risks of diffuse pollution to watercourses and the risk of erosion to the banks of watercourses.</p>
Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential increase in the frequency and severity of severe weather events could cause erosion, flooding and landslip. This could result in the erosion of landscape features, as well as changes to land form, land use, land cover and setting. • New development, results in a reduction in greenspace able to act as natural flood management. 	<p>Aberdeen Adapts should promote resilient landscapes and protect landscape character. Promote actions to improve and develop blue green infrastructure and greenspace networks.</p>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People will be vulnerable to an increase in the frequency and severity of severe weather. • A projected growth in city population. • Changing city demographics, including a projected growth of 45% in over 65s by 2039. • Climate impacts may be greater for some socio-economic groups as they may be less able to respond to and adapt to climate change. 	<p>Aberdeen Adapts should increase the capacity and knowledge of local population in adapting to climate change. Safeguard the rights of vulnerable people, taking into account the needs of all sectors of society.</p>
Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential impacts from climate change on the physical and mental health, as well as the safety of local people. This includes impacts from flooding, erosion, damp, air pollution, temperature increase and disease. • People with pre-existing health problems may be more likely to experience detrimental physical impacts. • Lack of provision of walking and cycling as a means of transport and for informal recreation. 	<p>Aberdeen Adapts should aim to reduce the impacts of climate change on the safety, health & wellbeing of local people. This should take into account the needs of all sectors of society, promote contingency planning around health and increase understanding of the health impacts of climate change.</p>
Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An increase in flooding and water penetration may result in irreplaceable damage, degradation and/or erosion of heritage and archaeological sites. • Historic assets and archaeological sites may be vulnerable to land use management change. • Cultural assets currently in disrepair or not regularly maintained could be vulnerable to a changing climate. 	<p>Aberdeen Adapts should improve the climate resilience of cultural sites, with minimal loss of character. Promote the management and maintenance of historic and cultural assets.</p>

Material Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An increase in heavy rainfall and flooding may cause damage to buildings and erosion of infrastructure.• Increased summer temperatures and a reduction in summer rainfall will increase need for water management and efficiency measures in buildings and demand for cooling.	Aberdeen Adapts should promote sustainable use and management of material assets. Promote actions to protect buildings and infrastructure.
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6.1 Framework for assessing environmental effects

We have assessed the options, goals, priorities and action areas from Aberdeen Adapts against SEA objectives, according to the questions shown in Table 6.1 below. We have predicted whether these effects will be negative, positive, uncertain, mixed or neutral, as indicated in the key. We have further evaluated the effects to determine their significance in relation to reversibility or irreversibility of affects, risks and duration (permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term). We have assessed cumulative impacts (direct, indirect, secondary and synergistic) in Table 6.8 below.

To help the assessment process and ensure consistency we set questions based on the SEA topics, the objectives and questions we used are shown the assessment Table 6.1 – Table 6:7 below, we have shown the full assessments and our reasons.

Key

++	Very positive
+	Positive
+/-	Mixed
0	Neutral
-	Negative
--	Very negative
?	Uncertain

Table 6.1 Assessment of Option 1 – Do Nothing

SEA Topic	Objective	Will the Option/Objective/Action Plan...?	Score (++, +, -, --, ?, 0)	Comments (long-term, short-term and medium-term reversibility or irreversibility of affects, risks, duration (permanent, temporary))
Biodiversity (flora and 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 and blue 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? 	-	<p>This option would have a negative impact on biodiversity.</p> <p>The conservation and protection of natural habitats might not be adequately supported as the climate changes. This may result in greater loss and degradation of habitats, including designated sites and might result in severe habitat fragmentation.</p> <p>This option may have an impact on the health and numbers of species, including protected species.</p> <p>This option may not encourage the development of opportunities for blue/ green infrastructure.</p> <p>Other PPS may help to protect and conserve biodiversity however climate change will place increasing pressures on biodiversity including threats from pests and disease and an increase in invasive non-native species.</p>
Air	<p>To limit or reduce the emissions of air-borne pollutants.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negatively impact air quality? • Increase congestion and vehicle traffic? • Support measures to reduce levels of air pollution? 	0	<p>This option would have a neutral impact on air. There is existing Low Emissions Strategy, Regional and Local Transport Strategy which will continue to positively influence air quality. Air quality monitoring, actions</p>

				and controls will continue. Without Aberdeen Adapts a collaborative effort to continue to raise awareness and adapt to changing climate might be lost. As would opportunities to consider and integrate climate impacts on air quality in new and revised PPS.
Climatic factors	<p>To increase resilience to the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>To limit or reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases and sustainable use of renewable resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the resilience of people, material assets and the natural environment to the impacts of climate change? • Result in the implementation of appropriate adaptations to reduce vulnerability to climate impacts? • Have the potential to increase areas at risk from flooding, or result in an increase in flooding in other areas? • Have the potential to alleviate risk of flooding and erosion? • Support natural flood management? • Promote the efficient use of energy and water and sustainable use of renewable resources? • Protect natural carbon sinks, such as carbon rich soils? 	-	<p>This option would have a negative impact on climatic factors. Ad-hoc measures to adapt to climate change will continue to take place. There is some existing work happening in Aberdeen City Council and other organisations with regards to adaptation, including sustainable urban drainage and flood management. However, without Aberdeen Adapts the resilience of people, the natural environment and material assets would not be fully and consistently addressed leaving people and places vulnerable to climate impacts. Collaborative efforts to adapt to climate change, to continue to improve on performance; to develop, implement and mainstream consistent adaptation measures; to build capacity and develop natural flood management might be lost. Cumulative climate impacts for the city and their interdependencies may not be considered.</p>

Soil	<p>To protect and enhance soil function, reducing contamination, safeguarding soil quantity and quality.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid or minimise the loss of carbon rich soils? • Promote a reduction in soil sealing, loss of soil and compaction? • Reduce the risk of erosion, landslip and landslide? • Support measures to reduce risks of soil contamination? • Ensure that possible contamination will be properly remediated and not impact upon sensitive receptors, such as human health or the water environment? 	-	<p>This option would have a negative impact on soil. Developments will continue to be built around the city under existing policies and regulations which control the impact on soil during construction, remediation of contaminated land and the production and disposal of waste products. Without Aberdeen Adapts options to increase permeability and to reduce run off and pollution may be lost. Opportunities to reduce the risk of erosion, landslip and to raise awareness of the impact of soil sealing and compaction may not be realised.</p>
Water	<p>To protect and enhance the water environment, promoting sustainable use of water and ensuring that the water quality is maintained.</p> <p>To mitigate the effects of flooding and droughts.</p> <p>To maintain levels of water abstraction, run-off and recharge within carrying capacity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the protection and enhancement of water bodies, protecting species and habitats reliant on the water environment? • Protect and improve water quality? • Result in the release of water-borne pollution into watercourses or groundwater? • Increase the amount of surface water run-off into water bodies? • Support sustainable flood risk management, including the development of SUDS and green, blue infrastructure? • Avoid adverse impacts on the River Dee SAC, and other watercourses? • Increase areas at risk from flooding, or result in increased flooding in other areas? • Avoid adverse impacts on the coastline? 	-/+	<p>This option would have a negative impact on water. While other PPS such as the North East Flood Risk Management Plan will put in place measures to reduce flood risk – without Aberdeen Adapts wider climate impacts on water quality and availability may not be addressed. Aberdeen is already experiencing wetter weather, increase in annual rainfall and warmer temperatures as a result of changing climate. Long term benefits that could be derived from collaborative working in our efforts to adapt to the changes would be lost without Aberdeen Adapts. Opportunities to develop and</p>

				collaborate on water efficiency measures to reduce water supply pressure on the River Dee may not be fully realised. Opportunities to develop natural flood management measures, permeable surfaces to reduce run off and pollutants to watercourses may not be realised.
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? • 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, the relevant cultural services. • Degrade the coastal environment? 	-	This option would have a negative impact on landscape. While some PPS will protect and enhance the landscape. Implementation of projects flowing from other PPS will continue to exert additional pressure on landscape and reduce open and green spaces in the city. Without Aberdeen Adapts, measures to protect the landscape from climate impacts including flooding and erosion may not occur. Risks of erosion to soft coastal landscape may not be addressed. Landscape enhancements through the mainstreaming of appropriate blue/green infrastructure may not occur.
Population	To promote economic growth, social inclusion, environmental improvement and health and safety, in a rising population. To reduce inequalities across sectors of society and between areas of the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote opportunities to improve personal and community resilience? • Help to reduce inequalities and the impacts of climate injustice? • Protect and enhance the essential services provided to society by the natural environment? • Support opportunities for social equality and cohesion? 	-	This option would have a negative impact on population. Changing climate will present risks to public health which may result in an increase in diseases thus putting more pressure on public service. Without Aberdeen Adapts climate inequalities for the city may not be

	city.			addressed. Options to improve household, business and community resilience and unlock the benefits to society from blue/ green infrastructure may not be realised.
Human Health	To protect and enhance human health, wellbeing and quality of life.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help to reduce impacts of climate change on human health? • Provide opportunities for improved health and wellbeing and community resilience? • Support and encourage food security? • Retain and improve the quality, quantity and connectivity of publicly accessible open space? • Support and encourage sustainable travel modes? • Support opportunities for social equality and cohesion? 	-	This option would have a negative impact on human health. While other PPS are addressing issues of health, open space, air quality and food growing. Climate change may affect physical & mental health, as well as the wellbeing of the people of Aberdeen. Without Aberdeen Adapts measures to identify and address the health risks projected and emerging from climate change may not take place. These include risks to health from flooding, damp, increase in pests and disease, heat, deterioration in air quality. Actions to improve community resilience, ensure the resilience of sustainable travel routes and protect human health may not take place.
Cultural Heritage	To promote protect and, where appropriate, enhance the cultural heritage of the city's historic environment assets and historic character.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid adverse effects on, as well as conserve and enhance historic buildings, archaeological sites, conservation areas? • Impact on the landscape setting of Aberdeen or any historic features or sites? • Help to reduce the effects of climate change on the historic environment, maintaining character? • Promote the importance and value of the historic environment? 	-	This option would have a negative impact on cultural heritage. Historic buildings, archaeological sites, conservation areas may be vulnerable to climate impacts including flooding, erosion, coastal inundation and water penetration. Without Aberdeen Adapts opportunities to protect and reduce

				the impact of climate change on historic buildings, archaeological sites and conservation sites, while maintaining character and historic value may be lost.
Material Assets	<p>To protect and enhance, where appropriate, buildings, infrastructure natural and historic assets and open space.</p> <p>To promote the sustainable use of resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the protection and enhancement of buildings, infrastructure, natural and historic assets? • Promote the sustainable use of resources, including waste and energy? • Minimise the demand for raw materials? • Reduce pressure social, utilities and communications infrastructure? • Support the development of flood prevention and regeneration programmes? 	-	<p>This option would have a negative impact on material assets. Without Aberdeen Adapts buildings, infrastructure, natural and historic assets will be increasingly vulnerable to climate impacts.</p> <p>Even though there is existing work happening throughout Aberdeen City Council and other organisations with regards to sustainable transport, waste management, flood risk, the provision of safe pedestrian links and core paths, the impact of climate change on material assets may not be assessed and managed. The development of natural flood management and blue/ green infrastructure solutions to climate impacts may not occur. The greater benefits of collaborative working may be lost. Without Aberdeen Adapts the opportunity for a holistic and consistent approach to addressing climate change would be lost.</p>

Table 6.2 Assessment of Option 2 - Do Minimum

SEA Topic	Objective	Will the Option/Objective/Action Plan...?	Score (++, +, -, --, ?, 0)	Comments (long-term, short-term and medium-term reversibility or irreversibility of affects, risks, duration (permanent, temporary))
Biodiversity (flora and 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 and blue 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? 	-	<p>This option would have a negative impact on biodiversity. Some approaches to protect and monitor threats to species, damage and degradation of habitats may occur, as result of the ad hoc implementation of some biodiversity and adaptation projects. However, without Aberdeen Adapts the wider cumulative impacts of climate change on biodiversity may not be considered and addressed, including fragmentation; and an increase in pests and disease and invasive no-native species. Opportunities for consistent, integrated and mainstreamed approaches in blue/ green infrastructure may not be realised and this would result in a negative impact on biodiversity as the climate changes.</p>
Air	<p>To limit or reduce the emissions of air-borne pollutants.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negatively impact air quality? • Increase congestion and vehicle traffic? • Support measures to reduce levels of air pollution? 	0	<p>This option would have a neutral impact on air quality. Individual organisations and an ad hoc approach will continue to work towards the delivery of an improvement in air quality, without Aberdeen Adapts these are unlikely</p>

				to consider the impact of climate change on air quality. Individual projects may not be sufficient to address the impact of climate change on air quality for the city.
Climatic factors	<p>To increase resilience to the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>To limit or reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases and sustainable use of renewable resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the resilience of people, material assets and the natural environment to the impacts of climate change? • Result in the implementation of appropriate adaptations to reduce vulnerability to climate impacts? • Have the potential to increase areas at risk from flooding, or result in an increase in flooding in other areas? • Have the potential to alleviate risk of flooding and erosion? • Support natural flood management? • Promote the efficient use of energy and water and maximise use of renewable resources? • Protect natural carbon sinks, such as carbon rich soils? 	-	This option would have a neutral or negative impact on climate factors. Individual organisations' promoting projects to adapt to climate change would have less positive impact than cumulative work done through Aberdeen Adapts and would not be effective in identifying and managing a coherent approach to climate risks. Opportunities to share learning, understanding of risks, resources, for co-operation, to consider interdependencies and to put in place and mainstream consistent adaptation measures would not be realised. Without Aberdeen Adapts the actions of individual organisations to address climate impacts may have a knock on effect elsewhere in the city.
Soil	To protect and enhance soil function, reducing contamination, safeguarding soil quantity and quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid or minimise the loss of carbon rich soils? • Promote a reduction in soil sealing, loss of soil and compaction? • Reduce the risk of erosion, landslip and landslide? • Support measures to reduce risks of soil contamination? • Ensure that possible contamination will be properly remediated and not impact upon 	-	This option would have a negative impact on soil. Developments will continue to be built around the city under existing policies and regulations which will contribute to soil sealing and compaction. Some individual organisations will implement projects that protect and

		sensitive receptors, such as human health or the water environment?		enhance soil function and reduce erosion. However, this is unlikely to be on the scale required to protect soil function from climate impacts.
Water	<p>To protect and enhance the water environment, promoting sustainable use of water and ensuring that the water quality is maintained.</p> <p>To mitigate the effects of flooding and droughts.</p> <p>To maintain levels of water abstraction, run-off and recharge within carrying capacity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the protection and enhancement of water bodies, protecting species and habitats reliant on the water environment? • Protect and improve water quality? • Result in the release of water-borne pollution into watercourses or groundwater? • Increase the amount of surface water run-off into water bodies? • Support sustainable flood risk management, including the development of SUDS and green, blue infrastructure? • Avoid adverse impacts on the River Dee SAC, and other watercourses? • Increase areas at risk from flooding, or result in increased flooding in other areas? • Avoid adverse impacts on the coastline? 	-/+	This option would have both a positive and negative impact on water. Some PPS and individual organisations would still work to reduce flooding, protect the coastline, improve water quality and protect species and habitats in the water environment. Other PPS may affect abstraction requirements. More positive impact will be achieved through collaborative working with Aberdeen Adapts.
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? • 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. 	-/+	This option would have both negative and positive impact on landscape. Individual organisations would be unlikely to adversely affect the landscape however the implementation of projects on an ad-hoc basis may result in loss of landscape character and may impact negatively on the surrounding landscape.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degrade the coastal environment? 		
Population	<p>To promote economic growth, social inclusion, environmental improvement and health and safety, in a rising population.</p> <p>To reduce inequalities across sectors of society and between areas of the city.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote opportunities to improve personal and community resilience? • Help to reduce inequalities and the impacts of climate injustice? • Protect and enhance the essential services provided to society by the natural environment? • Support opportunities for social equality and cohesion? 	-	<p>This option will have both a negative or neutral impact on population. Individual projects being implemented by organisations may create jobs, but a lack of collaborative effort may result in tourism benefits not being realised or even result in a loss of the opportunities for tourism facilities. Without a consistent approach, opportunities to improve community resilience may not be recognised and social inequalities may be widened in some parts of the city as a result of climate change.</p>
Human Health	<p>To protect and enhance human health, wellbeing and quality of life.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help to reduce impacts of climate change on human health? • Provide opportunities for improved health and wellbeing and community resilience? • Support and encourage food security? • Retain and improve the quality, quantity and connectivity of publicly accessible open space? • Support and encourage sustainable travel modes? • Support opportunities for social equality and cohesion? 	-/+	<p>This option would have a negative and positive impact on human health. Individual organisations implementing projects may not consider climate impacts on open space and sporting facilities. This may have an adverse impact on access to these spaces, as the climate changes. An ad hoc approach to identifying and managing climate risks to human health may result in inconsistency in approach and affect equality in being able to respond to climate impacts. However, some individual projects may reduce exposure to climate</p>

				risks.
Cultural Heritage	To promote protect and, where appropriate, enhance the cultural heritage of the city's historic environment assets and historic character.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid adverse effects on, as well as conserve and enhance historic buildings, archaeological sites, conservation areas? • Impact on the landscape setting of Aberdeen or any historic features or sites? • Help to reduce the effects of climate change on the historic environment, maintaining character? • Promote the importance and value of the historic environment? 	-	This option would have a negative impact on cultural heritage. An ad hoc approach would be unlikely to provide sufficient protection and conservation of all of the historic buildings, archaeological sites and conservation sites in Aberdeen. Inconsistency in approach may have a negative impact on the conservation of historic features or a knock-on impact to the surrounding area.
Material Assets	<p>To protect and enhance, where appropriate, buildings, infrastructure natural and historic assets and open space.</p> <p>To promote the sustainable use of resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the protection and enhancement of buildings, infrastructure, natural and historic assets? • Promote the sustainable use of resources, including waste and energy? • Minimise the demand for raw materials? • Reduce pressure social, utilities and communications infrastructure? • Support the development of flood prevention and regeneration programmes? 	-/+	This option would have both a negative and positive impact on material assets. Some projects may be put in place to protect buildings, infrastructure, natural and historic assets including through sustainable transport routes, waste management, flood management and open space. This may have a positive impact on the sustainable use of resources. However, there will not be consistency in approach and the cumulative impacts of projects may not be considered.

Table 6.3 Assessment of Option 3 - Do Optimum

SEA Topic	Objective	Will the Option/Objective/Action Plan...?	Score (++, +, -, --, ?, 0)	Comments (long-term, short-term and medium-term reversibility or irreversibility of affects, risks, duration (permanent, temporary))
<p>Biodiversity (flora and fauna)</p>	<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? 	<p>++/-</p>	<p>This option would be mainly a positive impact on biodiversity.</p> <p>There may still be the potential for negative impacts as a result of individual projects under Aberdeen Adapts, however an integrated approach should ensure there is effective mitigation in place. Aberdeen Adapts should help mitigate effects of climate change on biodiversity, by promoting actions to reduce the impact of fragmentation on species and habitats. In addition, there will be positive benefits from the development of blue, green infrastructure, creating new habitats and through monitoring for adverse impacts of climate change on biodiversity.</p> <p>There may be negative impacts from some adaptation measures on biodiversity, such as loss of habitat, though this would need to be considered on a case by case basis.</p>

Air	To limit or reduce the emissions of air-borne pollutants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negatively impact air quality? • Increase congestion and vehicle traffic? • Support measures to reduce levels of air pollution? 	+	<p>This option would have a neutral impact on air quality. Implementation of Aberdeen Adapts measures to raise awareness of, increase understanding of the impact of climate change on air quality. However, this will need to be balanced against the impact of climate change on air, which may result in a deterioration of air quality.</p> <p>Expansion of blue/ green infrastructure can filter pollutants and help to improve air quality.</p>
Climatic factors	<p>To increase resilience to the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>To limit or reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases and sustainable use of renewable resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the resilience of people, material assets and the natural environment to the impacts of climate change? • Result in the implementation of appropriate adaptations to reduce vulnerability to climate impacts? • Have the potential to increase areas at risk from flooding, or result in an increase in flooding in other areas? • Have the potential to alleviate risk of flooding and erosion? • Support natural flood management? • Promote the efficient use of energy and water and maximise use of renewable resources? • Protect natural carbon sinks, such as carbon rich soils? 	++	<p>This option would have an overall positive impact on climate factors although it is recognised that there may be minimal negative impact on emissions during the development and implementation of some of the projects under Aberdeen Adapts</p> <p>Working in partnership with various organisations through Aberdeen Adapts should provide a more comprehensive approach to adapting to climate impacts, through encouraging blue/ green infrastructure, increasing the resilience of people; material assets and the natural environment; reducing the risk of erosion; and supporting flood management.</p>

Soil	To protect and enhance soil function, reducing contamination, safeguarding soil quantity and quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid or minimise the loss of carbon rich soils? • Promote a reduction in soil sealing, loss of soil and compaction? • Reduce the risk of erosion, landslip and landslide? • Support measures to reduce risks of soil contamination? • Ensure that possible contamination will be properly remediated and not impact upon sensitive receptors, such as human health or the water environment? 	-/+	This option would have both positive and negative impact on soil but overall the positive effect should outweigh the negative. The reason being that Aberdeen Adapts would ensure measures to address and mitigate the climate impact on soil quality and function. It would support the development of flood management projects to reduce the risk of contaminated soils and work to reduce the risk of erosion and landslide. However, the development of some adaptation projects may result in some level of soil sealing and compaction.
Water	<p>To protect and enhance the water environment, promoting sustainable use of water and ensuring that the water quality is maintained.</p> <p>To mitigate the effects of flooding and droughts.</p> <p>To maintain levels of water abstraction, run-off and recharge within carrying capacity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the protection and enhancement of water bodies, protecting species and habitats reliant on the water environment? • Protect and improve water quality? • Result in the release of water-borne pollution into watercourses or groundwater? • Increase the amount of surface water run-off into water bodies? • Support sustainable flood risk management, including the development of SUDS and green, blue infrastructure? • Avoid adverse impacts on the River Dee SAC, and other watercourses? • Increase areas at risk from flooding, or result in increased flooding in other areas? • Avoid adverse impacts on the coastline? 	++	This option would have a positive impact on water. Aberdeen Adapts would promote measures to encourage sustainable water management and address impacts on water quality. It would develop measures to mitigate flooding, slow down run off and reduce the potential risk of pollution to water courses, including the River Dee SAC which could affect species and water quality.

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? • Enhance the character, distinctiveness and quality of the landscape, townscape, coast, seascapes, “gateway” routes and setting of the city and surrounding areas? • Protect and enhance the services provided to society by landscape, in particular the relevant cultural services. • Degrade the coastal environment? 	++/-	This option will have a significant positive impact on landscape. Aberdeen Adapts will help protect the landscape and coastline from climate impacts. The development of appropriate blue/ green infrastructure may enhance landscape character and improve visual impacts. Aberdeen adapts aims for the development of blue, green infrastructure initiatives that are in keeping with the local landscape. However, it is recognised that the development of construction of these measures may result in damage to habitats in the short term until developments become established.
Population	<p>To promote economic growth, social inclusion, environmental improvement and health and safety, in a rising population.</p> <p>To reduce inequalities across sectors of society and between areas of the city.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote opportunities to improve personal and community resilience? • Help to reduce inequalities and the impacts of climate injustice? • Protect and enhance the essential services provided to society by the natural environment? • Support opportunities for social equality and cohesion? 	+	This option would have a positive impact on population. Although, climate impacts will increase challenges for the population. Implementation of Aberdeen Adapts will result in improved personal and community resilience. It will work to reduce climate inequalities and support the protection of 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 climate change on human health? • Provide opportunities for improved health and wellbeing and community resilience? • Support and encourage food security? • Retain and improve the quality, quantity and connectivity of publicly accessible open space? • Support and encourage sustainable travel modes? • Support opportunities for social equality and cohesion? 	+	This option would have both neutral and positive impact on human health. There are existing policies to improve and make provision for open and recreational space; and health and wellbeing. However, climate change will increase impacts for health and wellbeing and may impact quality of life. Aberdeen Adapts would introduce measures to address the impact of climate change on health and wellbeing.
Cultural Heritage	To promote protect and, where appropriate, enhance the cultural heritage of the city's historic environment assets and historic character.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid adverse effects on, as well as conserve and enhance historic buildings, archaeological sites, conservation areas? • Impact on the landscape setting of Aberdeen or any historic features or sites? • Help to reduce the effects of climate change on the historic environment, maintaining character? • Promote the importance and value of the historic environment? 	+/-	This option would have a positive impact on cultural heritage through projects and measures to protect and enhance historic buildings, archaeological sites and conservation sites from damage, deterioration or loss through climate change. Aberdeen Adapts aims to develop measures and maintenance to protect culture heritage that are in character, however it is recognised that some adaptation measures may have an impact on the character of cultural heritage, although this would be assessed on a case by case basis.

<p>Material Assets</p>	<p>To protect and enhance, where appropriate, buildings, infrastructure natural and historic assets and open space.</p> <p>To promote the sustainable use of resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the protection and enhancement of buildings, infrastructure, natural and historic assets? • Promote the sustainable use of resources, including waste and energy? • Minimise the demand for raw materials? • Reduce pressure social, utilities and communications infrastructure? • Support the development of flood prevention and regeneration programmes? 	<p>+</p>	<p>This option would have an overall positive impact on material assets. Aberdeen Adapts would promote a sustainable use and management of resources; the protection of built and natural assets, including through the development of sustainable flood management measures. It would seek to reduce pressure on energy and communication infrastructure.</p>
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Overall, Option 3 - Do Optimum, is the best option in terms of its effects on the environment. This is the option for developing Aberdeen Adapts.

Table 6.4 Assessment of Priority 1 - Protecting Buildings and Infrastructure

<p>Priority 1: Addressing the impacts of climate change in the planning, build, maintenance and protection of city buildings, infrastructure and historic environment.</p>				
<p>Goals: Protected buildings and historic assets, Responsive transport networks, Developing green infrastructure, Secure utilities and communications</p>				
SEA Topic	Objective	Will the Option/Objective/Action Plan...?	Score (++, +, -, --, ?, 0)	Comments (long-term, short-term and medium-term reversibility or irreversibility of affects, risks, duration (permanent, temporary))
<p>Biodiversity (flora and fauna)</p>	<p>To conserve, protect and enhance the diversity of species, including populations of protected species, habitats and</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? 	<p>+/-</p>	<p>The development of natural flood management for buildings and infrastructure; and green infrastructure measures including natural shade and cooling for</p>

	<p>natural heritage of Aberdeen.</p> <p>To maintain and enhance existing green networks and improve connectivity/function.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and 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? 		<p>buildings would support biodiversity and reduce habitat fragmentation. Any negative impacts on biodiversity of actions to protect the built environment, such as flood management, would be assessed on a case by case basis.</p>
Air	<p>To limit or reduce the emissions of air-borne pollutants.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negatively impact air quality? • Increase congestion and vehicle traffic? • Support measures to reduce levels of air pollution? 	+	<p>Achieving this priority and goals would reduce the risk of transport congestion during extreme weather events, with resultant impacts on air quality.</p> <p>These goals aim to increase natural flood management and natural shade and cooling in the city which may support a reduction in emissions and have a positive impact on air quality. There may be a comparatively minor amount of emissions released from the construction of some adaptation measures and the operation of cooling in buildings.</p>

Climatic factors	<p>To increase resilience to the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>To limit or reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases and sustainable use of renewable resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the resilience of people, material assets and the natural environment to the impacts of climate change? • Result in the implementation of appropriate adaptations to reduce vulnerability to climate impacts? • Have the potential to increase areas at risk from flooding, or result in an increase in flooding in other areas? • Have the potential to alleviate risk of flooding and erosion? • Support natural flood management? • Promote the efficient use of energy and water and maximise use of renewable resources? • Protect natural carbon sinks, such as carbon rich soils? 	+	<p>Achieving this priority and goals would help to limit and mitigate the impacts of climate change, such as flooding and erosion in the city.</p> <p>Developing actions to increase the resilience of the built environment, including new and existing buildings, transport infrastructure and energy and communication networks to the impacts of climate change, will also have positive benefits for people and the natural environment.</p> <p>It supports the development of natural flood management, shade and cooling measures to reduce the risk of climate impacts to the built environment. There may be a minor impact on emissions if there is increased demand for cooling in buildings.</p>
Soil	<p>To protect and enhance soil function, reducing contamination, safeguarding soil quantity and quality.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid or minimise the loss of carbon rich soils? • Promote a reduction in soil sealing, loss of soil and compaction? • Reduce the risk of erosion, landslip and landslide? • Support measures to reduce risks of soil contamination? • Ensure that possible contamination will be properly remediated and not impact upon sensitive receptors, such as human health or the water environment? 	+/-	<p>This priority and goals will have a positive and negative effect on soil. It supports sustainable soil management and measures to reduce the risk of erosion, safeguarding soil quality, landslide and landslip in the built environment. It aims to reduce the risk of flooding and the resultant level of soil contamination. It introduces measures to increase permeability of surfaces.</p> <p>However, there may be a minor level of soil sealing and compaction in the</p>

				development of some adaptation actions to protect the built environment. Any negative impacts of actions to protect the built environment would be assessed on a case by case basis.
Water	<p>To protect and enhance the water environment, promoting sustainable use of water and ensuring that the water quality is maintained.</p> <p>To mitigate the effects of flooding and droughts.</p> <p>To maintain levels of water abstraction, run-off and recharge within carrying capacity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the protection and enhancement of water bodies, protecting species and habitats reliant on the water environment? • Protect and improve water quality? • Result in the release of water-borne pollution into watercourses or groundwater? • Increase the amount of surface water run-off into water bodies? • Support sustainable flood risk management, including the development of SUDS and green, blue infrastructure? • Avoid adverse impacts on the River Dee SAC, and other watercourses? • Increase areas at risk from flooding, or result in increased flooding in other areas? • Avoid adverse impacts on the coastline? 	++	<p>This priority and goals will have a positive effect on water.</p> <p>It will promote water saving technologies and sustainable water management to maintain abstraction levels for water supply/ demand in the built environment and manage the impacts of drought.</p> <p>It will also reduce the risk of flooding and the amount of surface run off in the built environment through the adoption of natural flood management and measures including SUDs. This will reduce levels of pollution to water courses and help to protect the water environment.</p>
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? • 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 	+/-	<p>Achieving this priority and goals could have positive and negative effects on the landscape. The development and retrofit of blue/ green infrastructure in the built environment, with measures including SUDs, green walls and roof, raingardens could enhance the landscape.</p> <p>The development of some adaptation</p>

		<p>cultural services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degrade the coastal environment? 		<p>actions to protect the built environment may have a negative impact on landscape. Any negative impacts of actions to protect the built environment would be assessed on a case by case basis.</p>
Population	<p>To promote economic growth, social inclusion, environmental improvement and health and safety, in a rising population.</p> <p>To reduce inequalities across sectors of society and between areas of the city.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote opportunities to improve personal and community resilience? • Help to reduce inequalities and the impacts of climate injustice? • Protect and enhance the essential services provided to society by the natural environment? • Support opportunities for social equality and cohesion? 	+	<p>Achieving these goals could have a positive impact on population reducing levels of climate inequalities and putting in place measures to increase resilience in the built environment to reduce the risk of damage to property and displacement for homes and businesses.</p>
Human Health	<p>To protect and enhance human health, wellbeing and quality of life.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help to reduce impacts of climate change on human health? • Provide opportunities for improved health and wellbeing and community resilience? • Support and encourage food security? • Retain and improve the quality, quantity and connectivity of publicly accessible open space? • Support and encourage sustainable travel modes? • Support opportunities for social equality and cohesion? 	+	<p>Achieving this priority and goals would have a positive and neutral impact on human health. It will provide opportunities to reduce the risk of increases in damp in the built environment. It will support the development of green/ blue infrastructure in the built environment which can support health and wellbeing. This priority and goals will create more and better connected usable green spaces for people and increase natural shade and cooling to improve thermal comfort levels in the built environment during warmer temperatures. It aims to encourage property protection which could</p>

				reduce the risk of damage from flood events.
Cultural Heritage	To promote protect and, where appropriate, enhance the cultural heritage of the city's historic environment assets and historic character.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid adverse effects on, as well as conserve and enhance historic buildings, archaeological sites, conservation areas? • Impact on the landscape setting of Aberdeen or any historic features or sites? • Help to reduce the effects of climate change on the historic environment, maintaining character? • Promote the importance and value of the historic environment? • 	+/-	Achieving these goals would have a positive impact on the protection of cultural heritage. Aberdeen Adapts seeks to protect historic buildings, archaeological sites and conservation sites from the impacts of climate change including water penetration, flooding, landslide, coastal inundation and erosion. These have the potential to cause loss of or damage to historic sites. At the same time Aberdeen Adapts will need to make sure adaptation measures do not adversely affect the fabric and character of a site, ensuring measures are appropriate to historic character and make efficient use of resources.
Material Assets	To protect and enhance, where appropriate, buildings, infrastructure natural and historic assets and open space. To promote the sustainable use of resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the protection and enhancement of buildings, infrastructure, natural and historic assets? • Promote the sustainable use of resources, including waste and energy? • Minimise the demand for raw materials? • Reduce pressure social, utilities and communications infrastructure? <p>Support the development of flood prevention and regeneration programmes?</p>	+	Achieving these goals would reduce the impacts of climate change on buildings, infrastructure and energy and communication networks. It will support the protection of the built environment through the development of blue/ green infrastructure. It will improve material assets by promoting sustainable use of resources.

Table 6.5 Assessment of Priority 2 - Safeguarding our natural environment

Priority 2 – Adapting through nature. Developing a healthy, protected and productive natural environment. Goals: Space for nature, Productive soils, Healthy trees and woodlands, Protected watercourses and coastline.				
SEA Topic	Objective	Will the Option/Objective/Action Plan...?	Score (++, +, -, --, ?, 0)	Comments (long-term, short-term and medium-term reversibility or irreversibility of affects, risks, duration (permanent, temporary))
Biodiversity (flora and fauna)	<p>Conserve, protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitats and natural heritage of Aberdeen.</p> <p>Maintain and enhance the populations of protected species, including European Protected Species, including protection of their resting places or roosts.</p> <p>Maintain or enhance existing green networks and improve connectivity/function and create new links where needed.</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? 	++/-	<p>Achieving these goals and priority objective would have an overall positive effect, protecting biodiversity and habitats from erosion damage and degradation, as a result of climate change.</p> <p>It supports the development of blue/ green infrastructure, reducing habitat fragmentation and helping to strengthen green networks which can all increase biodiversity. It encourages the protection of trees, tree planting, riparian woodlands, monitoring for changes in pests and disease and managing resources responsibly.</p> <p>In order to fulfil these goals and priority, some projects such as the development of blue/ green infrastructure may affect habitats and species in Aberdeen. This is through disturbance or change in use of habitats. Aberdeen Adapts will seek to ensure blue/ green infrastructure schemes are appropriate to local landscape. It will seek protect the shoreline and river corridors and to</p>

				provide natural solutions to the risk of erosion.
Air	Limit or reduce the emissions of air-borne pollutants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negatively impact air quality? • Increase congestion and vehicle traffic? • Support measures to reduce levels of air pollution? 	+	This priority and goals would support an increase in tree planting and green/ blue infrastructure in areas of the city, including in AQMAs. These measures can have a positive impact on air quality, although it is recognised that climate change may have an adverse effect on air quality.
Climatic factors	Limit or reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases and promote the production of renewable energy Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change on flood risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the resilience of people, material assets and the natural environment to the impacts of climate change? • Result in the implementation of appropriate adaptations to reduce vulnerability to climate impacts? • Have the potential to increase areas at risk from flooding, or result in an increase in flooding in other areas? • Have the potential to alleviate risk of flooding and erosion? • Support natural flood management? • Promote the efficient use of energy and water and maximise use of renewable resources? Protect natural carbon sinks, such as carbon rich soils? 	++	Achieving this priority and goals would help to limit and mitigate the impacts of climate change, such as flooding and erosion on the natural environment, fragmentation, impacts for species and habitats. It would develop actions to increase the resilience of the natural environment to the impacts of climate change, support natural flood management; and consider the cumulative impacts of climate change on the natural environment.
Soil	Reduce contamination, safeguard soil quantity and quality Minimise waste production and amount of waste sent to landfill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid or minimise the loss of carbon rich soils? • Promote a reduction in soil sealing, loss of soil and compaction? • Reduce the risk of erosion, landslip and landslide? • Support measures to reduce risks of soil contamination? 	+/-	This priority and goals will have a positive and negative effect on soil. It supports sustainable soil management and measures to reduce the risk of erosion, safeguarding soil quality from pollution from run off and flooding; and reduce the risk of erosion,

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that possible contamination will be properly remediated and not impact upon sensitive receptors, such as human health or the water environment? 		<p>landslide and landslip in the natural environment. There may be a minor amount of soil sealing and compaction in the development of some forms of blue/ green infrastructure actions to protect the natural environment, although there would be longer term benefits. Any negative impacts of actions would be assessed on a case by case basis.</p>
Water	<p>Promote sustainable use of water and mitigate the effects of floods and droughts</p> <p>Ensure that the water quality and good ecological status of the water framework directive are maintained.</p> <p>Maintain water abstraction, run-off and recharge within carrying capacity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the protection and enhancement of water bodies, protecting species and habitats reliant on the water environment? • Protect and improve water quality? • Result in the release of water-borne pollution into watercourses or groundwater? • Increase the amount of surface water run-off into water bodies? • Support sustainable flood risk management, including the development of SUDS and green, blue infrastructure? • Avoid adverse impacts on the River Dee SAC, and other watercourses? • Increase areas at risk from flooding, or result in increased flooding in other areas? • Avoid adverse impacts on the coastline? 	++	<p>This priority and goals will have a positive effect on water reducing areas at risk from changes in climate. It will promote sustainable water management to protect abstraction levels and impacts of low flows on the River Dee SAC.</p> <p>It will support the adoption of natural flood management and measures including SUDs – reducing the risk of pollution to water courses and helping to protect the water environment during an increase in the severity and frequency of extreme weather events.</p>
Landscape	<p>Maintain and support landscape character and local distinctiveness.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid adverse visual impacts or impacts on setting? • Avoid adverse effects on protected/designated landscapes townscapes and seascapes? • Enhance the character, distinctiveness and quality of the landscape, townscape, coast, 	++	<p>This priority and goals could have an overall positive effect on the landscape. It could reduce the risk of erosion to the landscape and coastline.</p> <p>The development of blue/ green</p>

		<p>seascapes, “gateway” routes and setting of the city and surrounding areas?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance the services provided to society by landscape, in particular the relevant cultural services. • Degrade the coastal environment? 		<p>infrastructure will protect the natural environment and could enhance the landscape.</p> <p>It supports the development of appropriate adaptation actions for the landscape to protect the natural environment. However, tree and woodland planting to support adaptation could change the landscape.</p>
Population	<p>Promote economic growth, social inclusion, environmental improvement, health and safety;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote opportunities to improve personal and community resilience? • Help to reduce inequalities and the impacts of climate injustice? • Protect and enhance the essential services provided to society by the natural environment? • Support opportunities for social equality and cohesion? 	+	<p>This priority and goals could have a neutral impact on population supporting measures to reduce risks to public safety from the natural environment such as windthrow on trees or erosion and landslip.</p> <p>Projects resulting from Aberdeen Adapts may have a positive impact on population by creating new jobs and market diversification in protecting the natural environment.</p>
Human Health	<p>Protect and enhance human health</p> <p>Retain and improve quality, quantity and connectivity of publicly accessible open space</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help to reduce impacts of climate change on human health? • Provide opportunities for improved health and wellbeing and community resilience? • Support and encourage food security? • Retain and improve the quality, quantity and connectivity of publicly accessible open space? • Support and encourage sustainable travel modes? • Support opportunities for social equality and cohesion? 	++	<p>This priority and goals could have a positive impact on human health supporting an increase in the quantity and connectivity and ensuring accessibility to green space, maintaining access to outdoor spaces for leisure and recreation.</p> <p>Projects resulting from these objectives and goals in Aberdeen Adapts will have a positive effect in reducing the risk of exposure to climate impacts. Health will be</p>

				vulnerable under a changing climate.
Cultural Heritage	Promote protect and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid adverse effects on, as well as conserve and enhance historic buildings, archaeological sites, conservation areas? • Impact on the landscape setting of Aberdeen or any historic features or sites? • Help to reduce the effects of climate change on the historic environment, maintaining character? • Promote the importance and value of the historic environment? 	+	This priority and goals would have both a positive impact on cultural heritage. It seeks to protect historic landscape settings, protected trees and archaeological sites from the impacts of climate change.
Material Assets	<p>Promote good design, safe environment, clean environment and good quality services</p> <p>Protect and enhance outdoor access opportunities and access rights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the protection and enhancement of buildings, infrastructure, natural and historic assets? • Promote the sustainable use of resources, including waste and energy? • Minimise the demand for raw materials? • Reduce pressure social, utilities and communications infrastructure? • Support the development of flood prevention and regeneration programmes? 	+	Achieving these goals would reduce the impacts of climate change on the natural environment.

Table 6.6 Assessment of Priority 3 - A strong economy. A healthy society

Priority 3 - Healthy and empowered communities and strong and robust businesses developing the capacity and knowledge to adapt. Goals: Prepared communities, Prioritising health and wellbeing, Strengthening the economy, Encouraging food security				
SEA Topic	Objective	Will the Option/Objective/Action Plan...?	Score (++, +, -, --, ?, 0)	Comments (long-term, short-term and medium-term reversibility or irreversibility of affects, risks, duration (permanent, temporary))
Biodiversity (flora and fauna)	<p>Conserve, protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitats and natural heritage of Aberdeen.</p> <p>Maintain and enhance the populations of protected species, including European Protected Species, including protection of their resting places or roosts.</p> <p>Maintain or enhance existing green networks and improve connectivity/function and create new links where needed.</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? 	+	<p>This priority and goals would have an unknown effect on biodiversity. However, there may be the development of natural flood management, shade and cooling to protect people from the impacts of climate change that will have benefits for biodiversity.</p>
Air	<p>Limit or reduce the emissions of air-borne pollutants</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negatively impact air quality? • Increase congestion and vehicle traffic? • Support measures to reduce levels of air pollution? 	+	<p>This priority and goals would a reduction in transport congestion during extreme weather events, this would have impacts on health from vehicle emissions.</p> <p>These goals aim to increase natural flood management and natural shade</p>

				and cooling which may support a reduction in emissions and impacts on air quality. There may be a comparatively minor amount of emissions released from the development of some adaptation actions.
Climatic factors	<p>Limit or reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases and promote the production of renewable energy</p> <p>Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change on flood risk</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the resilience of people, material assets and the natural environment to the impacts of climate change? • Result in the implementation of appropriate adaptations to reduce vulnerability to climate impacts? • Have the potential to increase areas at risk from flooding, or result in an increase in flooding in other areas? • Have the potential to alleviate risk of flooding and erosion? • Support natural flood management? • Promote the efficient use of energy and water and maximise use of renewable resources? • Protect natural carbon sinks, such as carbon rich soils? 	+	<p>This priority and goals would help to limit and mitigate the impacts of climate change and effects such as flooding. Developing actions to increase the resilience of society and the economy to the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>It supports the development of natural flood management, shade and cooling measures, water efficiency actions that can protect people as the climate changes.</p>
Soil	<p>Reduce contamination, safeguard soil quantity and quality</p> <p>Minimise waste production and amount of waste sent to landfill</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid or minimise the loss of carbon rich soils? • Promote a reduction in soil sealing, loss of soil and compaction? • Reduce the risk of erosion, landslip and landslide? • Support measures to reduce risks of soil contamination? • Ensure that possible contamination will be properly remediated and not impact upon 	+	<p>This priority and goals will have a neutral effect on soil.</p> <p>It supports measures for increased awareness about permeability and flooding. Supporting community and business actions to increase resilience can help reduce run off and the potential for contaminated soil.</p>

		sensitive receptors, such as human health or the water environment?		
Water	<p>Promote sustainable use of water and mitigate the effects of floods and droughts</p> <p>Ensure that the water quality and good ecological status of the water framework directive are maintained.</p> <p>Maintain water abstraction, run-off and recharge within carrying capacity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the protection and enhancement of water bodies, protecting species and habitats reliant on the water environment? • Protect and improve water quality? • Result in the release of water-borne pollution into watercourses or groundwater? • Increase the amount of surface water run-off into water bodies? • Support sustainable flood risk management, including the development of SUDS and green, blue infrastructure? • Avoid adverse impacts on the River Dee SAC, and other watercourses? • Increase areas at risk from flooding, or result in increased flooding in other areas? • Avoid adverse impacts on the coastline? 	+	<p>This priority and goals will have a positive effect on the protection of water quality and on abstraction demands on the River Dee SAC. It will promote water saving technologies and sustainable water management by people and businesses. It will also reduce the amount of surface run off in the built environment through the adoption of natural flood management and measures including SUDs – reducing the risk of pollution to water courses.</p>
Landscape	<p>Maintain and support landscape character and local distinctiveness.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid adverse visual impacts or impacts on setting? • Avoid adverse effects on protected/designated landscapes townscapes and seascapes? • Enhance the character, distinctiveness and quality of the landscape, townscape, coast, seascapes, “gateway” routes and setting of the city and surrounding areas? • Protect and enhance the services provided to society by landscape, in particular the relevant cultural services. • Degrade the coastal environment? 	+	<p>This priority and goals will have neutral effects on the landscape. There will be overall positive impact through the implementation of projects, as a result of Aberdeen Adapts. Some measures may improve visual impacts and enhance the distinctiveness of the landscape, supporting placemaking.</p>

Population	Promote economic growth, social inclusion, environmental improvement, health and safety;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote opportunities to improve personal and community resilience? • Help to reduce inequalities and the impacts of climate injustice? • Protect and enhance the essential services provided to society by the natural environment? • Support opportunities for social equality and cohesion? 	+	This priority and goals supports the development of appropriate adaptation actions for community resilience, food security, business resilience and health. It could have a positive impact on population by increasing employment through skills development and innovation in adaptation measures.
Human Health	<p>Protect and enhance human health</p> <p>Retain and improve quality, quantity and connectivity of publicly accessible open space</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help to reduce impacts of climate change on human health? • Provide opportunities for improved health and wellbeing and community resilience? • Support and encourage food security? • Retain and improve the quality, quantity and connectivity of publicly accessible open space? • Support and encourage sustainable travel modes? • Support opportunities for social equality and cohesion? 	+	Achieving this priority and goals would have a positive impact, helping to reduce the impacts of climate change on human health, especially biodiversity for vulnerable people who may be more affected due to age or pre-existing health conditions. The development of green/ blue infrastructure would create more and better connected usable green spaces for people supporting health and wellbeing. Aberdeen Adapts seeks to improve community resilience to the impacts of climate change.
Cultural Heritage	Promote protect and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid adverse effects on, as well as conserve and enhance historic buildings, archaeological sites, conservation areas? • Impact on the landscape setting of Aberdeen or any historic features or sites? • Help to reduce the effects of climate change on the historic environment, maintaining character? • Promote the importance and value of the historic environment? 	+	Achieving these goals would have both a positive impact on cultural heritage. It would promote and encourage protection of historic assets from climate impacts, helping to preserve these features for future generations.

<p>Material Assets</p>	<p>Promote good design, safe environment, clean environment and good quality services</p> <p>Protect and enhance outdoor access opportunities and access rights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the protection and enhancement of buildings, infrastructure, natural and historic assets? • Promote the sustainable use of resources, including waste and energy? • Minimise the demand for raw materials? • Reduce pressure social, utilities and communications infrastructure? • Support the development of flood prevention and regeneration programmes? 	<p>+</p>	<p>This option would have a positive and neutral impact on material assets. Without Aberdeen Adapts homes, infrastructure and business assets will be increasingly vulnerable to climate impacts causing damage and disruption. Aberdeen Adapts would encourage people and businesses to protect material assets to maintain liveability in the city and to keep the city open for business.</p>
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Table 6.7 Assessment of Priority 4 - Building understanding

Priority 4: Increase awareness and understanding of the climate impacts for Aberdeen and how local communities, business and organisations can adapt. Goals: Climate research, Climate awareness.				
SEA Topic	Objective	Will the Option/Objective/Action Plan...?	Score (++, +, -, --, ?, 0)	Comments (long-term, short-term and medium-term reversibility or irreversibility of affects, risks, duration (permanent, temporary))
Biodiversity (flora and fauna)	<p>Conserve, protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitats and natural heritage of Aberdeen.</p> <p>Maintain and enhance the populations of protected species, including European Protected Species, including protection of their resting places or roosts.</p> <p>Maintain or enhance existing green networks and improve connectivity/function and create new links where needed.</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? 	+	<p>This objective and goals aims to recognise the role education and awareness can have in adapting to climate change. Encouraging research into the climate impacts on biodiversity; as well as empowering people to understand and take part in observation and monitoring of climate impacts on biodiversity through citizen science. This theme would improve tree planting and an increase in green infrastructure.</p>
Air	<p>Limit or reduce the emissions of air-borne pollutants</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negatively impact air quality? • Increase congestion and vehicle traffic? • Support measures to reduce levels of air pollution? 	+	<p>This objective and goals would aim to increase awareness and understanding of the benefits of tree planting and blue green infrastructure to support climate adaptation in helping to improve air quality.</p>

Climatic factors	<p>Limit or reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases and promote the production of renewable energy</p> <p>Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change on flood risk</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the resilience of people, material assets and the natural environment to the impacts of climate change? • Result in the implementation of appropriate adaptations to reduce vulnerability to climate impacts? • Have the potential to increase areas at risk from flooding, or result in an increase in flooding in other areas? • Have the potential to alleviate risk of flooding and erosion? • Support natural flood management? • Promote the efficient use of energy and water and maximise use of renewable resources? • Protect natural carbon sinks, such as carbon rich soils? 	+	<p>This objective and goals would help knowledge and build long term understanding of adaptation. It would encourage uptake and participation and integration of local climate adaptation actions. It will highlight areas needing further research; and improve access to information on climate impacts for Aberdeen across all SEA topic areas.</p>
Soil	<p>Reduce contamination, safeguard soil quantity and quality</p> <p>Minimise waste production and amount of waste sent to landfill</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid or minimise the loss of carbon rich soils? • Promote a reduction in soil sealing, loss of soil and compaction? • Reduce the risk of erosion, landslip and landslide? • Support measures to reduce risks of soil contamination? • Ensure that possible contamination will be properly remediated and not impact upon sensitive receptors, such as human health or the water environment? 	+	<p>This objective and goals would support the development of research and awareness of soil value and functions and their role and need for protection as the climate changes, as well as encourage options for permeable surfaces. This could be beneficial for the protection of soil quality as the climate changes. In turn this can support biodiversity and food growing.</p>

Water	<p>Promote sustainable use of water and mitigate the effects of floods and droughts</p> <p>Ensure that the water quality and good ecological status of the water framework directive are maintained.</p> <p>Maintain water abstraction, run-off and recharge within carrying capacity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the protection and enhancement of water bodies, protecting species and habitats reliant on the water environment? • Protect and improve water quality? • Result in the release of water-borne pollution into watercourses or groundwater? • Increase the amount of surface water run-off into water bodies? • Support sustainable flood risk management, including the development of SUDS and green, blue infrastructure? • Avoid adverse impacts on the River Dee SAC, and other watercourses? • Increase areas at risk from flooding, or result in increased flooding in other areas? • Avoid adverse impacts on the coastline? 	+	<p>This objective and goals will have a positive effect on water, however there will be considerable impacts on water as the climate changes. It will promote water saving technologies and sustainable water management increasing understanding of the pressures of climate change on the River Dee SAC. It will build knowledge and understanding of natural flood management for Aberdeen.</p>
Landscape	<p>Maintain and support landscape character and local distinctiveness.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid adverse visual impacts or impacts on setting? • Avoid adverse effects on protected/designated landscapes townscapes and seascapes? • Enhance the character, distinctiveness and quality of the landscape, townscape, coast, seascapes, “gateway” routes and setting of the city and surrounding areas? • Protect and enhance the services provided to society by landscape, in particular the relevant cultural services. • Degrade the coastal environment? 	+	<p>This objective and goals will have positive effects on the landscape. It could promote understanding of the value of landscape in climate adaptation.</p>
Population	<p>Promote economic growth, social inclusion, environmental</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote opportunities to improve personal and community resilience? • Help to reduce inequalities and the impacts of 	+	<p>This objective and goals supports the development of appropriate research on adaptation for the built and natural</p>

	improvement, health and safety;	<p>climate injustice?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance the essential services provided to society by the natural environment? • Support opportunities for social equality and cohesion? 		environment in Aberdeen. This could have a positive impact on population, by increasing skills in adaptation measures and building understanding that will support community protection and resilience.
Human Health	<p>Protect and enhance human health</p> <p>Retain and improve quality, quantity and connectivity of publicly accessible open space</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help to reduce impacts of climate change on human health? • Provide opportunities for improved health and wellbeing and community resilience? • Support and encourage food security? • Retain and improve the quality, quantity and connectivity of publicly accessible open space? • Support and encourage sustainable travel modes? • Support opportunities for social equality and cohesion? 	+	<p>Achieving this objective and goals would have a positive impact, helping to increase knowledge of the impacts of climate change on the health of city residents and how to manage this. It would encourage better awareness and understanding of climate impacts that could support community resilience and reduce exposure to climate risks.</p> <p>The promotion of green/ blue infrastructure would aim to create buy in for more and better connected usable green spaces for people. This in turn would support health and wellbeing.</p>
Cultural Heritage	Promote protect and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid adverse effects on, as well as conserve and enhance historic buildings, archaeological sites, conservation areas? • Impact on the landscape setting of Aberdeen or any historic features or sites? • Help to reduce the effects of climate change on the historic environment, maintaining character? • Promote the importance and value of the historic environment? 	+	<p>This objective and goals would have a positive impact on cultural heritage. Increasing knowledge of measures to reduce the vulnerability of cultural sites to climate impacts. This would promote greater use of permeability and build understanding of the impacts of urban creep on surface water runoff and flooding.</p>

<p>Material Assets</p>	<p>Promote good design, safe environment, clean environment and good quality services</p> <p>Protect and enhance outdoor access opportunities and access rights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the protection and enhancement of buildings, infrastructure, natural and historic assets? • Promote the sustainable use of resources, including waste and energy? • Minimise the demand for raw materials? • Reduce pressure social, utilities and communications infrastructure? • Support the development of flood prevention and regeneration programmes? 	<p>+</p>	<p>This objective and goals would have a positive impact on material assets. Increasing knowledge of measures to reduce the vulnerability of homes and business assets, and the natural environment to climate impacts.</p>
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Table 6.7 Assessment of Priority 5 - Collaborative working

Priority 5: Increasing capacity to adapt, through long term collaborative working between the public, private and community sectors. Goals: Joined up planning and response				
SEA Topic	Objective	Will the Option/Objective/Action Plan...?	Score (++, +, -, --, ?, 0)	Comments (long-term, short-term and medium-term reversibility or irreversibility of affects, risks, duration (permanent, temporary))
Biodiversity (flora and fauna)	<p>Conserve, protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitats and natural heritage of Aberdeen.</p> <p>Maintain and enhance the populations of protected species, including European Protected Species, including protection of their resting places or roosts.</p> <p>Maintain or enhance existing green networks and improve connectivity/function and create new links where needed.</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? 	+	<p>This objective and goals would have an overall positive effect on biodiversity, through the development of a collaborative and joined up approach to assessing and addressing the climate impacts on biodiversity.</p> <p>This will better highlight risks and opportunities, as well as share understanding of the adaptation actions that can improve biodiversity. It will also improve understanding of the cumulative impacts of climate actions on biodiversity.</p>
Air	Limit or reduce the emissions of air-borne pollutants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negatively impact air quality? • Increase congestion and vehicle traffic? • Support measures to reduce levels of air pollution? 	?	<p>This objective and goals would support collaborative approaches to blue green infrastructure and tree planting, sharing knowledge on the benefits of this approach to city air quality. It would allow an exchange of information on the impacts of climate</p>

				change on air quality levels.
Climatic factors	<p>Limit or reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases and promote the production of renewable energy</p> <p>Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change on flood risk</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the resilience of people, material assets and the natural environment to the impacts of climate change? • Result in the implementation of appropriate adaptations to reduce vulnerability to climate impacts? • Have the potential to increase areas at risk from flooding, or result in an increase in flooding in other areas? • Have the potential to alleviate risk of flooding and erosion? • Support natural flood management? • Promote the efficient use of energy and water and maximise use of renewable resources? • Protect natural carbon sinks, such as carbon rich soils? 	++	<p>This objective and goals would enable a consistent, collaborative approach to climate risks for the city. It will improve understanding of climate change and support the delivery of actions that will address climate threats and opportunities for Aberdeen.</p>
Soil	<p>Reduce contamination, safeguard soil quantity and quality</p> <p>Minimise waste production and amount of waste sent to landfill</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid or minimise the loss of carbon rich soils? • Promote a reduction in soil sealing, loss of soil and compaction? • Reduce the risk of erosion, landslip and landslide? • Support measures to reduce risks of soil contamination? • Ensure that possible contamination will be properly remediated and not impact upon sensitive receptors, such as human health or the water environment? 	+	<p>This priority and goals will have a neutral effect on soil. It supports measures shared understanding and collaborative approaches to the protection of soil quality and function in the city.</p>

Water	<p>Promote sustainable use of water and mitigate the effects of floods and droughts</p> <p>Ensure that the water quality and good ecological status of the water framework directive are maintained.</p> <p>Maintain water abstraction, run-off and recharge within carrying capacity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the protection and enhancement of water bodies, protecting species and habitats reliant on the water environment? • Protect and improve water quality? • Result in the release of water-borne pollution into watercourses or groundwater? • Increase the amount of surface water run-off into water bodies? • Support sustainable flood risk management, including the development of SUDS and green, blue infrastructure? • Avoid adverse impacts on the River Dee SAC, and other watercourses? • Increase areas at risk from flooding, or result in increased flooding in other areas? • Avoid adverse impacts on the coastline? 	+	<p>This priority and goals will encourage collaboration on the protection of water quality and the promotion of water efficiency and sustainable water management measures across organisations that can help reduce water stress from abstraction demands on the River Dee SAC. It aims to encourage a consistent approach to reducing the risk of pollution from run off – by developing consistent approaches in the development and the adoption of natural flood management and measures including SUDs.</p>
Landscape	<p>Maintain and support landscape character and local distinctiveness.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid adverse visual impacts or impacts on setting? • Avoid adverse effects on protected/designated landscapes townscapes and seascapes? • Enhance the character, distinctiveness and quality of the landscape, townscape, coast, seascapes, “gateway” routes and setting of the city and surrounding areas? • Protect and enhance the services provided to society by landscape, in particular the relevant cultural services. • Degrade the coastal environment? 	+	<p>This priority and goals will have neutral effects on the landscape. There will be overall positive impact through the collaboration on projects to improve visual impacts and enhance the distinctiveness of the landscape, supporting placemaking. A shared understanding between organisations aims to ensure approaches to develop blue/ green infrastructure are consistent and in keeping with landscape character. Working together consistency....</p>
Population	<p>Promote economic growth, social inclusion, environmental</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote opportunities to improve personal and community resilience? • Help to reduce inequalities and the impacts of 	+	<p>This priority and goals supports the development of a collaborative approach to adaptation actions for</p>

	improvement, health and safety;	<p>climate injustice?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance the essential services provided to society by the natural environment? • Support opportunities for social equality and cohesion? 		community resilience, food security, business resilience and health. It aims to encourage involvement and empower organisations with understanding of climate risks and the participation in adaptation projects.
Human Health	<p>Protect and enhance human health</p> <p>Retain and improve quality, quantity and connectivity of publicly accessible open space</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help to reduce impacts of climate change on human health? • Provide opportunities for improved health and wellbeing and community resilience? • Support and encourage food security? • Retain and improve the quality, quantity and connectivity of publicly accessible open space? • Support and encourage sustainable travel modes? • Support opportunities for social equality and cohesion? 	+	Achieving this priority and goals improve community resilience to the impacts understanding, assessment and planning for timely interventions across partners to the health impacts from climate change.
Cultural Heritage	Promote protect and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid adverse effects on, as well as conserve and enhance historic buildings, archaeological sites, conservation areas? • Impact on the landscape setting of Aberdeen or any historic features or sites? • Help to reduce the effects of climate change on the historic environment, maintaining character? • Promote the importance and value of the historic environment? 	+	Achieving these goals would have both a positive impact on cultural heritage. It would help establish consistency in learning and implementation of the measures to protect historic assets from climate change.

<p>Material Assets</p>	<p>Promote good design, safe environment, clean environment and good quality services</p> <p>Protect and enhance outdoor access opportunities and access rights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the protection and enhancement of buildings, infrastructure, natural and historic assets? • Promote the sustainable use of resources, including waste and energy? • Minimise the demand for raw materials? • Reduce pressure social, utilities and communications infrastructure? • Support the development of flood prevention and regeneration programmes? 	<p>+</p>	<p>This priority and goals would have a positive impact on material assets. Making best use of resources, ensuring shared understanding and encouraging the development of partnership approaches to protect material assets in Aberdeen from the impacts of climate change.</p>
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6.2 Cumulative Effect Assessment

Paragraph 6 (e) of Schedule 3, of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 requires that we assess the likely significant effects on the environment, including secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects. We have assessed cumulative effects of Aberdeen Adapts, taking into account the information available to us.

In doing so, we have considered

- (i) the evolution of the environment without Aberdeen Adapts,
- (ii) the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected, and
- (iii) the assessment undertaken to date.

In this part of the report, we have assessed direct/indirect/secondary, time crowding, time lag, space crowding, cross-boundary, nibbling and synergistic effects in gauging cumulative effects. We have presented the detailed assessment in Table 6.8 below.

Table 6.8 Assessment of Cumulative and Synergistic effects of Aberdeen Adapts

Policy Options	Protecting buildings and Infrastructure	Safeguarding natural environment	Climate resilient economy and society	society	Building capacity	Collaborative working	Cumulative Effects	Comment Cumulative effects including: Time crowding (frequent and repetitive effect); Time lag (long delays in cause and effect); space crowding (high spatial density of effects); cross-boundary (effects occurring distances from source); synergistic (effects from multiple sources or combined effects different in nature from the individuals); indirect (secondary effects resulting from a primary activity); nibbling (incremental)
Air	+	+	+		+	?	+/?	Air: In the longer term, the development of blue green infrastructure will have a cumulative positive impact on air quality through time crowding and nibbling, especially in AQMA areas in the city. Measures to increase the resilience of transport infrastructure will reduce traffic congestion; the development of natural cooling measures; and the promotion of property protection and maintenance measures will have an indirect positive effect on air quality. Depending on the timing of some individual project developments, there is the possibility that dust nuisance will be generated, with potential cross-boundary effects but it is not considered that there will be a significant and indirect air pollution issues for Aberdeen arising from Aberdeen Adapts.
Water	++	+	+		+	+	++	Water: The overall goals and priorities of Aberdeen Adapts will improve water quality, promote efficient use of water and reduce risks of water pollution of the general water environment and any underground water reserves and aquifers through time-crowding effects, cross boundary and time-lag effects. If Aberdeen Adapts did not go ahead, there will be cumulative, long-term effects with a reduction in water quality through nibbling effects.
Soil	+/-	+/-	+		+	+	+/-	Soil: Some individual projects could lead to soil compaction and sealing; but these are thought to be over a short-term period only and would not cause time-crowding, time lag or space crowding effects. Overall Aberdeen Adapts would lead to a long term cumulative positive effect on soil by protecting it from the effects of climate change such as flooding and erosion; and promoting effective soil management to protect soil function.

Biodiversity	+/-	++/-	+	+	+	++/-	<p>Biodiversity: actions to protect biodiversity from climate change may have positive secondary effects for air, health and soil. The development of some flood alleviation projects and BGI may have a cumulative impact on biodiversity and could result in fragmentation of habitats. Cumulatively and over a long-term time frame Aberdeen Adapts would protect biodiversity and habitats from the effects of climate change by monitoring for pests, disease and invasive non-native species; improving greenspace; considering resilience in the management of parks and greenspaces; increasing BGI; measures to improve connectivity; managing resources responsibly; and encourage tree planting and protection.</p> <p>In order to fulfil Aberdeen Adapts' goals some projects may directly affect habitats and species through fragmentation or disturbance. There may also be direct and indirect cross boundary impacts on mobile species and time lag factors for biodiversity.</p>
Climatic Factors	+	++	+	+	++	++	<p>Climate: Aberdeen Adapts will put in place long-term cumulative measures to adapt the city to climate change; and address impacts from flooding, erosion, heavy rainfall, rise in sea level, with storm surge; heatwave, drought and storms. Due to the nature of some of these impacts and time to establish approaches there may be a time-lag effect. Climate resilience for land, coastline, waterways and people will have cross boundary implications. The incremental installation of adaptation measures would have cumulative positive benefits.</p>
Cultural Heritage	+/-	+/-	+	+	+	+/-	<p>Cultural Heritage: Some of Aberdeen Adapts' individual projects could have a direct and long-term effect on the landscape setting of historic buildings, archaeological sites and conservation sites. However, the majority of Aberdeen Adapts' objectives are unlikely to have any significant impact on cultural heritage.</p>
Landscape	+/-	++	+	+	+	++/-	<p>Landscape: Some of Aberdeen Adapts' individual projects could have a direct and long-term effect on the landscape setting of Aberdeen, with potential cross boundary effects. The use of land for some flood alleviation projects and BGI may have a positive and negative impact on landscape. It could result in fragmentation. However, the majority of Aberdeen Adapts' objectives are unlikely to have any significant impact on landscape.</p>
Material Assets	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Material Assets: Measures to adapt buildings and infrastructure to climate change will provide long term protection of fixed assets and reduce the cumulative impacts from climate change on material assets. The use of natural materials, promoting a resilient waste infrastructure is encouraged. In that sense it is not envisaged that there will be any adverse effects accumulating through time-crowding, and space crowding effects, synergistic and nibbling effects. Aberdeen Adapts is likely to have a positive effect on material assets. However, it is recognised that some natural adaptation measures, such as green walls, make take time to establish.</p>
Population	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Population: The promotion of research, innovation, development and installation of adaption measures is likely to provide the scope for increasing employment through job creation and market diversification. The cumulative effects of adaptation actions for community resilience, food security, business resilience are likely to have positive effects overall on population. In that sense, it is not envisaged that there will be any adverse effects accumulating through time-crowding, time lag, and space crowding effects, synergistic and nibbling effects.</p>

Human health	+	++	+	+	+	++	<p>Human Health: Aberdeen Adapts' collaborative approach to identify and manage the effects of climate change on human health will have a positive impact, through a long-term improvement in air quality, improvements to the way climate impacts are managed etc.</p> <p>Aberdeen Adapts' overall aim to help prevent, reduce and manage the health impacts from climate change; reducing risk of damp, helping to improve air quality, and the impacts of severe weather on mental and physical health. It aims to encourage the protection of and an increase in, green space and BGI. This in turn can improve mental and physical health, increasing areas and maintaining access and usability. Aberdeen Adapts' goals and objectives will have an overall significant positive effect on human health.</p>
Key	<p>+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect</p>						

7 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 PPS. Aberdeen Adapts is a high-level policy document. At the time of writing this report, the high level actions are listed in Table 4.2. Although our assessment does not identify any significant environmental effects we have brought together mitigation measures from existing PPSs to set the context for future projects should any significant issues be identified during the time of their delivery. These measures are in Table 7.1 below.

Table 7.1 Proposed Mitigation Measures

SEA Issue	Plan Impact	Mitigation Measures/enhancement	When should mitigation be considered?	Who is responsible for undertaking the mitigation?
Air	Potential for the construction and installation of some adaptation measures to produce short term emissions.	Aberdeen Adapts will apply air quality policy. Planning applications which have the potential to have a detrimental impact on air quality will not be permitted unless measures to mitigate the impact of air pollutants can be agreed. BGI will be encouraged to help mitigate air quality impacts.	When projects are being developed and implemented.	Various stakeholders, with lead project managers taking overarching responsibility.
	Potential for installation and operation of cooling measures in buildings will lead to an increase in emissions in the long term.	Aberdeen Adapts will minimise cooling demands through encouraging the development of natural cooling and shade. This will lead to less emissions being produced when compared to alternative measures	When projects are being developed and implemented.	Various stakeholders, with lead project managers taking overarching responsibility.
Water	Development of water efficiency measures and actions to protect and conserve waste quality, availability and the habitats they provide will have positive effects on water.	Encouraging water efficiency measures such as rainwater harvesting, should support the ALDP and the SDP. The development of natural flood management measures will seek to re-naturalise and restore areas to a natural hydrological response. Necessary permissions will be sought through planning and Controlled Activities Regulations, as required. Appropriate measures to reduce risk of run-off will be developed, encouraged and promoted.	When projects are being developed and implemented.	Various stakeholders, with lead project managers taking overarching responsibility.

Biodiversity	<p>Potential installation of flood management measures and blue / green infrastructure could affect species and habitats through fragmentation or disturbance in the short term.</p> <p>Potential for the development of blue/ green infrastructure and flood alleviation schemes to affect habitats and species. This is through disturbance or change in use of habitats. Some schemes may add to habitat fragmentation.</p> <p>Development of blue / green infrastructure, and measures to increase the resilience of the natural environmental will have positive effects on biodiversity.</p>	<p>Greenspace Network Policy will be applied so that proposals ensure habitat links are maintained and enhanced. This policy should be consistent with the LDP and the SDP.</p> <p>HRA where a proposal is likely to affect the Natura 2000 sites which will outline site specific mitigation measures. The development of natural flood management measures will seek to re-naturalise and restore areas to a natural hydrological response. Necessary permissions will be sought through planning and Controlled Activities regulations, as required.</p> <p>Aberdeen Adapts will seek to ensure blue/ green infrastructure schemes are appropriate to habitats.</p> <p>Consider enhancing positive effects, building on and replicating open space, flood management and planning objectives.</p>	When projects are being developed and implemented.	Various stakeholders, with lead project managers taking overarching responsibility.
Soil	<p>Potential for soil sealing and compaction in the construction of measures to protect the built environment, and in the development of some forms of blue / green infrastructure to protect the natural environment. It should be noted however that there would be longer term benefits. Any negative impacts would be assessed on a case by case basis.</p>	<p>Those undertaking works will be required to ensure that every effort is made to minimise soil sealing and compaction and create permeable surfaces. Opportunities to invest in the long-term health of the soil and to develop BGI to reduce soil saturation and filter pollutants will be explored.</p>	When projects are being developed and implemented.	Various stakeholders, with lead project managers taking overarching responsibility.
Climate	<p>Potential for positive effects on climate factors including addressing climate impacts for the city.</p>	<p>We should consider enhancing positive effects, building on and replicating nature conservation, transport, open space, flood management and planning objectives.</p>	When projects are being developed and implemented	Various stakeholders, with lead project managers taking overarching responsibility.

Landscape	<p>Potential for positive and negative impact on landscape character and visual impact.</p> <p>Potential for the development of blue / green infrastructure and flood alleviation schemes to fragment the landscape.</p> <p>Development of some blue / green infrastructure and measures to increase the resilience of the natural environment will have positive effects on landscape character and visual impact.</p>	<p>Aberdeen Adapts will seek to implement BGI and flood alleviation projects that are appropriate and proportionate to the landscape setting to avoid and minimise adverse impacts on the landscape. Projects will be required to improve landscape character in line with LDP policy. The development of natural flood management measures will seek to re-naturalise and restore areas to a more hydrological response. Necessary permissions will be sought through planning and Controlled Activities regulations. Natural measures to manage erosion along river banks and from the movement of coastal sediment will be considered. Aberdeen Adapts will consider opportunities to maintain and enhance connectivity in the development of BGI and flood alleviation schemes. Green Space Network (GSN) policy will be applied so that proposals ensure habitat links are maintained and enhanced. Aberdeen Adapts aims to enhance positive effects, building on open space, flood management and planning objectives.</p>	When projects are being developed and implemented.	Various stakeholders, with lead project managers taking overarching responsibility.
Human health	Developing measures to improve physical and mental health and address the impacts of climate change will have a positive effect on health.	Aberdeen Adapts will consider enhancing positive effects, building on open space, community, health, flood management and planning objectives.	When projects are being developed and implemented	Various stakeholders, with lead project managers taking overarching responsibility.

8 Monitoring

8.1 Monitoring Plan

Aberdeen City Council is required to monitor the significant environmental effects when the plan is implemented. Although significant adverse effects have not been identified, a precautionary approach has been taken, suggesting what might happen if the detailed list of projects and actions give rise to some potential significant adverse effects in the future. Table 8.1 below shows our thinking. But this thinking is subject to modification and refinement when further details are known.

Table 8.1 Monitoring Plan

Effects	What sort of information is required?	Where will information be obtained from?	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	Qualitative and quantitative impact on the qualifying features of the River Dee Special Area of Conservation SAC	Dee Catchment Management Plan	Project detail and implementation.	When Aberdeen Adapts is being developed and when the projects are well defined in terms of how, what, where and when. Remedial action to be considered if water quality is likely to deteriorate or as a resource it is likely to be under pressure.	Aberdeen City Council Environment Team, Scottish Natural Heritage SNH, Scottish Environment protection Agency SEPA, Dee Catchment Partnership, North East Scotland Biodiversity Partnership	As and when necessary	A review of the actions proposed under Aberdeen Adapts, with advice from relevant parties.
	Number of reports of disturbance to dolphins and grey seals and other marine wildlife.	HRA, SNH and JNCC	Project detail and implementation.	If SNH draws the authority's attention to it.	Aberdeen Adapts, Aberdeen City Council and SNH	As and when necessary	A review of the actions proposed under Aberdeen Adapts, with advice from relevant parties.

Effects	What sort of information is required?	Where will information be obtained from?	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?
	Volume of water abstraction	Scottish Water Developer making the proposal to abstract	Project detail and implementation.	When there are changes to water supply / demand projections. This will need to be monitored ahead of abstraction rate license.	Scottish Water	As and when necessary.	A review of the actions proposed under Aberdeen Adapts with advice from Scottish Water and SEPA.
	Degree of habitat fragmentation	Open Space Strategy, Nature Conservation Strategy, LBAP, and Greenspace Network reviews, NESBREC	Project detail and implementation.	If ecological surveys, assessments or monitoring suggests negative impact on habitats and species are likely	Aberdeen Adapts governance, Aberdeen City Council Environment Teams, SNH, SEPA, Dee Catchment Partnership, North East Scotland Biodiversity Partnership.	Open Space Audit	A review of the project proposed under Aberdeen Adapts with advice from SNH.
Air	Levels of nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter.	Aberdeen City Council Local Air Quality Management: Progress Reports. Low Emissions Strategy. Local Transport Strategy.	Project detail and implementation.	If when projects under Aberdeen Adapts are being implemented and when Air Quality monitoring in the City shows a worsening picture for PM10 and Nitrogen Dioxide.	Aberdeen Adapts governance working with Environmental Health	As part of the Air Quality Action Plan or As and when is necessary	A review of the project proposed under Aberdeen Adapts with advice from Environmental Health.

Effects	What sort of information is required?	Where will information be obtained from?	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?
Water	<p>Enhancing positive effects</p> <p>Water quality in rivers and freshwater bodies</p> <p>Impact of development on water quality</p> <p>Physical impact of development on water bodies and the coast</p> <p>Information on areas potentially vulnerable to flooding.</p> <p>Number of flooding incidents</p> <p>Number of pollution incidents associated with flooding</p>	<p>Dee Catchment Management Plan</p> <p>SNH on the impact on the qualifying interests of the River Dee SAC</p> <p>North East Flood Risk Management Plan</p> <p>Scottish Environment Protection Agency</p>	<p>Project detail and implementation.</p>	<p>When projects under Aberdeen Adapts are being implemented.</p> <p>When data from SEPA and SNH indicate potential reduction in water availability and quality from the Dee.</p> <p>When data indicates that there has been an increase in flood incidents action should be taken.</p> <p>When data indicates that there has been an increase in flood incidents or pollution from run off and sediment action should be taken.</p>	<p>Relevant and statutory agencies working with Aberdeen Adapts.</p>	<p>As and when necessary</p>	<p>A review of the project proposed under Aberdeen Adapts with advice from statutory agencies like Scottish Water, SNH, SEPA.</p>

Effects	What sort of information is required?	Where will information be obtained from?	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?
Landscape	Impact of development on visually prominent areas Development adversely affecting the landscape and townscape character and setting.	Landscape appraisal Landscape character assessment Dynamic Coast: Scotland's Coastal Change Assessment Public complaints	Project detail and implementation.	When projects under Aberdeen Adapts are being implemented and when landscape appraisal from developments in the city indicate a pressure on landscape and townscape setting. When there is a large amount of opposition to development.	Aberdeen Adapts governance working with Development Management and developers.	As and when necessary	A review of the project proposed under Aberdeen Adapts with advice from planning.
Cultural Heritage	Adverse effects on the historical features and their setting Potential significant positive effects derived from reusing traditional buildings and adapting heritage assets	Historic Environmental Scotland	Project detail and implementation.	When projects under Aberdeen are being implemented and when landscape appraisal from developments in the City indicate a pressure on historic buildings, archaeological sites and conservation areas. When there is a large amount of opposition to development.	Aberdeen Adapts governance working with Development Management, developers and HES.	As and when necessary	A review of the project proposed under Aberdeen Adapts, with advice from HES.

Effects	What sort of information is required?	Where will information be obtained from?	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?
Population & Human health	Number of people affected Uptake of property protection measures	Aberdeen Adapts , Flooding and Coastal Management, Local Housing Strategy, Local Development Plan	Project detail and implementation.	When projects under Aberdeen Adapts are initiated and when it is being implemented and when development commences	Aberdeen Adapts governance working with relevant stakeholders.	As and when necessary	A review of the project proposed under Aberdeen Adapts, with advice from relevant stakeholders.
Material Assets	Potential significant positive effects derived from reusing traditional buildings and adapting heritage assets	Aberdeen Adapts Document	Project detail and implementation.	When projects under Aberdeen Adapts are being implemented and when development commences.	Aberdeen Adapts working with Development Management and developers.	As and when necessary	A review of the project proposed under Aberdeen Adapts, with advice from planning.

<https://www.gov.scot/Publications/2006/09/13104943/17>

8.2 An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with

The preferred option (Option 3) is chosen as it is the option with the most positive effects on the environment (see table 6.3). Producing a coherent, long-term vision across multiple organisations will require joined up working, increase impetus to adapt to climate change and help to avoid ad-hoc individual development projects, ensuring that development is well planned and has the least possible impact on the environment.

8.3 General Difficulties, Weaknesses and Limitations

A difficulty of this Environmental Report is that Aberdeen Adapts is a high level multi-organisation driven framework document and therefore could not go into detail about every individual project that is expected to fall out of it and leaves the assessment at a fairly high strategic level.

9. Appendices: Aberdeen Adapts Context, Baseline & Assessments

At the time of writing this report, this is the list we are working with. We do not think the list is exhaustive but the ones listed here capture main themes. If new PPS are known before the Aberdeen Adapts is adopted, the report will be updated.

Appendix 9.1 - Links to other PPS & Environmental Protection Objectives

	Name of PPS / Environmental protection objective	Main Requirements of the PPS	Implications of the PPS for Aberdeen Adapts
INTERNATIONAL			
Climate Change			
1.	EU Adaptation Strategy	3 key objectives. Promoting action by member states and supporting adaptation in cities. Promoting adaptation in vulnerable sectors and ensuring Europe's infrastructure is more resilient. Better informed decision making by addressing gaps in knowledge about adaptation.	Aberdeen Adapts will identify goals, objectives and action areas for the city to adapt to climate change.
2.	Europe 2020	EU agenda for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.	Aberdeen Adapts should align with mitigation targets.
3.	2030 Climate and Energy Framework	Sets three key targets for the year 2030: At least 40% cuts in greenhouse gas emissions (from 1990 levels); At least 27% share for renewable energy; At least 27% improvement in energy efficiency	Aberdeen Adapts should align with mitigation targets.
4.	EU Cohesion Policy 2014-2020	The EU Cohesion Policy will be the EU's principle investment tool for delivering the Europe 2020 goals: creating growth and jobs, tackling climate change and energy dependence, and reducing poverty and social exclusion.	Aberdeen Adapts will identify climate adaptation measures which will help to achieve these goals.
5.	EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)	Includes key objectives in environmental protection, social equity and cohesion, economic prosperity.	Aberdeen Adapts should encourage sustainable development.
Air			
6.	Ambient Air Quality Directive 2008/50/EC	Establishes the need to reduce pollution to levels which minimise harmful effects on human health, paying particular attention to sensitive populations, and the	Aberdeen Adapts should understand climate change could have an impact on air quality and promotes measures to

		environment as a whole, to improve the monitoring and assessment of air quality including the deposition of pollutants and to provide information to the public. Transposed through the Air Quality Standards (Scotland) Regulations 2010.	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).	Aberdeen Adapts should comply with the Directive and ensure the protection of species and habitats.
8.	The Birds Directive 2009/147/EC	Aims to protect wild birds, their nests, eggs and their habitats. Including through the designation of Special Protection Areas (SPAs).	Aberdeen Adapts should ensure the protection of all wild, rare and vulnerable birds, their nests, eggs and habitats.
9.	European Biodiversity Strategy to 2020	Promotes the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.	Aberdeen Adapts should support the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.
Water			
10.	Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC	Managing and protecting water bodies including rivers, lochs, transitional waters and groundwater. Safeguard the sustainable use of surface water; transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater. Supports the status of aquatic ecosystems and environments; Addresses groundwater pollution; flooding and droughts; river basin management planning.	Aberdeen Adapts should consider sustainable use of water; mitigate the effects of floods and droughts; and address run off polluting watercourses.
11.	Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)	Requires Member States to assess if all water courses and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk.	Aberdeen Adapts should address flood risk and develop measures to reduce inland and coastal flooding.
12.	Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC)	Protection of groundwater from pollution and provides details on the criteria for assessing good groundwater status, the identification of significant and sustained upwards trends, and the starting points for trend reversal.	Aberdeen Adapts should address the risks of groundwater pollution from severe weather events.
13.	The Nitrates Directive 91/676/EEC	Reduce water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources; and preventing further such pollution.	Aberdeen Adapts should address the risks of water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from increased run

			off or surface water flooding.
Soil			
14.	Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection	Preventing further soil degradation; safeguarding soil functions; responsible soil use and management; as well as restoring degraded soils to an acceptable level.	Aberdeen Adapts should recognise the pressures of climate change on soils; the need to protect soil function and address soil quality; and reduce degradation.
Noise			
15.	Environmental Noise Directive 2002/49/EC	Includes actions to prevent and reduce environmental noise where necessary.	Aberdeen Adapts should seek to develop blue, green infrastructure to support noise management objectives.
Waste			
16.	The Landfill Directive 99/31/EC	The Directive seeks to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects of landfill on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air, and on human health from the landfilling of waste by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.	Aberdeen Adapts should seek to reduce the risk of flooding and erosion to waste infrastructure to reduce risk of pollution.
17.	The Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC	Requires the planning system to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide policies and sites for waste disposal. • Recover or dispose of waste without endangering human health and without processes or methods which could harm the environment. • Liaison between planning authorities and SEPA. 	Aberdeen Adapts should protect waste infrastructure from the impacts of climate change.
NATIONAL			
Overarching Planning Policy			

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

			access and reliability of transport routes to the effects of flooding, heavy rainfall and high temperatures.
24.	Scotland's Economic Strategy (2015)	Identifies strategic priorities critical to achieving sustainable economic growth.	Aberdeen Adapts should support sustainable economic growth whilst meeting the differing needs of a diverse population. It should address the resilience of city businesses and investigate opportunities for economic growth and innovation in adaptation.
25.	Choosing Our Future: Scotland's Sustainable Development Strategy (2007)	Sets a framework for sustainable development. It highlights the need to build a sustainable future taking account of public well-being, travel, natural resources and waste.	Aberdeen Adapts should aim to conserve Scotland's biodiversity whilst reducing resource depletion and encouraging responsible use of our natural resources.
26.	Tourism Scotland 2020	A strategy to grow visitor spend and tourism employment.	Aberdeen Adapts should consider the opportunities for tourism with projected increases in temperatures.
Climate Change			
27.	Climate Change Act 2008	Sets UK targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and makes provision to adapt to climate change.	Aberdeen Adapts should seek to deliver adaptation measures that support the delivery of the Climate Change Act 2008.
28.	Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009	Sets targets for greenhouse gas emission reductions of 80% by 2050; requires public bodies to contribute to the delivery of the statutory adaptation programme.	Aberdeen Adapts should seek to deliver adaptation measures that support the delivery of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009.
29.	Climate Ready Scotland: Scottish Climate Adaptation Plan	Addresses the impacts for Scotland identified in the UK Climate Risk Assessment. It sets out key objectives for Scotland under the themes of buildings and infrastructure, natural environment and society and economy.	Aberdeen Adapts should seek to deliver adaptation measures that support the delivery of Climate Ready Scotland.
30.	Climate Change Plan: The third report on Proposals and Policies.	Framework for our transition to a low carbon Scotland. It includes proposals and policies to reduce emissions from electricity generation, housing, transport, services, industry, forestry, peatlands, waste, and agriculture.	Adaptation has cross cutting issues with the mitigation agenda.
Air			
31.	Air Quality Standards (Scotland) Regulations 2010	Transpose the Ambient Air Quality Directive requirements (2008/50/EC) into Scottish legislation.	Aberdeen Adapts should recognise the impact of climate change on air quality and supports the delivery of air quality

			management measures.
32.	Air Quality (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2016	Requires local authorities in Scotland to review air quality within their areas against objectives for several pollutants of concern for human health. Amend the Air Quality (Scotland) Regulations 2000.	Aberdeen Adapts should recognise the impact of climate change on air quality and supports the delivery of air quality management measures.
33.	Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Island (2007)	Sets air quality standards and objectives for protecting human health and the environment to be included in regulations for the purposes of Local Air Quality Management, relating to concentrations of, amongst others, carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, ozone and particulates.	Aberdeen Adapts should recognise the impact of climate change on air quality and supports the delivery of air quality management measures.
34.	Cleaner Air for Scotland – The Road to a Healthier Future 2015	Sets out the Scottish Government's proposals for delivering further improvements to air quality. Considers a joined up approach to air quality and climate change.	Aberdeen Adapts supports the delivery of air quality management measures.
Heritage, Design and Regeneration			
35.	Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014	Sets out the functions for Historic Environment Scotland in investigating, caring for and promoting Scotland's historic environment.	Aberdeen Adapts should seek to promote and manage the adaptation and maintenance of historic buildings and sites in a sustainable way, without loss of character.
36.	Our Place in Time: The Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland 2014	Sets out a vision to that Scotland's environment is understood and valued, cared for and protected. The key outcome is to ensure that the cultural, social, environmental and economic value of Scotland's historic environment continues to make a strong contribution to the wellbeing of the nation and its people.	Aberdeen Adapts should seek to promote and manage the adaptation and maintenance of historic buildings and sites in a sustainable way, without loss of character.
37.	The Scottish Historic Environment Policy Statement (2016)	Provides a framework for strategic and operational policies for managing the historic environment. Including conservation and management of the historic environment for present and future generations	Aberdeen Adapts should seek to promote and manage the adaptation and maintenance of historic buildings and sites in a sustainable way, without loss of character.
38.	The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997	Prescribes the approach to be taken in planning for listed buildings, conservation areas and designed landscapes and gardens.	Aberdeen Adapts should ensure that listed buildings, conservation areas and designed landscapes and gardens are not adversely affected by new development. As well as adapting and maintaining the historic environment, without loss of character.

39.	Creating Places: a policy statement on architecture and place for Scotland	Outlines Scottish Government position on architecture and place. Considers themes of people and communities; sustainable development; design economic advantages; health outcomes, culture and identity; and landscape and the natural environment.	Aberdeen adapts seeks to support the development of sustainable places and the protection of existing buildings.
40.	Designing Streets: A Policy Statement for Scotland (2010)	Policy statement on street design with emphasis of guidance on street design towards place-making. It is used for the design, construction, adoption and maintenance of new streets, and is applicable to existing streets subject to re-design.	Aberdeen Adapts should seek to integrate adaptation in street design to protect street from climate impacts and develop natural flood management measures. So streets are adaptable, safe, resource efficient, with appropriate SUDs techniques and easy to move around in.
41.	Achieving a Sustainable Future: Regeneration Strategy	Provides the Scottish Government's vision for regeneration and outlines the economic, physical and social outcomes that are required in order to deliver sustainable communities, recognising that some places need additional support and interventions in order to become sustainable.	Aberdeen Adapts should take into account regeneration priorities as a means to integrate adaptation measures in upgrade opportunities.
42.	People and Place: Regeneration Policy Statement	Maximising Scotland's potential for regeneration.	Aberdeen Adapts should consider opportunities for adaptation in city regeneration.
43.	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	Investigating, preserving and recording matters of archaeological or historical interest.	Aberdeen Adapts should consider the impact of climate change on archaeological and historical areas.
44	Green Infrastructure: Design and Placemaking 2011	Provides guidance on shaping our built and green environments by highlighting the advantages of taking an integrated approach to green infrastructure designs and showing how green infrastructure can contribute to each of the six qualities of successful places.	Aberdeen Adapts should align with the integrated approach to green infrastructure design.
Landscape and Soil			
45	The Scottish Soil Framework (2009)	Promotes the sustainable management and protection of soils, consistent with the economic, social and environmental needs of Scotland. Acknowledges climate change and loss of organic measures are significant pressures on soils. Seeks to integrate soil protection into new and existing policies.	Aberdeen Adapts should recognise the pressures of climate change on soils, the need to protect soil function, address soil quality and reduce degradation. Aberdeen Adapts should promote the sustainable management of soils.
46	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	Aberdeen Adapts should ensure responsible stewardship of resources.

		contribute more to Scotland's prosperity and responsible stewardship of natural resources. It seeks to understand and manage Scotland's natural resources to conserve ecosystem services for future generations.	
47	SNH Landscape Policy Framework Policy Statement 05/01	Sets out SNHs approach for Scotland's landscape. It includes a priority to work with others to regenerate landscapes that have deteriorated as a result of human activities, and damaged environments close to where people live. It recognises that Scotland's landscapes will continue to change and this change can be positive and negative.	Aberdeen Adapts will seek to safeguard and enhance the distinct identity, the diverse character and the special qualities of city landscapes.
Homes, Population and Health			
48.	Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015	A framework to increase community empowerment. Requires local authorities to produce a food growing strategy.	Aberdeen Adapts should promote community resilience and support the resilience of local community food growing.
49.	Good Places Better Health	Identifying what is needed to create places that nurture health and wellbeing and reduce health inequalities.	Aberdeen Adapt will consider the impacts of climate change on health inequalities.
50	Equally Well	A public health strategy for Scotland which aims to tackle health inequalities	Aberdeen Adapt should consider the impacts of climate change on health inequalities.
51	Scotland's National Food and Drink Policy	Aims to ensure our food supplies are secure and resilient to change.	Aberdeen Adapts should support measures to encourage food security.
52	Let's Make Scotland More Active: A Strategy for Physical Activity (2003)	Aims to increase and maintain the proportion of physically active people in Scotland setting out targets to 2022.	Aberdeen Adapts should seek to support the aim of keeping people active, through measures to increase the resilience of local play and sports areas.
53	Equalities Act 2010	Sets out a framework which prevents individuals from unfair treatment and promotes a more equal society.	Aberdeen Adapts should consider the needs of disabled people and address climate inequalities.
54	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	Aberdeen Adapts should consider the needs of disabled people and address climate inequalities.

		services and buying or renting land or property.	
55	Resilient Communities Strategic Framework and Delivery Plan 2017-2021	Encouraging resilient communities through an engaged public, empowered communities, enabled collaboration, education and evaluation	Aberdeen Adapts should promote community resilience taking opportunities to engage communities.
Nature Conservation			
56	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	Gives protection to listed species from disturbance, injury intentional destruction or sale.	Aberdeen Adapts should ensure that its objectives and outcomes lead to protection of wildlife from disturbance, injury and intentional destruction.
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.	Aberdeen Adapts should 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. 	Aberdeen Adapts should promote and protect biodiversity including protecting species, habitats and landscape from flooding, erosion, high temperatures, pests and disease and fragmentation. It should ensure the protection and conservation of biodiversity and assist in reversing the decline of important species and habitats; and maximise habitat linkage.
59	2020 Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity	Supplements the 2004 Scottish Biodiversity Strategy it sets out Scotland's response to the Aichi targets set by the UN Convention on Biological Diversity placing consideration on ecosystem services. It aims to protect biodiversity on land and at sea and support healthier ecosystems.	Aberdeen Adapts should promote and protect biodiversity including protecting species, habitats and landscape from flooding, erosion, high temperatures, pests and disease and fragmentation. It should ensure the protection and conservation of biodiversity and assist in reversing the decline of important species and habitats; and maximise habitat linkage.

60	UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework	Identifies and builds on common conservation priorities across the UK.	Aberdeen Adapts should seek to identify, manage and protect wildlife and habitats vulnerable to climate change.
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.	Aberdeen Adapts should not adversely affect protected species and habitats.
62	Scottish Forestry Strategy 2019-2029	Framework for well planned, well managed forests. Includes an objective to improve the resilience of Scotland's forests and woodlands and increase their contribution to a healthy and high quality environment. With priorities for resilience and woodland expansion.	Aberdeen Adapts should seek to increase tree coverage, understand the benefits of trees in adapting to climate change and protect tree populations from damage, degradation and pests and disease.
63	Making the Links: Greenspace for a more successful and sustainable Scotland' (2009)	Sets out the key actions that are needed to ensure that greenspace delivers for people, communities and places across the whole of urban Scotland.	Aberdeen Adapts should take account of the actions required to deliver quality greenspace to shape better places and increase quality of life for those working and living in the SDP area.
Water			
64	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	Aberdeen Adapts should seek to reduce impacts on the water environment from

		deterioration of, and protecting and enhancing, the status of aquatic ecosystems; promoting sustainable water use based on the long-term protection of available water resources; ensuring the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and preventing further pollution; contributing to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts. Defines the establishment of River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs)	severe weather events. It seeks to, reduce level of run off, pollution to watercourses and address challenges from flooding and drought.
65	Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 (as amended) and The Water Environment (Miscellaneous) (Scotland) Regulations 2017.	Implements the obligations of section 20 of the Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003 (WEWS Act), and the requirements of the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC). Applies regulatory controls over activities which may affect Scotland's water environment including rivers, lochs, transitional waters, coastal waters, groundwater and groundwater dependent wetlands. Sets out the framework for protecting the water environment that integrates the control of pollution, abstractions, dams and engineering activities in the water environment.	Aberdeen Adapts should aim to reduce impacts on the water environment from severe weather events. It seeks to, reduce level of run off, pollution to watercourses, address challenges from flooding and drought
66	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.	Aberdeen Adapts should seek to reduce flood risk. It should actively promote sustainable flood risk management and align with actions under the North East Flood Risk Management Plan and River Basin Management Plan.
67	River Basin Management Plan for the Scotland River Basin District 2015-2027	Protecting and improving the water environment of the Scotland river basin district. Sets out what relevant authorities must do to tackle the pressures and improve the condition of affected watercourses. Details the strategy and requirements for River Basin Management Planning in Scotland.	Aberdeen Adapts should support improved resilience to climate change and flood risk management, the integration of natural flood management measures, reduction in diffuse pollution in the North East Scotland River Basin Management Plan covering the River Dee SAC and River Don and catchment area.
68	Your Future and Waste Water Services 2013	Aims to provide continuous high quality drinking water; protect and enhance the environment; invest in future water services; and supporting Scotland's economy and	Aberdeen Adapts recognises the impact of water variability on Aberdeen's water supply as well as the challenges for

		communities.	waste water drainage.
69	Always Serving Scotland – Scottish Water Business Plan 2015 to 2021	Sets out plans for a high quality, safe and reliable water supply and waste water management.	Aberdeen Adapts will promote the use of SUDs and natural flood management to reduce pressure on drainage systems. It will promote sustainable water management.
70	SEPA (2009) Groundwater Protection Policy for Scotland v3	To protect groundwater quality by minimising the risks posed by point and diffuse sources of pollution, and to maintain the groundwater resource by influencing the design of abstractions and developments, which could affect groundwater quantity.	Aberdeen Adapts should address flood risk and promote planning practice that does not adversely affect ground water supplies, through water abstraction and point source pollution.
71	Water Environment (Groundwater and Priority Substances) (Scotland) Regulations 2009	To protect groundwater quality by minimising the risks posed by point and diffuse quality by minimising the risks posed by point and diffuses sources of pollution.	Aberdeen Adapts should address flood risk and promote planning practice that does not adversely affect ground water supplies, through water abstraction and point source pollution.
72	The Water Environment (Diffuse Pollution) (Scotland) Regulations 2008	Controls the impact of diffuse pollution on the water environment from rural land use activities.	Aberdeen Adapts should consider the risks of diffuse pollution.
73	Engineering in the Water Environment: Good Practice Guide River Crossing 2010	Good practice guide produced by SEPA to help people select sustainable engineering solutions that minimise harm to the water environment.	Aberdeen Adapts should seek to support engineering practice that minimise harm to the environment.
74	The Water Intended for Human Consumption (Private Supplies) (Scotland) Regulations 2017	Aim to protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that the water meets water quality standards.	Aberdeen Adapts seeks to promote sustainable water management.
Waste			
75	Scotland's Zero Waste Plan (2010)	The plan outlines Scotland's key objectives in relation to waste prevention, recycling and reducing the amount of waste sent to landfill on the journey to a zero waste Scotland. The plan proposes targets for Scotland's waste	Aberdeen Adapts should protect waste infrastructure from the impacts of climate change.
Marine and Coastal			
76	A Strategy for Marine Nature Conservation in Scotland's Seas	Marine Scotland's vision is for a clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse marine and coastal environment that meets the long term needs of people and nature.	Aberdeen Adapts should promote clean, safe, healthy and productive coastal and water environments.
77	National Marine Plan 2015	A framework presenting a duty to protect and enhance the	Aberdeen Adapts should support the

		marine environment; including marine planning, marine licensing, marine conservation, seal conservation and enforcement.	delivery of plans to protect and enhance the marine environment.
78	Marine (Scotland) Act 2010	Expresses outcomes for the UK marine area and underpins the development of the joint Marine Policy Statement (MPS) guides development of national and regional marine plans.	Aberdeen Adapts should support the delivery of plans to protect and enhance the marine environment.
79	UK Marine and Coastal Access Act	Provides for the designation of conservation zones. It changes the way marine fisheries are managed.	Aberdeen Adapts should support the delivery of plans to protect and enhance the marine environment.
Noise			
80	The Environmental Noise Regulations (Scotland) 2006	Requires the preparation noise maps and action plans to manage and reduce environmental noise.	Aberdeen Adapts should seek to develop blue, green infrastructure to support noise management objectives.
National Planning Advice & Guidance			
81	PAN 60: Planning for Natural Heritage	Provides advice on how development and the planning system can contribute to the conservation, enhancement, enjoyment and understanding of Scotland's natural environment. Encourages developers and planning authorities to be positive and creative in addressing natural heritage issues.	Aberdeen Adapts should contribute to the conservation, enhancement, enjoyment and understanding of the natural environment.
82	PAN 61 Planning & Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems	Describes how the planning system has a central co-ordinating role in getting SUDS accepted as a normal part of the development process. In implementing SUDS on the ground, planners are central in the development control process, from pre-application discussions through to decisions, in bringing together the parties and guiding them to solutions which can make a significant contribution to sustainable development	Aberdeen Adapts should support the development of sustainable drainage systems (SUDs).
83	PAN 63 Waste Management Planning	Ensures that development plans reflect the land use requirements for the delivery of an integrated network of waste management facilities. Provides a basis for more informed consideration of development proposals for waste management facilities.	Aberdeen Adapts should protect waste infrastructure from the impacts of climate change.
84	PAN 65: Planning and Open Space	Provides advice on the role of the planning system in protecting and enhancing existing open spaces and providing high quality new spaces. Sets out how local authorities can prepare open space strategies and gives	Aberdeen Adapts should support the development and protection of high quality open space.

		examples of good practice in providing, managing and maintaining open spaces	
85	PAN 69 Planning and Building Standards Advice on Flooding	Aims to safeguard land and development from the consequences of flooding. States that natural and manmade features which help reduce the impact of flooding or flood risk should be identified and appropriately protected from development.	Aberdeen Adapts should support the measures to manage and reduce the impacts and risk of flooding.
86	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.	Aberdeen Adapts should support improved linkages and improvements to the transport network.
87	PAN 77 Designing safer places	Aims to ensure that new development can be located and designed in a way that deters antisocial and criminal behaviour - as poorly designed surroundings can create feelings of hostility, anonymity and alienation and can have significant social, economic and environmental costs.	Aberdeen adapts should help to deliver safer spaces for people.
88	PAN 78 Inclusive Design	Seeks to deliver high standards of design in development and redevelopment projects; and widens the user group that an environment is designed for. Makes is a legal requirement to consider the needs of disabled people under the terms of Disability Discrimination legislation.	Aberdeen Adapts should promote high standard of design.
89	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.	Aberdeen Adapts should support the masterplanning process with integration of adaptation into development sites.
REGIONAL			
Overarching Planning Policy			
90	Aberdeen City and Shire Strategic Development Plan (2014)	Creates a long-term sustainable framework of settlements in a hierarchy, which focuses major development on the main settlements in the North East. Sets the strategic context for Aberdeen City Local Plan which in turn set the framework for land use development. Has targets including: to avoid having to increase the amount of water Scottish	Aberdeen Adapts should promote water saving measures and reduce pressures on the River Dee. It should seek to promote planning processes that reduce flood risk and erosion.

		Water are licensed to take from the River Dee, as a result of the new developments proposed in the plan; for all new developments to use water-saving technology; and to avoid developments on land which is at an unacceptable risk from coastal or river flooding (as defined by the 'Indicative River and Coastal Flood Map for Scotland' or through a detailed flood risk assessment), except in exceptional circumstances.	
Cross-Sectoral			
91	Flood Risk Management Strategy North East Local Plan District	Aims to set short to long term ambition for flood risk management.	Aberdeen Adapts should support measures to reduce and manage flood risk in Aberdeen.
92	North East Local Flood Risk Management Plan	Contains the statutory duties that Aberdeen City will be required to undertake during Cycle 1 of the plan. The obligations will start on 1 July 2016. The Plan has been produced in partnership with SEPA, Moray Council, Aberdeenshire Council and Scottish Water to meet the requirement of the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009.	Aberdeen Adapts should support measures to reduce and manage flood risk in Aberdeen.
93	Regional Economic Strategy- securing the Future of the North East Economy	A vision and strategy for the north east of Scotland economy. The strategy is focused on four themes: Innovation, Internationalisation, Infrastructure and Inclusivity.	Aberdeen Adapts should support measures to manage and reduce the threats of climate change on the north east economy. It should seek measures to improve business resilience, consider impacts for key sectors and support opportunities for sustainable economic growth.
94	Regional Transport Strategy (RTS) 2013-2035,	Sets the long-term framework to improve the transport network in the North East, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • integrating land use and transportation; • creating a long-term sustainable framework; • providing communities with a choice of means of travel and improving people's access to jobs; • improving air quality both locally and globally; • improving external links to the area by rail, road, sea and air; and • Integrating different modes of transport to provide seamless interchange. 	Aberdeen Adapts should contribute to the goals of the RTS by promoting resilient transport networks.

95	Regional Tourism Strategy, Building on our Strengths 2013	A strategy for driving growth and maximising the regions contribution to the national strategy Tourism Scotland 2020. Aims to make Aberdeen City and Shire a sustainable destination of choice, with skilled and passionate people delivering value for money and memorable customer experiences, by enhancing our region's outstanding assets.	Aberdeen Adapts should support opportunities for tourist sector under climate change.
96	Strategy for an Active Aberdeen 2016-2020	Improving the quality of the sports facilities across Aberdeen, generating investment where it will have the most impact	Aberdeen Adapts should promote measures to reduce climate impacts to sports and recreation grounds and facilities.
Nature Conservation			
97	North East Biodiversity Partnership Action Plan 2014-17	Ensures the protection and enhancement of the biodiversity in the north east through the development of effective, local, working partnerships; Ensure that national targets for species and habitats, as specified in the UK Action Plan, are translated into effective local action.	Aberdeen Adapts should promote and protect biodiversity.
98	River Dee Catchment Management Plan	Records the current state of the Dee catchment, including water quality, the type and extent of habitats and species in the catchment, and important land management activities. Identifies key issues and puts forward potential solutions through a series of actions.	Aberdeen Adapts should contribute to delivering the actions proposed in the Catchment Management Plan.
99	North East Scotland River Basin Management Plan	Plans to protect and improve the water environment.	Aberdeen Adapts should contribute to delivering the actions proposed in the River Basin Management Plan.
100	Proposed Aberdeen Trees and Woodlands Strategy	The Proposed Tree and Woodland Strategy aims to identify objectives and actions for the protection, expansion, management, promotion and evaluation of trees, forests and woodlands in urban and rural areas. This will include informing the location and design of new woodland and tree planting and their management.	Aberdeen Adapts should support the aims of promoting and developing trees and woodlands to support adaptation; as well as increasing resilience to pests and disease.
LOCAL			
101	Aberdeen Local Development Plan 2016	It sets the framework for development in the city in the next 25 years consistent with the SDP. It includes a specific policy on Flooding, Drainage and Water Quality (policy NE6) and it further supported by newly adopted Supplementary Guidance (SG). The aim of the policy and SG are to manage and reduce flood risk by ensure that	Aberdeen Adapts should support and promote the planning objectives under the LDP and seek to integrate adaptation measures in development policy.

		<p>new development does not take place on areas that are susceptible to flooding and incorporates appropriate and sustainable surface water management measures. The policy and SG also seek to protect land and green infrastructure, with the potential to contribute to natural flood risk management from developments. The SG provides guidance on statutory roles and responsibilities, arrangements for flood risk management planning in Scotland, Flood Risk Assessments, Drainage Impact Assessments, Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), Regional SuDS and Waste and Foul Drainage. Further to this, Policy R7 and its associated supplementary guidance focus on water efficiency; all new buildings are required to use water saving technologies and techniques.</p>	
102	Aberdeen Local Transport Strategy 2016 - 2021	<p>Take full account of the environment, social and economic implications of transport. It aims to build infrastructure which is more sustainable, climate resilient and adapted to our environment, ecological conditions and landscape setting". It includes objectives: to ensure that the transport network is as resilient as possible in case of flooding from extreme weather conditions; <i>and</i> to contribute to Aberdeen's carbon emissions targets and develop climate resilient infrastructure.</p>	Aberdeen Adapts seeks to support resilience of the city transport network.
103	Air Quality Action Plan 2011	<p>To reduce nitrogen dioxide within the 3 Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) in Aberdeen, and reduce particulates (PM₁₀) through short, medium and long term infrastructure and other projects.</p>	Aberdeen Adapts should support the implementation of actions proposed in the Action Plan, in order to improve air quality with the AQMA.
104	Aberdeen Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-2026	<p>The Community Planning Aberdeen, Local Outcome Improvement Plan was approved in acknowledges climate change and extreme weather events also pose a significant risk of harm to our communities and seeks to develop community and business resilience as well as enhancing ability to respond. It includes, safe and resilient communities - Aberdeen is a place where people are safe from harm. The locality plans sets out the priority outcomes for improvement of the localities - Torry/ Middlefield, mastrick, Cummings park, Northfield, Heathryfold/ Seaton, Tillydrone, Woodside. The plans detail priorities for people,</p>	Aberdeen Adapts should support the development of community and business resilience. As well as adaptation measures that increase community safety. Aberdeen Adapts should support priorities for the 3 city locality plans

		place, economy and technology and improvement measures.	
105	Aberdeen City Nature Conservation Strategy 2010-2015	Aims to control and maintain remaining natural habitats and associated wildlife through the identification of designated sites and additional non-statutory sites. This will benefit both biodiversity and the citizens that live, work and visit the City of Aberdeen. The strategy considers the future impacts of climate change and highlights the links between biodiversity and climate change. Specifically, the strategy recognises that biodiversity loss and climate change are interlinked and that both threaten the availability of the natural resources. The strategy covers the period 2010-2015 and is now currently an interim strategy while work takes place on updating it.	Aberdeen Adapts should seek to protect and reduce impacts for species and habitats. It should seek to promote natural flood management measures that can have benefits for biodiversity.
106	Open Space Audit and Strategy 2011-2016	This Strategy sets out a strategic vision, aims and objectives for open space in Aberdeen. Its main purpose is to ensure the city has enough accessible and good quality open space. The Strategy is based on the findings of the Aberdeen Open Space Audit 2010. The strategy contains a key objective and series of actions to, "Maximise opportunities to mitigate and adapt to climate change and further biodiversity." This is through encouraging SUDS, protecting open spaces for the role they play in flood management, planting native and wildlife friendly species.	Aberdeen Adapts should support the aims of the open space strategy and maximise opportunities to adapt open spaces including promote natural flood management measures that can have benefits for biodiversity, health and wellbeing and the development of quality open spaces.
107	Aberdeen City Core Paths Plan	Core Paths Plans are required under the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 for each council area <i>sufficient for the purpose of giving the public reasonable access throughout their area</i> . They set out the core paths network. The Plans are developed in consultation with local communities, user groups, land managers and other stakeholders. Drafts are expected in 2008. Their aims include: connecting residential areas, green-spaces, amenities, other attractions and the wider countryside; forming a basic, safe framework for outdoor recreation and sustainable and active travel;	Aberdeen Adapts should promote resilient path networks.
108	Aberdeen Local Housing Strategy 2018	Outlines the strategy approach to local housing including fuel poverty, energy efficiency and climate change. Increase energy efficiency and introduce carbon reduction	Aberdeen Adapt should develop natural flood management measures including tree planting, green walls and roofs,

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

Summaries of key SEA findings and mitigation measures of related PPS. Relevant mitigation measures :

- **Regional transport strategy** – reducing congestion, better integration of transport and land use planning, Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) should be considered, drainage systems should be sufficient to cope with the volume of run-off
- **SDP** - water-efficient technologies will be employed to protect the River Dee, development not to be built on land at risk from flooding, avoiding building on land which is at an unacceptable risk from coastal or river flooding
- **ALDP** – Buffer zones put in place, prohibit development in areas at risk from coastal erosion and flooding, does not permit developments likely to destroy or erode the character and/or function of the Green Space Network, proposes a strategic-level Regional SuDS by Aberdeen City Council to provide sustainable flood risk management at a strategic scale, applications to provide a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) and Drainage Impact Assessment for areas liable to flooding and for developments of any size that affect sensitive areas.
- **Aberdeen City Nature Conservation Strategy** - enhance or restore sites of low ecological value (including contaminated land and brownfield sites), Where the ecological value is low in any water habitat, action should be taken to enhance or restore such sites which will help to improve water quality and the environment for those species that depend on it.

• Appendix 9.2 Baseline Data Appendix 9.2.1

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
UK Climate Projections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK CP 09 • UKCP 18 – indicates current and future climate data against a range of emission pathways. 			It has implications for across all SEA topics.	https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/collaboration/ukcp

Dynamic Coast	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coastal erosion vulnerability mapping		It has implications for land management.	http://www.dynamiccoast.com/
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Appendix 9.2.2: 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 9.2.3: 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 9.2.4: 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)</i> Available at http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/media/17044/public-register-of-contaminated-land-index-nov11.pdf Accessed 9 January 2018 https://www.sepa.org.uk/regulations/land/contaminated-land/local-authority-contaminated-land-support/ Accessed 9 January 2018

Prime agricultural land (Grades 1 to 3.1)	Aberdeen contains very little prime agricultural land (300ha).	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 is very hard to change but education has to increase	http://www.environment.scotland.gov.uk/get-interactive/data/household-waste/ https://www.environment.gov.scot/data-analysis-applications/household-waste/ (Online) Accessed 9 January 2018
Rate (kg/person)	Aberdeen 2013 - 414 2014 - 420 2016 - 418	Aberdeenshire 2013 - 527 2014 - 504 2016 - 503	Falling and rising	Human attitudes is very hard to change but education has to increase	www.environment.scotland.gov.uk/get-interactive/data/household-waste/ https://www.environment.gov.scot/data-analysis-applications/household-waste/ (Online) Accessed 9 January 2018
Waste recycled	Aberdeen 2013 - 34956 2014 - 36742 2016 - 37498	Aberdeenshire 2013 - 47220 2014 - 52479 2016 - 57305	Falling and rising	Human attitudes is very hard to change but education has to increase	www.environment.scotland.gov.uk/get-interactive/data/household-waste/ https://www.environment.gov.scot/data-analysis-applications/household-waste/ (Online) Accessed 9 January 2018
Rate %	Aberdeen 2013 - 37.27 2014 - 37.14 2016 - 39.01	Aberdeenshire 2013 - 35.55 2014 - 35.82 2016 - 43.46		Human attitudes is very hard to change but education has to	www.environment.scotland.gov.uk/get-interactive/data/household-waste/ https://www.environment.gov.scot/data-

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

			<p>with a few dots in the northeast of the region</p> <p>Organic soils rich in peat is moderately distributed to the southwest of Aberdeen City and Shire and with a few dots in the northeast of the region</p>		
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Appendix 9.2.5: 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 9.2.6: SEA Topic - Human Health

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

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

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

Appendix 9.2.7: SEA Topic - Population

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

	0.6% % change (2015-16) -0.22% Change projected for 2019 (3.8%)	0.5% % change (2015-16) 0.09% % change projected for 2019 (4.1%)	20,660 addition		https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/files//statistics/population-estimates/mid-year-2016/16mype-cahb.pdf Accessed on 15 January 2018
Population Structure	Aberdeen <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 9.2.8: 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013– 1,212 • 2018 – 1220 	Aberdeenshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 – 26 • 2018 – 29 	Aberdeenshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013– 228 • 2018 – 268 (68 unlisted) 	Increasing	New development also has potential to maintain or enhance cultural sites	
Conservation Areas	Aberdeen City <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 – 11 • 2018 – 11 	Aberdeenshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 – 42 • 2018 – 41 with another 14 proposed 	Decrease but forecast increase in short term	New development has the potential to put pressure on, or be constrained by, built and cultural sites.	
Scheduled Monuments	Aberdeen City <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2016 – 45 • 2018 - 45 	Aberdeenshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2016 - 5,370 • 2018 – 3,561 	Aberdeenshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 9.2.9: 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)	<p>Applications Received</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 - 0 • 10/12- 06/13 – 2 <p>No of Approvals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 - 0 • 10/12- 06/13 - 2 <p>No of Refusals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 - 0 	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/3rdstateofscotlandsgreenspaceport_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			
National Coastal Assessment					Rates of coastal change across Scotland http://www.dynamiccoast.com/about_project.html .

Appendix 9.2.10: SEA Topic - Material Assets

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	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

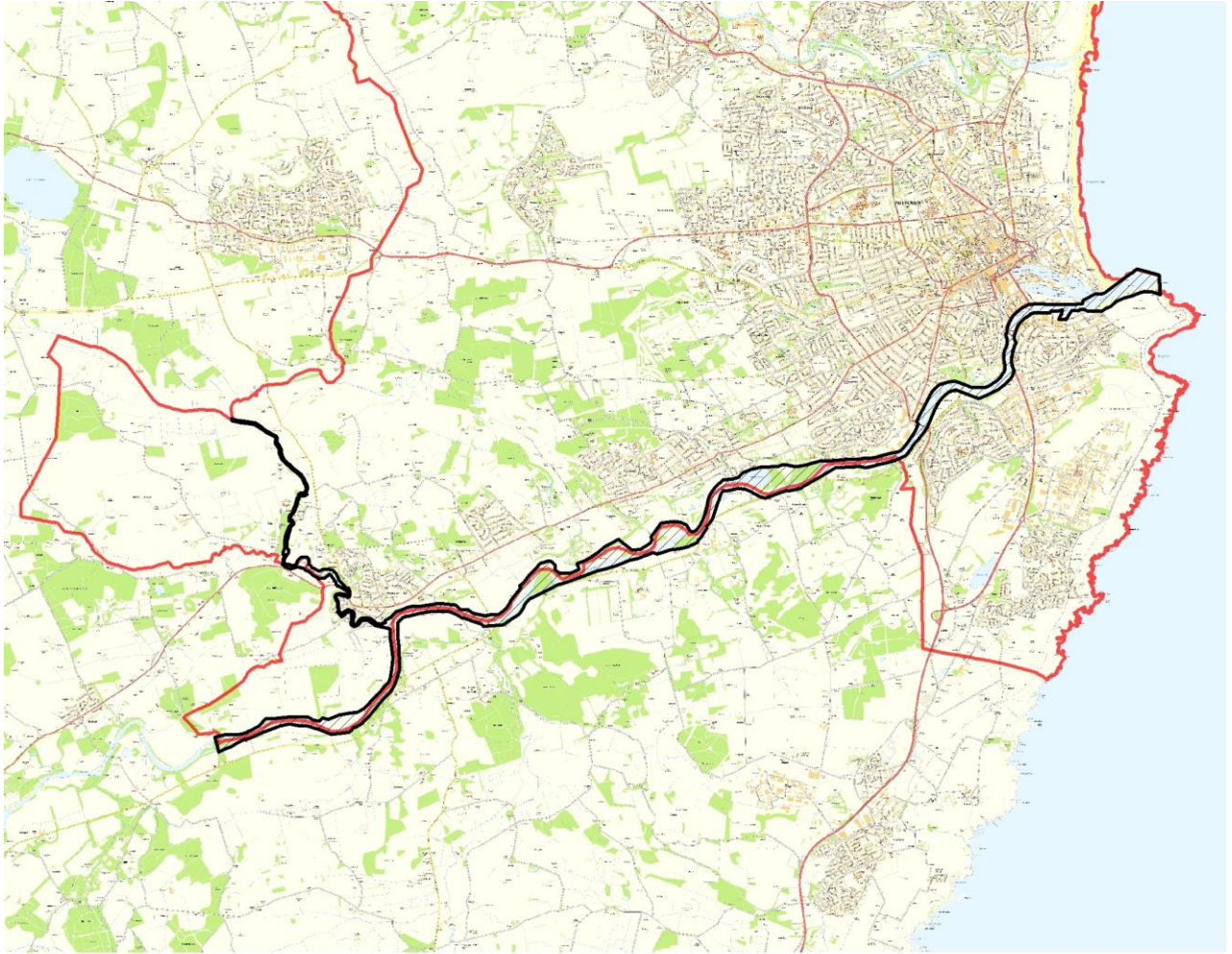
Activity Rates,	2012 - 83.0% 2014 – 2015 – 80.5%	2012 - 82.6% 2014-2016- 84.0%	falling in the City		
Average Gross Weekly earnings	Aberdeen 2011/12 - £574.9 2014/14 - £617.0	Aberdeenshire 2011/12 -£456.7 2014/14 - £482.5	Quite high for the City and the Shire compared with national average	The oil industry 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



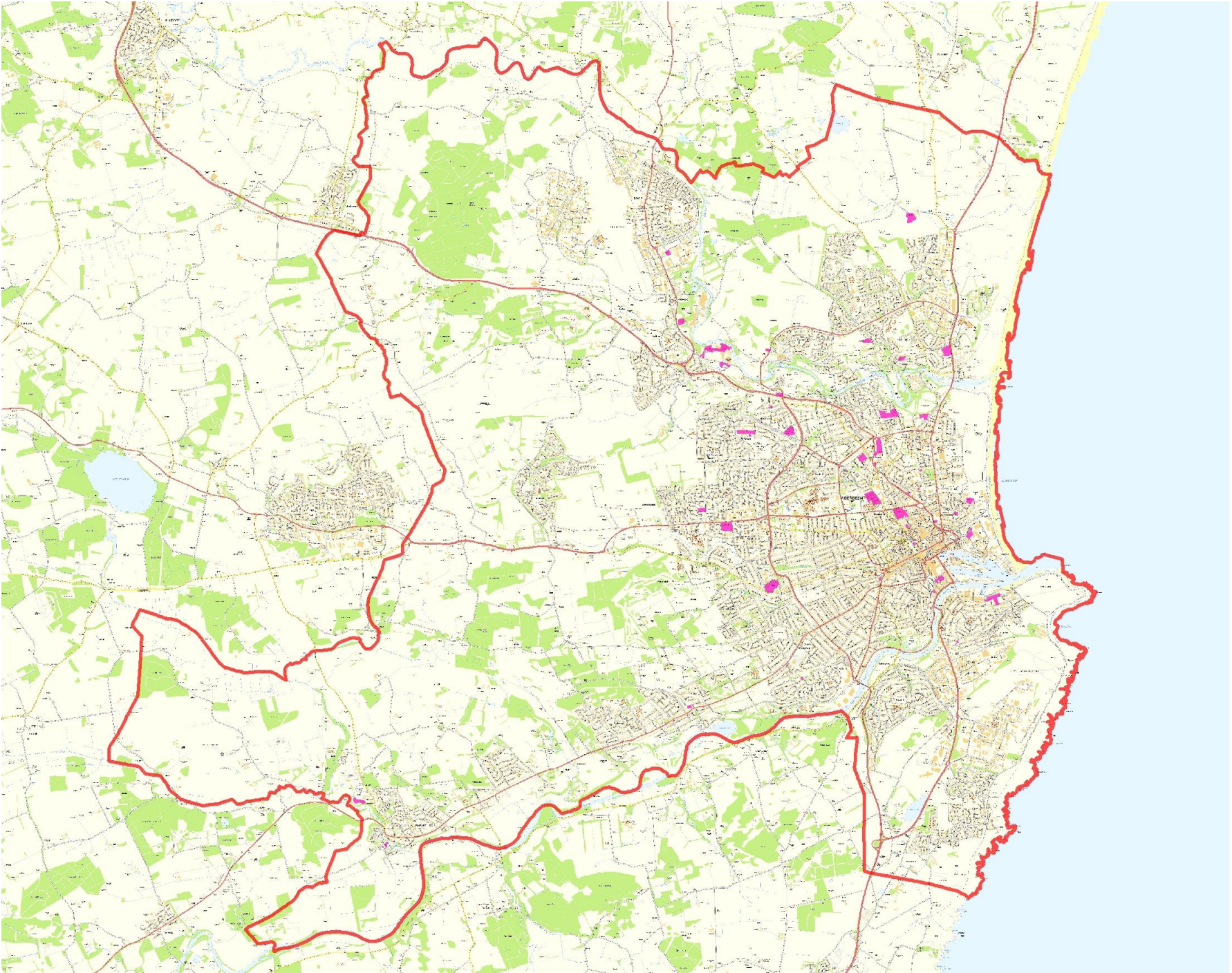
Map 1: Areas in Aberdeen at 0.5% risk of annual flooding from river (light blue) and coastal (dark blue hatched) sources.



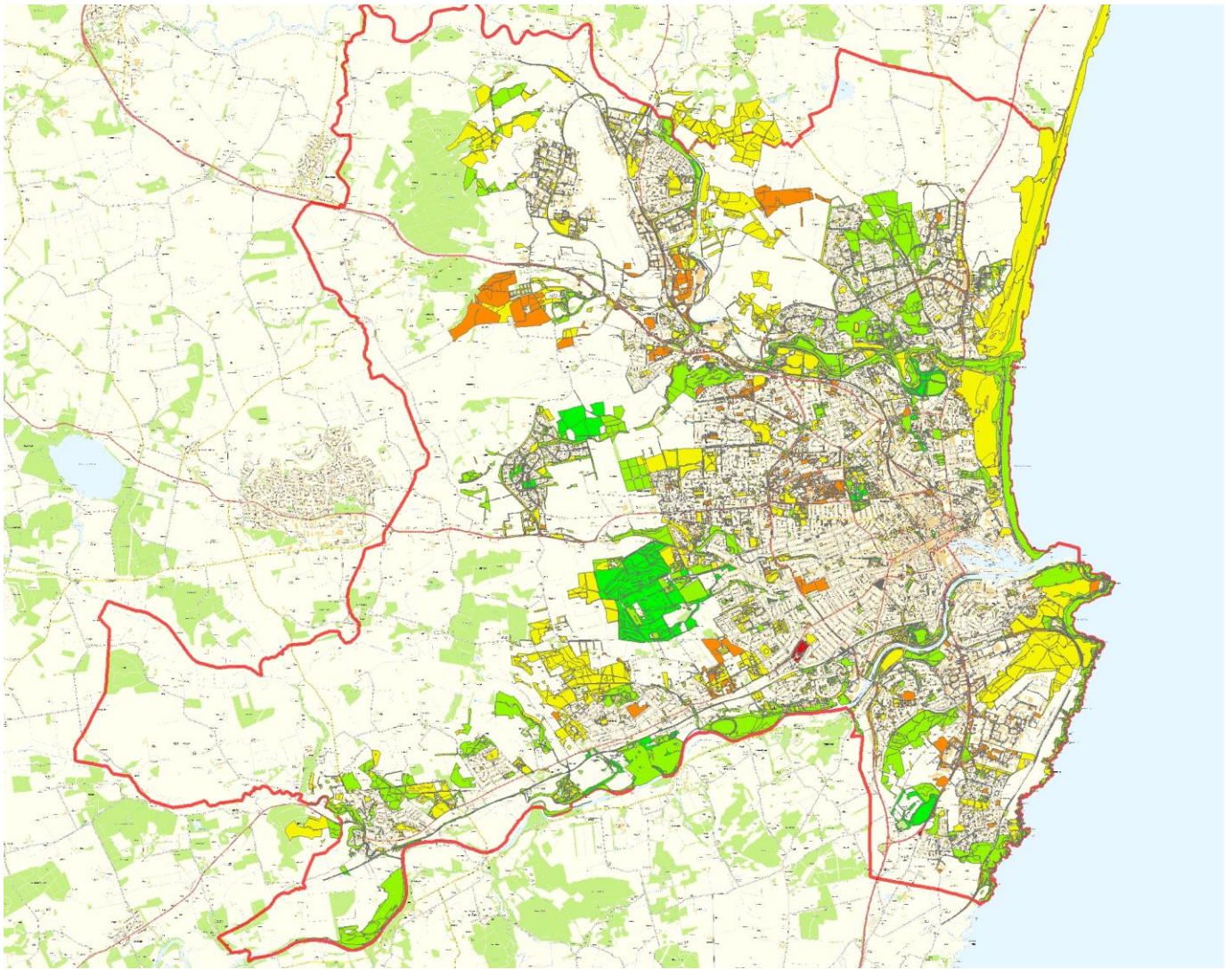
Map 2: River Dee Special Conservation Area in Aberdeen City



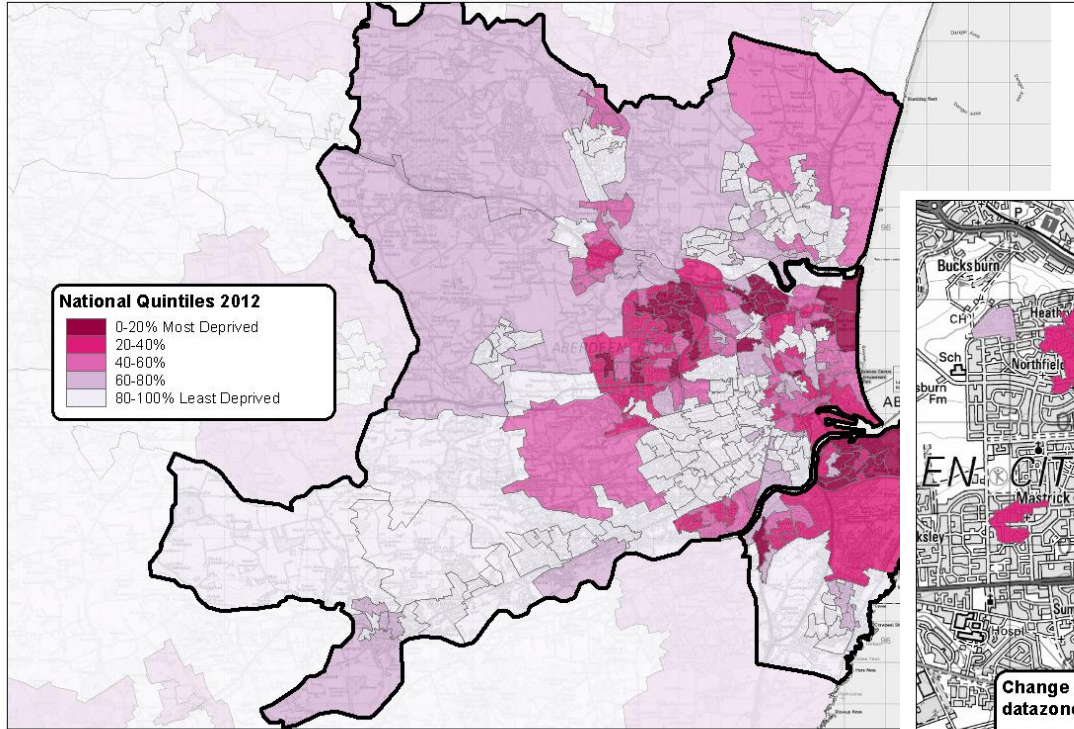
Map 3: Local Nature Conservation Sites (purple) and Local Nature Reserves (brown outline) in Aberdeen



Map 4:
Vacant
and
Derelict
Land Survey
Sites 2012



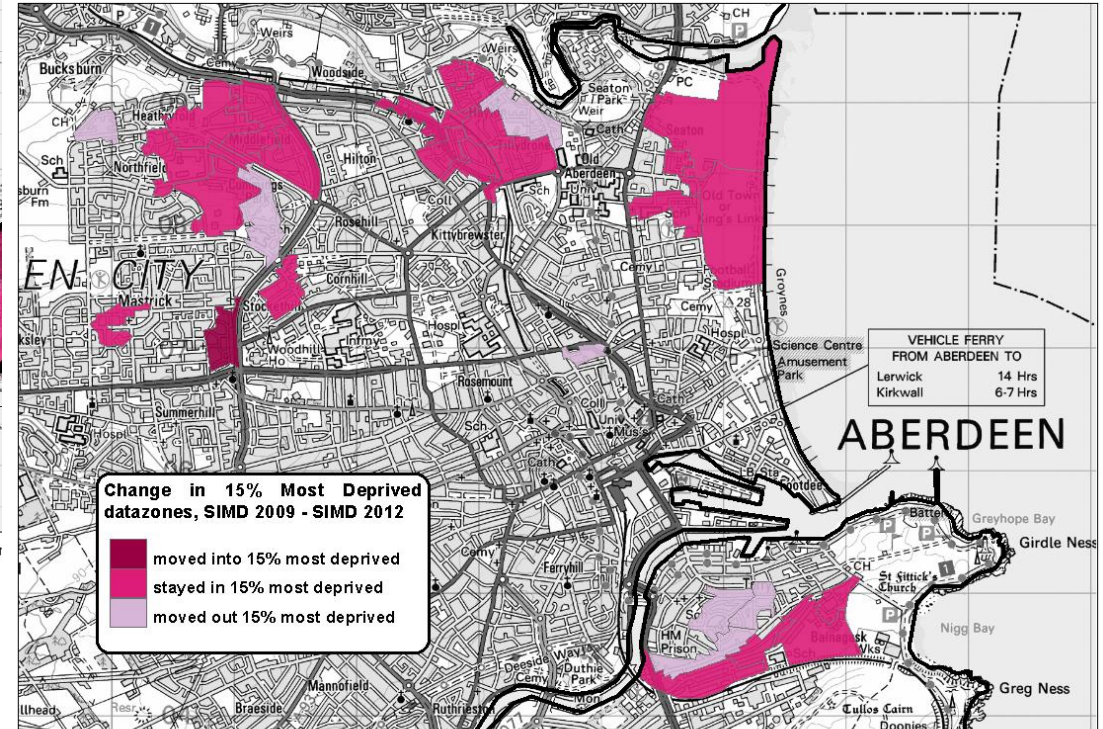
Map 5: Open Space Audit 2012- Quality of Open Spaces (Green= highest quality; red= lowest quality)



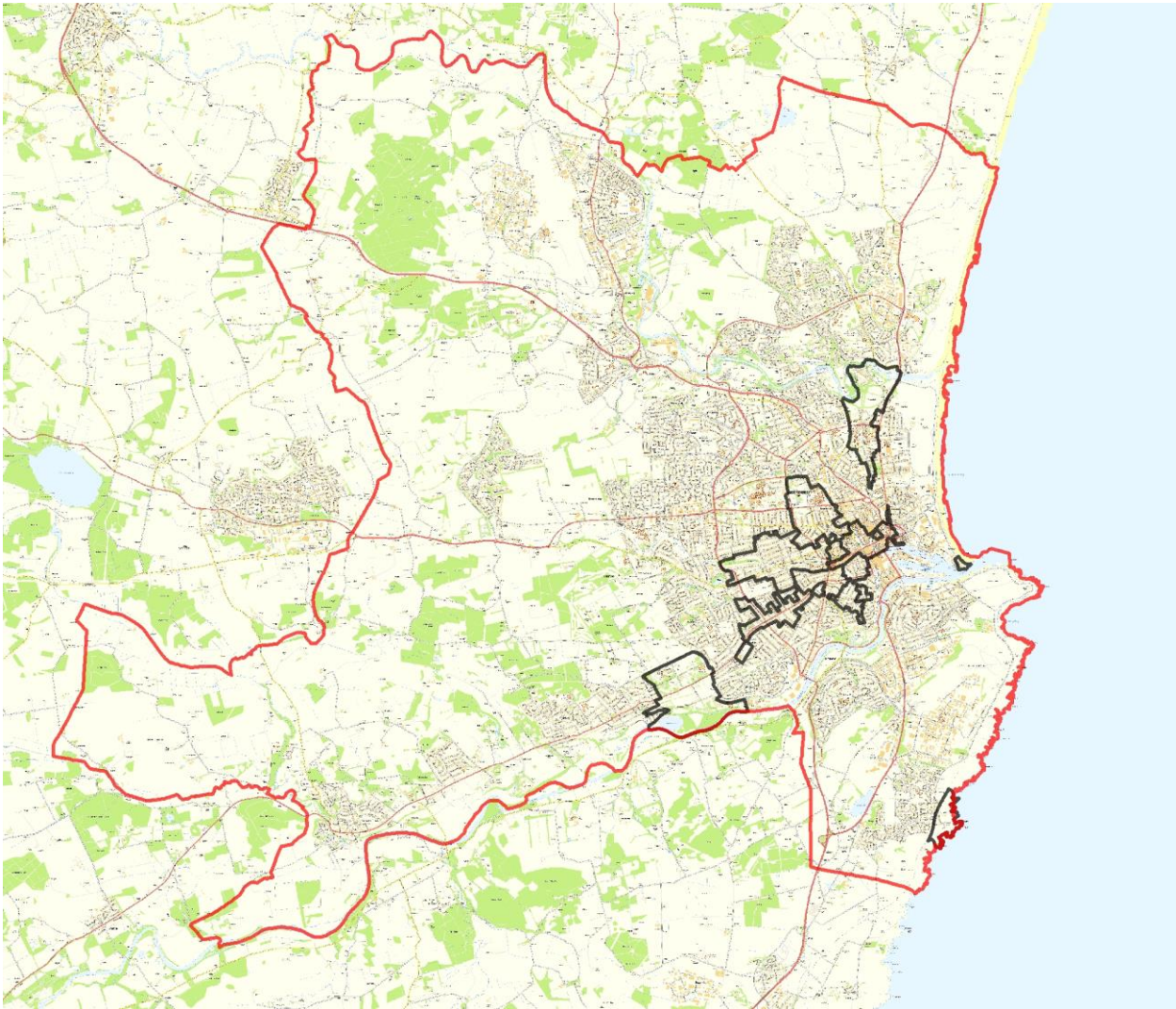
Map 6: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation: Aberdeen City datazones by national quintile. Source: SIMD 2012

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



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Map 8: Conservation Areas in Aberdeen

Consultation questions – Aberdeen Adapts

Adaptation approach

1. Do you agree with the 5 priorities for Aberdeen Adapts?

- **Priority 1 - Protecting buildings and infrastructure:** Address the impacts of climate change in the planning, build, maintenance and protection of city buildings, infrastructure and heritage.
- **Priority 2 - Safeguarding our natural environment:** Adapt through nature, developing a healthy, protected and productive natural environment.
- **Priority 3 – A strong economy and healthy society:** Encourage healthy and empowered communities and strong, robust businesses, with the capacity and knowledge to adapt.
- **Priority 4 - Building understanding:** Increase awareness and understanding of the climate impacts for Aberdeen and ways local communities, businesses and organisations can adapt.
- **Priority 5 - Collaborative working:** Increase capacity to adapt, developing long term collaborative working between the public, private and community sectors.

Yes/ No/ Unsure

Is there anything you think should be changed, removed or included to improve these priorities?

2. Do you have any comments on the goals and key actions under Priority 1 - Protecting buildings and infrastructure?

This looks at:

- *protected buildings & historic assets*
- *responsive transport & infrastructure*
- *developing green infrastructure*
- *secure utilities and communications*

Yes/ No/ Unsure

Comments:

3. Do you have any comments on the goals and key actions under Priority 2 - Safeguarding the natural environment?

- *space for nature*

- *productive soil*
- *healthy trees and woodlands*
- *protecting watercourses and coastline*

Yes/ No/ Unsure

Comments:

4. Do you have any comments on the on the goals and key actions under Priority 3 – A healthy society and strong economy?

- *prepared communities*
- *prioritising health and wellbeing*
- *strengthening the economy*
- *encouraging food security*

Yes/ No/ Unsure

Comments:

5. Do you have any comments on the on the goals and key actions under Priority 4 – Building understanding?

- *climate research*
- *climate aware*

Yes/ No/ Unsure

Comments:

6. Do you have any comments on the on the goals and key actions under Priority 5 – Collaborative working, the approach for collaboration and partnership working in Aberdeen Adapts?

- *joined up planning and response*

Yes/ No/ Unsure

Comments:

- 7. Is there additional information that you would like to add about Aberdeen Adapts?**

Yes/ No/ Unsure

Comments:

SEA

- 8. What are your views on the predicted environmental effects as set out in the Aberdeen Adapts - Environmental Report?**

Comments:

- 9. What are your views on the proposals for mitigation and monitoring in the environmental report?**

Comments:

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ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL

COMMITTEE	City Growth & Resources
DATE	25 th April 2019
EXEMPT	No, but appendices are exempt under Paragraph 10 – 'This report refers to the acquisition or supply of goods/services where disclosure to the public of the amount to be spent would be likely to give an advantage to a person or organisation seeking to enter a contract with the Council.'
CONFIDENTIAL	No
REPORT TITLE	Roads and Transport Related Budget Programme 2019-2020
REPORT NUMBER	OPE/19/217
DIRECTOR	Rob Polkinghorne
REPORT AUTHOR	Doug Ritchie
TERMS OF REFERENCE	Purpose 1 & 3

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 This report brings together the proposed roads and transportation programme from the approved capital budgets for 2019/2020. This is presented as a provisional programme. Members are asked to approve the specific schemes where detailed and the addition provisional programmes for 2020/21. This report should be read in conjunction with the exempt agenda section of the committee reports.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Committee:-

- 2.1 Approve the schemes listed in the appendices as the detailed proposals for expenditure within budget heading;
- 2.2 Instruct the Chief Officer - Operations and Protective Services to implement the detailed programme;
- 2.3 Instruct the Chief Officer - Operations and Protective Services to undertake or instruct appropriate procedures in accordance with the council's procurement regulations to procure the works referred to in the exempt appendices for the roads capital budget programme for the financial year 2019/20 and award contracts relating thereto;
- 2.4 Instruct the Chief Officer - Operations and Protective Services in consultation with the Chief Officer - Commissioning to award contracts on receipt of a valid tender submission subject to necessary funding in the approved capital budgets;
- 2.5 Approve as estimated expenditure in terms of the procurement regulation 4.1.1, in order for work to commence on the capital programme, the sums shown against each

heading of the roads capital budget for the financial year 2019/20 set out in exempt appendices to this report; and

- 2.6 Note that approval of the procurement of these works contracts with estimated expenditure of £250,000 and above is sought within the Procurement Workplans and Business Cases report also presented to this committee.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 This report brings together, for members' information, the proposed programme for capital funding spend for both Roads and Transportation for 2019 / 2020 together with provisional reserve list programme for 2020/2021.
- 3.2 The provisional reserve programme for 2020/2021 will allow substitution of schemes should it not be possible to implement any of the proposed 2019/2020 schemes.
- 3.3 The appendices set out the proposed programme of works which will be funded through the approved capital budgets of the council together with linkages to the community action plans.

A summary of the relevant appendices in relation to the individual schemes are as follows with further information detailed under item 10 below:

A.	Traffic lights and pedestrian crossings	£400,000
B.	Lighting Improvements	£2,500,000
C.	Reserve lighting improvements	(For approval if required)
D.	Cycling Walking safer Streets	£374,000
E.	Footway resurfacing	£588,000
F.	Reserve footway resurfacing	(For approval if required)
G.	Carriageway resurfacing	£2,288,000
H.	Reserve carriageway resurfacing	(For approval if required)
J1.	Drainage	£90,000
J2.	Reserve drainage programme	(For approval if required)
K.	Weak & Major Bridge repairs	£230,000
	Road sign replacement	£30,000
L.	Flooding and Coastal protection schemes	£1,360,000
N.	Additional Capital allocation 2019/20	£2,500,000
P.	AWPR related repairs	£250,000
	Total	£10,610,000

- 3.4 Estimated costs for the individual proposed works are included in the exempt appendices to the report which are contained in the exempt section of the agenda. These are exempt as some schemes may be put out to tender in the open market.
- 3.5 The proposals are in line with the transportation strategy to provide safe crossing, cycling and walking facilities and reduce traffic speeds thereby contributing to accident reduction across the city and improve safety for all road users.
- 3.6 The use of such funding will significantly enhance the council's ability to meet the aims and objectives of the emerging Aberdeen Local Transport Strategy 2015-2020.

4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 4.1 Expenditure will be in accordance with the council's approved capital budgets for 2019 - 2020.

5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 There are no direct legal implications arising from the recommendations of this report.

6. **MANAGEMENT OF RISK.** This represents a potential hazard and financial risk to the council. (Opportunity, Environmental and Customer/Citizen Risks).

	Risk	Low (L), Medium (M), High (H)	Mitigation
Financial	Footway and cycleway improvements recommended in this report have no identified maintenance budget of their own and may therefore impact on the council's maintenance budgets in the future Increase in insurance claims	M	This will be minimised, however, by the use of high-quality design and installation materials to ensure longevity of new infrastructure Inspection regime
Legal	There are risks in promoting traffic regulation orders due to possible public objection and this may delay the progression of some of the proposed schemes. Lack of investment in roads will increase claims against the council	L	Ensure that orders are progressed taking into account the longest possible time required to deliver. Continue to prioritise spend in order to repair higher used higher damaged roads and footpaths
Employee	Staff resources	H	The approval of the budget spends will allow staff to control the programming of the works. There is a need to ensure that there are sufficient adequately trained staff resources to deliver the proposed programmes within the specified timescales.
Customer	Increased perception of poor quality road infrastructure	H	The implementation of the programme will assist roads and footways within the city being maintained to an acceptable standard thus increasing ease of travel whilst reducing the risk to

			all members of the travelling public
Environment	The risks of inaction (not improving and increasing pedestrian and cycle infrastructure) are also significant in terms of a poor quality environment, poor reputation for Aberdeen and a decline in active travel which would have significant implications for the health and wellbeing of the citizens of Aberdeen	M	Consideration of any potential environmental impacts during the implementation of the roads programme and the identification of appropriate mitigation in consultation with appropriate Council Officers and bodies
Technology	Lack of asset management information to deliver annual work programme	M	Carry out a digital asset survey of the city roads infrastructure in order to manage the spend over several years to continue to optimise our use of resources to continue to provide best value
Reputational	Lack of investment in roads will increase claims against the council and press involvement	M	Continue to prioritise spend in order to repair higher used higher damaged roads and footpaths

7. OUTCOMES

Local Outcome Improvement Plan Themes	
	Impact of Report
Prosperous Economy	Investment in infrastructure
Prosperous Place	Safe and resilient communities

Design Principles of Target Operating Model	
	Impact of Report
Customer Service Design	<p>Improved Customer Experience City Voice, the panel of Aberdeen residents who are contacted on a regular basis and asked for their views on a range of issues, is used to develop a statistically analysed pattern of response to basic aspects of asset management.</p> <p>The views of affected residents and road users are sought on our performance on specific schemes. Records held in the Confirm (Roads Maintenance Management) System and records of claims by road users against alleged defects can be analysed to indicate areas of concern. Specific surveys may be carried out from time to time to address specific areas of concern. Results of these various analyses can be used in conjunction with inspection data to establish customers' areas of concern and expectations of the maintenance of the roads network.</p>

Organisational Design	Our organisational structure is such that it reflects our services and the statutory duties we have to deliver.
Governance	The asset management plan will be used to manage the allocated budget and spend over several years to continue to optimise our use of resources to continue to provide best value.
Workforce	Need to ensure that there are sufficient adequately trained staff resources to deliver the proposed programmes
Process Design	Required technical staff to understand improved innovative processes that will assist in an improved service delivery and best value.
Technology	There is a need to modify the reporting systems from paper to digital in order that we can measure outputs.
Partnerships and Alliances	Continue to improve on customer information relating to works delivery.

8. IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

Assessment	Outcome
Equality & Human Rights Impact Assessment	This report has no direct implications in relation to Equalities and Human Rights Impact Assessment.
Privacy Impact Assessment	Not required
<u>Children's Rights Impact Assessment/Duty of Due Regard</u>	Not applicable

9. BACKGROUND PAPERS

http://www.audit-scotland.gov.uk/docs/central/2010/nr_110216_road_maintenance.pdf
<http://www.transportscotland.gov.uk/report/j234326-02.htm>
RAMP Report to CH&I Committee 24 Jan 2017

10. APPENDICES

The full list of appendices A to V are detailed below:

Please note that the individual scheme costs have not been included as appendices A to P are included in the exempt section of the agenda. These are exempt as some schemes may be put out to tender in the open market.

Appendix A: Traffic lights and pedestrian crossings. A capital budget of **£400,000** has been allocated to allow the continued upgrade of the systems across Aberdeen, corridor delays are reduced by the upgrading of these outdated systems ensuring that there are no delays caused by the need to obtain outdated parts.

Appendix B: Lighting improvements. Planned lighting improvements have been allocated a capital budget of **£2,500,000**. **£1,000,000** will be used, in the majority, for the replacement of lighting columns that have been identified as potentially dangerous or beyond their design life. **£1,500,000** has been allocated to change the existing

lanterns to low energy and LED lighting, this will reduce the energy bill and CRC payments whilst also lowering Aberdeen City Council's carbon footprint.

Appendix C: Reserve lighting improvements. The provisional reserve programme for 2020/2021 will allow substitution of schemes should it not be possible to implement any of the proposed 2019 / 2020 schemes.

Appendix D: Cycling Walking Safer Streets. A grant of **£374,000** has been awarded by the Scottish Government for Cycling Walking Safer Streets (CWSS) projects in Aberdeen. The programme for these works are detailed in appendix D and will provide significant road safety benefits in an effort to achieve accident reduction as well as reduce the number and severity of injuries sustained in road traffic accidents across the city. All schemes will be implemented as soon as possible subject to the successful promotion of any required legislation. A requirement of this budget is that the spend on cycling schemes should be a minimum of 36% of the grant.

Road safety schemes: Included in CWSS budget.

Appendix E: Footway resurfacing. A budget of **£588,000** has been allocated for footway resurfacing. The programme has been formulated on the basis of detailed surveys and targeted at footways categorised as being in a bad or poor condition. The condition of sections of footway included in the programme are shown in the report under **Assessed condition**, in order to maintain a standard level of comparison all footways have been assessed by the same person.

Appendix F: Reserve footway resurfacing The provisional reserve programme for 2020/2021 will allow substitution of schemes should it not be possible to implement any of the proposed 2019/2020 schemes.

Appendix G: Carriageway resurfacing. The capital carriageway resurfacing programme has been allocated a budget of **£2,288,000**. The programme is generally prepared on the basis of the results of the road condition surveys of the existing infrastructure.

Appendix H: Reserve carriageway resurfacing. The provisional reserve programme for 2020/2021 will allow substitution of schemes should it not be possible to implement any of the proposed 2019/2020 schemes.

Appendix J1: Drainage. A capital budget of **£90,000** has been allocated for the drainage works.

Appendix J2: Reserve drainage programme. The provisional reserve programme for 2020/2021 will allow substitution of schemes should it not be possible to implement any of the proposed 2019/2020 schemes.

Appendix K: Weak & major bridge repairs. A capital budget of **£50,000** has been allocated for weak bridge repairs and **£180,000** for major bridge works.

Road sign replacement: A capital budget of **£30,000** has been allocated for the road sign replacement programme.

Appendix L: Flooding and coastal protection schemes. A capital budget of **£1,360,000** has been allocated for the initial design works for flood prevention and coastal protection schemes.

Appendix N: Additional capital allocation. An additional capital budget of **£10 million** has been allocated to the roads service to be spent over years 2018-19 through to 2022-23. This additional capital funding is split as follows:

2018-19 - £500K - Completed

2019-20 - £2.5 Million

2020-21 - £3.0 Million

2021-22 - £4.0 Million

The proposed schemes for implementation during 2019-20

Carriageway Resurfacing Repairs	£1,545,550
Junctions / Utility Tracks / Recurring Pothole Areas	£577,274
Additional Investment in Footways	£377,176
Total	£2,500,000

Appendix O: AWPR contribution for damage to our road network. This sum of money highlights the roads still to be repaired following damage caused by the AWPR contractor during the construction of the works. This sum was agreed as **£250,000**

Appendix P: is a summary of the proposed capital spend.

Appendix Q & R: provides an explanation of the road condition index.

Appendix S: is copy of the table showing the RCI for all councils across Scotland.

Appendix T & U shows the road condition index for the single year

Appendix V shows the movement in the road condition index between 2004 and 2019.

The condition of sections of carriageway included in the programme are shown in the report under **Assessed condition**, in order to maintain a standard level of comparison for all road surfaces having been assessed to the same criteria. Due to many road surfaces have suffered continued deterioration since the road condition survey was carried out staff will continue to reassess all roads, this reassessment could necessitate changes to the proposed programme during the financial year.

11. REPORT AUTHOR CONTACT DETAILS

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Appendix A - Traffic Lights and Pedestrian Crossings Programme 2019/20

Refurbishment programme 2019/20

Site	Budget	Installation	Type	Code	Allocation	Estimated Cost
John Street / Loch Street	capital	Refurb'	Junction	N/A	N/A	exempt
Queens Road / Groats Road	capital	Refurb'	Junction	N/A	N/A	exempt
Queens Road / Springfield Road	capital	Refurb'	Junction	N/A	N/A	exempt
West North St / Mealmarket St	capital	Refurb'	Junction	N/A	N/A	exempt
Schoolhill @ Backwynd	capital	Refurb'	Puffin	N/A	N/A	exempt
Queens Road near Groats Road	capital	Refurb'	Puffin	N/A	N/A	exempt
					Total	£400,000

Reserve list 2019/20

Site	Budget	Installation	Type	Code	Allocation	Estimated Cost
George Street / ST Andrew Street	capital	Refurb'	Junction	N/A	N/A	exempt
Rosemount Place / Esslemont Avenue	capital	Refurb'	Junction	N/A	N/A	exempt
ST Machar Drive / High Street / Chanonry	capital	Refurb'	Junction	N/A	N/A	exempt
Westburn Road / Forresterhill Road	capital	Refurb'	Junction	N/A	N/A	exempt
Great Southern Road at Bridge of Dee	capital	Refurb'	Dual Puffin	N/A	N/A	exempt
Beach Esplanade at fun beach	capital	Refurb'	Puffin	N/A	N/A	exempt
Garthdee Road at Sainsburys	capital	Refurb'	Puffin	N/A	N/A	exempt
Queens Road at Albyn school	capital	Refurb'	Puffin	N/A	N/A	exempt
					Total	£400,000

Appendix B - Proposed Lighting Capital Programme 2019/20

SCHEME	ESTIMATE £	COMMENTS
Corroded column replacement		
Peterculter corroded columns	exempt	65 columns
Milltimber corroded columns	exempt	20 columns
North Deeside Road corroded columns	exempt	81 columns
Cults/ Bielside corroded columns	exempt	75 columns
Mannofield/ Braeside/ Airyhall corroded columns	exempt	
Ferryhill corroded columns	exempt	
Garthdee/ Ruthrieston corroded columns	exempt	
Immediate replacements of corroded columns	exempt	75 columns
Corroded Replacement Total	£520,000	

Testing		
Electrical testing	exempt	5500 units
Structural testing	exempt	3000 units
Testing Total	£140,000	

Column / cable replacements		
<i>8 / 10 m Height</i>		
Mounthooly roundabout	exempt	whole street - 18No cols
Cloverhill Road	exempt	3 columns
Wellington Street	exempt	2 columns
Groats Road	exempt	9 columns
Countesswells Avenue area	exempt	Countesswells Avenue - 20 No., Countesswells Terrace - 13no, Countesswells Place - 6no, Countesswells Crescent - 12no, Pinewood Place - 5No, Pinewood Road - 5no, Pinewood Avenue - 4no, Pinewood Terrace - 4 no. (72no total)
West Tullos Road	exempt	

<i>5 / 6 m Height</i>		
Lane Hamilton Pace I/ Carden Place	exempt	strainer column replacement
FP Samphrey Road to Groats Road	exempt	whole street - 18No columns
Concrete Column replacement - various	exempt	
Footways / resurfacing contract	exempt	
Column / cable replacements Total	£340,000	

Capital Total	£1,000,000
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Energy/carbon savings		
Replacement of inefficient lanterns with LED	£1,500,000	

Energy / carbon total	£1,500,000
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Appendix C - Proposed Lighting Reserve Capital Programme 2019/20

SCHEME	ESTIMATE £	COMMENTS
Corroded column replacement		
Kincorth/ Tullos corroded columns	exempt	
Cove/ Altens corroded columns	exempt	
Torry corroded columns	exempt	
Dubford – Phase 2 - corroded columns	exempt	
Middleton - Phase 2 - corroded columns	exempt	
Corroded replacement total	£367,000	
Column/cable Replacement		
<i>8 / 10 m Height</i>		
King Street/ St Machar roundabout	exempt	11 columns
Beach Boulevard roundabout	exempt	4 columns
A947, roundabout @ Marriott, Dyce	exempt	5 columns
Concrete column replacement - various	exempt	Kings Gate
<i>5 / 6 m Height</i>	exempt	
Concrete column replacement - various	exempt	Phase 1
Mearns Street	exempt	additional columns
Laurel Grove	exempt	additional columns
Fittick Place lane, Cove	exempt	additional columns
Column / cable replacement total	£340,000	
Capital Total	£707,000	
Budget pressure funding corroded column replacement	£395,000	

Concrete Columns 8 to 10m

Hilton Drive	Greenfern Road
Hilton Road	Long Walk Road
Springfield Road	Provost Fraser Drive
Provost Rust Drive	Springhill Road
A947 - Polo Gardens to	
Stoneywood Park	Upper Mastrick Way
Victoria Street Dyce	Union Grove
Countesswells Road	Westburn Drive
Manor Ave- Provost Rust to Logie	
Terrace	
Rosehill Drive	
Cairncry Road	

Concrete columns up to 6m

Birkhall Parade	Arnage Crescent	Invercauld Gardens
Cairnwell Drive	Arnage Drive	Invercauld Place
Colonsay Crescent	Arnage Gardens	Isla Place
Dinbaith Place	Burnbrae Place	Mastrick Drive
Jura Place	Cairnwell Avenue	Muirfield Road
Kingsford Road	Craigendarroch Avenue	N.A.D. inset @155
Lewis Road car parks	Craigendarroch Place	Privet Hedges
Maidencraig Place	Croft Place	Spey Road
Mull Way	Fernhill Road	Stocket Parade
Sheddocksley Drive	Gairnshiel Avenue	Tay Road
Stroma Terrace	Gairnshiel Place	Teviot Road
Tiree Crescent	Gillahill Place	
Windford Road	Gillahill Road	
Windford Square	Hawthorn Crescent	
Whinhill Gardens		

Appendix D - Cycling Walking Safer Streets 2019/20.

(Requirement of Grant Offer to spend minimum 36% but preferably 50 % on cycling schemes)

LOCATION / PROPOSALS	DESCRIPTION OF WORK	ESTIMATED COSTS	OVERALL BUDGET	ELEMENT
Walking network	Where review/ investigation show a requirement for small improvements to pedestrian routes, including tactile paving, additional path network, pedestrian guard-rails, toucans or pelican crossings	Budget of £95,000 for implementation at various locations city wide. Local councillors to be kept appraised.	exempt	Walking
Road safety around schools	Measures to support and encourage walking and cycling to school including missing path network, parking measures and educational events	Small scale measures at schools throughout the city. Support of road safety educational programmes	exempt	Walking/ cycling
Cycling infrastructure	Cycling facilities, links, parking, lining & signing throughout the City to improve and expand the network	Budget of £150,000 for implementation at various locations city wide. Schemes include £50,000 continuation of Dyce Drive Cycle/ Pedestrian provisions, £10,000 i-bike officer contribution and small scale measures as advised by Aberdeen Cycle Forum. (Requirement of grant offer to spend minimum 36% but preferably 50 % on cycling schemes).	exempt	Cycling
Traffic management measures	Small scale improvements to signing & lining and new works associated with traffic management and traffic regulation orders.	Budget of £30,000 for implementation at various locations city wide. Local members to be kept appraised.	exempt	Safer Streets
Road safety general	Route action work on various routes and locations citywide that have been identified for improvements from the annual accident scan.	Signing, lining and ancillary works as identified.	exempt	Safer Streets
Campaigns and events	Publicity in relation to Road Safety Campaigns & Community Safety including Safe Drive - Stay Alive Campaign and publicity in relation to Promotion of Bike Week, Cycle Map, Rider Refinement, Other Cycling Initiatives across the city, Green Transport Week & European Mobility week.	Budget of £15,000 for Aberdeen City contribution Local Transport Strategy Policy / Proposal SP1.	exempt	All
Parking Improvements	Small scale or minor amendments to or updating of CPZs.	Foresterhill CPZ introduction of pay by phone option, upgrade of signage £20,000	exempt	Safer Streets
Aberdeen City Council Road Safety Plan	Bi-annual review and publication of the Road Safety Plan (Statistical update only - Aberdeen city)	Budget of £2,000 Road Safety Action Plan	exempt	All
TOTAL:			£374,000	

Appendix E - Capital Footway: Main List 2019/20

Capital Budget Planned

Name of Road	Location and Description of Works	Assessed condition	Area (m²)	Cost
Various locations	Tree removals and footway reinstatements	10	N/A	exempt
Various locations	Tree stump removals and footway reinstatements	10	N/A	exempt
Various locations	Small capital schemes individually under £10000 in value - both bitmac and slabbed / paviour locations	10	N/A	exempt
Various locations	Grind tree stumps and reinstate footway in bitmac or slabs	10	N/A	exempt
Various locations	Removal of old disintegrating (vibrated stone) kerbs and renew with concrete kerbs in footways in reasonable condition. Minimum amount of reinstatement to rear and front of kerbs.	10	N/A	exempt
Various locations, city centre	Install city centre bollards and resurface footway in slabs	10	N/A	exempt
Upperkirkgate	North Side from Bon Accord Centre towards Gallowgate. Resurface footway with slabs. Install city centre bollards, additional to include for Caithness slabs	10	329	exempt
Upperkirkgate	South from St Nicholas Centre to Flourmill Lane. Resurface footway with slabs. Install city centre bollards, additional to include for Caithness slabs	10	84	exempt
Gallowgate	West side number 17 to St Paul Street, additional to include for Caithness slabs	10	95	exempt
Kinaldie Crescent	Kildrummy Road northwards both sides. Renew concrete kerbs and reconstruct footway in bitmac.	10	660	exempt
Woodburn Gardens	Both sides Woodburn Place to number 67. Relay stone kerbs and resurface footways with bitmac.	10	560	exempt
Kildrummy Road	Outer footway from Craigiebuckler Avenue to Number 18, Renew kerbs and reconstruct footway with bitmac.	10	180	exempt
Kaimhill Circle	Phase 3 outer section from Kaimhill Road to Garthdee Drive. (2 sections) Relay stone kerbs and replace slabs with bitmac.	9	347	exempt
Dunbar Street	West Side from 59 to 73. Resurface footway with precast concrete slabs. Install bollards.	9	164	exempt
Cairnwell Drive	North Side from opposite Derry Avenue to Long Walk Road. (Phase 2 of 2) Renew kerbs and resurface footway in bitmac.	9	470	exempt
Hilton Road	Number 45-53, Renew kerbs and reconstruct footway with bitmac.	9	120	exempt
Deansloch Crescent	Between Byron Avenue and Quarry Road renew bad sections of kerb and footway at various locations	9	810	exempt
Total capital budget planned footways:				£588,000

Appendix F - Capital Footway: Reserve List 2019/20

Name of Road	Location and Description of Works	Assessed condition	Area (m ²)	Cost
Auchinyell Road - Broomhill Road	West side from bridge to opposite 324 Broomhill Road. Renew kerbs and resurface footways with bitmac.	8	225	exempt
Holburn Street	East side. Entance to Talisman Oil to Holburn Bar excluding section recently completed outside Tesco Express. Relay stone kerbs and resurface footway with precast concrete slabs. Install bollards.	8	200	exempt
Endrick Place	Renew kerbs and resurface footways with bitmac including removal of two trees.	8	269	exempt
Wellbrae Terrace	East side. Relay stone kerbs and resurface footway in bitmac.	8	770	exempt
Hopecroft Avenue	West side from Hopetown Grange to Hopetown Drive. (excludes driveways at Nos 15 / 17) Renew kerbs and resurface footways with bitmac.	8	298	exempt
Wellwood Terrace	North side. Renew concrete kerbs and resurface footway in bitmac.	8	272	exempt
Craigievar Place	South side, Aboyne Gardens to Craigievar Crescent. Renew kerb and resurface footway with bitmac.	8	156	exempt
Ardbeck Place	North side. Renew kerbs and resurface footways with bitmac.	8	336	exempt
Ardbeck Place	South side. Renew kerbs and resurface footways with bitmac.	8	342	exempt
Manor Walk	West and North side from opposite 17 to Manor Drive. Relay stone kerbs and replace slabs with bitmac.	8	559	exempt
Girdleness Roads (Phase 3)	Gregness Gardens West to Lane at bus shelter (at No 122) on south side. Remote footway - Relay whin kerbs (North side only) where necessary. New edging kerbs on south side and resurface footway in bitmac.	8	330	exempt
Girdleness Roads (Phase 4)	Lane at bus shelter (at No 122) to Ladywell Place on south side. Remote footway - Relay whin kerbs (North side only) where necessary. New edging kerbs on south side and resurface footway in bitmac.	8	235	exempt
Cattofield Place	North side from Back Hilton Road to No 24. Relay stone kerbs and resurface footway with precast concrete slabs.	8	1,083	exempt
Cattofield Place	South side from Cattofield Terrace to Cattofield Gardens. Relay stone kerbs and resurface footway with precast concrete slabs. Remove 3 semi-mature trees.(Not Elms)	8	305	exempt
Auchinyell Terrace	East side from Auchinyell Road to Garthdee Drive, reset kerbs and reconstruct footways with bitmac.	8	265	exempt
Cattofield Place	South side from Cattofield Gardens to Back Hilton Road. Relay stone kerbs and resurface footway with precast concrete slabs.	8	489	exempt
Harlaw Terrace	East side. Relay stone kerbs and resurface footway with bitmac. Remove four large mature trees.	8	216	exempt

Gardner Road	East side from Heatherwick Road to entrance to 145. Renew kerbs and resurface footways with bitmac.	8	299	exempt
Auchinyell Gardens	Both sides from Auchinyell Road to Garthdee Drive, reset kerbs and reconstruct footways with bitmac.	8	780	exempt
Countesswells Crescent	Inner circle from Countesswells Avenue to o/p 53/55. Renew kerbs and resurface footway in bitmac.	7	139	exempt
Stewart Crescent	South side from Longlands Place to Whin Park Road. Renew kerbs and resurface footway in bitmac	7	300	exempt
Great Southern Road	West side from opposite number 119 to Riverside Drive, reset granite kerbs and resurface in bitmac	7	640	exempt
Crown Street	West side, Springbank Street - Springbank Terrace, renew slabs, reset kerbs, install bollards.	7	126	exempt
Dee Street	Union Street to Dee Place, renew slabs and reset kerbs.	7	1340	exempt
Kings Gate	South side Angusfield Road to Springfield Road, renew kerbs and resurface footway in bitmac.	7	340	exempt
Castle Street	At numbers 55-57 renew in labs and setts, both sides of road.	7	120	exempt
King Street	West side of road from West North Street to Castle Street reset kerbs and resurface in slabs.	7	620	exempt
Skene Street	South side Summer Street to Rosemount Viaduct, renew kerbs and resurface footway in slabs	7	175	exempt
Capital footways reserve list Total:				£1,167,010

Appendix G - Capital Works Resurfacing: Main List 2019/20

Capital budget planned				
Name of Road	Location and Description of Works	Assessed condition	Area (m²)	Cost
Union Terrace	Slip Road off Rosemount Viaduct - resurface carriageway	Red	450	exempt
Malcolm Road	Areas between A93 and The Bush	Red/Amber/Green	900	exempt
Old Ferry Road	North Deeside Road toward Main of Newton Dee, carriageway resurfacing	Visual Inspection	1040	exempt
Wellington Road	Souter Head Road roundabout (Altens roundabout) carriageway resurfacing	Red/Amber/Green	2570	exempt
Wellington Road -	Northbound section from Nigg roundabout to Altens roundabout, carriageway reconstruction.	Red/Amber/Green	6250	exempt
South Esplanade West	Resurface carriageway	Amber	4400	exempt
Park Street	Frederick Street - Park Place	Red/Amber	1100	exempt
West North Street	St Clair Street to Mounthooly roundabout	Visual Inspection	3060	exempt
Waverley Lane	Resurface and drainage at rear number 22 Waverley Place	Visual Inspection	895	exempt
Powis Circle	Resurface carriageway	Red/Amber/Green	1800	exempt
B999 Tarves Road	Mundurno to Denmore Road carriageway resurfacing	Red/Amber	5540	exempt
Fairley Road Kingswells,	Old Skene Road to link road, resurface carriageway	Visual Inspection	825	exempt
Kings Gate/Queens Road Roundabout	Carriageway resurfacing	Red/Amber	2150	exempt
Westburn Road	Bonnymuir Place to number 181, carriageway resurfacing	Red/Amber/Green	3425	exempt
Willowpark Crescent	Loop no.12 to 44, resurface carriageway	Visual Inspection	1060	exempt
Burnieboozle Crescent	Number 60 to Craigiebuckler Drive, carriageway resurfacing	Red/Amber/Green	2300	exempt
West / East Craibstone Street + Bon Accord Square	Carriageway repairs.	Red/Amber	400	exempt
Countesswells Road	Blacktop Road to Countesswells Avenue - structural repairs	Visual Inspection	730	exempt
Thorn Grove Avenue	Great Western Road to Seafield Road, carriageway resurfacing	Red/Amber/Green	3100	exempt
Grampian Road - Phase 1 of 2	Victoria Road to Grampian Place.	Visual Inspection	4300	exempt
Gallowgate Car Park	Resurface carriageway	Visual Inspection	3240	exempt
Shapinsay Road	Resurface carriageway	Visual Inspection	1136	exempt
Forest Avenue	Queens Road to Cromwell Road, Reconstruct carriageway	Red/Amber/Green	3700	exempt
St Machar Road	Resurface carriageway	Red/Amber/Green	2800	exempt
Linksfild Road	Ardarroch Place to King Street	Red/Amber	1950	exempt
Golf Road	North Deeside Road-Golf Road bridge-16 Golf Road, carriageway resurfacing	Visual Inspection	690	exempt

Charleston Road, Cove	Charleston Crescent to Wellington Crescent west side only, carriageway resurfacing.	Visual Inspection	1860	exempt
Deeview Road South	Resurface carriageway	Visual Inspection	1200	exempt
Links Road	Urquhart Road to Beach Ballroom car park	Red/Amber	1750	exempt
Crown Crescent	Loop from Coronation Road Including St Ronans Drive Junction, resurface carriageway.	Red/Amber/Green	2350	exempt
Total capital budget planned resurfacing:				£2,288,000

Appendix H - Capital Resurfacing: Reserve List 2019/20

Name of Road	Location and Description of Works	Assessed condition	Area (m ²)	Cost
Elphinstone Road and Meston Walk	Carriageway repairs	Red/Amber/Green	1525	exempt
Kirk brae	Kirk Place to Burnbank, resurface carriageway	Red/Amber	3450	exempt
Kirk brae	Burnbank to Countesswells Road, resurface carriageway	Red/Amber	8120	exempt
Roundabout at Beach Ballroom	Resurface carriageway	Visual Inspection	1270	exempt
Old Stonehaven Road -	From boundary northwards, resurface carriageway	Amber	4800	exempt
Great Southern Road	Murray Terrace to Windhill Road, north bound, reconstruct carriageway	Red/Amber/Green	1600	exempt
Binghill Crescent, eastern section	Eastern section	Visual Inspection	1500	exempt
Pittodrie Place	From Ardarroch Road to no. 30, resurface carriageway	Visual Inspection	750	exempt
Hammersmith Lane	Rear of Broomhill School	Visual Inspection	515	exempt
Milltimber Brae East	Resurface carriageway	Visual Inspection	1150	exempt
Manse Road - structural repairs	Carriageway repairs	Visual Inspection	780	exempt
Greyhope Road	Structural repairs	Visual Inspection	900	exempt
Albyn Lane	Structural repairs	Visual Inspection	920	exempt
North Deeside Road	Rob Roy Bridge to boundary, carriageway resurfacing	Amber	3200	exempt
Mansefield Road	Glenbervie Road to Balnagask Road	Amber	2250	exempt
Kirkhill Place	Ladywell Place eastwards.	Visual Inspection	1150	exempt
Shielhill Road	B997-B999, carriageway repairs	Visual Inspection	1250	exempt
Earlswells Road	Earlswell Drive eastwards, carriageway resurfacing	Visual Inspection	1165	exempt
Loirsbank Road	Deeview Road South to Inchgarth Road - West end,	Visual Inspection	2100	exempt
Wellington Road	Grampian Place to Balnagask Road, south bound, carriageway resurfacing	Amber	3300	exempt
Colthill Circle	Carriageway repairs	Visual Inspection	1225	exempt
Cults Avenue	Sections near Hilltop Avenue, carriageway repairs.	Visual Inspection	850	exempt
Hutcheon Low Drive / Place	Car Park access road to number 93	Visual Inspection	1635	exempt
Inchbrae Drive and Inchbrae Road	Carriageway resurfacing	Red/Amber/Green	3530	exempt
Cranford Road	Great Western Road to Broomhill Road, carriageway resurfacing	Red/Amber/Green	4500	exempt
Westburn Road	A90 to Raeden Park Road westbound lanes carriageway resurfacing	Red/Amber/Green	5300	exempt

Hutcheon Street-	George Street to Berryden Road, carriageway resurfacing	Red/Amber/Green	3600	exempt
Great Western Place	Carriageway resurfacing, excluding parking area on north side.	Red/Amber/Green	1200	exempt
Hareness Road	South of Minto Road, resurface carriageway	Amber/Green	1650	exempt
Guild Street	Resurface carriageway, south lane-Market Street to Bus Station.	Visual Inspection	410	exempt
Queen Street.	Great Northern Road to Clifton Road, carriageway resurfacing	Visual Inspection	850	exempt
Broomhill Road	Number 126 to 20m west of Gray Street.	Visual Inspection	1660	exempt
Beaconsfield Place	Carriageway resurfacing	Visual Inspection	3600	exempt
Walker Lane Torry	Carriageway resurfacing	Visual Inspection	650	exempt
Granville Place	Great Western Road south to Great Western Lane, resurface carriageway	Red/Amber/Green	535	exempt
Grampian Road - Phase 2 of 2	Grampian Place to Polwarth Road	Visual Inspection	2300	exempt
St Swithin Street	Queen Road to Union Grove, carriageway resurfacing	Red/Amber/Green	4000	exempt
Lee Crescent North	Carriageway resurfacing	Visual Inspection	8100	exempt
Great Southern Road	Provost Watt Drive to Stonehaven Road, carriageway reconstruction	Red/Amber/Green	3600	exempt
Union Street Bus Lane	Union Row to Diamond Street, reconstruct carriageway	Amber/green	870	exempt
Market Street	North Esplanade West to Poynerook Road, resurface carriageway	Red/Amber/Green	2350	exempt
Riverview Drive	Overton Circle to Netherview Avenue	Red/Amber/Green	6975	exempt
Hilton Drive	Hilton Road to Rosehill Drive, carriageway resurfacing	Red/Amber/Green	8900	exempt
Albyn Grove	Albyn Place to Union Grove, carriageway resurfacing	Red/Amber/Green	1950	exempt
Albyn Place	Union St to Albyn Grove, carriageway resurfacing	Red/Amber/Green	1300	exempt
Summer Street Car Park	Resurfacing	Visual Inspection	635	exempt
Victoria Road, Torry	Mansefield Road to Sinclair Road, carriageway resurfacing	Amber/Green	6100	exempt
St Fitticks Road	Greyhope Road to Greyhope Road, carriageway repairs	Red/Amber/Green	1900	exempt
Ivanhoe Road	Carriageway repairs, odd numbers side strip only	Visual Inspection	1400	exempt
Kings Gate	Gordondale Road to Oakhill Road, carriageway resurfacing	Red/Amber	3425	exempt
Polmuir Road	Devanha Gardens to Polmuir Avenue, carriageway resurfacing	Visual Inspection	2540	exempt
Rosemount Place	Westfield Road to Eden Place, carriageway resurfacing	Red/Amber/Green	5100	exempt
Old Lang Stracht Road U205C	Lang Stracht westwards, carriageway resurfacing	Visual Inspection	5600	exempt
Kings Gate	A90 to Westholm Avenue, carriageway resurfacing	Red/Amber/Green	4200	exempt

North Anderson Drive, Service Roads	Carriageway repairs	Visual Inspection	3250	exempt
Viewfield Avenue	Carriageway repairs	Visual Inspection	1300	exempt
Seafield Avenue	Carriageway repairs	Visual Inspection	1230	exempt
Summer Street	Huntly Street Skene Street, carriageway resurfacing	Visual Inspection	1400	exempt
Skene Street	Rosemount viaduct junction, resurface carriageway	Visual Inspection	1900	exempt
Invercauld Gardens	Resurface carriageway pothole areas	Visual Inspection	265	exempt
Six Roads roundabout and lead in roads	Resurface carriageway	Amber	3940	exempt
C55C Pitmedden Road	Phase 1 of 2, various locations, structural carriageway strengthening	Visual Inspection	2980	exempt
U058C Caskieben Road	Phase 1 of 2, various locations, structural carriageway strengthening	Visual Inspection	2500	exempt
U149C Anguston Road	Various locations, structural carriageway strengthening	Visual Inspection	800	exempt
Dee Street	Union St to Dee Place carriageway resurfacing	Visual Inspection	3200	exempt
Grandholm Drive/Balgownie Drive	Various locations, structural carriageway strengthening	Visual Inspection	850	exempt
C150C Landerberry Road	Various locations, structural carriageway strengthening	Visual Inspection	1560	exempt
U149C Linmoor Road	Various locations, structural carriageway strengthening	Visual Inspection	800	exempt
U090C Tulloch Road	Phase 2 of 3, various locations, structural carriageway strengthening	Visual Inspection	2940	exempt
U182C Christie Grange Road	Various locations, structural carriageway strengthening	Visual Inspection	500	exempt
Capital resurfacing reserve list total				£6,468,480

Appendix J1 - Capital Drainage: Programme 2019/20

Name of Road	Location & Description of Works	Estimated Cost
Derry Place	Outside number 12, additional gully and drainage.	exempt
Seafield Drive West	Outside number 23 additional gully and drainage	exempt
Garthdee Road	Ponding near ASDA bus stop, reshape road and gullies.	exempt
Holburn Street	Junction of Ruthrieston Road	exempt
Westburn Road	Junction with Mount Street	exempt
Donstreet Woodside	Various ponding issues	exempt
Contlaw Road	Drainage refurbishment	exempt
Various locations	Unallocated to resolve serious flooding or ponding issues	exempt
Various locations	Replacement of gullies	exempt
Capital drainage total		£90,000

Capital Drainage: Reserve Programme 2019/20

Name of Road	Location & Description of Works	Estimated Cost
Dunbar Street	Additional gullies to resolve ponding area	exempt
Meston Walk	At College Bounds additional gullies.	exempt
Wellington Road	Ponding at Argyll	exempt
Airyhall Drive	Near number 18 additional gully and drainage	exempt
Howes Road	Additional drainage and gullies to resolve drainage issues.	exempt
Various locations	Unallocated to resolve serious flooding or ponding issues	exempt
Various locations	Replacement of gullies	exempt
Capital drainage reserve total		£128,000

Appendix K - Capital Works: Major Bridge Repairs 2019/20

Location & Description of Works	Estimated Cost
Charleston culvert	exempt
Parkhill Armco culvert	exempt
Total	£180,000

Capital Works Other Un-Programmed Budgets

Location & Description of Works	Estimated Cost
Road sign replacement	exempt
Weak bridge repairs (Victoria Bridge re-surfacing)	exempt
Total	£80,000

Appendix L - Flooding and Coastal Protection Capital Works 2019/20

Project	Estimated Cost
Integrated Catchment/SWMP	exempt
Peterculter - Study & detailed design	exempt
Inchgarth Hake installation	exempt
Deeside Court – valve installation	exempt
Software purchase	exempt
Sepa / Denburn match funding	exempt
River Don flood plain study	exempt
Jesmond - study	exempt
Denburn - study	exempt
Begin Project – match funding	exempt
Score Project –river gauging	exempt
Langstracht Drainage / Summerhill	exempt
Various minor works	exempt
Personal Flood Protection - Grant	exempt
Sea Wall – survey / study & minor repairs	exempt
Kingswells Old Skene Road	exempt
Reinstatement coastal defences Greyhope Road	exempt
Total	£1,360,000

Appendix N - Additional Investment in Roads 2019/20

Additional Capital Investment in Carriageway Resurfacing/Repairs				
Name of Road	Location and Description of Works	Assessed condition	Area (m²)	Cost
Kirk Brae	North Deeside Road to Kirk Place, resurface carriageway	Red/Amber/Green	3100	exempt
College Bounds	From University Road northwards for 50 metres.	Red	320	exempt
Salisbury Terrace	Broomhill Road - Great Western Road, resurface carriageway	Red/Amber/Green	2300	exempt
Deeside Park	Resurface carriageway	Visual Inspection	960	exempt
Cairnaquheen Gardens	Loops to the west of the road 4-20, 26-40, resurface carriageway	Visual Inspection	450	exempt
The Meadows, western section	Oldfold Walk- Oldfold Crescent, carriageway resurfacing	Visual Inspection	1300	exempt
Contlaw Road	Phase 2 of 3 (West of Malcolm Road), various locations, structural carriageway strengthening	Visual Inspection	2430	exempt
Western Road,	Hilton Drive to Clifton Road, reconstruct carriageway	Amber	1800	exempt
U131B Bishopdams Road	Phase 1 of 2, various locations, structural carriageway strengthening	Visual Inspection	3150	exempt
U090C Tulloch Road	Phase 1 of 3, various locations, structural carriageway strengthening	Visual Inspection	2940	exempt
Woodburn Avenue	Springfield Road to Woodburn Place, resurface carriageway	Visual Inspection	3600	exempt
Mastrick Road	No. 47 to A90	Visual Inspection	770	exempt
Golf Road	From north of Regent Walk to Park Road, carriageway resurfacing	Red/Amber/Green	7350	exempt
Ardarroch Road	Resurface carriageway	Visual Inspection	2589	exempt
City wide works in conjunction with developers.	Various locations	Visual Inspection	900	exempt
City wide works in conjunction with utility companies	Various locations	Visual Inspection	450	exempt
Structural repairs at bus stops	Various locations	Visual Inspection	950	exempt
Structural repairs at Traffic Calming	Various locations	Visual Inspection	1100	exempt
Structural repairs at Junctions	Various locations	Visual Inspection	1400	exempt
Total:				£1,545,550

Additional Capital Investment in Junctions, Utility Tracks, Recurring Pothole areas				
Name of Road	Location and Description of Works	Assessed condition	Area (m²)	Cost
Victoria Street, Dyce	Junction with Farburn Terrace, resurface carriageway	Amber	1220	exempt
North Deeside Road	Junction with Cairn Road, resurface carriageway	Red	900	exempt
North Deeside Road	Junction with Quarry Road, resurface carriageway	Amber	920	exempt
North Deeside Road	Junction with Bailliewells Road, resurface carriageway	Amber	1130	exempt
Greenfern Road	Fernhill Drive eastwards for 100m, resurface carriageway	Visual Inspection	750	exempt
Beach Boulevard	Esplanade / junction (southbound), resurface carriageway	Visual Inspection	1680	exempt
Elmbank Terrace	Canal Road junction, resurface carriageway	Red	700	exempt
Stoneywood Road	Wellheads Avenue roundabout at BP access, resurface carriageway	Visual Inspection	375	exempt

Stoneywood Road	Junction with A947 (area extends underneath rail bridge), resurface carriageway	Visual Inspection	550	exempt
Marchburn Drive	Junction with Granitehill Road towards Provost Rust drive, resurface carriageway	Visual Inspection	450	exempt
Derry Avenue	At Condovan Terrace, resurface carriageway	Visual Inspection	890	exempt
Provost Graham Avenue	At Queens Road approach to signals, resurface carriageway	Visual Inspection	300	exempt
Clova Park	Junction with Kingswells Drive pas Clova Crescent, resurface carriageway	Visual Inspection	310	exempt
Queens Den	From Queens Road junction to passed Denseat Court junction, resurface carriageway	Amber	575	exempt
Viewfield Road -	Viewfield Gardens to Number 18 and Leg to Seafield Avenue, resurface carriageway	Red/Amber/Green	2403	exempt
Holburn Street	South Anderson Drive Roundabout, resurface carriageway	Visual Inspection	230	exempt
Viewfield Crescent	Countesswells road junction, resurface carriageway	Visual Inspection	340	exempt
Total:				£577,274

Additional Investment in Footways				
Name of Road	Location and Description of Works	Assessed condition	Area (m²)	Cost
Girdleness Roads (Phase 1)	Gregness Gardens West to Lane at bus shelter (at No 66) on south side. Remote footway - Relay whin kerbs (North side only) where necessary. New edging kerbs on south side and resurface footway in bitmac.	9	305	exempt
Girdleness Roads (Phase 2)	Fernie Brae to Lane at bus shelter (at no 66) on south side. Remote footway - Relay whin kerbs (North side only) where necessary. New edging kerbs on south side and resurface footway in bitmac.	9	320	exempt
Kildrummy Road	Inner footway from number 1 to Kinkell Road. Renew kerbs and reconstruct footway with bitmac.	9	440	exempt
Crown Crescent	Both sides Coronation Road to Crown Crescent renew kerbs and resurface in bitmac.	8	852	exempt
Orchard Road	West side from Orchard Walk to Orchard Street. Relay stone kerbs and resurface footway in bitmac.	8	332	exempt
Craigielea Avenue	East side. Renew kerbs and resurface footways with bitmac	8	141	exempt
Windford Road	South side Renew kerbs and resurface footway in bitmac	8	346	exempt
Corndavon Terrace	Middle Section south side from Derry Place to Derry Avenue including end corners. Renew kerbs and resurface footway with bitmac.	8	425	exempt
Seamount Place	Remove top surface and overlay with 50mm bitmac. (Alternative is to retread depending on rates)	8	412	exempt
Moray Place	West side from Carnegie Crescent to Rubislaw Den North. Renew kerbs and resurface footways with bitmac.	8	305	exempt
Orchard Road	East side from University Road to lane. Relay stone kerbs and replace slabs with bitmac.	8	113	exempt
Strathmore Drive	North side (East) from No 22 to 40. Renew kerbs and resurface footway in bitmac.	8	137	exempt
Countesswells Road	In front of 209 - 219. Resurface footway in bitmac.(No kerbing required)	8	126	exempt
Arnage Place	East side from Arnage Drive to Mastrick Road.Renew kerbs and resurface footways with bitmac.	8	129	exempt
North Deeside Road	Various location, renew surface in bitmac	6	400	exempt
Total:				£377,176

Summary

Additional capital investment in carriageways:	£2,122,824
Additional capital investment in footways:	£377,176
Total additional capital investment in roads:	£2,500,000

Appendix O: AWPR Contribution to resurfacing and repair works. C / F from 2018-19

Name of Road	Location and Description of Works	Assessed condition	Area (m²)	Cost
B999 Tarves Road	Crannies Neuk to Mundurno	Red/Amber/Green	5200	exempt
C133C Culterhouse Road east section	Various locations, structural carriageway strengthening	Visual Inspection	150	exempt

Total AWPR related resurfacing

£250,000

Works to Contlaw and Culterhouse Roads included in additional investment projects.

Appendix P - Summary Capital Works 2019/20

Traffic signal refurbishment programme:	£400,000
Lighting Programme:	£2,500,000
CWSS Capital Grant: Road Safety programme & 20mph signs:	£374,000
Footway resurfacing programme:	£588,000
Carriageway resurfacing programme:	£2,288,000
Drainage programme:	£90,000
Major bridge repairs:	£180,000
Road sign replacement:	£30,000
Weak bridge repairs:	£50,000
Flooding and coastal protection:	£1,360,000
Additional capital investment in roads:	£2,500,000
Total	£10,360,000
AWPR related repairs: C / F from 2018-19	£250,000
Total	£10,610,000

Appendix Q - Road Condition Index

From 2004, a carriageway condition Statutory Performance Indicator (SPI) was introduced across Scotland. This indicator is:

“The percentage of the road network that should be considered for maintenance treatment.”

The Road Condition Index (RCI) is the figure reported for the SPI and is produced from a Scotland wide survey. The SRMCS survey information is collected and processed centrally by an independent contractor engaged by SCOTS. Surveys are undertaken annually by means of machine-based measurement on a specified sample of each council's road network. All survey vehicles are independently calibrated by the Transport Research Laboratory including periodic calibration checks during the survey season.

Survey coverage of the road network is detailed in the SPI and Audit Scotland has approved both the survey methodology and the agreed percentages of road surveyed to ensure a statistically reliable SPI. Survey coverage is carried out as follows:

- **A Class Roads** are surveyed in both directions every two years that is one direction in one year and the opposite direction the next year.
- **B and C Class Roads** in both directions over a four year period; that is 50% of the B and C Class network is surveyed in one direction in one year; 50% in one direction in year two; then the first 50% in the opposite direction in year three and so on.
- **Unclassified Roads** have a 10% random sample undertaken on an annual basis selected by the survey contractor. Short sections of such roads are excluded from the survey.

Following some refinements to the road condition assessment system a number of technical parameters were revised in 2008. While the surveys are undertaken on an annual basis, the RCI is now calculated over a two year rolling period to minimise the effect of sampling errors on the results.

In relation to the RCI, 'considered for maintenance treatment' means there is likely to be some defect in the condition of the road, but authorities will need to carry out more detailed investigations and prioritisation of need in the development of their future road maintenance programmes.

The results are categorised into Green, Amber and Red condition bands where:

- **Green** indicates the carriageway is generally in a good state of repair.
- **Amber** indicates the carriageway has some deterioration which should be investigated to determine the optimum time for planned maintenance treatment.
- **Red** indicates the carriageway has lengths in poor overall condition which are likely to require planned maintenance soon.

The RCI figure includes both the Amber and Red categories. An increase in the figure indicates deterioration and a decrease indicates improvement.

Appendix R shows the Road Condition Index for 2016 - 2018 taking into account the four year unclassified roads condition.

Road Condition Index for this period is 30.3%. This mean that approx. 271km of roads within the city were in need of some form of repair.

The chart shows that Aberdeen City was 6th in Scotland for this two year period

Appendix S shows the Road Condition Index for 2017 - 2019 taking into account the four year unclassified roads condition.

Road Condition Index for this period is 30.2%. This mean that approx. 270km of roads within the city are in need of some form of repair. The chart shows that Aberdeen City was 7th in Scotland for this two year period The comparison of these two figures shows that the road condition broadly steady. improved.

Appendix T & U shows the Road Condition Index for the single year

Road Condition Index for this period is 29.9%. This means that approximately 250km of roads within the city were in need of some form of repair. This figure is considered to give some inaccuracies and is not used in the annual SPI Index although it will be used in future calculations.

Appendix V shows the movement in the Road Condition Index between 2004 and 2019.

The graphs show the movement in each road classification along with a comparator to the whole Scottish network. These graphs show that, in the main, the roads in Aberdeen are above the national average but "A" class roads have dropped in Red and Amber, with "B" class remaining the same and "C" class rising.

Appendix R

RCI Results 2016_18 (4 years data for Unclassified Roads)

Authority	Random No.	A Roads				B Roads				C Roads				All Classified Roads				U Roads								
		Red	Amber	Green	RCI	Red	Amber	Green	RCI	Red	Amber	Green	RCI	Red	Amber	Green	RCI	Red	Amber	Green	RCI					
Aberdeen	19	1.75	18.03	80.21	19.8	2.02	20.37	77.61	22.4	2.77	18.14	79.08	20.9	2.14	14.11	83.76	16.2	2.35	17.60	80.05	19.9	1.07	18.54	80.39	19.6	
	30	3.27	22.08	74.65	25.3	1.56	13.62	84.82	15.2	0.62	16.32	83.06	16.9	1.17	13.26	85.58	14.4	1.23	13.60	85.17	14.8	4.30	26.36	69.33	30.7	
	15	3.36	22.81	73.83	26.2	3.14	23.48	73.38	26.6	2.39	21.65	75.96	24.0	2.40	19.61	77.99	22.0	2.56	21.03	76.41	23.6	4.36	25.05	70.58	29.4	
	10	3.68	24.23	72.09	27.9	2.97	22.90	74.13	25.9	2.03	21.46	76.51	23.5	2.84	22.04	75.11	24.9	2.57	22.00	75.43	24.6	4.90	26.70	68.39	31.6	
	26	3.82	25.57	70.61	29.4	2.16	19.45	78.39	21.6	3.98	26.72	69.29	30.7	8.62	36.44	54.94	45.1	4.67	26.79	68.54	31.5	3.28	24.81	71.91	28.1	
	Aberdeen	7	5.10	25.18	69.71	30.3	3.14	19.51	77.36	22.6	3.03	19.41	77.55	22.4	5.07	22.35	72.58	27.4	4.08	20.91	75.01	25.0	5.41	26.45	68.14	31.9
	Scotland LA	32	4.40	26.13	69.47	30.5	3.23	25.06	71.71	28.3	1.71	19.74	78.55	21.5	2.09	18.19	79.71	20.3	2.45	20.93	76.61	23.4	5.10	28.00	66.90	33.1
		22	4.96	26.82	68.22	31.8	2.23	21.76	76.01	24.0	4.65	31.21	64.13	35.9	4.56	25.62	69.81	30.2	4.08	26.28	69.64	30.4	5.93	27.43	66.64	33.4
		1	4.09	27.71	68.20	31.8	4.37	25.54	70.09	29.9	5.26	28.52	66.22	33.8	2.79	25.56	71.65	28.3	4.10	26.53	69.37	30.6	4.08	28.57	67.35	32.6
		28	4.44	27.37	68.18	31.8	2.55	20.34	77.11	22.9	2.53	21.94	75.53	24.5	5.48	31.62	62.90	37.1	3.88	25.87	70.25	29.7	4.87	28.49	66.64	33.4
		11	4.40	27.49	68.10	31.9	3.24	23.58	73.18	26.8	1.36	17.20	81.44	18.6	4.25	26.33	69.42	30.6	3.34	23.69	72.97	27.0	4.78	28.85	66.37	33.6
		5	4.61	28.13	67.26	32.7	1.90	18.45	79.65	20.3	3.06	21.27	75.67	24.3	3.46	24.20	72.34	27.7	2.88	21.70	75.42	24.6	5.57	31.70	62.73	37.3
		25	4.73	28.11	67.16	32.8	3.31	21.70	74.99	25.0	3.78	26.68	69.54	30.5	4.48	28.67	66.85	33.2	3.87	25.80	70.33	29.7	5.37	29.85	64.77	35.2
		27	6.06	27.84	66.10	33.9	2.96	20.80	76.24	23.8	2.72	23.26	74.02	26.0	8.49	29.05	62.46	37.5	5.80	25.70	68.51	31.5	6.19	28.90	64.91	35.1
		2	4.59	29.56	65.86	34.1	2.96	26.31	70.73	29.3	5.97	34.33	59.70	40.3	4.23	29.31	66.46	33.5	4.59	30.47	64.94	35.1	4.58	28.52	66.89	33.1
		24	6.20	28.97	64.83	35.2	3.69	23.90	72.41	27.6	3.87	26.20	69.93	30.1	3.10	23.01	73.88	26.1	3.60	24.49	71.91	28.1	7.15	30.62	62.23	37.8
21		5.44	29.85	64.71	35.3	1.47	17.31	81.23	18.8	6.23	28.00	65.77	34.2	3.25	27.81	68.95	31.1	3.39	23.83	72.78	27.2	8.05	37.51	54.44	45.6	
31		5.97	30.40	63.63	36.4	2.49	22.58	74.93	25.1	3.07	26.32	70.61	29.4	4.28	26.48	69.24	30.8	3.12	24.72	72.17	27.8	7.81	34.08	58.11	41.9	
16		6.38	30.00	63.62	36.4	3.54	23.22	73.24	26.8	2.24	17.56	80.20	19.8	4.37	25.66	69.98	30.0	3.62	23.20	73.18	26.8	7.20	32.02	60.78	39.2	
Scotland LA		Average	6.99	29.70	63.31	36.7	4.43	25.73	69.84	30.2	6.47	29.43	64.10	35.9	6.91	29.25	63.84	36.2	6.06	28.27	65.68	34.3	7.90	31.09	61.01	39.0
Scotland LA		4	6.05	31.14	62.81	37.2	7.03	31.92	61.05	38.9	6.65	33.60	59.75	40.2	6.39	31.61	62.00	38.0	6.65	32.20	61.15	38.9	5.27	29.74	65.00	35.0
		23	5.34	31.92	62.73	37.3	3.16	26.14	70.70	29.3	6.66	35.43	57.91	42.1	5.94	34.28	59.77	40.2	5.17	31.74	63.09	36.9	5.44	32.02	62.55	37.5
	13	7.61	29.83	62.57	37.4	1.80	15.22	82.99	17.0	4.08	27.52	68.40	31.6	8.00	26.47	65.53	34.5	5.61	24.66	69.74	30.3	8.70	32.64	58.66	41.3	
	29	7.09	30.80	62.11	37.9	2.68	21.42	75.90	24.1	5.08	31.05	63.87	36.1	7.50	32.12	60.39	39.6	5.82	29.37	64.81	35.2	7.57	31.34	61.09	38.9	
	9	8.79	30.01	61.21	38.8	3.88	25.01	71.10	28.9	6.27	29.39	64.34	35.7	9.40	30.88	59.72	40.3	6.58	28.36	65.06	34.9	11.64	32.15	56.21	43.8	
	18	8.48	30.53	60.99	39.0	2.38	17.40	80.22	19.8	6.00	29.65	64.36	35.6	8.28	32.17	59.54	40.5	6.00	27.72	66.28	33.7	10.79	33.16	56.05	43.9	
	17	7.63	31.51	60.86	39.1	8.36	27.86	63.78	36.2	6.22	33.03	60.75	39.2	13.14	38.15	48.71	51.3	9.77	34.19	56.04	44.0	5.87	29.31	64.82	35.2	
	3	7.97	32.99	59.04	41.0	6.21	32.00	61.79	38.2	7.92	32.79	59.29	40.7	8.12	33.24	58.65	41.4	7.65	32.81	59.54	40.5	8.26	33.15	58.60	41.4	
	20	10.19	32.28	57.52	42.5	3.97	25.55	70.48	29.5	6.98	33.40	59.61	40.4	8.63	33.12	58.25	41.7	6.32	30.25	63.43	36.6	14.71	34.66	50.63	49.4	
	8	7.17	36.27	56.56	43.4	7.23	28.83	63.94	36.1	5.30	31.72	62.98	37.0	6.77	42.04	51.19	48.8	6.65	33.09	60.26	39.7	7.81	40.25	51.94	48.1	
	6	11.79	35.53	52.68	47.3	5.49	29.44	65.06	34.9	5.56	30.42	64.01	36.0	10.64	35.67	53.69	46.3	8.04	32.79	59.17	40.8	16.96	39.28	43.76	56.2	
	12	10.17	38.37	51.45	48.5	6.21	31.77	62.02	38.0	8.61	37.77	53.62	46.4	8.47	36.06	55.47	44.5	7.95	35.54	56.51	43.5	13.70	42.88	43.41	56.6	
	14	16.62	38.87	44.52	55.5	8.91	34.58	56.51	43.5	21.51	42.35	36.14	63.9	20.23	41.83	37.94	62.1	17.06	39.68	43.27	56.7	15.67	37.13	47.19	52.8	

Appendix S

RCI Results 2017_19 (4 years data for Unclassified Roads)

Authority Random No	Network				A Roads				B Roads				C Roads				Classified Roads				U Roads			
	Red	Amber	Green	RCI	Red	Amber	Green	RCI	Red	Amber	Green	RCI	Red	Amber	Green	RCI	Red	Amber	Green	RCI	Red	Amber	Green	RCI
19	1.86	18.59	79.55	20.4	2.25	22.41	75.34	24.7	3.00	20.31	76.69	23.3	2.11	13.15	84.74	15.3	2.50	18.78	78.73	21.3	1.13	18.37	80.49	19.5
30	3.55	22.95	73.50	26.5	1.59	18.73	79.68	20.3	2.08	21.18	76.74	23.3	1.15	12.68	86.17	13.8	1.37	15.23	83.40	16.6	4.39	25.91	69.70	30.3
15	3.61	23.46	72.92	27.1	3.05	23.91	73.04	27.0	2.60	21.94	75.45	24.5	2.57	20.26	77.17	22.8	2.69	21.53	75.78	24.2	4.77	25.90	69.33	30.7
10	4.00	25.08	70.92	29.1	3.42	25.14	71.44	28.6	2.34	23.28	74.38	25.6	3.73	24.33	71.94	28.1	3.16	24.11	72.73	27.3	4.93	26.15	68.91	31.1
32	4.06	25.21	70.73	29.3	3.42	25.87	70.71	29.3	1.92	18.14	79.94	20.1	2.44	17.91	79.65	20.4	2.75	21.13	76.11	23.9	4.48	26.54	68.98	31.0
26	4.23	25.65	70.13	29.9	2.28	18.93	78.80	21.2	4.05	25.89	70.06	29.9	10.91	35.70	53.39	46.6	5.42	26.10	68.48	31.5	3.53	25.38	71.09	28.9
Aberdeen	4.74	25.44	69.82	30.2	3.66	21.13	75.21	24.8	3.27	17.63	79.09	20.9	4.42	21.95	73.63	26.4	3.96	20.79	75.26	24.7	4.97	26.82	68.21	31.8
5	4.20	26.26	69.54	30.5	1.71	16.33	81.96	18.0	2.84	19.61	77.55	22.5	3.30	22.82	73.88	26.1	2.70	20.01	77.29	22.7	5.03	29.70	65.27	34.7
28	4.29	26.95	68.76	31.2	2.55	20.76	76.70	23.3	2.65	22.39	74.97	25.0	5.55	31.10	63.35	36.6	3.93	25.87	70.19	29.8	4.55	27.76	67.69	32.3
1	4.31	27.58	68.11	31.9	5.15	25.59	69.25	30.7	6.06	28.77	65.17	34.8	3.73	27.56	68.71	31.3	4.95	27.33	67.72	32.3	3.84	27.76	68.40	31.6
22	5.15	27.54	67.31	32.7	2.75	23.78	73.47	26.5	5.50	31.92	62.57	37.4	4.77	26.74	68.48	31.5	4.53	27.48	67.99	32.0	5.84	27.60	66.56	33.4
11	4.88	28.64	66.48	33.5	3.94	24.53	71.52	28.5	1.68	20.05	78.27	21.7	4.97	28.42	66.60	33.4	4.00	25.21	70.79	29.2	5.20	29.86	64.94	35.1
24	5.65	28.35	66.00	34.0	3.67	23.09	73.24	26.8	2.92	22.63	74.45	25.6	3.79	22.53	73.68	26.3	3.44	22.79	73.78	26.2	6.47	30.40	63.14	36.9
31	5.34	28.97	65.70	34.3	2.29	21.97	75.73	24.3	2.13	20.12	77.75	22.2	4.76	25.64	69.61	30.4	2.86	22.32	74.82	25.2	6.94	33.26	59.80	40.2
2	4.93	30.06	65.01	35.0	3.83	27.95	68.22	31.8	7.14	35.58	57.28	42.7	4.19	30.09	65.72	34.3	5.15	31.58	63.27	36.7	4.68	28.33	67.00	33.0
27	7.07	27.97	64.96	35.0	2.90	20.13	76.97	23.0	2.30	22.37	75.33	24.7	9.88	28.05	62.07	37.9	6.41	24.80	68.79	31.2	7.40	29.53	63.07	36.9
25	5.79	29.83	64.38	35.6	3.96	23.48	72.55	27.4	4.79	27.87	67.33	32.7	5.96	32.44	61.60	38.4	4.93	28.06	67.00	33.0	6.44	31.16	62.40	37.6
4	5.61	30.26	64.13	35.9	7.04	30.09	62.88	37.1	5.27	30.91	63.82	36.2	4.54	29.20	66.26	33.7	5.49	29.90	64.61	35.4	5.77	30.72	63.51	36.5
23	5.64	30.25	64.11	35.9	2.82	22.82	74.37	25.6	5.35	29.93	64.72	35.3	6.19	30.35	63.46	36.5	4.75	27.57	67.68	32.3	6.10	31.65	62.25	37.7
21	5.70	30.44	63.86	36.1	1.35	16.12	82.53	17.5	7.02	28.57	64.41	35.6	3.45	29.18	67.37	32.6	3.63	24.00	72.37	27.6	8.29	38.54	53.16	46.8
Scotland LA	6.88	29.42	63.70	36.3	4.40	25.62	69.97	30.0	6.45	29.26	64.29	35.7	6.98	29.27	63.75	36.3	6.07	28.19	65.74	34.3	7.65	30.59	61.75	38.2
16	6.51	29.93	63.56	36.4	4.41	23.73	71.86	28.1	3.14	19.51	77.34	22.7	5.79	26.70	67.51	32.5	4.69	24.12	71.19	28.8	7.05	31.65	61.30	38.7
29	7.44	30.02	62.54	37.5	1.96	17.08	80.97	19.0	3.44	26.24	70.32	29.7	9.87	32.80	57.33	42.7	6.56	27.62	65.82	34.2	7.77	30.92	61.31	38.7
17	7.42	30.69	61.89	38.1	7.90	29.41	62.70	37.3	6.94	33.42	59.64	40.4	11.68	36.97	51.35	48.6	9.26	34.13	56.61	43.4	5.93	27.92	66.15	33.9
18	8.72	29.71	61.57	38.4	2.96	18.26	78.78	21.2	4.72	27.52	67.76	32.2	8.99	31.61	59.40	40.6	5.90	26.88	67.23	32.8	11.36	32.36	56.28	43.7
9	8.66	29.91	61.42	38.6	3.86	25.40	70.75	29.3	6.40	29.89	63.71	36.3	10.16	31.38	58.46	41.5	6.89	28.81	64.29	35.7	10.95	31.34	57.70	42.3
13	8.39	30.69	60.92	39.1	2.10	15.14	82.76	17.2	4.03	25.59	70.37	29.6	8.10	26.38	65.52	34.5	5.71	24.00	70.29	29.7	9.85	34.33	55.82	44.2
3	8.47	32.79	58.74	41.3	5.63	30.44	63.93	36.1	6.78	31.27	61.95	38.0	8.97	33.46	57.57	42.4	7.45	32.01	60.54	39.5	9.38	33.49	57.13	42.9
20	10.34	31.21	58.45	41.6	3.67	24.85	71.48	28.5	5.82	32.43	61.75	38.3	8.00	31.70	60.30	39.7	5.66	29.24	65.10	34.9	15.80	33.52	50.69	49.3
8	6.89	35.99	57.12	42.9	6.66	27.85	65.49	34.5	6.17	31.76	62.07	37.9	8.33	42.40	49.27	50.7	7.00	32.71	60.29	39.7	6.74	40.10	53.16	46.8
12	8.52	36.83	54.65	45.3	5.69	32.19	62.12	37.9	7.86	36.57	55.57	44.4	6.29	33.86	59.85	40.2	6.66	34.33	59.01	41.0	11.48	40.81	47.71	52.3
6	12.30	35.49	52.21	47.8	4.94	28.54	66.52	33.5	5.96	30.30	63.74	36.3	11.01	35.74	53.25	46.7	8.22	32.60	59.18	40.8	17.89	39.46	42.65	57.4
14	16.34	38.08	45.58	54.4	8.86	32.94	58.20	41.8	20.68	41.98	37.34	62.7	18.93	41.35	39.71	60.3	16.35	38.87	44.79	55.2	16.33	36.41	47.25	52.7

Appendix T

ABERDEEN CITY SRMCS RCI 2018

System: WDM

PMS

System Version: 4.10.0

Run Identifier: SRMCS PI

Calculation Date: 14 November 2018

RP10.01

15 November 2018 - mikeb Page 1 of 1

From Date: 01 January 2018

To Date: 31 December 2018

Report Run Date: 15 November 2018 Rule Set ID:RP10.01

Weighting Set ID: WSAAllClassesv0202

SPI CARRIAGEWAY CONDITION INDICATOR

29.9

Results from Network Lengths Surveyed

Environment	Class	Red		Amber 1		Green		Coverage		Network
		Km	%	Km	%	Km	%	Km	%	Km
Urban	A	2.008	4.14	11.028	22.73	35.480	73.13	48.516	94.94	51.100
	B	0.268	3.08	1.359	15.62	7.072	81.3	8.699	30.1	28.900
	C	1.055	3.72	5.983	21.08	21.351	75.21	28.389	64.37	44.100
	U	3.368	4.47	19.877	26.4	52.049	69.13	75.294	11.65	646.100
Rural	A	0.115	1.4	0.957	11.63	7.159	86.98	8.231	114.32	7.200
	B	0.370	3.92	1.950	20.69	7.107	75.39	9.427	61.61	15.300
	C	0.355	3.6	2.538	25.73	6.970	70.67	9.863	16.89	58.400
	U	0.359	6.65	1.596	29.56	3.445	63.8	5.400	12.22	44.200
Overall By Class	A	2.123	3.74	11.985	21.12	42.639	75.14	56.747	97.34	58.300
	B	0.638	3.52	3.309	18.26	14.179	78.22	18.126	41.01	44.200
	C	1.410	3.69	8.521	22.28	28.321	74.04	38.252	37.32	102.500
	U	3.727	4.62	21.473	26.61	55.494	68.77	80.694	11.69	690.300
Urban	All	6.699	4.16	38.247	23.77	115.952	72.07	160.898	20.89	770.200
Rural	All	1.199	3.64	7.041	21.39	24.681	74.97	32.921	26.32	125.100
All		7.898	4.07	45.288	23.37	140.633	72.56	193.819	21.65	895.300

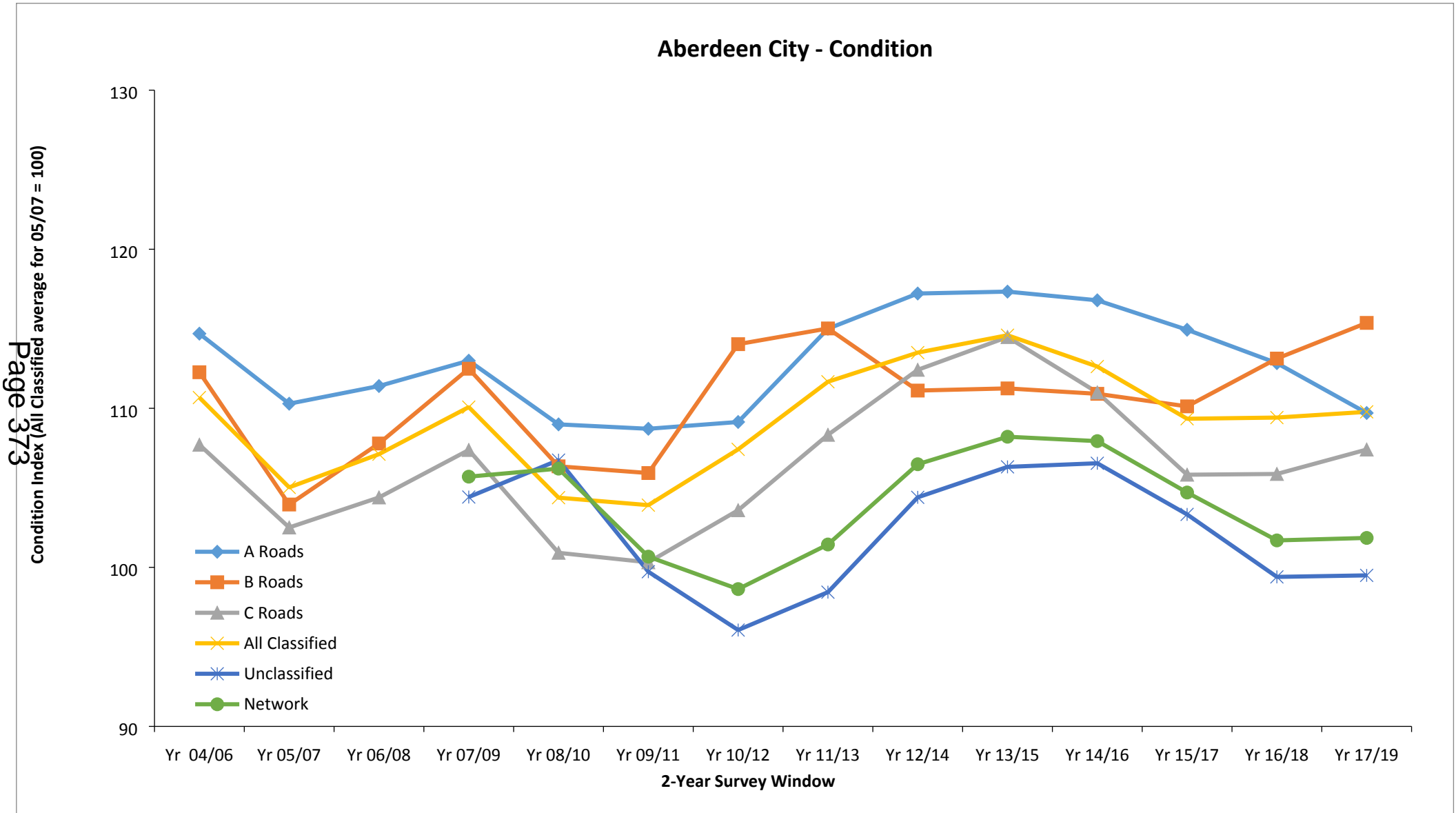
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Appendix U

Results of Surveys Weighted Across Total Network Lengths

Environment	Class	Red		Amber		Green		Coverage		Network
		Km	%	Km	%	Km	%	Km	%	Km
Urban	A	2.115	4.14	11.62	22.73	37.37	73.13			51.100
	B	0.890	3.08	4.52	15.62	23.50	81.3			28.900
	C	1.639	3.72	9.29	21.08	33.17	75.21			44.100
	U	28.901	4.47	170.57	26.4	446.63	69.13			646.100
Rural	A	0.101	1.4	0.84	11.63	6.26	86.98			7.200
	B	0.601	3.92	3.17	20.69	11.54	75.39			15.300
	C	2.100	2 3.60	15.03	25.73	41.27	70.67			58.400
	U	2.938	6.65	13.06	29.56	28.20	63.8			44.200
Overall By Class	A	2.216	3.80	12.452	21.36	43.632	74.84			58.300
	B	1.491	3.37	7.680	17.37	35.020	9 79.25			44.200
	C	3.741	3.65	24.322	23.73	74.437	72.62			102.500
	U	31.839	4.61	183.629	26.60	474.832	68.79			690.300
Urban	All	33.545	4.36	195.989	25.45	540.665	70.20			770.200
Rural	All	5.742	4.59	32.093	25.65	87.265	69.76			125.100
All		39.287	4.39	228.083	25.48	627.931	70.14			895.300

Appendix V
Road Condition index 2004 - 2019



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ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL

COMMITTEE	City Growth & Resources
DATE	25 th April 2019
EXEMPT	No
CONFIDENTIAL	No
REPORT TITLE	Bus Lane Enforcement Programme Update & Future Planning 2019/20
REPORT NUMBER	PLA/19/226
DIRECTOR	Not Applicable
CHIEF OFFICER	Gale Beattie
REPORT AUTHOR	Amye Robinson
TERMS OF REFERENCE	1.2

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide an update on the status of the current Bus Lane Enforcement (BLE) programme, to seek approval for funding to be released for the Traffic Management of Offshore Europe 2019 and requests approval to not seek any further new BLE applications until the current programme is completed.

2. RECOMMENDATION(S)

It is recommended that the Committee:-

- 2.1 Note the progress on the projects funded from the BLE programme up to 2018/19, as detailed in Appendix 1;
- 2.2 Approve the request to treat as high priority and release funding when it becomes available for the temporary traffic management for Offshore Europe 2019 as detailed Appendix 2;
- 2.3 Approve the request to commit BLE funding to Offshore Europe (when in Aberdeen) for the amount of up to £60,000 providing there is available BLE funding; and
- 2.4 Agrees not to currently seek any further new applications for the BLE programme and continue with the delivery of the current BLE programme.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The 2018/19 programme of expenditure of the net surplus generated from the Bus Lane Enforcement (BLE) cameras was approved by Strategic Commissioning Committee in May 2018. A summary of progress on delivering the 2018/19 programme is included as Appendix 1 to this report. Though some projects have been completed the majority are ongoing, with their financial allocations continuing into 2019/20. This is due to the new quarterly approach to releasing BLE funding which minimises risk of potential overspend. Appendix 1 also shows the projects from previous years which have been carried forward. Projects can continue from one year to the next until completion.
- 3.2 It should be noted that at the former Communities Housing and Infrastructure Committee in May 2017, a new approach to releasing the BLE funding was approved. Funding is now released for spending on a quarterly basis within the year it is generated to ensure its effective utilisation. With good project management and communication channels in place, this new approach has been demonstrated to work well and minimises risk of any potential overspend of BLE funds.
- 3.3 During 2018/19 there has been insufficient net surplus available from BLE to be able to release and deliver all projects and therefore a number of projects have not been able to proceed this financial year. As such it is considered prudent to try and close the current programme of projects before seeking new projects for the BLE programme.
- 3.4 A special request has been made for funding from the BLE programme for the temporary traffic management associated with Offshore Europe which will take place in Aberdeen the 3rd to 6th September at TECA. Given the high profile nature of the event, the significant economic importance of the event and the fact that it will be the first time this key event will be held at the new TECA, this is considered a high priority for funding to ensure its successful delivery.
- 3.6 For the 2019/20 it is proposed there is a continued contingency of £10,000 set aside for the programme alongside the two on-going schemes which have committed funding in the BLE programme as per previous Committee decisions:
- Strategic Road Maintenance- £450,000 and
 - Transportation Strategy Team Member-£50,159.

As Offshore Europe will continue to be an important economic event and require funding to support its traffic management it is suggested to add this to the committed funding within the BLE programme providing available funding.

- 3.7 Projects implemented from the BLE net surplus are subject to monthly monitoring through project status reports which are reported to Transportation Programme Board to ensure any potential issues are highlighted and addressed as soon as possible as appropriate. This also maximises use of the

funding available by returning any project underspends for reassignment to the main fund enabling release of the next projects as soon as possible.

4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 4.1 The net surplus from BLE operations in 2018/19 which is generated from penalty charge notices from bus lane offences was £634,696 to date. This funding can only be used for projects identified as helping to meet the objectives of the LTS as per the requirements of the Bus Lane Contraventions (Charges, Adjudication and Enforcement) (Scotland) Regulations 2011. The net surplus available to date has been required to release some of the 2018/19 programme however there are still a number of projects waiting to be released.
- 4.2 Any underspend remaining from previously approved programmes which is no longer required must be re-committed to future projects and workstreams that help the Council meet its LTS objectives. The BLE programme in 2018/19, including commitments brought forward from earlier years, had a value of £891,000 of which £737,888 had been spent by the end of March 2019, leaving a sum of £153,112 to be carried forward.
- 4.3 The budget required for completion of the BLE programme as detailed in Appendix 1 is £1,198,776. On discussion with the project managers for these projects there is confidence and assurance that the projects can be completed once funding is released. A number of projects from 2015/16, 2016/17 and 2017/18 are now complete with an underspend of £39,637 reported; this has helped enable projects within the 2018/19 programme to be released. These include the following:
- Bikeability £1,492
 - Car Club Bay Implementation £1,580
 - Active Travel Infrastructure £25,279
 - Cycling Officer £11,286
- 4.4 The project Bridge of Dee- River Crossing Capacity Post AWPR Review from the 2017/18 programme for £30,000 has been removed following discussion with the project manager. This is now included within the NESTRANS Reserve List for 2019/20 as detailed in Committee Report PLA/19/225 Appendix 2C. This unspent project budget has also gone towards releasing projects within the 2018/19 programme.
- 4.5 During 2018/19 sufficient Developer Obligations were identified as alternative sources of funding for delivery of the following projects and therefore enabled them to be removed from the BLE programme:
- Deeside Way Core Path (£10,000)
 - Kincorth Hill Core Paths (£30,000)
- 4.6 Table 1 provides a financial summary of 2018/19 programme.

Table 1 2018/19 BLE Programme Summary

2018/19 Programme Summary	
Balance b/f 1 April 2018	£891,000
Add: Net Surplus Generated in 2018/19	£634,696
Total available funds for 2018/19	£1,525,696
Less: Total Expenditure 2018/19 to date	£737,888
Surplus at 31 st March 2019 to be carried forward	£787,808
Less: Funds required to complete 2018/19 programme	£1,198,776

5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

5.1 The Bus Lane Contraventions (Charges, Adjudication and Enforcement) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 at Part VII Financial Provisions, regulation 32(2) states:

Any sums paid to an approved local authority by way of charges under these Regulations must be applied by that authority for the purpose of directly or indirectly facilitating the achievement of policies in that authority's Local Transport Strategy.

This means any monies paid to ACC from bus lane penalty charge notices should be traceable, auditable and clearly linkable to the LTS.

5.2 Monitoring of project progress and financial out-turns is undertaken on a monthly basis and reported to the Transportation Programme Board.

5.3 The penalty charge notice (PCN) for the Bus Lanes cannot be increased without Scottish Ministers approval.

6. MANAGEMENT OF RISK

	Risk	Low (L), Medium (M), High (H)	Mitigation
Financial	Unable to spend funding due to resource capacity	Medium	Continue to monitor progress and raise issues early so appropriate action can be taken through the Transportation Programme Board.

Legal	Monies are spent on actions not related to the LTS	Low	Monthly project reporting to monitor action and how funding is spent, ensuring it's against the LTS by the Transportation Programme Board.
Employee	None	Low	NA
Customer	None-work is to achieve objectives of the LTS and improve urban environment.	Low	NA
Environment	None-the BLE programme works towards improving sustainable and active travel and thereby contributing to improved air quality and environment.	Low	NA
Technology	Minimal-BLE programme does not rely on technology for its implementation. Some of the approved projects relate to new technology for example improvements to the Council's Intelligent Transport Systems.	Low	NA
Reputational	There is minimal reputational risk as the BLE income is managed by the Council and used to implement projects which contribute to achieving LTS objectives.	Medium	Robust programme management in place to monitor progress and take corrective action.

7. OUTCOMES

Local Outcome Improvement Plan Themes	
	Impact of Report
Prosperous Economy	A sustainable transport system that is fit for the 21 st Century, accessible to all, supports a vibrant

	economy, facilitates healthy living and minimises the impact on our environment.
Prosperous People	Contributes to Key Drivers 3.4 (Improving health and reducing inequalities). The projects encourage and increase opportunities for walking and cycling for everyday journeys, contributing to reducing harmful emissions from road transport.
Prosperous Place	Contributes to Key Drivers 11.4 (Encouraging adoption of healthier lifestyles) and 15.1 (Supporting different ways for active and sustainable travel in everyday journeys, using partners and volunteers to address safety, infrastructure, fitness, well-being and confidence) in that the projects will encourage and increase opportunities for people to walk or cycle for everyday journeys, thus improving health and wellbeing. Also contributes to Key Driver 14.1 (Reducing emissions across the city through delivery of Aberdeen's Sustainable Energy Action Plan 'Powering Aberdeen') in that encouraging modal shift to active and sustainable forms of transport should contribute towards reducing harmful emissions from road transport.
Enabling Technology	To expand the use of Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) to manage traffic flow in order to improve the efficiency of the transport network in the City.

Design Principles of Target Operating Model	
	Impact of Report
Governance	There is a project manager assigned to each project who is responsible for the delivery. Projects are also monitored through the Transportation Programme Board.
Process Design	Appropriate colleagues from across the Council, mainly transportation colleagues, will be consulted in any design works.
Technology	Two projects involve technology which includes Winter Maintenance Digitalisation and Automatic Number Plate Recognition Journey Time Monitoring Phase 2.

8. IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

Assessment	Outcome
Equality & Human Rights Impact Assessment	Not required
Data Protection Impact	Not required

Assessment	
Duty of Due Regard / Fairer Scotland Duty	Not applicable

9. BACKGROUND PAPERS

[Aberdeen City Local Transport Strategy 2016-2021](#)

PLA.18.016

10. APPENDICES (if applicable)

Appendix 1-Bus Lane Enforcement Fund Programme Update
Appendix 2- Bus Lane Enforcement 2019/20 Programme

11. REPORT AUTHOR CONTACT DETAILS

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Appendix 1 Bus Lane Enforcement Fund 2018/19 Programme

A summary of each of the 2018/19 projects funded from the BLE detailing which have been released and which are to continue into 2019/20.

Project Name	Description of Work and Progress	Released for BLE Funding	Allocation	Developer Obligations Contribution	New Total	Expenditure	Remaining Commitment to Projects (carry forward to 2019/20)	Return to BLE Reserve
Projects Allocation Funding in 2018/19								
Contingency	Set sum set aside each financial year.	N/A-is committed	£10,000	£0	£10,000	£0	£0	£10,000
Strategic Roads Maintenance	Committed budget agreed in March 2018 for strategic maintenance.	N/A-is committed	£450,000	£0	£450,000	£450,000	£0	£0
Transportation Team Member	Full time staff member to support, manage, promote, improve and delivery of the Local Transport Strategy. Interviews were held in early 2018 and the post has now been filled.	N/A-is committed	£47,677	£0	£47,677	£41,246	£0	£6,431
Third Don Review Measures	Undertake and implement range of sustainable and active travel improvements to the infrastructure along the Third Don Crossing Corridor.	Yes	£14,000	£0	£14,000	£5,842	£8,158	£0
Improvements to VMS at Schools	The VMS at schools indicate the presence of part time 20mph speed limits in proximity to schools. These are activated at the AM and PM travel to/from school times. The signs aim to provide safe and secure	Yes- was re-prioritised within 2018/19 programme , Convenor & Vice	£60,000	£0	£60,000	£35,751	£0	£24,249

	walking and cycling environment to those travelling to and from school. It also aims to encourage walking and cycling to school, thereby reducing vehicles on streets around schools.	Convenor approval to do so received August 2018						
Winter Maintenance	Upgrade of the server hardware for the Urban Traffic Control System, which will enable both the operating and UTC software to be upgraded to the most recent versions. This will also enhance the resilience of the network by deploying additional capacity to ensure continual operation during periods of failure. The upgrade to SCOOT MMX will be part of the upgrade.	Yes-released in January 2019	£50,000	£0	£50,000	£0	£50,000	£0
ANPR Journey Time Monitoring Phase 2	Second phase of ANPR enable further data capture on network to the North, particularly Dyce areas and areas to the North such as King Street and Ellon Road. The technology is currently being installed.	Yes-released in January 2019	£40,000	£0	£40,000	£0	£40,000	£0
Deeside Way Core Path	Project Removed from BLE Programme as there was sufficient funding to deliver this from Developer Obligations.	Yes	£10,000	£17,234	£27,234	£0	£0	£10,000

Core Path 61 Hazlehead Path (Policies Roads Network)	Works to resurface the existing roads network surface by infilling potholes on section from former garden centre leading to Hayfield Equestrian Centre and car parks used by recreational forest walkers. Works to include for the infilling of all potholes, plane off existing surface from worst affected areas, and overcoat surface with minimum 75mm layer of tarmacadam. The proposed works will enhance the appearance of the park and will provide a safer surface for commuters, sports users and park users alike, this also meets with one of the priorities of the Friends of Hazlehead Park. In receipt of developer obligations to increase project budget.	Yes- approved by TPB in April	£100,000	£8,242	£108,242	£0	£100,000	£0
River Don Path Improvements Ellon Road- Seaton Park	The path will be upgraded to a compacted stone with granite dust finished path to a width of approximately 2m. The width is physically constrained due to the river on one side and steep banks or an old water filled mill lade on the other.	No	£67,500	£3,574	£71,074	£0	£67,500	£0
CP83 Souterhead Road to Cove Crescent	Works to construct and resurface the existing area in a tarmacadam surface including the excavation and	No	£64,000	£6,727	£70,727	£0	£64,000	£0

	formation along the south boundary to lay half-battered kerbs. The proposed works will enhance the appearance of the park and will provide a safer surface for commuters, sports users and park users alike and meetings with the priorities of the Cove & Altens Community Council. In receipt developer obligations to increase project total.							
CP6 Seaton Park-Car Park and Bus Parking Facility	Works to construct and resurface the existing area in a tarmacadam surface including the excavation and formation along the south boundary to lay half battered kerbs. The proposed works will enhance the appearance of the park and will provide a safer surface for commuters, sports users and park users alike, this also meets with one of the priorities of the Friends of Seaton Park.	No	£36,500	£0	£36,500	£0	£36,500	£0
River Don Path Improvements Woodside-Persley	The path along the River Don on the south side of the river between Woodside Pitches and Persley was severely damaged as a result of the flooding in January 2016. It is now in need of significant reconstruction and upgrading benefitting from recent knowledge gained in designing paths to withstand increased rainfall and storm	No	£65,000	£0	£65,000	£0	£65,000	£0

	conditions, as a result of climate change.							
Kincorth Hill Core Paths	Project was removed from the BLE programme as there was sufficient funding to deliver this from Developer Obligations.	Yes	£30,000	£29,842	£	£0	£0	£30,000
Northfield Cycle Maintenance & Bike Hire Project	Continuation of project in the Northfield area to improve access to cycling.	No	£7,500	£0	£7500	£0	£7,500	£0
Cycle Racks for Play Areas	As part of a refurbishment programme have seen a significant increase in footfall at the upgraded sites. Several of the sites are located on or near good cycle routes, some include facilities for wheeled play and we have noted that a proportion of users cycle to the play areas. We would like to encourage this option by providing secure cycle parking at some sites.	No	£10,000	£0	£10,000	£0	£10,000	£0
Crematorium Link Footpath	Replace existing paved path leading from the bus stop at the traffic lights on Skene Road to Aberdeen Crematorium. The path also forms part of the walking routes around Hazlehead woods and Maidencraig Country Park	No	£106,600	£0	£106,600	£0	£106,600	£0

West North Street Bus Stop	Improve access arrangements at the bus stop including a more user friendly ramp arrangement and the installation of bus boarding kerbs. These alternations would make the bus stop more accessible to mobility impaired passengers.	No	£6,000	£0	£6,000	£0	£6,000	£0
Powis & Seaton Bike Lockers	To Install approximately 24 outdoor community cycle lockers in 1) 12 Lockers in 2 separate areas in the Powis neighbourhood and 2) (phase 2) 12 lockers in 2 separate areas in the Seaton Neighbourhood.	No	£22,000	£0	£22,000	£0	£22,000	£0
Extended Warranties & Maintenance Agreements for electric vehicle charge points	Extend warranty and maintenance agreements on EV Charge Points.	No	£12,242	£0	£12,242	£0	£12,242	£0
Bus Shelter Replacement	Shelters replaced with shelters which have a better lifespan and relatively low maintenance costs. Replace a further 15 shelters.	No	£100,000	£0	£100,000	£0	£100,000	£0
Aberdeen City Hydrogen Energy Storage	Contribution to the revenue costs of ACHES hydrogen refuelling station and storage facility at Langsykes Road in Cove.	No	£107,831	£0	£107,831	£0	£107,831	£0

Hazlehead Cemetery Disabled Parking	In consultation with Dame Anne Begg and other representatives from the community with mobility issues, it was identified that a demand existed for the formation of disabled / more accessible parking towards the west most end of Hazlehead Cemetery.	No	£42,000	£0	£42,000	£0	£42,000	£0
Cycling Officer	I-Bike Officer who works with clusters of schools in Aberdeen City. Now complete and underspend to be reallocated.	Yes	£34,032	£0	£34,032	£22,746	£0	£11,286
UTC Hardware Upgrade	Completed in January 2019 and fully spent.	Yes	£19,196	£0	£19,196	£19,196	£0	£0
Bridge of Dee-River Crossing Capacity Post AWPR Review	Now on reserve list for Nestrans Revenue for 2019/20 following date collection around 6 months post AWPR full opening and funding no longer required.	Yes	£30,000	£0	£30,000	£0	£0	£30,000
Flood Operations	This project is aligned to the EU project 'SCORE' and waiting for the flood infrastructure to be installed and data is available. This then allows expansion of the UTMC Common Database to enable specific capabilities around flood monitoring and operations.	Yes	£40,000	£0	£40,000	£0	£40,000	£0
Glashieburn School Path	The estates team are currently making contact with the landowner to begin negotiations for access to the	Yes	£20,000	£0	£20,000	£260	£19,740	£0

	land.							
VMS	Installation works commenced in mid-February. Waiting for costs to come through in 2019/20.	Yes	£165,000	£0	£165,000	£123,006	£41,994	£0
Maintenance Workshop & Bike Hire Project	Completed	Yes	£5,512	£0	£5,512	£5,416	£0	£96
Westfield Park-Corepath 13	Completed	Yes	£36,000	£0	£36,000	£35,890	£0	£110
Automatic Number Plate Recognition Journey Time Monitoring	The Automatic Number Plate Recognition technology is currently being installed and costs expected to come through 2019/20.	Yes	£50,000	£0	£50,000	£0	£50,000	£0
Windmill Brae/Langstane Place Night Time Measures	This project is for design night time traffic management measures along Langstane Place and Windmill Brae for future implementation. An initial informal consultation taken place and statutory process has started. Feedback from consultation has resulted in revisiting the proposals before progressing to Public Advert. Intended to be reported to Committee in May.	Yes	£20,000	£0	£20,000	£231	£19,769	£0
Charge Points and Electric Warranties	This project has now been completed and fully spent.	Yes	£12,250	£0	£12,250	£12,242	£0	£8
Bus Shelter Replacement	Project was released in April 2018. Contract awarded and works have commenced, due to be completed end April	Yes	£100,000	£0	£100,000	£0	£100,000	£0

	2019. Spend will come through in 2019/20.							
Supported Bus Services	This supported bus service is now operational and there is on-going monitoring. This is a 2 year project over 2018/19 and 2019/20 and the remaining costs will be spent in 2019/20.	Yes	£120,000	£0	£120,000	£50,855	£69,145	£0
Bus Shelter Replacement (Year 3)	Replacement programme for bus shelters and has been done in tangent with the Bus Shelter Replacement project from 2017/18. Works are underway and due to be complete April 2019. Spend is due to come through in 2019/20.	Yes	£12,797	£0	£12,797	£0	£12,797	£0
Active Travel Infrastructure, Events & Promotions	Completed and underspend has gone back to release further BLE projects from 2018/19.	yes	£26,104	£0	£26,104	£825	£0	£25,279
Bikeability	The remaining funding is no longer required therefore underspend reported which has gone towards releasing further BLE projects.	Yes	£1,492	£0	£1,492	£0	£0	£1,492
Car Club Bay Implementation	Completed and underspend reported which has gone towards releasing further BLE projects from 2018/19 programme.	Yes	£2,376	£0	£2,376	£796	£0	£1,580
Total BLE Projects			£2,153,609	£65,619	£2,219,228	£804,302	£1,198,776	£150,531

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Appendix 2 Proposed Expenditure 2019/20

	Project Name	Description	Funding Amount	Score
1	Contingency	Sum set aside each financial year	£10,000	NA
2	Strategic Roads Maintenance	Committed budget agreed Council March 2019 for strategic maintenance.	£450,000	NA
3	Transportation Team Member	Full time staff member to support, manage, promote, improve and deliver the Local Transport Strategy.	£50,159	NA
4	Offshore Europe 2019 Temporary Traffic Management	To support the temporary traffic management requirements for this international event to ensure effective and efficient movement of delegates to and from the event and achieve modal shift from private vehicle towards active and sustainable travel.	£60,000	165
	TOTAL		£570,159	

The remaining 2018/19 BLE programme waiting to be released detailed in Appendix 1 will carry forward to 2019/20.

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ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL

COMMITTEE	City Growth & Resources Committee
DATE	25 April 2019
EXEMPT	No
CONFIDENTIAL	No
REPORT TITLE	Performance of Junctions Associated with the AWPR/B-T
REPORT NUMBER	RES/19/220
DIRECTOR	Steven Whyte
CHIEF OFFICER	John Wilson
REPORT AUTHOR	John Wilson
TERMS OF REFERENCE	2.3

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to demonstrate and advise the Committee, that robust analysis of the performance of the new AWPR/B-T main junctions has been carried out, and that there are no significant impacts now that AWPR/B-T is fully operational.

2. RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the Committee :-

- 2.1 Accept the contents of the analysis and modelling carried out by the AWPR/B-T Technical Advisors, with respect to the anticipated operation and performance of the main AWPR/B-T junctions.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 A number of Paramics models were developed by the AWPR/B-T Technical Advisor as part of the Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route (AWPR) commission and were utilised in the assessment of the operational performance of the various junction designs where the proposed AWPR would link to the existing road network. The key junctions where the paramics models were used are:

- A90 North of Aberdeen at Blackdog;

- A947 North of Dyce at Goval;
 - A96 at Craibstone;
 - North Kingswells (Limited Access, north facing slip lanes only);
 - A944 between Kingswells and Westhill;
 - A93 at Milltimber Brae;
 - A90 at Cleanhill;
 - A90 at Stonehaven;
 - A92 (formerly A90) South of Aberdeen at Charleston, also connecting to the A956 Wellington Road;
- 3.2 At each junction location a range of design layouts were assessed using the Paramics microsimulation software to determine their respective operational performance. The traffic demand input to the Paramics models was based on, or developed from, the Aberdeen Sub-Area Model (ASAM).
- 3.3 The scheme was promoted and consented based on the ASAM3B model developed in 2007 and tested against an opening year of 2012 and design year of 2027 (year of opening plus 15 years.)
- 3.4 Following the Public Local Inquiry in 2008 subsequent legal challenges thereafter resulted in delays to the overall procurement process which means that the scheme opening year is now 2019.
- 3.5 In March 2017 Aberdeen City Councillor Marie Boulton presented a Note of Motion to Aberdeen City Council which was subsequently agreed and stated:
- 3.5.1 “To instruct the Chief Executive to liaise formally with the AWPR/B-T funding partners to provide a report to the Communities Housing and Infrastructure Committee before the end of 2017 in respect of the capacities of the junctions associated with the AWPR/B-T within the Aberdeen City boundary. This information is essential in determining if there are sufficient capacities for existing traffic and for future development within the Aberdeen City boundary”.
- 3.5.2 Subsequently the AWPR/B-T Managing Agent requested that a report be produced to address all junctions on the AWPR. That report is attached as Appendix A.
- 3.6 At the time of the Notice of Motion, the Aberdeen Sub Area Model was in the process of being updated, and it was agreed that outputs from the updated model, would be provided when that work was complete, and that these outputs would form the basis of this junction capacity assessment.
- 3.7 The ASAM18 model takes account of local and regional committed land use developments and infrastructure and provides a forecast scenario of network conditions following the AWPR/B-T project being fully opened to use. It should be noted that the ASAM model assumes that travel patterns are stabilised

based on road users being aware of their optimal route. In practice this is likely to take several months for road users to reach this level of familiarity with the benefits provided by the new infrastructure, including local transfers of traffic onto existing roads where flows have reduced following transfer of traffic onto the AWPR/B-T roads.

- 3.8 In undertaking the detailed design of the AWPR/B-T project, Aberdeen Roads Limited, the project contractor, has prepared Paramics models reflecting the final detailed design agreed in consultation with the relevant parties. Although these designs are similar in nature and to a large extent in detail to the designs that were described within the reports submitted to the Public Local Inquiry, there are some changes in detail. Where these changes have an effect on the performance of a junction they are described within the part of the appended report assessing the performance of that junction.
- 3.9 The appended report details how the traffic demand levels have been extracted from ASAM18 and applied to the Paramics models prepared by Aberdeen Roads Limited, and presents the finding of the assessment of each of these junctions in respect of the updated traffic volumes.
- 3.10 At the time of writing this report, all sections of AWPR/B-T are now open to traffic. The final section between Craibstone and Parkhill (Goval) opened on 19 February 2019. This final section followed road openings between Craibstone to Charleston and Stonehaven in December 2018, Balmedie and Tipperty in August 2018, Parkhill (Goval) and Blackdog in June 2018, and the Craibstone Roundabout and Dyce Drive section in September 2016.
- 3.11 Although travel patterns and traffic volumes will take some time to become established following opening to use of the whole project, it is possible to make some general observations of junction performance in operation to date:

Stonehaven Junction

To date the junction has performed well and it is considered that queuing and delays at this junction are not excessive.

Charleston Junction

To date the junction has performed well and it is considered that queuing and delays at this junction are not excessive.

Cleanhill Junction

To date the junction has performed well and it is considered that queuing or delays at this junction are not excessive. It has been noted that there has been an issue with driver perception of this junction and yellow transverse road markings have been installed on all approaches to improve driver awareness.

Milltimber Junction (Signed as Deeside Junction)

To date the junction has performed well and it is considered that queuing or delays at this junction are not excessive.

South Kingswells Junction (Signed as Kingswells South Junction)

To date the junction has performed reasonably well, although instances of queuing and delay on the diverging slip roads have been observed during some peak periods. These are likely to be occurring as a consequence of the volume of traffic on the A944 not providing the expected frequency of sufficient gaps to allow traffic to enter the roundabout from the diverging slip roads. There have also been reports of some issues of driver perception of this junction in relation to the signalised crossing of the southbound diverge slip road. It is noted that Condition 23 of the Decision Notice approving the planning application by Aberdeen FC Community Trust & Aberdeen Football Club Plc for a new stadium at Kingsford includes reference to the potential for this junction to be made fully signalised in future.

The AWPR/B-T technical advisors are also conducting daily surveys of this junction, to monitor the performance of the junction, particularly with regard to queuing on the slip roads.

North Kingswells Junction (Signed as Kingswells North Junction)

To date the junction has performed well and it is considered that queuing or delays at this junction are not excessive.

Craibstone Junction

To date the new at-grade roundabout on the A96 has performed well and it is considered that queuing or delays at this junction are not excessive.

Goval Junction (Signed as Parkhill Junction)

This junction only came into full use on 19 February 2019, so there is little evidence so far to gauge current operational performance, suffice to say that to date, queuing or delays at this junction are not excessive.

Blackdog Junction

To date the junction has performed well and it is considered that queuing or delays at this junction are not excessive.

4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 4.1 There are no direct financial implications arising from the recommendations of this report.

5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 There are no direct legal implications arising from the recommendations of this report.

6. MANAGEMENT OF RISK

	Risk	Low (L), Medium (M), High (H)	Mitigation
Financial	That early intervention is required by Aberdeen City Council to improve the performance of a junction, by carrying out physical works to the geometry.	Low	Analysis and modelling carried out on the final junction designs do not indicate that such intervention is likely.
Legal	N/A		
Employee	N/A		
Customer	N/A		
Environment	That performance of the junctions leads to increased traffic congestion leading to higher CO2 emissions.	Low	Where traffic signals are present, Aberdeen City Council will possess the ability to alter timings and sequences to improve the operation of the junction.
Technology	N/A		
Reputational	That performance of the junctions does not meet the expectations of the analysis and modelling, leading to reputational harm for ACC.	Low	Where traffic signals are present, Aberdeen City Council will possess the ability to alter timings and sequences to improve the operation of the junction.

7. OUTCOMES

Local Outcome Improvement Plan Themes	
	Impact of Report
Prosperous Economy	Performance of AWPR junctions link to the improvement measure of reducing journey times for commuter, visitor and freight transportation
Prosperous People	N/A
Prosperous Place	Performance of AWPR junctions link to the improvement measure of creating an attractive and welcoming environment for visitors to various communities
Enabling Technology	N/A

Design Principles of Target Operating Model	
	Impact of Report
Customer Service Design	N/A
Organisational Design	N/A
Governance	N/A
Workforce	N/A
Process Design	N/A
Technology	N/A
Partnerships and Alliances	N/A

8. IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

Assessment	Outcome
Equality & Human Rights Impact Assessment	Not required as this proposal would not impact on any of the groups with protected characteristics.
Data Protection Impact Assessment	Not required.
Duty of Due Regard / Fairer Scotland Duty	Not applicable.

9. BACKGROUND PAPERS

None.

10. APPENDICES (if applicable)

Appendix A

AWPR/B-T Technical Advisor report –
Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route: ASAM18: Junction Performance
Link below:-

<https://committees.aberdeencity.gov.uk/ecSDDisplay.aspx?NAME=SD1923&ID=1923&RPID=26251522>

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ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL

COMMITTEE	City Growth and Resources
DATE	25 April 2019
EXEMPT	No
CONFIDENTIAL	No
REPORT TITLE	EU-Exit – Workforce Implications
REPORT NUMBER	RES/19/167
DIRECTOR	Steven Whyte
CHIEF OFFICER	Isla Newcombe
REPORT AUTHOR	Lesley Strachan / Isla Newcombe
TERMS OF REFERENCE	Purpose 1 - to approve and monitor appropriate short, medium and long term financial strategies and plans for the Council in light of available funding

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 At its meeting on 17 December 2018, Council instructed the Director of Resources to report to the first appropriate meeting of the City Growth and Resources Committee with an impact assessment on the Council’s workforce in terms of the UK leaving the EU.

2. RECOMMENDATION

That the Committee:-

- 2.1 Note the information provided and the actions in place to manage the impact of EU Exit on the Council’s workforce.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 With the EU advisory referendum in 2016 resulting in a vote to leave the EU, there is an expectation that a change in the status of the UK as a member will have some impact on the socio-economic landscape of the country and the rights of non-UK EU Citizens who currently live and work in the UK or who may choose to do so in the future. As such, there are likely to be consequential impacts on employers and their employees as the country adjusts to its non-member status. For an employer seeking people with the right skills, at the right time and at the right price, EU Exit presents a number of potential workforce implications.

3.2 PREDICTING WORKFORCE IMPLICATIONS

- 3.2.1 It is very difficult to comprehensively predict the workforce implications of EU Exit – it is dependent on whether the UK leaves the EU with or without an agreement and the content and wider impacts of any such agreement, while there are still open questions about the expected shape of the labour market,

employment law and immigration policy and the length and operation of any transitional period. At the time of writing this report, no clear decisions have been reached.

- 3.2.2 An assessment of potential workforce risks has been undertaken using an analysis of the council's workforce data, the external labour market, any national planning assumptions and working through the Local Resilience Partnership. In addition, information and guidance is being utilised from COSLA and other professional workforce related bodies including the Chartered Institute for Personnel and Development (CIPD) and the Society for Personnel and Development Scotland (SPDS).

3.3 WORKFORCE DATA

- 3.3.1 As a result of free movement across the EU, there has not been a requirement to gather nationality information for non-UK EU citizens to this point. This means that, as with many other local authorities and UK businesses, this data may not be held in all cases. Based on the advice of COSLA, guidance from CIPD and action taken by other local authorities, a survey was undertaken in December 2018, and remains open, asking employees to identify if they are EU or EEA nationals and to confirm whether they wished to receive updates regarding the EU Settlement Scheme process and any other information from an employer perspective.
- 3.3.2 The survey results together with information currently held on employee nationality shows that 4.75% of the council's workforce are EU nationals (3.8% excluding Irish nationals, who are not required to apply for the EU Settlement Scheme).
- 3.3.3 The data indicates that the number of employees who are EU nationals is a small proportion of the total workforce. These figures are comparable with the other large city local authorities in Scotland. Analysis of the data provides detail about where the potential areas of pressure might be in the event that these employees choose not to apply for settled status. This has shown that the main roles affected are Teachers, Pupil Support Assistants, Care Support Workers and Facilities staff including Cleaners and Catering staff.

3.4 RISKS AND MITIGATIONS

- 3.4.1 It was agreed at CMT on 6 December 2018 that all institutional EU Exit risks affecting the Council and partner organisations should be considered together by an already established EU Exit Steering Group.
- 3.4.2 The Steering Group meets fortnightly to discuss and update risks and mitigations. These are also monitored monthly by the Corporate Management Team. Potential workforce risks have been identified, mitigating actions recorded and progress on the mitigation tracked against each of these risks.

- 3.4.3 In addition, an Incident Management Team (IMT) has been established to consider workforce implications comprising Chief Officers / Senior Managers within each of the functions / clusters where staff are most likely to be affected. The IMT will be activated to provide an operational response to EU Exit, if and when, workforce risks become live issues.
- 3.4.4 During this critical period, there is regular reporting to Scottish Government from each member of the Grampian Local Resilience Partnership. For the Council, this is being provided through the council's Duty Emergency Response Co-ordinators and IMT Leads.
- 3.4.5 Each of the key workforce risks identified are detailed below.

3.5 RETENTION OF NON-UK EU EMPLOYEES

- 3.5.1 A risk was identified in the potential loss of existing staff who are EU nationals, who may choose to leave the council (and the UK) as a result of an EU Exit.
- 3.5.2 The risk of employees leaving the UK in the short-term at least, as a result of EU Exit, is considered to be a much lower risk scenario than originally envisaged as the Government has introduced the EU Settlement Scheme to help transition from EU free movement to a domestic system of skills-based immigration for future migrants.
- 3.5.3 Under the EU Settlement Scheme, all EU nationals (along with EEA and Swiss citizens) living in the UK have the right to register for pre-settled or settled status, which would allow them to continue living and working in the UK. Settled status gives the same rights to EU/EEA/ Swiss citizens as they currently have under free movement and can be obtained if/when they have lived continuously in the UK for five years.
- 3.5.4 The Home Office has been running pilots and testing the application process. The full opening of the scheme commenced on 30 March 2019.
- 3.5.5 Regardless of whether the UK leaves the EU with or without an agreement, EU citizens will have until at least 31 December 2020 to apply to the EU Settlement Scheme.
- 3.5.6 Analysis of the workforce data outlined at 3.3 above, has shown that EU nationals within the Council's workforce are spread across functions and cover a wide range of roles. Should it be the case that EU nationals leave the Council as a result of EU Exit, the main areas of pressure are likely to be Teachers, Pupil Support Assistants, Care Support Workers and Facilities staff including Cleaners and Catering Staff.
- 3.5.7 Mitigating Actions:
- Regular communication with staff with offer of support in applications to the EU Settlement Scheme to continue their stay in the UK and employment with the council and to provide information that impacts on their employment, as and when it becomes available.

- Further communication with those EU nationals who have responded to the initial survey to seek information about their intentions to stay or leave.
- A series of drop in sessions to take place for employees who EU nationals are, to provide information and address any concerns or questions they may have on their employment.

3.6 ATTRACTION AND RECRUITMENT OF STAFF IN KEY AREAS

3.6.1 As described above, a number of the roles likely to be impacted if non-UK EU Citizens decide not to apply for settled status are well known to be 'hard to fill' both locally and nationally and Chief Officers / Service Managers are already working with the People and Organisation team to seek potential solutions to attract candidates to these roles. If we were to see an increased difficulty in recruiting to these roles in the future, this activity would need to be reviewed and increased.

3.6.2 Mitigating actions:

- Creative recruitment advertising campaigns focused on online and social media to be developed for key roles to reach out to as wide an audience as possible, targeting those who are not actively job seeking as well as job seekers.
- In the event of short-term critical shortages – developing flexibility within the existing workforce including additional hours of part time employees, overtime, reallocating work, moving staff to cover critical roles for a short-time where necessary.
- Working with partners and agency providers around the supply of key roles where necessary to be able to deploy at short notice where necessary.
- A corporate apprenticeship programme is being developed which will include these roles, to secure additional resource and develop and secure the council workforce for the future.
- An internal opportunities hub has been developed to promote our critical roles for employees who wish to consider a career change and can be developed / upskilled to undertake critical roles.

3.7 SHORT TERM IMPACTS OF EU EXIT WITH NO AGREEMENT – EMPLOYEES UNABLE TO ATTEND WORK

3.7.1 This risk relates to the potential inability for employees to travel to and attend work due to short term supply chain interruptions.

3.7.2 Whilst this risk is assessed as very low in likelihood, in a situation with no agreement in place, supply disruption caused by any border delays, could affect customer purchasing behaviour, resulting in temporary localised shortages, including for fuel.

3.7.3 Staff who live out-with the city boundary have been identified as a potential risk in the event of travel disruption. Analysis of workforce data has shown key areas that would be most impacted by employees living out-with the city boundary are Teachers, Social Workers, Early Years Practitioners and Pupil Support Assistants.

3.7.4 Mitigating Actions:

In accordance with normal business continuity arrangements, a range of options are available for managers to ensure business continuity where a loss of staff in key areas occurs as follows:

- Ensuring that staff can work from home or from another location - communications will be prepared to ensure that staff take laptops or work home to be able to work remotely.
- In the event of a sudden loss of staff as a result of EU Exit, the IMT – Workforce will arrange for staff from other areas to be able to move into critical roles where possible.
- For school-based staff, such as Teachers and Pupil Support Assistants, reciprocal agreements are being explored with Aberdeenshire Council for staff to be based in City / Shire schools to suit home locations.
- Exploring the use of Aberdeenshire Council offices to host staff who cannot travel into the city and vice versa.

3.8 INCREASED ADMINISTRATIVE BURDEN RESULTING FROM EU EXIT

3.8.1 The EU Settlement Scheme provides assurance to existing EU nationals continuing to live and work in the UK. The December 2018 White Paper on immigration proposes a move to a new skills-based immigration system which will apply to both EU and non-EU immigrants following an EU exit.

3.8.2 The new immigration and borders system will be implemented in a phased approach from 2021 following an extensive 12-month programme of engagement with stakeholders by the Home Office. Whilst the detail of the new scheme, and the phased introduction is not yet known, it is likely that this will result in an increased administrative burden on recruiting managers and specifically the Customer function, in terms of processing right to live and work in the UK checks for new employees. There will also be an increased burden to ensure that every existing EU employee has pre-settled or settled status or has a skills visa permitting them to work in the UK.

3.8.3 A significant amount of officer time has also been spent in identifying and mitigating potential risks arising from EU-Exit to date.

3.8.4 Mitigating Actions:

- Additional short-term resource may be required to process checks for existing employees
- Training and support for staff processing right to live and work in the UK checks under the new immigration scheme.

4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

4.1 The increased administrative burden described above may lead to increased demand on staff resources, the detail of which is not yet known. This would need to be managed.

5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 The EU is a major source of current UK employment legislation e.g. Working Time, TUPE, discrimination, agency workers etc. Following a departure from the EU without an agreement, the UK government would be free to create, amend or remove employment laws. In practice, it is likely that any such changes would be subtle and gradual. Much of the EU employment legislation has been brought into effect via UK legislation, which will remain in force unless and until amended. Established Horizon Scanning procedures will help to ensure that the Council remains aware of upcoming changes to employment legislation.
- 5.2 A further implication in relation to employment law is that at the point the UK leave the EU, it may also mean that the UK courts will no longer be bound to follow the rulings of the European Court of Justice (ECJ). Past ECJ rulings have become entwined in UK court and tribunal decisions and in legislation itself. It is likely though that UK courts and tribunals would continue with many established principles to preserve legal certainty.

6. MANAGEMENT OF RISK

- 6.1 Risks are being monitored and managed by the EU Exit Steering Group which feeds into the Corporate Management Team. The review is conducted with reference to information provided by Scottish Government and via the multi-agency Local Resilience Partnership (LRP) and in close collaboration with colleagues in Aberdeenshire and Moray councils, as well as our partners in the Local Resilience Partnership.

	Risk	Low (L), Medium (M), High (H)	Mitigation
Financial	As set out in section 4 of the report	L	As set out in section 4 of the report
Legal	As set out in section 5 of the report	L	As set out in section 5.1 of the report
Employee	As set out in section 3 of the report	L	As set out in section 3 of the report
Customer	If risks identified around workforce set out in the report become live issues, there is a potential risk to service delivery	L	As set out in sections 3 of the report
Environment	None identified	L	
Technology	None identified	L	

Reputational	If risks identified around workforce set out in the report become live issues, there is a potential risk to service delivery, which may have an impact on reputation	L	As set out in sections 3 of the report
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7. OUTCOMES

Local Outcome Improvement Plan Themes	
	Impact of Report
Prosperous People	This report sets out potential workforce implications of EU Exit and our workforce represents over 8000 people within the local area.

Design Principles of Target Operating Model	
	Impact of Report
Workforce	Mitigating actions outlined are in line with the workforce design principles of the TOM as they represent working in a flexible and agile way to meet demand. Increasing knowledge and skills for teams that may have administrative impacts will be key.

8. IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

Assessment	Outcome
Equality & Human Rights Impact Assessment	not required
Data Protection Impact Assessment	not required
Duty of Due Regard / Fairer Scotland Duty	not applicable

9. BACKGROUND PAPERS

Financial Times. Brexit – Employment Law Implications – an initial view from the UK and Europe.

HM Government Briefing for Local Authorities– EU Citizens in the UK Stay Informed.

COSLA Consultation Response - Implications of Brexit on Public Sector Workforce.

Leaving the European Union – Report to Council OCE 16/044

Continuity Planning for HR – Brexit and Beyond – CIPD March 2019

Preparing for Brexit through Workforce Planning – CIPD March 2019

10. APPENDICES

None

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ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL

COMMITTEE	City Growth & Resources
DATE	25 th April 2019
EXEMPT	No
CONFIDENTIAL	No
REPORT TITLE	External Funding for Transport Projects 2019/20
REPORT NUMBER	PLA/19/225
DIRECTOR	Not Applicable
CHIEF OFFICER	Gale Beattie
REPORT AUTHOR	Amye Robinson
TERMS OF REFERENCE	Purpose 2

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 This report advises the Committee of a number of external funding opportunities that the Council has submitted funding applications for and may soon become available to the Council for transportation projects and, where these are successful, requests Committee approval for the use of match funding for some projects.

2. RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the Committee:-

- 2.1 Note that Aberdeen City Council:-
- a) Has been successful for funding from Paths for All to deliver projects outlined in the Smarter Choices, Smarter Places 2019/20 Programme (See Appendix 1);
 - b) Is bidding for funding from NESTRANS Revenue Programme 2019/20 to deliver projects outlined in this report (See Appendix 2A);
 - c) Is bidding for funding from NESTRANS Capital 2019/20 funds to deliver projects outlined in this report (See Appendix 2B);
 - d) is bidding to the Sustrans Community Links 2019/20 to deliver projects outlined in this report (See Appendix 3);
 - e) is bidding for Transport Scotland Low Emission Zone (LEZ) Funding (Appendix 4)
 - f) Uses Developer Obligations to construct active travel links to the A96 Corridor (Appendix 5); and
 - g) has bid for funding, and spent funding from, Transport Scotland for EV Charge Point Warranty & Annual Service Contracts.

- 2.2 Approves using the Civitas PORTIS project works funding as part of the match funding mechanism;
- 2.3 Approves the cost estimate, proposed funding sources and detailed design for the Craighshaw Drive-Cycle Lanes project;
- 2.4 Instruct officers to progress all necessary approvals, permissions, licenses, agreements and consents required and implement the projects;
- 2.5 Notes that the procurement of contracts with estimated expenditure of £250,000 and above (Works) and £50,000 and above (Goods or Services) for revenue projects, was reported to, and approved at, the Strategic Commissioning Committee at its meeting on 28th March 2019 and is detailed in the Appendices; and
- 2.6 Notes that the procurement of contracts with estimated expenditure of £250,000 and above (Works) and £50,000 and above (Goods or Services) for capital projects is included within the procurement business case to this Committee for approval and is detailed in the relevant Appendices.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Aberdeen City Council (the 'Council') has been invited to bid for a variety of transport related external funding opportunities. The various funding streams, if we are successful, will be used to deliver schemes which contribute to the aims and objectives of the following Policy and Strategy Documents
 - Aberdeen Local Transport Strategy
 - Aberdeen Active Travel Action Plan
 - Aberdeen Local Outcome Improvement Plan
 - Aberdeen City Centre Masterplan
 - NESTRANS Regional Transport Strategy
 - North East Scotland Regional Economic Strategy
 - Aberdeen Local Development Plan
 - Strategic Development Plan
 - Air Quality Action Plan
 - Roads Hierarchy Principles as agreed by the former Communities Housing and Infrastructure Committee in August 2017
- 3.2 Committee is asked to note that under the "Powers Delegated to Officers" approved by Council on 4th March 2019, this funding can be accepted by the Chief Officer of Strategic Place Planning as follows: -

"23)To approve applications for grant funding, thereafter, following consultation with the Convenor of the City Growth and Resources Committee, to accept grant funding provided that the terms and conditions of such funding have been approved by the Chief Officer-Finance and the Head of Commercial and Procurement Services. Expenditure of such grant funding may then be approved by the relevant Chief Officer subject to any such terms and conditions and in compliance with the ACC Procurement Regulations and Financial Regulations."

3.3 **Smarter Choices Smarter Places 2019/20**

3.3.1 The Council has been successful for funding of £211,000 from Paths for All, who administer the National Smarter Choices, Smarter Places (SCSP) programme on behalf of the Scottish Government. The funding offer is still conditional on Paths for All receiving the appropriate grant from Transport Scotland. The funding is to be used for revenue projects to promote behaviour change and increase the number of people using active and sustainable modes of transport as an alternative to the private car. Although the funding is awarded to Local Authorities, they are encouraged to work with local partners to deliver the schemes.

3.3.2 In order to use the funding, the Council must provide a match of the same amount which it must evidence that it is spending on sustainable transport projects in 2019/20. Transport Officers at the Council have chosen to use the Civitas Portis EU project as the match, where at least £215,000 will be spent in 2019/20 on sustainable transport projects.

3.3.3 As with previous years, the Council will be delivering the Smarter Choices Smarter Places projects via Getabout, the sustainable transport brand for the North East of Scotland, concentrating on the following four themes:

- Getabout in the City
- Getabout for Education
- Getabout by Active Travel
- Getabout by Sustainable and Environmentally-Friendly Vehicle

3.3.4 Full details of the SCSP programme can be found in Appendix 1.

3.4 **NESTRANS Revenue & Capital Schemes (2019/20) - approved in principle by NESTRANS Board**

3.4.1 The Council has approval in principle for receiving funds from the NESTRANS Revenue Budget (2019/20) to undertake two schemes which would be 100% funded which are detailed in Appendix 2A. A number of capital schemes have also been presented to NESTRANS for funding through their capital budget. It should be noted that not all capital schemes are 100% funded; where this is the case they are split 50/50 with Sustrans funding. This information is detailed in Appendices 2A, 2B, and 3. Due to the amount of NESTRANS funding available it is not possible to fund all projects which have been put forward and they have therefore been placed on a Reserve List, this is detailed in Appendix 2C.

3.4.2 The NESTRANS budget and list of projects (including the reserve list) were approved in principle at the Nestrans Board meeting in February 2019. However final Nestrans approval is dependent on the Nestrans funding allocation from both Aberdeen City Council's and Aberdeenshire Council's budget setting process in March and February respectively. The outcomes of this will be reported to the April 2019 Nestrans Board for final programme decisions.

3.4.3 The development of the Craigshaw Drive- Cycle Lanes project has been progressed as instructed by the Communities, Housing & Infrastructure Committee of January 2018. The current estimated cost for progressing the project to implementation is £1million. Funding sources for implementation are as detailed in Appendices 2B & 3. The Traffic Regulation Order for Craigshaw Drive is currently being progressed by Traffic Management at the Council. Appendix 6 contains drawings of the current detailed design intended for implementation.

3.5 Other Sustrans ‘Places for Everyone’ (2019/20) funded schemes

3.5.1 In addition to those which are matched with NESTRANS funding, the Council intends to apply to the Sustrans ‘Places for Everyone’ Fund (2019/20) to fund additional schemes which contribute towards achieving the aims and outcomes as referenced in section 3.1. The Sustrans Places for Everyone Design funding can be 100% funded, whereas construction projects require 50% match-funding. Where the Council has applied for Sustrans funding projects are either matched through NESTRANS funding or are 100% funded.

3.5.2 Full details of these schemes can be found in Appendix 3.

3.6 Transport Scotland-Low Emission Zones (LEZs) Funding

3.6.1 Transport Scotland made funding available to local authorities in 2018/19 to support them in progressing LEZs and similar funding is being made available in 2019/20 with the application process starting in March 2019. The Council did not apply for funding in 2018/19 however the Scottish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA) were engaged by Transport Scotland to develop the baseline air quality model for Aberdeen on which future option testing will take place.

3.6.2 The Council intends to apply for this funding to cover the costs of the next stage of the business case development process which is likely to take the form of an appraisal of different LEZ options as well as public and stakeholder engagement which is hoped to culminate in the identification of a preferred option.

3.6.3 Details can be found in Appendix 4.

3.7 Developer Obligations

3.7.1 Developer Obligations exist for the A96 corridor area. Officers have identified a missing active travel link between Auchmill Road and Middlefield which would then link to the A96 Corridor. It is proposed that Developer Obligations funding would contribute towards the construction costs for the Active Travel Links which would form part of the wider Middlefield path upgrade scheme. This project would be led by the Structures team at the Council with Transport Strategy & Programmes support.

3.7.2 Details can be found in Appendix 5.

3.8 Transport Scotland-EV Charge Points Warranty and Annual Service Contracts

- 3.8.1 Transport Scotland offered funding of up to £92,000 to the Council for the warranties and service agreements on 37 charge points through until 31st December 2022 to ensure the charge point network remains fit for purpose. This offer was made to the Council on the 26th February 2019 and had to be spent by end of March 2019.
- 3.8.2 In order for the Council to follow due diligence in light of the short timescales in which to spend the funding, approval to procure was made under Procurement Regulation 3.10 where a contract is urgently required to meet the exigencies of the Service. This request was made through Procurement Control Board on the 11th March 2019.

4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 4.1 The Council's Smarter Choices Smarter Places (SCSP) allocation requires 50% match-funding. The 50% match will come from the CIVITAS PORTIS European project.
- 4.2 Nestrans provides 100% grant funding for some projects therefore no match funding is required in those instances.
- 4.3 Sustrans typically match-funds construction works projects on a 50/50 basis and design/development on a 100% basis.
- 4.4 Proposed projects will improve and add to current Public Road asset, increasing maintenance requirements in the short and long-term. Any additional maintenance resourcing requirements will be included in future operational assessments and plans. The development of projects will look to maximise opportunities to undertake tandem renewal works and extend the life of current assets which will be altered by proposals, with the aim of achieving best value.

5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 The funding will have to be spent in accordance with any grant funding conditions and legal agreements which are attached to it.
- 5.2 Any procurement will be undertaken in line with the Council's Procurement Regulations.
- 5.3 The majority of the bids have complied with internal governance procedures as detailed in the relevant Appendices. Only the project under Developer Obligations is still to be approved by Transportation Programme Board.

6. MANAGEMENT OF RISK

	Risk	Low (L), Medium (M),High (H)	Mitigation
Financial	Projects come in over or under budget	M	<p>Monthly monitoring of projects using Project Status Reviews (PSRs) which are subject to scrutiny by Transport Programme Board</p> <p>Where possible, procurement of maintenance and warranty agreements alongside goods and services and through the use of high-quality design and construction materials to ensure the longevity of new and improved infrastructure. External funding will be sought for maintenance in the first instance to minimise reliance on future Council budgets</p>
Legal	Officers breach grant conditions or terms of financial standing orders	L	Work closely with legal and procurement colleagues from the application stage to minimise this.
Employee	Insufficient staff to undertake the full programme	M	Monthly monitoring of projects using Project Status Reviews (PSRs) will reflect changes to available resources at earliest possible point.
Customer	Infrastructure/ goods not fit for purpose	L	National design guidance followed and feedback information from previous projects used to inform delivery. Where possible, Stakeholder and Public Engagement will inform the design.
Environment	The projects work towards delivering the outcomes of the Local Transport Strategy which has a specific	L	Consideration of any potential environmental impacts during the project and the identification of appropriate mitigation in consultation with

	environmental objective- 'Improved air quality and environment'		appropriate Council Officers and bodies
Technology	There are no technological risks	L	Through the deployment of the 'Travel Tracker' this can incentive young people to undertake active travel choices through gamification, thereby reduce congestion, improve air quality and promote a healthier lifestyle. Through continued promotion of electric and hydrogen vehicles maintains Aberdeen's position as a leader in these technologies.
Reputational	Committee decides not to approve the expenditure of external funding and is able to deliver less for the residents of the city and is more reliant on its own reducing funding	L	Maximise external funding opportunities in order to deliver schemes to benefit the city without being wholly reliant on internal/ local budgets

7. OUTCOMES

Local Outcome Improvement Plan Themes	
	Impact of Report
Prosperous Economy	Contributes to Key Drivers 1.3 (Improving investment into Aberdeen and Aberdeen businesses) and 2.2 (Ensuring access for all employers to skilled labour) in that a transport network which supports the efficient and effective movement of people and goods is critical to maintaining a healthy economy for the city and wider region and supporting access to employment opportunities for all members of society.
Prosperous People	Contributes to Key Drivers 3.4 (Improving health and reducing inequalities). The projects encourage and increase opportunities for walking, cycling and public transport for everyday journeys, contributing to reducing harmful emissions from road transport.
Prosperous Place	Contributes to Key Drivers 11.4 (Encouraging adoption of healthier lifestyles) and 15.1 (Supporting different ways for active travel in everyday journeys, using partners and volunteers to address safety, infrastructure, fitness, well-being and confidence) in that the projects will encourage

	and increase opportunities for people to walk or cycle for everyday journeys, thus improving health and wellbeing. Also contributes to Key Driver 14.1 (Reducing emissions across the city through delivery of Aberdeen's Sustainable Energy Action Plan 'Powering Aberdeen') in that encouraging modal shift to active and sustainable forms of transport should contribute towards reducing harmful emissions from road transport.
Enabling Technology	The SCSP bid contains actions relating to the promotion of electric vehicles, which is an emerging and developing low carbon vehicle technology.

Design Principles of Target Operating Model	
	Impact of Report
Customer Service Design	Using external funding allows the Council to undertake work for the benefit of the residents of Aberdeen without being solely reliant on internal funds.
Governance	All projects have been subject to internal governance and continue to be monitored on a monthly basis through the Transportation Programme Board.
Workforce	By bringing in external funding, the workforce are able to get involved with a greater range of tasks and form new working arrangements with funders.
Partnerships and Alliances	The securing of external funding demonstrates not only good partnership working with funders but a vote of confidence from them that Aberdeen City is a Council worth funding. Many projects in the SCSP programme will also rely on partnership working in their delivery.

8. IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

Assessment	Outcome
Equality & Human Rights Impact Assessment	Full EHRIA not required
Data Protection Impact Assessment	Not required
Duty of Due Regard/ Fairer Scotland Duty	Not applicable

9. BACKGROUND PAPERS

None

10. APPENDICES (if applicable)

Appendix 1 – Smarter Choices, Smarter Places Programme 2019/20

Appendix 2A - NESTRANS Revenue funded Schemes 19/20 already approved by the NESTRANS board

Appendix 2B – Shortlisted NESTRANS Capital funded Schemes 19/20 already approved by the NESTRANS Board

Appendix 2C - NESTRANS Revenue and Capital funded Schemes 19/20 Reserve List already approved by the NESTRANS Board

Appendix 3 – Sustrans Places for Everyone 2019/20 Bids matched through Nestrans or are 100% funded if for Design Work, to be submitted to Sustrans.

Appendix 4- Transport Scotland Funding for Low Emission Zones (LEZs)

Appendix 5- Developer Obligations for Active Travel Links on A96 Corridor

Appendix 6-Craigshaw Drive-Cycle Lanes Detailed Design

11. REPORT AUTHOR CONTACT DETAILS

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Appendix 1-Smarter Choices, Smarter Places Programme 2019/20

Aberdeen City Smarter Choices Smarter Places Programme 2019/20				
Project	Budget	Internal Governance	Partner(s)	Initiatives
Getabout in the City	£65,980	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation Programme Board 13th February 2019 Approval to submit Convenor CG&R 15th February 2019 Procurement Control Board 18th February 2019 Strategic Commissioning Committee 28th March 2019 Capital Board 2nd April 2019 	Aberdeen City Council - Events Team, (Getabout members: NESTRANS, Aberdeenshire Council, Energy Saving Trust, NHS Grampian, Robert Gordon University, University of Aberdeen), Bus Companies, Co-wheels car club and AECOM.	Events such as In Town Without My Car Day and Tour Series, Getabout Marketing and evaluation of Smarter Choices Smarter Places.
Getabout by Active Travel	£17,950	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval still required from CG&R (25th April 2019) to use PORTIS as match-funding for programme. 	Aberdeen Cycle Forum, Grampian Cycle Partnership, Adventure Aberdeen, Sustrans, Aberdeen City Council Media team and Getabout members.	Refresh of Aberdeen Cycle Maps, Bicycle Roadshows, Scottish Workplace Journey Challenge, production of new Aberdeen City centre walking trail maps.
Getabout for Education	£77,286		Getabout members, Alan's Magic, Sustrans, Living Streets and Adventure Aberdeen.	I-Bike Officer Salary, Road Safety Magic Shows, Travel Tracker (for schools), Travel Planning for University of Aberdeen, Cycle Training
Getabout by Sustainable and Environmentally-friendly Vehicle	£49,784		Getabout members, Liftshare, Co Wheels, Aberdeen City Council – Public Transport Unit.	Liftshare Event, Car Club Promotions, contribution towards the x4 Hydrogen Vehicles on the Car Club to become publically available, Car Club into Middlefield & Northfield, Public Transport Awareness Raising.
Total	£211,000			

Appendix 2A- NESTRANS Revenue Funded Schemes 2019/20-already approved in principle by NESTRANS Board

NESTRANS Revenue funded schemes 2019/20 for Aberdeen City				
Project	Budget 2019/20	Internal Governance	Partners	Description
Wellington Road	£85,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation Programme Board 13th February 2019 • Approval to submit Convenor CG&R 15th February 2019 	100% NESTRANS	The project aims to complete the STAG Part 2 appraisal of options for improvements to the Wellington Road transport corridor, following completion, and Committee approval, of the Pre-Appraisal and Part 1 Appraisal elements of the study.
Cross City Connections	£50,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement Control Board 18th February 2019 • Strategic Commissioning Committee 28th March 2019 • Capital Board 2nd April 2019 	100% NESTRANS	The project is to enable the development of a programme of the STAG Part 2 outcomes, taking into account development build out rates. Potential funding sources would also be explored as part of this work. This project is subject to a separate report to and decision of the CG&R on the 25 th April 2019.
TOTAL	£135,000			

Appendix 2B-NESTRANS Capital Funded Schemes 2019/19-already approved in principle by NESTRANS Board

NESTRANS Capital funded schemes 2019/20 for Aberdeen City				
Project	Budget	Internal Governance	Partners	Description
Roads Hierarchy	£100,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation Programme Board 13th February 2019 • Approval to submit Convenor CG&R 15th February 2019 • Procurement Control Board 18th February 2019 • Capital Board 2nd April 2019 	100% NESTRANS	The project is to undertake the delivery and analysis of a full public and stakeholder engagement exercise on a new Roads Hierarchy for Aberdeen, and to enable progression of those elements of the agreed principles of the new Roads Hierarchy that it will be possible and/or imperative to deliver in 2019/20.
RMS to UTC Upgrade Phase 2	£275,000	<p>Approval still required for procurement business case by CG&R 25th April 2019.</p>	100% NESTRANS	This project will complete phase 2 of the replacement and upgrading of the existing Outstation Monitoring Units (OMU's) with Outstation Transmission Units (OTU's) at traffic signal installations currently operating on the Remote Monitoring System (RMS) across both Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire.
Bus Stop Accessibility Phase 2	£200,000		100% NESTRANS	This project is for the further provision of raised kerbs at approximately 30 further bus stops on key transport corridors to provide level access for all passengers linking to the Quality Partnership for public transport to improve bus accessibility.
Craigshaw Drive Cycle Lanes	£500,000		NESTRANS (50% funding) Sustrans (50% funding)	The proposed project involves constructing segregated cycle lanes, travelling with the flow of vehicular traffic, connecting the Shell cycle path with Wellington Road and East/West Tullos Industrial Estates. This continues work from 2018/19.

Seaton Park Entrance	£17,500		NESTRANS (50% funding) Sustrans (50% funding)	The Seaton Park Entrance project is to create an improved pedestrian/ cycle entrance to the park as the current entrance as it currently shares space with vehicles.
LiB Junction Alterations Anderson Drive Lang Stracht-Stage 1	£30,000		NESTRANS (50% funding) Sustrans (50% funding)	To continue preparatory work to introduce improvements to pedestrian and cycling infrastructure at the Westburn Road/Lang Stracht-Anderson Drive junction. This proposal is in order to encourage a greater number of active travel trips by improving cyclist and pedestrian facilities whilst ensuring there is no detriment to public transport.
Farburn/Wellheads Cycle Link Stage 1	£30,000		NESTRANS (50% funding) Sustrans (50% funding)	Continue preparatory work for the extension of the existing Wellheads Drive shared use path to connect with Farburn Terrace, including an upgrade to the roundabout and a link to Market Street.
Bridge of Dee West- Active Travel Options Appraisal	£25,000		NESTRANS (50% funding) Sustrans (50% funding)	To take forward a STAG based options appraisal to determine the best route forward which meets the aims of the Local Transport Strategy and to complete the riverside cycle link.
New Toucan at Murcar- Design	£15,000		100% NESTRANS	This project will undertake the design of a toucan crossing, located just south of the Murcar roundabout, to fully connect the new cycle facilities, as well as the preparatory work required to prepare the way and

				facilitate the introduction of this crossing.
Union Street Bus Lanes- Union Row to Diamond Street	£49,000		100% NESTRANS	The reconstruction of the east bound bus lanes along Union Street, between Union Row and Diamond Street during 2019/20.
TOTAL	£1,241,500			

Appendix 2C- NESTRANS Revenue and Capital Funded Schemes 2019/20 Reserve List-already approved in principle by NESTRANS Board

Project	Budget	Internal Governance	Partners	Description
Bridge of Dee- River Crossing Capacity Post AWPR Review- Revenue	£100,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation Programme Board 13th February 2019 • Approval to submit Convenor CG&R 15th February 2019 • Procurement Control Board 18th February 2019 • Strategic Commissioning Committee 28th March 2019 • Capital Board 2nd April 2019 	100% NESTRANS	<p>Bridge of Dee – River Crossing Capacity is an on-going project that is nearing completion of the STAG Part 2 stage. The outcomes were reported to ACC Communities, Housing and Infrastructure Committee on 24 January 2017. Members agreed that a review of the concepts under consideration should be carried out at a suitable period after the opening of the Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route to enable any changes in traffic patterns to be accurately assessed.</p> <p>This bid is for funds to enable this review to be carried out. Data collection and strategic traffic modelling upgrades are now being planned following the recent full opening of the AWPR.</p>
Great Southern	£198,000		100% NESTRANS	The reconstruction of the southbound

Road-Provost Watt Drive to Stonehaven Road, Carriageway Reconstruction- Capital		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation Programme Board 13th February 2019 • Approval to submit Convenor CG&R 15th February 2019 • Procurement Control Board 18th February 2019 • Capital Board 2nd April 2019 <p>Approval still required for procurement business case by CG&R 25th April 2019.</p>		section of Great Southern Road from Provost Watt Drive to the Roundabout at Stonehaven Road during 2019/20.	
Parkway Phase 4 - Capital	£40,000			NESTRANS (50% funding) Sustrans (50% funding)	To complete the Parkway cycleway from Balgownie road to Buckie Farm Restaurant. The project is subject to successful land acquisition.
Fuel Cell Cargo Pedelecs (FCCP)- Capital	£88,000			100% NESTRANS	Fuel Cell Pedelecs (FCCP) will introduce 10 cargo delivery fuel cell bicycles for use by local logistic companies. They are a similar concept to e-cargo bikes but with a hydrogen fuel cell. This is to help reduce emissions caused by delivery vehicles in the city centre, reduce congestion, strengthen demand for hydrogen fuel cell technology and enhance the city's reputation as leader in H2 technology.
Locking in the Benefits Junction Alterations Anderson Dr_Lang Stracht Stage 2- Capital	£600,000			NESTRANS (50% funding) Sustrans (50% funding)	The proposed project involves constructing improvements to pedestrian and cycling infrastructure at the Westburn Road/Lang Stracht- Anderson Drive junction.
Farburn/Wellheads Cycle Link Stage 2- Capital	£225,000			NESTRANS (50% funding) Sustrans (50% funding)	The proposed project involves constructing the extension of the existing Wellheads Drive shared use path to connect with Farburn Terrace, including an upgrade to the roundabout and a link to Market Street.
Total	£1,251,000				

Appendix 3 Sustrans Places for Everyone 2019/20 Bids

Project	Budget	Internal Governance	Partner(s)	Description
Craigshaw Drive Cycle Lanes	£500,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation Programme Board 13th February 2019 Approval to submit Convenor CG&R 15th February 2019 	Sustrans (50% funding) NESTRANS (50% funding)	The proposed project involves constructing segregated cycle lanes, travelling with the flow of vehicular traffic, connecting the Shell cycle path with Wellington Road and East/West Tullos Industrial Estates.
Seaton Park Entrance	£17,500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement Control Board 18th February 2019 Capital Board 2nd April 2019 	Sustrans (50% funding) NESTRANS (50% funding)	The Seaton Park Entrance project is to create a new pedestrian/ cycle entrance to the park, therefore allowing users to avoid the vehicle entrance to the park, which is the only other entrance for this side of the park.
LiB Junction Alterations Anderson Drive Lang Stracht-Stage 1	£30,000	Approval still required for the procurement business case by CG&R 25 th April 2019.	Sustrans (50% funding) NESTRANS (50% funding)	To continue preparatory work to introduce improvements to pedestrian and cycling infrastructure at the Westburn Road/Lang Stracht-Anderson Drive junction.
Farburn/Wellheads Cycle Link Stage 1 (currently known as Wellheads in 2018/19)	£30,000		Sustrans (50% funding) NESTRANS (50% funding)	Continue preparatory work for the extension of the existing Wellheads Drive shared use path to connect with Farburn Terrace, including an upgrade to the roundabout and a link to Market Street.
Bridge of Dee West- Active Travel Options Appraisal	£25,000		Sustrans (50% funding) NESTRANS (50% funding)	A STAG based options appraisal will be undertaken to determine the best way forward to determine the best route which

2019/20				meets the aims of the Local Transport Strategy and to complete the riverside link.
Locking in the Benefits Junction Alterations Anderson Dr_Lang Stracht Stage 2- (NESTRANS RESERVE Project)	£600,000		Sustrans (50% funding) NESTRANS (50% funding)	The proposed project involves constructing improvements to pedestrian and cycling infrastructure at the Westburn Road/Lang Stracht- Anderson Drive junction.
Farburn/Wellheads Cycle Link Stage 2- (NESTRANS RESERVE Project)	£225,000		Sustrans (50% funding) NESTRANS (50% funding)	The proposed project involves constructing the extension of the existing Wellheads Drive shared use path to connect with Farburn Terrace, including an upgrade to the roundabout and a link to Market Street.
Bridge of Don to City Centre Cycle Links	£50,000		100% Sustrans	Option appraisal for active travel improvements from Bridge of Don to City Centre.
Pittenguillies Brae	£52,500		100% Sustrans	Design work for new cycle bridge at Pittenguillies Brae.
Marywell Cycle Links	£35,000		100% Sustrans	Design work for cycleway
TOTAL	£1,565,000			

Appendix 4: Transport Scotland-Low Emission Zones

The Transport Scotland 2019/20 LEZ fund is not yet open and funding value is still to be determined. It is hoped that the level of funding available will help enable support for the next stage of the business case development and public and stakeholder engagement activities. The project has been approved by Transportation Programme Board on the 13th February 2019, Capital Board the 2nd April 2019, Procurement Board on the 18th February as well as written approval from the Convenor of CG&R Committee on the 15th February and it was approved at Strategic Commissioning Committee on the 28th March 2019 for procurement should an application be successful.

Appendix 5: Developer Obligations

Project	Budget	Internal Governance	Partner(s)	Description
Auchmill Road/ Middlefield	£150,000	Still to go through internal governance procedure. Currently waiting for quotes to be received before proceeding to Transportation Programme Board with project proposal. Approval of the procurement business case is also required from CG&R 25 th April 2019.	None. This will complement the Civitas PORTIS EU funded project.	Construction of Auchmill Road/Middlefield Active Travel Links to the A96 Corridor
TOTAL	£150,000			

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Appendix 6: Craigshaw Drive Cycle Lanes Detailed Design

Figure 1 Proposed Road Layout

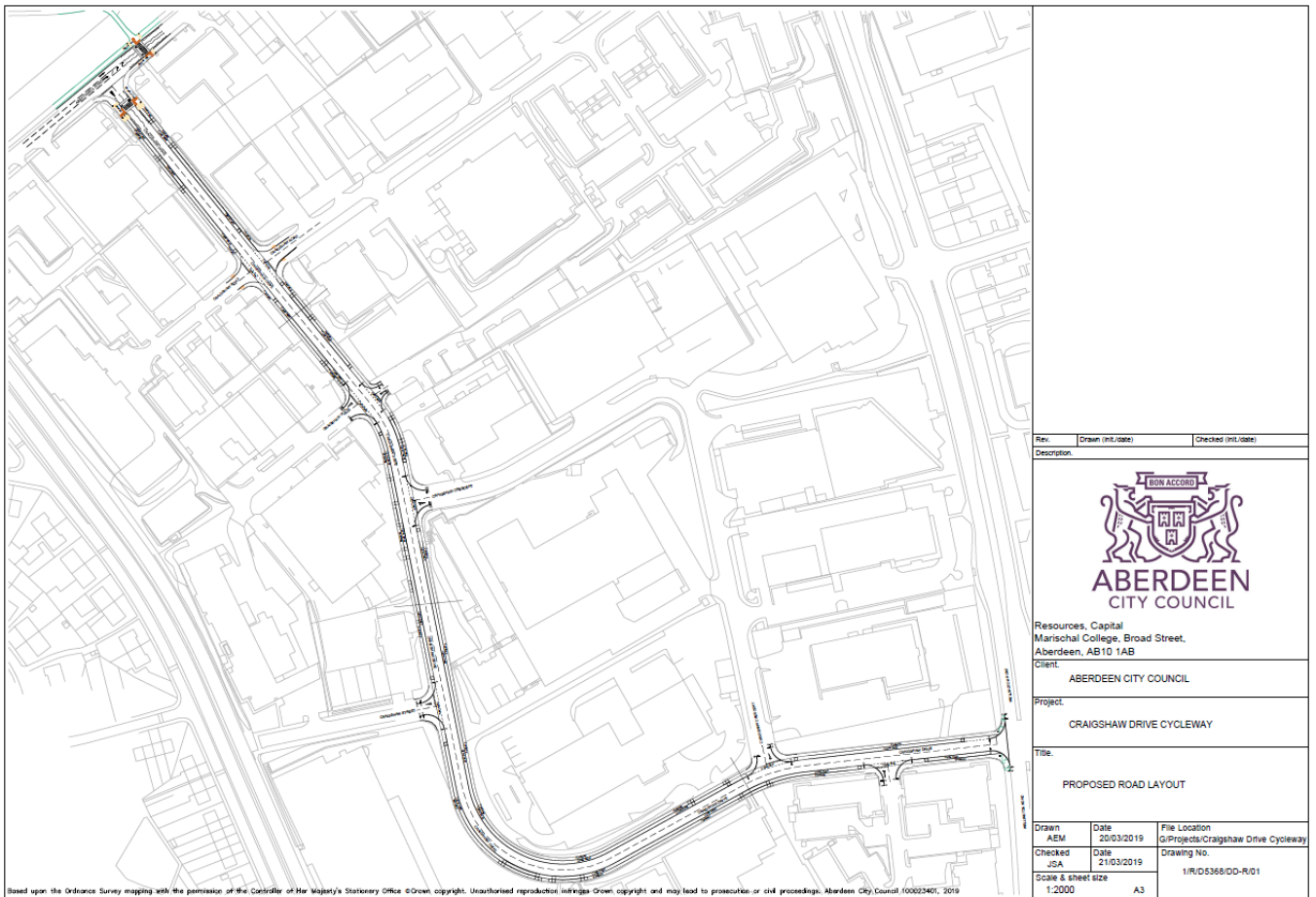


Figure 2: Plan Drawing 1



Figure 3 Plan Drawing 2

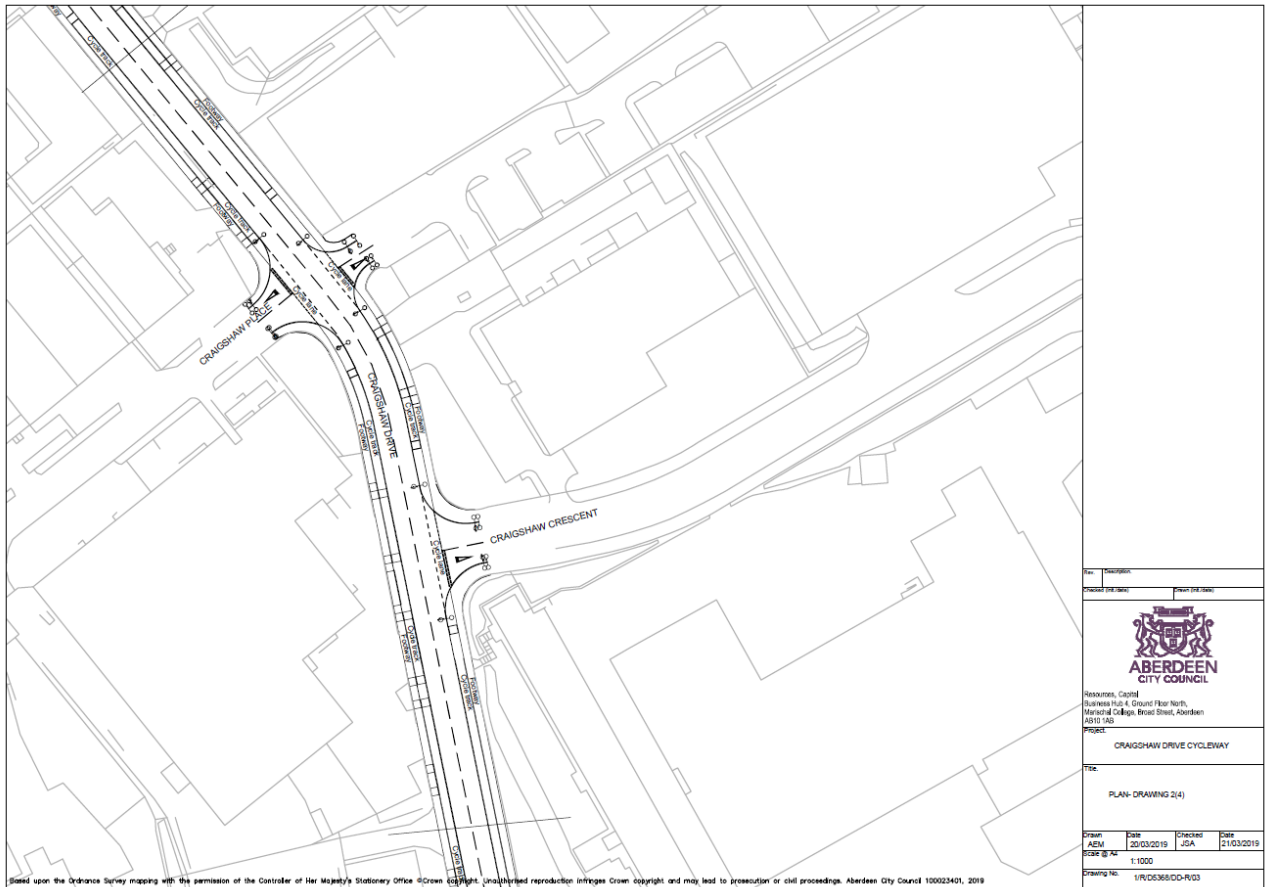


Figure 4-Plan Drawing 3

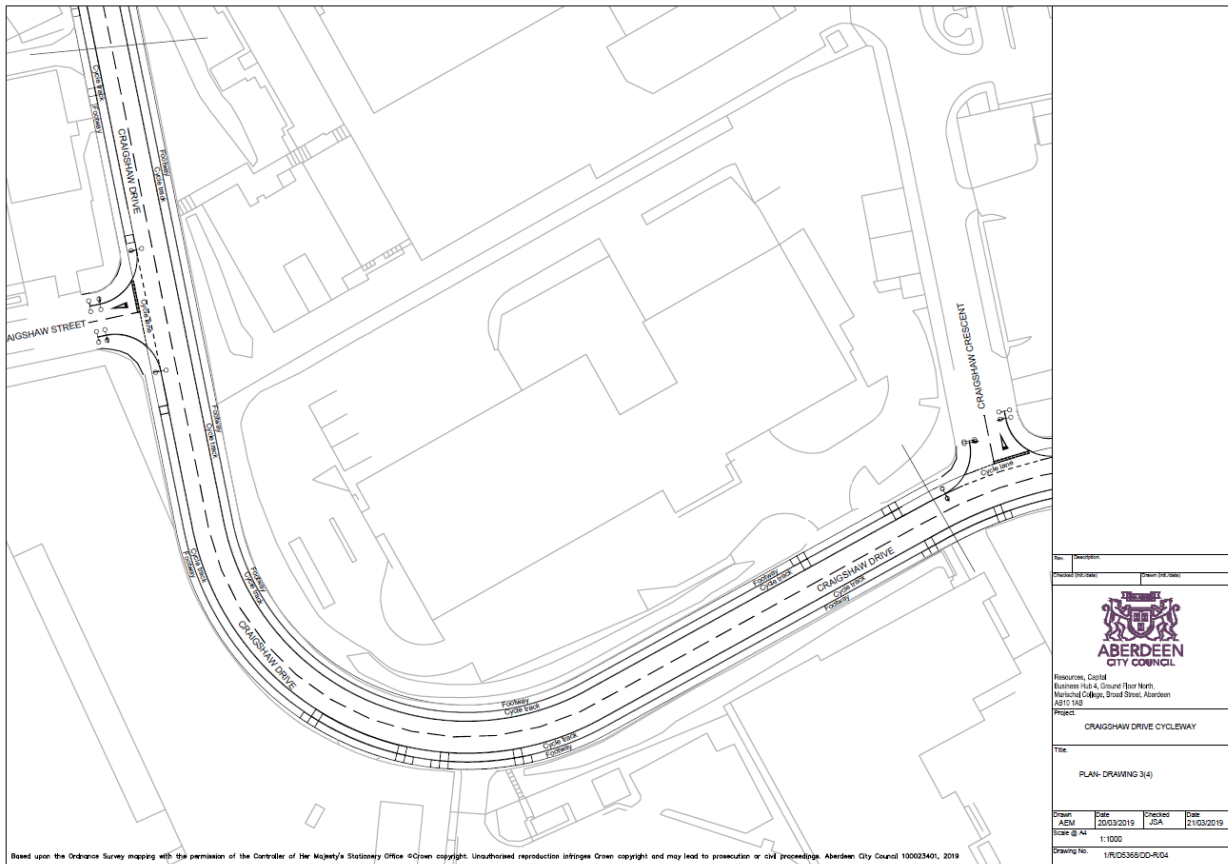
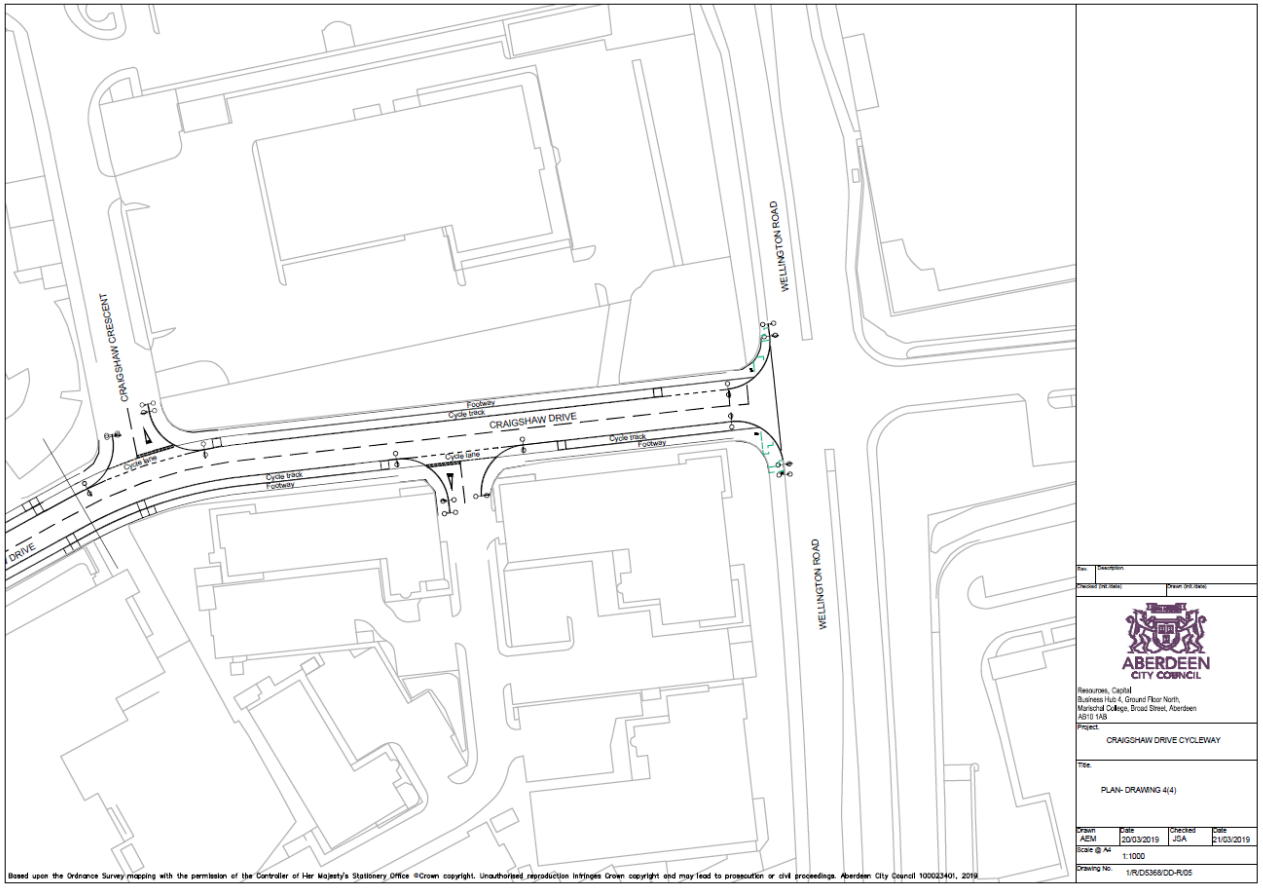


Figure 5-Drawing 4



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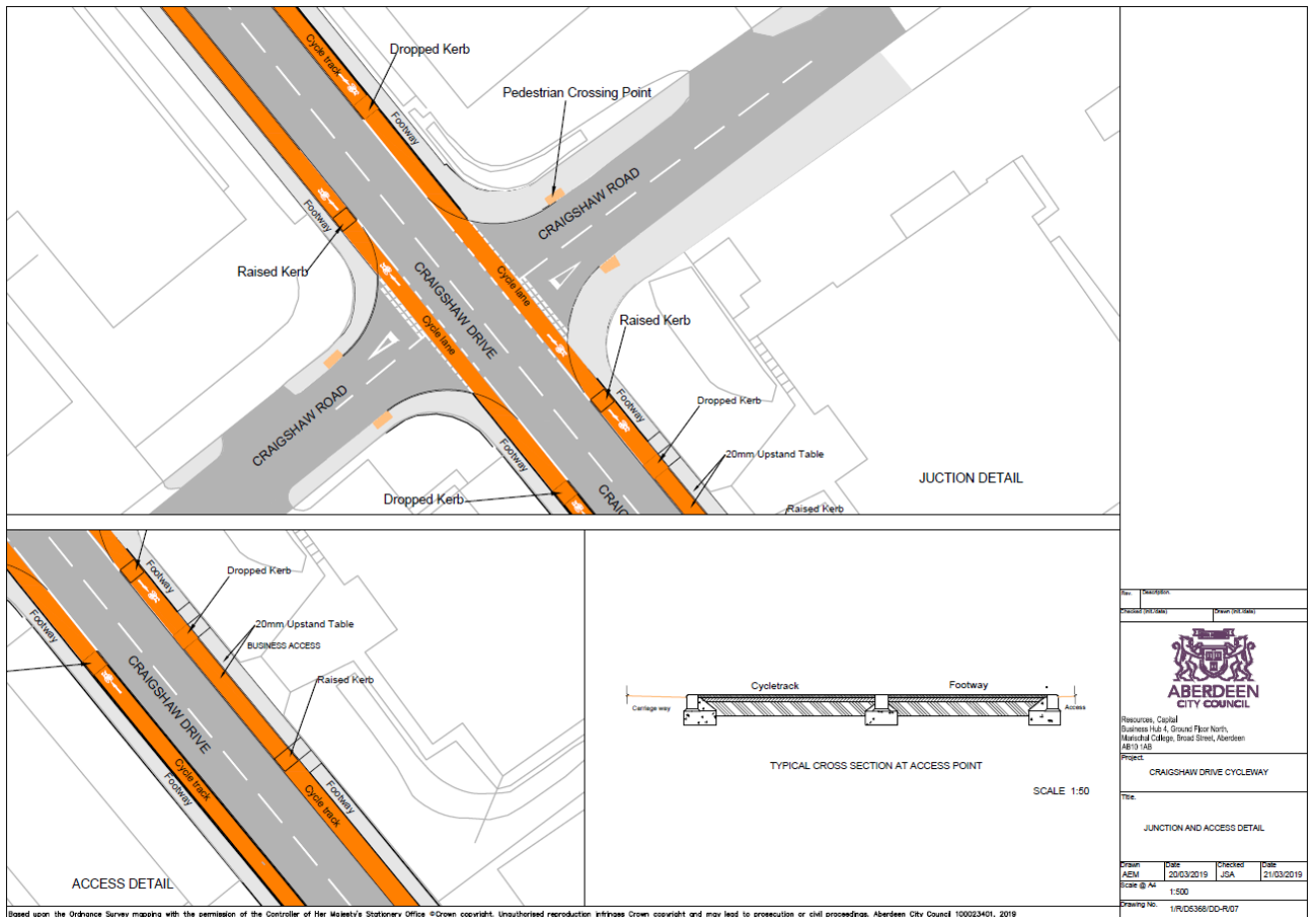
Description			
Project reference		Drawn by name	
 ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL			
Resources, Capital Business Hub 4, Ground Floor North Municipal College, Broom Street, Aberdeen AB10 1AB			
Project: CRAIGHSHAW DRIVE CYCLEWAY			
Title: PLAN-DRAWING 4(4)			
Drawn ASB	Date 20/03/2019	Checked JCA	Date 21/03/2019
Scale @ A4 1:1000		Drawing No. 1/RD5369/CD-R05	

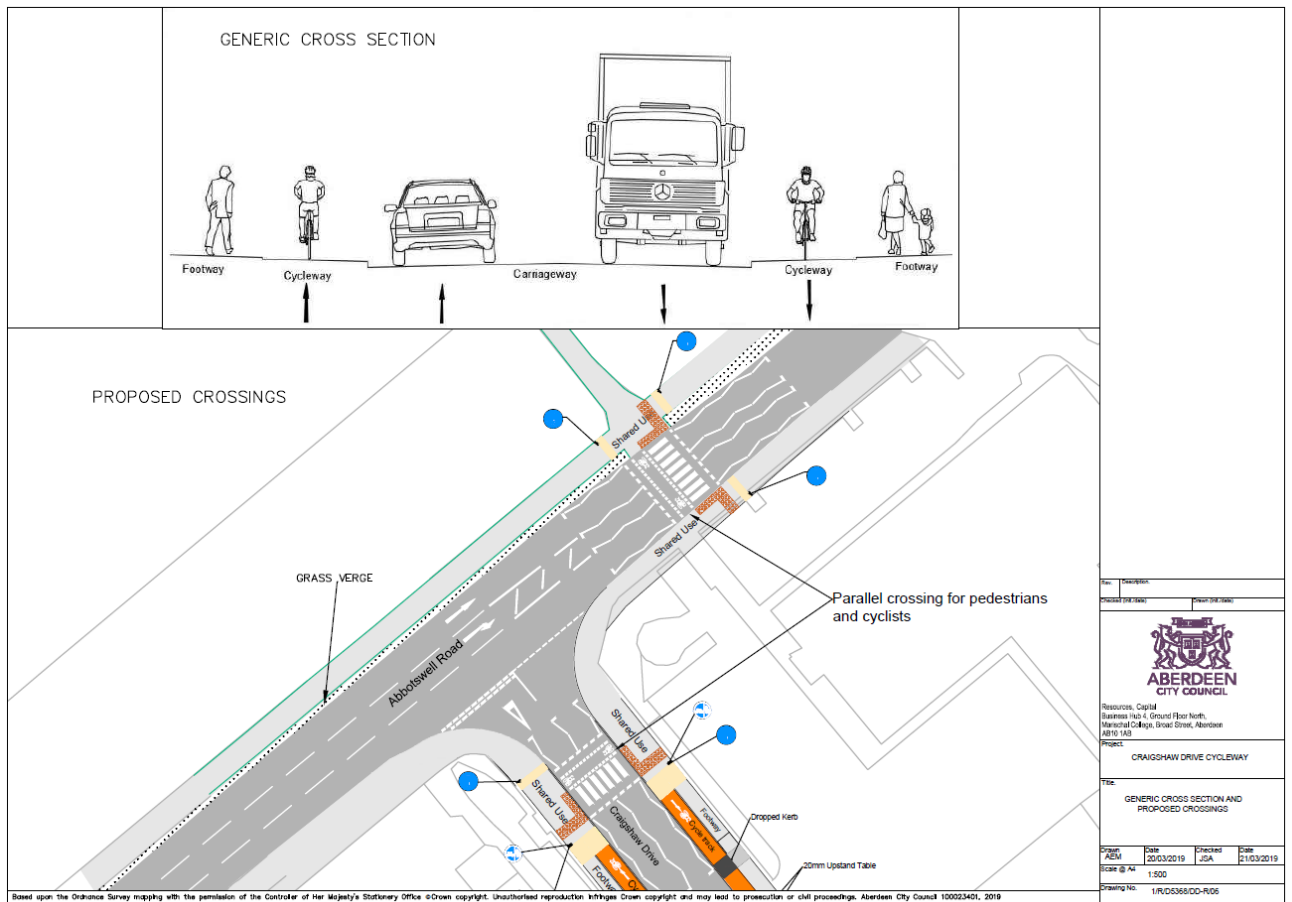
Figure 6-Junction and Access Detail



<p>ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL</p> <p>Resources, Capital Business Hub 4, Grand Floor North, Marshall College, Broad Street, Aberdeen AB9 1AS</p>			
Project: CRAIGSHAW DRIVE CYCLEWAY			
Title: JUNCTION AND ACCESS DETAIL			
Drawn	Check	Checked	Date
ASDA	USA	USA	21/03/2019
Scale @ A4: 1:500			
Drawing No: 1/RC6366/CD-R07			

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Figure 7-Generic Cross Section and Proposed Crossings



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ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL

COMMITTEE	City Growth and Resources
DATE	25th April 2019
EXEMPT	No
CONFIDENTIAL	No
REPORT TITLE	Aberdeen City Region Hydrogen Strategy 2015 – 2025 Update
REPORT NUMBER	PLA/19/001
CHIEF OFFICER	Richard Sweetnam
REPORT AUTHOR	Andrew Win
TERMS OF REFERENCE	1.2.6 and 1.2.8

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To update Members on the delivery of the Aberdeen City Region Hydrogen Strategy 2015-2025 and to recommend a series of actions to ensure that the Council's investment in hydrogen is capitalised on in order to secure future economic benefits for the City.

2. RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the committee:

- 2.1 Continue to support the delivery of the approved hydrogen projects in line with the Action Plan and note the 2019 delivery plan with associated resourcing requirements;
- 2.2 Instruct the relevant Chief Officers to assign two retrofitted diesel / hydrogen Transit vans to North East Scotland College (NESCOL) as learning vehicles for the development of a NESCOL hydrogen technical training course;
- 2.3 Delegate authority to Head of Commercial and Procurement Services to enter into contract to purchase 5 additional fuel cell buses from the UK joint Hydrogen Fuel Cell Bus contract framework at no additional cost to the council; and
- 2.4 Instruct the relevant Chief Officers to implement the actions identified in the Council policies and plans review which could incorporate the use of hydrogen technologies in delivering our Local Outcome Improvement Plan objectives.

3. MAIN ISSUES

Hydrogen Strategy and Investment in 2018

- 3.1 2018 saw the hydrogen sector in Aberdeen continue to grow. Aberdeen's demonstration projects and infrastructure development have

led to many key milestones and achievements being delivered in 2018 in line with the City's Hydrogen Strategy. Impressively, the previous year's projects have now established a sound hydrogen sector in Aberdeen which is attracting investors to the city. Notably H2Aberdeen and Invest Aberdeen worked with the Department of International Trade promoting the hydrogen sector in Aberdeen as one of eight energy investment opportunities within the UK on a global platform: <https://invest.great.gov.uk/industries/capital-investment/>.

- 3.2 In line with the established hydrogen programme governance, leading on from the successful establishment of a working delivery group, an external strategy group was rallied to include key public and private sector organisations notably Scottish Enterprise, the Scottish Government, Transport Scotland and Opportunity North East (ONE). This group discusses hydrogen national policy, project development and areas of potential for Aberdeen where funding or collaborative efforts could be achieved.
- 3.3 In terms of the city's infrastructure developments, 2018 saw a 24% increase in the number of hydrogen vehicles in the city; notably the successful trials of a refuse lorry and road sweeper – thus illustrating the potential benefits hydrogen can bring to fleet services in terms of operational performance and cost savings. Additionally, the Kittybrewster station was upgraded by BOC to allow 700 bar re-fuelling, opening the station to car and van users whilst still meeting the fuelling requirements of the 10 hydrogen buses currently operating.
- 3.4 Benefits from hydrogen vehicles include significant tail to wheel carbon emissions savings compared to their diesel equivalent as well as air quality reductions for lead particulates and nitrogen oxides. The bus project alone in 2017-18 (financial year) saw 192,645 kg hydrogen used, saving 460 tCO₂ well to wheel emissions. Table 1 below shows the headlines for vehicles using the ACHES refuelling station.

Table 1: Hydrogen Vehicles Refuelling from ACHES Tailpipe Emissions*

Name of Vehicle	Hydrogen Used (kg)	Total Miles Undertaken	CO2 Savings compared to diesel equivalent (tank to wheel)
Toyota Mirai x 10	2253	109,059	28,877 kg
Hyundai ix35 x 4	821	34,243	10,239 kg
Renault Kangoo x 2	148	6,757	2,035 kg
Ford Transit x 2	190	12,160	2,035 kg
Road Sweeper x 1	275	9,128	2,455 kg
Waste Truck x 2	286	3,408	2,552 kg

*Feb 2017 until Dec 2018

- 3.5 A critical part of the evolving hydrogen sector is to have trained technicians. 2018 saw the FCH Train project conclude with Aberdeen meeting its objectives of working with NESCOL to create a hydrogen technician course in Europe.
- 3.6 Success has been achieved in marketing and communication with key milestones, such as the hydrogen buses exceeding the 1 million miles mark, being met - making Aberdeen the most successful hydrogen bus demonstration project in its EU project demonstration round. With an ACC Hydrogen Champion appointed through the HyTrEc2 (Hydrogen Transport Economy of the North Sea Region) project, having the weight of a political representative actively and vocally supporting the hydrogen sector in Aberdeen has been invaluable. A series of digital marketing tools have been developed, notably a short film promoting the City's hydrogen sector which the Council collaborated with ITN to produce (www.youtube.com/watch?v=WD-DBH_CDbk) and a re-fuelling instruction video (www.youtube.com/watch?v=yi4MIN0MZQs&feature=youtu.be).
- 3.7 A series of events and visits were held in 2018. The first supply chain event saw 150 attendees from a wide spectrum of hydrogen and other industries looking to diversify in to hydrogen, as well as investment sectors as interest in Aberdeen as a potential investment site grows. This was assisted by the publication of the HyTrEc2 'Hydrogen Supply Chain Map' for how the oil and gas sector can use their current experience to expand into the hydrogen sector thereby developing the Aberdeen economy. Outwith ACC, exciting projects are underway, such as the Scottish Gas Network (SGN) Hydrogen 100 project with Aberdeen one of three potential sites to trial 300 houses with 100% hydrogen in the heating network, and the Pale Blue Dot Acorn project looking at hydrogen Carbon Capture Utilisation and Storage (CCUS).
- 3.8 Given the activities going on in the City the interest from a wide range of demographics, countries and sectors in Aberdeen to see and experience the hydrogen infrastructure in the city has grown in tandem. Notably we have welcomed visitors from Japan, Taiwan, Norway, the USA and New Zealand, along with hosting visits for various professionals including engineers, private sector industry colleagues and academics. Enquiries for investment have also come from India, China and large oil, gas and renewable multinational suppliers currently operating in Aberdeen.

Priorities for 2019

- 3.9 The intention of developing a Hydrogen Strategy with associated infrastructure projects was in order to create a hydrogen economy in Aberdeen; diversifying the oil and gas sector and ensuring that Aberdeen remains a world-class Energy City. The discussion in relation to investment opportunities and supply chain development in 2018 has escalated to such an extent that continued delivery of the Action Plan into 2019 will be pivotal to ensuring that any previous investment the Council has made in hydrogen is finally realised.

- 3.10 A detailed Plan for 2019 has therefore been developed outlining actions for delivery over the next twelve months. This primarily revolves around delivering the European portfolio of projects Aberdeen City Council has signed up to (JIVE, HyTrEc2, see more information in Appendix B) but also includes developing a new concept of a Hydrogen Hub/ Valley in the City to combine energy with transport and heat. In order to support the roll out of a hydrogen technician's course in Aberdeen via NESCOL the City Council also has the opportunity to offer 2 hydrogen-diesel transit vans that have reached their five-year replacement schedule as practical learning tools. Appendix C contains a list of full activities.
- 3.11 All the actions contained within the Plan contain some level of interdependency, however, in order to ensure a hydrogen sector remains embedded in Aberdeen there are several key actions that need to be sustained going forward for which further detail is provided below. Principally these relate to ensuring an adequate supply of hydrogen and ensuring that there is then an end use/ demand of that hydrogen.

Hydrogen Demand

- 3.12 While there are a number of exciting power and energy projects being proposed for hydrogen within the north east Scotland (Acorn CCS and SGN Hydrogen 100 Project) vehicle deployment remains the key demand for hydrogen at this point in time.
- 3.13 Officers have been working across the various EU projects and with Community Planning Partners to ensure that vehicle deployment is increasing. Another 17 Toyota Mirais are due to be deployed across Aberdeen City and Shire with another 4 Renault Kangos, and road sweeper arriving in 2019.
- 3.14 Early 2020 will see the arrival of the new JIVE project buses and the potential for up to another 10 buses from the Office of Low Emission Vehicles (OLEV) £6.4m Arcola Project, led by BOC Linde and Arcola Energy. The Arcola project requires further development with partners and discussions are ongoing with external funding bodies. A report will be submitted to a future committee on potential deployment to Aberdeen.
- 3.15 With the upgrade of the BOC station to 700 bar Toyota is also looking to sell hydrogen cars to the Aberdeen public; the first location in the UK that this will take place. Officers will therefore continue to seek external funding to expand the hydrogen fleet going forward.
- 3.16 With these commitments in vehicle deployment comes a realisation from private enterprises that hydrogen investment is viable. Ensuring that hydrogen demand is sustained is therefore essential for ensuring there is a business case for offering a supply of hydrogen for Aberdeen going forward.

Hydrogen Supply

- 3.17 The H2Aberdeen and Invest Aberdeen teams have had several enquiries from large multinational organisations and companies

regarding opportunities for investing in hydrogen production in Aberdeen.

- 3.18 Projections for future hydrogen demand based on existing committed projects (principally hydrogen bus demand) suggest that Aberdeen will require 450 kg/ hydrogen a day by 2023. The current supply from the Aberdeen City Hydrogen Energy Storage (ACHES) facility and the BOC Kittybrewster Hydrogen Refuelling Station will not be sufficient to meet this demand, so an external supply will be required in the near future. If additional transport investment comes forward, then this could reach over 1600 kg/ hydrogen a day by 2023.
- 3.19 Officers are reviewing the options available to the Council to meet this demand requirement. This includes expanding existing facilities but the most feasible option, as established by the JIVE project, is to tender for a supply of green hydrogen, which can be scaled up over time to match demand.
- 3.20 The proposed Hydrogen 100 project, led by SGN, to determine the feasibility to use hydrogen for domestic heating and appliance offers the opportunity to consider one hydrogen production and refuelling facility; providing a long term and commercial supply of hydrogen for the portfolio of hydrogen energy and transport projects across the city. This 'Hydrogen Valley' concept, coupling energy and transport, would be fairly unique and has potential to take hydrogen beyond the current scale able to be delivered by the Council. Officers are therefore exploring this in more detail as part of the 2019 Delivery Plan.

Review of Aberdeen City Council Policies

- 3.21 In order to support the role out of the Hydrogen Strategy as identified in the priorities for 2019, the January 2018 Communities, Housing and Infrastructure Committee approved recommendations for a review of all Aberdeen City Council policies to ensure their alignment with the Council's hydrogen ambitions. Officers have undertaken this review in liaison with the various Clusters that are responsible for any strategy delivery and have summarised this information in the table below. The full review is contained in Appendix D.

Table 2: Recommended Updates to Aberdeen City Council Policy

Strategy/ Policy/ Plan	Current Situation	Recommended Action
Local Transport Strategy	References hydrogen	Update will need to reflect current HRS and vehicles
Fleet Replacement Plan	No policy regarding replacement of diesel vehicles with low emission vehicles.	Use of hydrogen vehicles to be detailed in the Fleet Replacement Plan. Fleet to work with Finance/External Funding to identify funding.
Aberdeen Local	No reference to hydrogen	Potential opportunity sites (Bridge of Don, Craibstone) for

Development Plan		hydrogen for energy and transport use are being considered for inclusion within the next ALDP.
Waste Strategy	No reference to hydrogen	Hydrogen production from Energy from Waste to be considered.
Local Housing Strategy	No reference to hydrogen	Potential CHP use of hydrogen for heat and power could be considered in future
Air Quality Action Plan	Reference made to buses	Hydrogen vehicles impact to be considered in annual updates and any review, particularly in relation to any future Low Emission Zone (LEZ).
Local Climate Impacts Profile	No reference to hydrogen	Hydrogen to be considered in 2019 review

4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 4.1 Now that a baseline amount of transport infrastructure is in place and the Council transitions to a facilitative role, there would be a reduction in the amount of capital funding required for bespoke hydrogen solutions after 2020. There are however ongoing revenue requirements to deliver, such as at ACHES, or for the continued running of Council hydrogen vehicles. The maintenance of this initial investment is required to ensure the financial case for investment in hydrogen remains robust.
- 4.2 Where the Hydrogen Strategy actions seek Council funding in order to leverage other funds, this will be sought on a project by project basis following the H2 Governance process and the Council's budget setting processes.
- 4.3 The Council, as partner in the JIVE project, has been granted £1.87m of additional funding from the FCHJU for the deployment of a further five buses and the development of hydrogen refuelling infrastructure. The five additional buses improves the business case for a commercial hydrogen production and supply, therefore allowing the Council to reduce its funding contribution towards infrastructure. This means that the Council can unlock £930,000 of project funds previously identified for hydrogen refuelling infrastructure for the additional buses. There is no additional cost to the Council.
- 4.4 If the ACC hydrogen fleet is to be expanded further additional funding will be required for retrofit/ upgrade. Costs of vehicles and external funding available should be negotiated between Fleet and the External Funding team. Table 3 below shows the current fleet makeup and the number of vehicles that may require replacement if a LEZ banning various engine categories were in place, dependent upon which categories were included.

Table 3: Fleet Vehicles (March 2018)

Engine Category	Number of Vehicles
Euro III	6
Euro IV	142
Euro V	211
Euro VI	125
Electric / Hydrogen (do not require replaced)	23

- 4.5 Two of the Council's diesel Ford Transit Vans were retrofitted with a hydrogen fuel cell and tank using EU funding over 5 years ago. It is anticipated that the resale value of the vans (without the equipment) is £1,500 each as the equipment would be removed. Given the Council was involved in the Erasmus FCH Train project with NESCOL it is proposed that these vehicles instead go to the College for use in the technician's course.

5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 There are no direct legal implications associated with the policy review or support of the Hydrogen Strategy. Legal advice is sought where required for each individual project.
- 5.2 Aberdeen City Council has contractual obligations that must be delivered in respect to the European projects programme.

6. MANAGEMENT OF RISK

	Risk	Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)	Mitigation
Financial	If reduced support for delivery of the Action Plan the Council's returns (in relation to economic growth, business diversification, energy security, environmental and air quality benefits) will be reduced without capitalising on the wider benefits to the city's economy. It will also be more difficult to secure external funds without a strategic approach and formal commitment.	Medium	Continue to support the Action Plan through appropriate policy updates and staffing resources.

	Brexit also poses a risk for financing and project delivery given that many hydrogen parts and vehicles are sourced from Europe. Travel costs for projects may also increase if time delays to booking travel or visas, etc due to new, yet unknown, regulations.	Risk of project failure - Medium	All project officers will flag risks to their European funding programme. The exact risk won't be known until the outcome of Brexit is known. This may include budget changes or reduction in delivery of project objectives.
Legal	Aberdeen City Council may not fulfil its legally signed obligations; not only risking returning unspent money but returning all money already committed by the project due to undelivered contracts.	Medium	Regularly maintain deliverables log and highlight any potential risk to project delivery
Employee	Staffing for EU projects are required to meet the expected contractual obligations the project from the funding programme.	Medium	Fully resource the EU projects in accordance with signed legal agreements.
Customer	Hydrogen vehicles offer a genuine low carbon vehicle option. If the Hydrogen Strategy and Action Plan is not supported, citizens will have less access to low carbon vehicle options.	Medium	Continue to support the Action Plan through appropriate policy updates and staffing resources.
Environment	If the Hydrogen Strategy and Action Plan is not supported environmental benefits such as reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and air quality benefits will be reduced.	Medium	Continue to support the Action Plan through appropriate policy updates and staffing resources.

Technology	If the Hydrogen Strategy and Action Plan is not supported the potential diversification of oil and gas to hydrogen technologies will be reduced for the region.	Medium	Continue to support the Action Plan through appropriate policy updates and staffing resources.
Reputational	There is a risk that if Aberdeen does not capitalise on its existing hydrogen investment, or indeed pull out of that investment in its entirety, that this would be seen as wasted investment and could prove reputationally damaging.	Medium	Aligned to staffing of EU programmes being appropriately resourced.

7. OUTCOMES

Local Outcome Improvement Plan Themes	
	Impact of Report
Prosperous Economy	Hydrogen offers diversification of the economy into a new energy growth sector.
Prosperous People	Increasing uptake of hydrogen vehicles will reduce NOx and Lead particulates, which are known to reduce life expectancy.
Prosperous Place	Increasing uptake of hydrogen vehicles will reduce carbon emissions.

Design Principles of Target Operating Model	
	Impact of Report
Organisational Design	The hydrogen portfolio of projects spans a number of different Clusters. A clear plan for the year ahead will ensure that silo working is reduced, and all areas of the Council are aware of the activities being undertaken alongside any policy implications.
Governance	Reporting to Committee on the update allows members to scrutinise deliverables being implemented by the Hydrogen Strategy and Action Plan and the plan for the year ahead ensures that we can ensure actions are aligned to strategic outcomes.
Technology	Investing in a hydrogen future allows the Council to better prepare for customer's needs in future.
Partnerships and Alliances	The plan for the year ahead includes working more closely with Police, Fire, NHS and 3 rd sector to deliver Scottish and local government

	ambitions to reduce carbon emissions and joint working ensuring that the hydrogen technology roll out is inclusive and reflective of the LOIP.
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8. IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

Assessment	Outcome
Equality & Human Rights Impact Assessment	Full EHRIA not required.
Data Protection Impact Assessment	Not required.
Duty of Due Regard / Fairer Scotland Duty	Not applicable.

9. BACKGROUND PAPERS

Aberdeen Hydrogen Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2025
http://archive.northsearegion.eu/files/repository/20150918111637_AberdeenHydrogenStrategy_March2015.pdf

Hydrogen Council: Scaling Up Hydrogen
<http://hydrogencouncil.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Hydrogen-scaling-up-Hydrogen-Council.pdf>

Communities, Housing and Infrastructure Committee, 16th January 2018
 Aberdeen City Region Hydrogen Strategy 2015-2025 Update
<https://committees.aberdeencity.gov.uk/documents/s78068/CHI.17.303%20Aberdeen%20City%20Region%20Hydrogen%20Strategy%202015-2025%20Update.pdf>

10. APPENDICES

Appendix A: Hydrogen Strategy Progress: 2018 Activities
 Appendix B: Current Hydrogen Programme
 Appendix C: Hydrogen Strategy: 2019 Delivery Plan
 Appendix D: ACC Policy Review

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Appendix A: Hydrogen Strategy - Progress against Objectives 2018

Objective	Progress against Tasks	Projects Delivering
1: Promote vehicle deployments by a range of stakeholders in the region	Stakeholders trialling 36 vehicles: ACC City Wardens, NHS, Scottish Environmental Protection Agency, and Co-wheels Car Club. A range of Toyota Mirai business trials with including Rainbow, Aberdeenshire Council, Hydrasun, NORCO. A prototype Nissan e-NV200 electric van with hydrogen range extender was developed, Co-wheels car club began trials with a Renault Kangoo 700 bar van with hydrogen range extender.	HyTrEc2, Aberdeen Hydrogen Bus Project, OLEV, JIVE, Hytime
2: Expand Production and distribution of renewable hydrogen	ACHES station has been investigated for potential renewables on site such as solar panels and discussions are taking place to agree a power purchase agreement to receive electricity from Kincardine Offshore Wind. Green hydrogen options for the JIVE buses are progressing and will be in place by when the buses arrive.	HyTrEc2, JIVE
3: Develop hydrogen refuelling infrastructure	Two refuelling stations available. Kittybrewster has been upgraded to supply 700 bar fuelling for cars and 350 bar fuelling for vans and trucks as well as the buses.	ACHES, H2ME
4: Explore the roll-out of other tried and tested or innovative hydrogen uses	Innovative use of hydrogen as a by-product: The Events Complex Aberdeen (TECA) Energy Centre building will be capable of utilising various technologies to produce power, heat and cooling. Combined heat and power will be generated using one or more of: spark ignition (SI) gas engines coupled to alternators and heat recovery boilers and static hydrogen fuel cells. The hydrogen by-product could then be used for supplying a new HRS in the north of the City.	TECA
5: Encourage the development of the hydrogen economy's supply chain,	FCH Train – developing NESCOL course for hydrogen fuel cell technicians.	FCH Train, HyTrEc2, ACHES

Objective	Progress against Tasks	Projects Delivering
seeking opportunities for the region's existing energy expertise to diversify and benefit from this growing industry	HyTrEc 2 – Mapping of hydrogen supply chain and supply chain event on 9 th October 2018.	
6: Promote a greater understanding and acceptance of hydrogen technologies through communication and education activities	<p>Development of ITN video https://itnproductions.wistia.com/medias/m6cdierh3</p> <p>Development of hydrogen refuelling video. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yi4MIN0MZQs&feature=youtu.be</p> <p>Regular station tours for public, business, international guests and universities.</p>	HyTrEc2
7: Ensure strategy and policy development at all levels of government are supportive of hydrogen technologies	<p>A review of ACC policies has been conducted – please see section 3.9.</p> <p>Scottish Government and UK Government engagement, for example through Scottish Cities Alliance Hydrogen Officer. Scottish Government and UK Government are engaged through project delivery and recent policy announcements within energy and transport recognise hydrogen as a key technology.</p>	HyTrEc2

Appendix B: Current Hydrogen Funded Projects

Aberdeen City Council's portfolio of hydrogen projects is extensive and has levered in a great deal of external funding into the development of hydrogen infrastructure in the City. The list below indicates the ongoing hydrogen projects and their purpose:

EU Funded Programme (Euros)

Project Name	Deliverables	Total Cost/ City Council Investment	Project End Date
HyVLoCity	4 H2 buses	€10,200,000 / €1,250,000	31.12.2019
HyTransit	6 H2 buses + dedicated maintenance area	€11,100,000 / €1,250,000	31.01.2019
HyTrEc2 Lead	Project management of Partnership and comms activities	€677,051 / €0	10.10.2021
HyTrEc2 Project Delivery	H2 cars/ vans + road sweeper + green H2 production + H2 supply chain development + H2 training courses	€902,612 / €451,306	10.10.2021
JIVE	Up to 15 H2 buses + refuelling station	€8,595,765/ €1,250,000	31.12.2022
HECTOR	Hydrogen fuel cell waste truck	€1,071,699/ €428,679	31.01.2023

UK funded Programme (Pounds)

Project Name	Deliverables	Total Cost/ City Council Investment	Project End Date
OLEV Mirais	10 H2 Toyota Mirais	£508,414 / £11,265	31.01.2020
Switched on Fleets	17 Cars + 5 Vans	£258,338 / £2,400	31.03.2022
HyTime	2 H2 Waste Trucks	£89,000/ £0	31.12.2019

Appendix C: Aberdeen City and Region Hydrogen Strategy: Delivery Plan 2019

The table below highlights the targeted actions for 2019 to ensure Aberdeen remains the leader in Scottish hydrogen project delivery. The first column lists the objective the action is contributing to, the second column the funding programme the action is aligned to (if any) and any resource required to deliver outwith the funding programmes already approved by the Council. Staff time can generally be recharged against the funding programme listed. There are also actions to support an east coast Scotland hydrogen programme, realising that sharing our well-developed knowledge and experiences with these authorities will assist the take up of hydrogen (likely vehicle) deployment along the north/ east of Scotland.

Objective/ Action	Funding Programme/ Resource
Objective 1 – Promote vehicle deployments by a range of stakeholders in the region	
Seek further funding for more hydrogen vehicles	JIVE, HyTrEc2, Transport Scotland, FCH JU, OLEV, Innovate UK/ Staff time
Undertake further vehicle Trials with Partners and other public sector organisations	HyTrEc2, Transport Scotland, OLEV / Staff time
Work with vehicle retrofitters on fuel cell developments as part of Fleet replacement programme, as funding allows	HyTrEc2, Transport Scotland, Innovate UK / Staff time
Work with vehicle manufacturers to establish themselves in Aberdeen City to sell to members of the public/ organisations	HyTrEc2 / Staff time
Explore avenues for continuation of original hydrogen buses	HyTransit, HyVLoCity, Transport Scotland / Staff time

Supporting integration of JIVE and Arcola buses into operator fleets	JIVE/ Staff time
Facilitate Co-wheels/ Aberdeen City hydrogen vehicle trials with other authorities (Orkney, etc) to widen experiences of hydrogen vehicle technology (and therefore promote uptake).	Transport Scotland/ staff time

Objective 2 – Expand production and distribution of renewable hydrogen

Continue to explore options for h2 production at ACHES, TECA and Kittybrewster	JIVE, HyTrEc2/ Staff time
Continue discussions with private operators for renewable production	HyTrEc2/ Staff time
Support Inverness, Stirling, Dundee to develop hydrogen/ low carbon transport projects in their regions including potential distribution of green hydrogen	Staff time

Objective 3 – Develop hydrogen refuelling infrastructure

Explore options for establishing a green hydrogen powered Hydrogen Refuelling Station	JIVE, HyTrEc2/ Staff time
Explore funding avenues and opportunities for creation of distribution points for hydrogen throughout Aberdeen	Staff time
Work with colleagues from the Scottish Government, Transport Scotland and other Partners on developing a hydrogen refuelling network along the east coast of Scotland.	Staff time

Objective 4 – Explore the roll out of other tried and tested or innovative hydrogen uses

TECA – consider by-product for refuelling/ other uses	Staff time
Engage with SGN and support them in their consideration of Aberdeen as one of the sites for the Hydrogen 100 Project	Staff time
Explore options and opportunities for further collaborative projects including working ONE, BEIS and Innovate UK to maximise funding opportunities and partnerships	Staff time
Work with Scottish Enterprise and ONE to consider how to best meet Aberdeen’s hydrogen supply/ demand requirements and that learnings from this are	JIVE, HyTrEc2/ Staff time

then shared for potential roll out of hydrogen development across east coast/ Scotland.	
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Objective 5 – Encourage the development of the hydrogen supply chain, seeking opportunities for the region’s existing energy expertise to diversify	
Collaborate with the Department of International Trade, Invest Aberdeen, Opportunity North East, Scottish Enterprise and others to further develop the hydrogen business case and portfolio of transport and energy projects for Aberdeen and North East Scotland	HyTrEc2/ Staff time
Bring in consultancy support/ external funding to outline/ support the investment case for hydrogen opportunities	HyTrEc2/ Staff time
Continue to run a series of supply chain opportunity events	HyTrEc2/ Staff time
Encourage sector coupling of energy and transport projects to develop a ‘Hydrogen Valley’ concept to include the JIVE and Arcola refuelling requirements as well as potential housing (“demand”) and opportunities for “supplying” these projects with hydrogen with Partners and the private sector.	JIVE, ONE, SE, SG, Transport Scotland/ Staff time
Work with colleagues from the Scottish Government and agencies to develop investor ready opportunities in the hydrogen sector designed to accelerate the delivery of hydrogen refuelling infrastructure and vehicles.	Scottish Government, others / Staff time

Objective 6 – Promote a greater understanding and acceptance of hydrogen technologies through communication and education activities	
Assist and promote NESCOL with development of a technicians training course	HyTrEc2/ Staff time
Increase numbers of trained technicians within the City	HyTrEc2/ Staff time
Continue to promote hydrogen via events, website and comms activities to a range of stakeholders and interest groups (including school children)	All H2 Programmes/ Staff time
Offer hydrogen workshops to elected members as requested	Staff time

Increase use of digital marketing tools for dissemination of information	Staff time
Facilitate learning of hydrogen technology through knowledge sharing, materials and hardware (fuel cell demonstration, vehicle trials, etc) with Aberdeen University, NESCOL, RGU and other learning institutions	Staff time

Objective 7 – Ensure strategy and policy development at all levels of government are supportive of hydrogen technologies.

Update ESCO, LDP, Air Quality Action Plan, Fleet Replacement Programme, etc	Staff time
Feed into Scottish City Alliance’s Leadership group and input into Scottish Strategy and Action Programme	Staff time
Work with colleagues from the Scottish Government and agencies on hydrogen projects that deliver exemplar Scottish Government policy objectives.	Staff time

Appendix D: Review of ACC Policies and Hydrogen

Policy/Plan	H2 Included	Scope to add	Service
1.Regional Economic Strategy	Reference to becoming a leader in h2 technology in Scotland as part of a low carbon economy with an objective to maximise the potential of hydrogen to develop a demand for transferable skills in the oil and gas sector. Reference to the H2 Strategy.	Any update to reflect current position.	City Growth
2.Local Outcomes Improvement Plan	Reference to improving deployment of low carbon transport and increasing the number of h2 buses until 2027. With further reference to Aberdeen becoming a leading city in deployment of FCEV's and a hub for hydrogen technologies in Scotland. Reference to vehicle numbers and the H2 Strategy.	Any update to reflect current position.	Strategic Place Planning
3.Smarter Cities Action Plan	Support the H2 Strategy to stimulate innovative h2 projects, advance the take-up of h2 technologies and position Aberdeen as a centre for excellence for hydrogen technology. Delivery of the H2 vision will further Aberdeen's reputation for energy innovation, and support Scotland's ambitions to become a world-leading destination for investment in renewables and low carbon energy.	Any update to reflect current position.	City Growth
4.Local Transport Strategy	Section on Ultra Low Emission Vehicles and the Council facilitating uptake of h2 vehicles to meet air quality, noise, and climate change targets with an objective to facilitate the uptake of	Any update to reflect current position.	Strategic Place Planning

	<p>ultra-low and low emission vehicles as a contribution towards improving air quality in the City. Also references to h2 within the Car Club section and the H2 Strategy.</p>		
5.Fleet Replacement Plan	<p>All fleet h2 vehicles are part of funded trials and the results of the trials are still being collated. In order to expand ACC h2 production and include this in the fleet replacement plan further external funding would have to be sought. New trucks are being developed by various h2 vehicle specialists. There is potential to be involved in funded trials of further vehicles. It is advised that fleet compile a list of trials they would like to take part in and a proposed h2 replacement fleet plan. Advice from External Funding Team would then be required to seek additional funding to help finance these vehicles.</p>	<p>Yes – identify vehicles for replacement with f hydrogen vehicles and the funding required to support this. Identify funding programmes allowing this to occur.</p>	Fleet - Operations
6.Powering Aberdeen (Sustainable Energy Action Plan)	<p>Hydrogen features and includes an aim “to expand the hydrogen network”. It includes a key action to “Continue to seek funding to expand the current hydrogen fleet of 10 On-going Economic Development buses and encourage greater uptake of hydrogen across the city as an alternative fuel.”</p>	<p>Opportunities to identify any further recommendations for expanding h2 to meet other objectives/ actions within Powering Aberdeen.</p>	Strategic Place Planning
7.Aberdeen Local Development Plan	<p>No reference to hydrogen</p>	<p>Renewables for h2 supply, stations, and hydrogen heating programmes</p>	Strategic Place Planning

		could be considered as part of any policy.	
8.Waste Strategy	No reference to hydrogen	Consideration has been given to the potential for producing h2 from the Energy from Waste facility that is being built at East Tullos.	Waste - Operations
9.Local Housing Strategy	No reference to hydrogen	There are no plans to incorporate: Scottish Government guidance is clear on what is to be included in the strategy –no requirement to include h2,	Strategic Place Planning
10. Energy Service Company (ESCO)	Proposed Arms Length External Organisation (ALEO) to manage ACC energy related activity. Going to committee in March 2019. Discussions focussed on whether management of assets, such as ACHES, could be considered.	Decision by Committee not to pursue the SESCO.	Commercial and Procurement
11. Air Quality Management Action plan (2011)	Reference to low emission vehicles within the AQAP and Annual Progress Report produced measuring trends, exceedances etc – includes h2 vehicles. There is a statutory requirement to include an update on the AQAP implementation and measures to improve air quality. Update required but won't be undertaken until LEZ decision is concluded including area and nature.	Annual report refers to hydrogen as a deliverable measure. Low Emission Zone (LEZ) can include hydrogen low emission vehicles if introduced.	Air Quality - Operations
12. City Centre Masterplan	No reference to hydrogen	Unlikely for this to be included	Capital

and Delivery Programme			
13. Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan (2016)	No reference to hydrogen	Possibility for inclusion as part of a Low Emission Zone roll out.	Strategic Place Planning
14. Local Climate Impacts Profile (2014)	No reference to hydrogen	Hydrogen to be considered in review.	City Growth
15. Annual Emissions Reporting to Scottish Government	Bus Project and ACHES included.	Any further update to reflect current position.	Strategic Place Planning

ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL

COMMITTEE	City Growth and Resources
DATE	25 April 2019
EXEMPT	No
CONFIDENTIAL	No
REPORT TITLE	Trade and European Partnerships Travel Plan 2019/20
REPORT NUMBER	PLA/19/230
DIRECTOR	N/A
CHIEF OFFICER	Richard Sweetnam
REPORT AUTHOR	Matt Lockley
TERMS OF REFERENCE	2.3

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To seek approval for international trade and European partnership priorities for 2019-20 and for associated travel expenditure.

2. RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Committee:-

- 2.1 Approve the international trade and European partnership travel priorities for 2019-20 (sections 3.7, 3.8 and 3.11.4) provided the cost of such travel does not exceed the budget envelopes set out in this report;
- 2.2 Approve travel to two key World Energy Cities Partnership events (being the Annual General Meeting and the Working Group Meeting) in the financial years 2019/2020, 2020/2021 and 2021/2022 subject to the annual budget setting cycle;
- 2.3 Delegate authority to the Chief Officer - City Growth (as the budget holder) to authorise only necessary and appropriate travel and associated expenditure to fulfil the agreed plans for 2019-20, provided the cost of such travel is reasonable and does not exceed the budget envelopes set out in the report. All travel will be booked in accordance with the Council's policies on travel; and
- 2.4 Instruct the Chief Officer - City Growth to submit an annual service update to the City Growth and Resources Committee on all international travel outlining the economic benefits achieved

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Aberdeen City Council takes an active role in international trade as a result of its global profile and the reach and status of its civic, business and academic networks. This is supported by membership of a number of key European and

global partnerships and the leadership shown by the Council in transnational projects such as those related to hydrogen and renewable energy.

- 3.2 Council approved a Common Good allocation of £29,000 for 2019-20 for the Lord Provost (plus one officer) to travel on international trade and World Energy Cities Partnership business. In addition to this, £49,000 is allocated to international trade activity from the City Growth Service budget. This means a total budget of £78,000 for international trade travel.
- 3.3 £29,000 is allocated from City Growth service budgets to travel in support of Aberdeen City Council's European activity and partnerships. This report sets out proposals for the use of these funding allocations.
- 3.4 The Council's newly implemented Travel Policy states that:

For long-distance and foreign travel, a full disclosure of the purpose of travel must be made before the travel is approved. The applicant must set out the intended outcomes of that purpose as aligned to the Local Outcome Improvement Plan Themes - Prosperous Economy, Prosperous People, Prosperous Place and Enabling Technology. The objectives of the Council include the promotion of and participation in the economic development of the City. These are justifiable purposes for undertaking long distance and foreign travel under this policy [...] The relevant Service Committee will approve programmes of foreign travel for the financial year ahead subject to a business case and ensuring the purpose of travel meets the objectives and outcomes of the Council.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE PRIORITIES

- 3.5 Officers from the City Growth service maintain an active watching brief on UK and wider intelligence to ensure that market opportunities for Aberdeen companies are understood and promoted. This work focuses on those countries where the Council can play an active role in facilitating market access, usually alongside UK and/or Scottish Government agencies. The Council also has nine memoranda of understanding (MoU) with cities around the world (Atyrau, Barranquilla, Georgetown, Halifax, Kobe, Lafayette, Mokpo, Pemba and Villahermosa) that support more direct and structured bilateral activity. These MoUs are at differing levels of activity which may affect travel proposals outlined below.
- 3.6 MoUs are built around specific economic and trade objectives and are structured in such a way that alternate year visits to MoU partner cities are agreed within the MoU provisions, subject to this commitment being fulfilled in both directions. Where travel to MoU partner cities is therefore part of an existing commitment and falls in 2019-20, this has been factored in to the travel plan as set out overleaf.
- 3.7 The following principles that have been applied in the development of this travel plan:

- Honouring commitments to the World Energy Cities Partnership and reflecting potential future Presidency for Aberdeen;
- Honouring MoU commitments where there is an active relationship in place and delivering tangible impacts from these MoUs;
- Proposing exploration of new markets / relationships where there is a clear case for doing so and where Aberdeen City Council's objectives align with those of Scottish Development International and / or the Department for International Trade;
- Acknowledging a continued focus on the oil and gas sector as a driver for this plan to support business diversification for Aberdeen companies

Destination	Purpose / rationale	Dates (where known) or estimates	Estimated cost
Houston, USA	World Energy Cities Partnership working group / OTC Sister Cities Annual Conference	3-8 May 17-19 July	£7,500 LP + two officers, 5 nights £4,500 LP + one officer, 4 nights
Doha, Qatar	Trade and investment potential; invitation to University of Aberdeen's first graduation at Doha campus	Early November	£5,000 LP + one officer. University may contribute
Mexico	Opportunity to explore new partner relationship with Ciudad del Carmen	TBC	£5,000
Halifax, Canada	MoU refresh (potential) WECP Presidency handover	November / December	£3,000 LP + one officer
Karamay, China	WECP partner city Aberdeen-Atryau-Karamay proposal; MoU development	TBC	£6,000
Pemba, Mozambique	MoU fulfilment (2020) Explore WECP potential	Q4 2019-20	£5,000
WECP AGM offset			£7,000
Subtotal			£43,000
Other and emerging opportunities / potential trade missions / inward visits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brazil (decommissioning focus) • Uganda (new oil fields due to come on stream in the next two years) • Vietnam (second largest crude oil reserves in South East Asia after China) • South Korea (Mokpo) – Aberdeen should be visiting Mokpo as part of its MoU commitment but Mokpo has 			£35,000

not honoured its commitments and this MoU is currently classed as inactive	
Total	£78,000

3.8 The budget allocation includes a £7,000 contribution towards the costs of hosting the World Energy Cities Partnership AGM in the city in 2019, as approved by Committee in June 2018 [PLA/18/031]. In terms of additional international trade priorities for 2019-20, the following markets have been identified:

3.8.1 Brazil

Brazil is the largest oil producer in South America, ninth largest global oil producer, seventh largest oil consumer, and has the largest recoverable ultra-deep (pre-salt) oil reserves in the world. Significant energy reforms, frequent oil finds, and recent oil bidding rounds have been attracting international investment to Brazil. Brazil currently has 160 offshore production platforms in place, 42% of which have been in service for more than 25 years, according to the National Petroleum Agency (ANP) and will be decommissioned in the short-medium term. In recent years, there has been a number of trade missions to Aberdeen from Brazil outlining the decommissioning opportunities for Aberdeen companies in this market.

3.8.2 Uganda

Uganda is East Africa's leader in new oil production, with 6.5 billion barrels of oil reserves, with at least 2 billion estimated to be economically recoverable. Total, CNOOC and Tullow Oil all have production licences, with production estimated to begin in 2021. In addition to producing and exporting crude oil, Uganda plans to build a refinery to produce petroleum products for the domestic and East African markets. Construction of the Uganda-Tanzania Crude Oil Pipeline is underway, intended to transport crude oil from Uganda's oil fields to the Port of Tanga in Tanzania and is expected to be completed in 2020. Uganda will open the second bidding round for exploration licences in May 2019, for which licences will be issued by 2020.

3.8.3 Vietnam

Crude oil reserves in Vietnam are the second largest in East Asia, behind China, with 4.4 billion barrels, or 630 million tonnes. Oil and gas activity is centred on Ba Ria-Vung Tau province, which is home to 93% of the country's oil reserves (offshore) and 16% of its gas reserves. The expansion of offshore exploration and production has created a steadily growing market for offshore oil and gas equipment and support services in Vietnam. PetroVietnam is planning new licensing rounds, stimulating further opportunities for supply chain collaboration. The national oil and gas conference takes place between 13-15 November 2019.

3.8.4 Watching briefs remain in place for Chile, Indonesia and Tanzania and intelligence gathered through partner agencies and directly through contacts in SDI and DIT continues to be reviewed in terms of the team's priority markets.

WORLD ENERGY CITIES PARTNERSHIP – EVERGREEN TRAVEL APPROVAL

- 3.9 This Committee has previously approved Aberdeen’s bid to host the World Energy Cities Partnership (WECP) AGM in September 2019 and the Lord Provost seeking the Presidency of the WECP at the AGM in Aberdeen. If the Lord Provost secures the Presidency, his term of office would start in January 2020 and last for two calendar years. Reflecting this, and Aberdeen’s ongoing and active leadership role within the partnership, it is proposed that an ‘evergreen’ (i.e automatic) approval is agreed for travel to the two set-piece WECP meetings per year. These are the Working Group meeting (Houston, alongside OTC each May) and the AGM (a partner city hosts each autumn following a bidding process). It is suggested that the evergreen approval should cover travel for the Lord Provost and two officers to the two set-piece events per year and that it should be reviewed after three years (i.e. in April 2022). Two officers are needed to accompany the Lord Provost because one will support the Lord Provost in his WECP role and provide leadership to the partnership and the other will work on investment and trade related opportunities in market.
- 3.10 The evergreen approval would enable travel for these events to be booked well in advance, therefore securing significantly more advantageous rates and reducing the need for individual travel approvals. It should be noted that if the Lord Provost secures the Presidency, he would receive a travel allocation of \$10,000 per year from the partnership to contribute towards his travel costs, thus reducing the financial burden on the Council and enabling bookings to be made outwith the Council’s budget setting cycle.

EUROPEAN PARTNERSHIPS

- 3.11 The External Funding and Partnerships team work across several Council services identifying and applying for external funding and support which support Coalition Priorities. The Council is a member of a number of European networks that enhance policy knowledge and create opportunities for external funds that could support implementation of Council priority projects. A presence within these networks contributes to the international promotion of Aberdeen to international funders and key policy makers.
- 3.11.1 Hydrogen & Electro-Mobility in European Regions (HyER)
HyER is a membership-based network which represents the interests of European regions and cities active in the field of hydrogen, fuel cell technologies and electro mobility. The organisation is the point of reference for hydrogen and electric mobility in Europe: supporting members with the development of the technology; co-operating with key decision makers at national and international government levels; and providing a network for cities and regions to share knowledge and experience. Membership of the body allows working relationships to be built which develop the city’s key low carbon policies. Aberdeen City currently holds Chair of the Board.
- 3.11.2 Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions (CPMR)
CPMR is a transnational membership organisation of over 160 regions from Europe. It has an extensive network of contacts within European and national

institutions, operating as a think tank and lobby for the Regions. CPMR's primary focus is territorial cohesion and blue growth – namely the development of harbor, coastal and offshore economies - and climate change adaptation are also highlighted as key priorities. Aberdeen City Council currently holds the alternate position of UK Representative to the CPMR Political Bureau. The city is regularly represented at thematic meetings on Energy and Brexit.

3.11.3 North Sea Commission (NSC)

CPMR is the umbrella body of six regional commissions and Aberdeen is aligned to a North Sea strand. The NSC aims to develop partnerships between the areas around the North Sea basin. This is achieved by providing a network for collaboration and lobbying at international level for the region's interests. The NSC successfully lobbied for an Interreg North Sea Region Programme which Aberdeen City Council has benefitted from, receiving significant funds to develop hydrogen transport and flood alleviation projects, such as those at Maiden Craig and Stronsay Park. There are four thematic groups within the NSC and Aberdeen City Council holds Chair of the Smart Regions Group and Vice Chair of the Transport Group.

3.11.4 European Partnerships Travel Plan 2019-20

Destination	Purpose / rationale	Dates (where known) or estimates	Estimated cost
Europe	HyER Board Meetings	Monthly	£11,000 LP + one officer
Marstrand, Sweden	North Sea Commission General Assembly and AGM ACC holds positions within two thematic groups	23-26 June 2019	£3,000 Two elected members and two officers
Europe	North Sea Commission Smart Regions Group – ACC holds Chair of group	4 meetings per year	£3,500 LP + one officer
Europe	North Sea Commission Transport Group – ACC holds Vice Chair of Group	4 meetings per year	£3,500 Elected member + one officer
Europe	CPMR General Assembly – ACC has membership	October 2019	£1,000 Elected member + one officer
Europe	CPMR thematic groups – Brexit, Energy ACC has membership	4 meetings per year	£3,500 Elected member + one officer
Europe	CPMR Political Bureau – ACC holds Alternate UK Representative role	4 meetings per year	£3,500 Elected member + one officer
		Subtotal	£29,000

4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 4.1 A total budget of £78,000 is available to support international trade related travel activity in 2019-20. This includes £29,000 made available from the Common Good to support the Lord Provost's (plus one supporting officer) travel. A total budget of £29,000 is available within the City Growth budget to support EU Memberships and Partnerships related travel.

5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 Elected Members' travel can only be funded where it is classed as an 'approved duty' in the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973. Approved duties include *the carrying out of any other duty approved by the local authority, or anything of a class so approved for the purposes of, or in connection with, the discharge of functions of the local authority or any of its committees or sub-committees.*
- 5.2 Local authorities are subject to statutory controls and have a statutory duty to secure best value. The Council has Travel Policies for both members and officers. All travel should be booked in accordance with the arrangements set out in these policies to ensure the most cost – effective travel arrangements are utilised.

6. MANAGEMENT OF RISK

	Risk	Low (L), Medium (M), High (H)	Mitigation
Financial	None		
Legal	Spend not in line with approved duties.	L	All travel will be booked and managed in accordance with Council's Travel Policies for Members and Officers. Legal officers will ensure compliance with Local Government (Scotland) 1973 Act.
Employee	Risks associated with travel outwith the UK are managed on a case-by-case basis following advice from the UK Foreign and	M	A thorough risk analysis is undertaken prior to any travel outwith the UK. This forms part of the pre-travel briefing. The Council has sufficient travel insurance in place.

	Commonwealth Office and in-country contacts.		
Customer	None		
Environment	None		
Technology	None		
Reputational	There are reputational risks for the city if it does not actively participate in international partnerships (WECP) and in developing market relationships. These are vital to ensuring that the city's global profile is maintained. Equally, the lack of a dedicated function to deliver inward investment activity could leave the city region exposed and lead to a drop in inward investment performance.	M	Fulfilling the Council's obligations in terms of WECP membership, with particular reference to the Lord Provost's Vice Presidency and the potential hosting of the 2019 AGM, will ensure continued international profile. Working with the UK Government (DIT) on emerging markets will also ensure that Aberdeen remains at the forefront of international trade activity. The Invest Aberdeen approach will drive a much higher profile for opportunities within the city region.

7. OUTCOMES

Local Outcome Improvement Plan Themes	
	Impact of Report
Prosperous Economy	The international trade priority markets have been identified following previous inward and outward visits in addition to desktop research on international opportunities for Aberdeen companies. Aberdeen City Council has been developing relationships with these markets and the international trade activity within this report will build on existing relationships and provide support for local Aberdeen companies to increase their export turnover in these regions.

Design Principles of Target Operating Model	
	Impact of Report
Partnerships and Alliances Primary driver: Internationalisation	<p>The report seeks approval for continued work across international partnerships and proposes priority markets for the development of further activity and possibly Memoranda of Understanding.</p> <p>In addition, the collaborative approach with Scottish Enterprise, Scottish Development International and the Department for International Trade should deliver efficiency benefits.</p>

8. IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

Assessment	Outcome
Equality & Human Rights Impact Assessment	Not required
Data Protection Impact Assessment	Not required
Duty of Due Regard / Fairer Scotland Duty	Not applicable

9. BACKGROUND PAPERS

PLA/18/006 – Inward Investment and Trade Priorities, report to City Growth and Resources Committee, 24 April 2018 – approved

PLA/18/031 – World Energy Cities Partnership AGM, report to City Growth and Resources Committee, 19 June 2018 – approved

PLA/19/178 – World Energy Cities Partnership AGM, Presidency and Travel, report to City Growth and Resources Committee, 7 February 2019 - approved

10. APPENDICES (if applicable)

11. REPORT AUTHOR CONTACT DETAILS

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ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL

COMMITTEE	City Growth & Resources
DATE	25 April 2019
EXEMPT	No
CONFIDENTIAL	No
REPORT TITLE	Changing Places – Opportunities within Condition & Suitability Programme
REPORT NUMBER	RES/19/010
DIRECTOR	Steven Whyte
CHIEF OFFICER	Stephen Booth
REPORT AUTHOR	Alastair Reid
TERMS OF REFERENCE	Purpose 5. To approve and monitor an appropriate strategy for the Council's estate, including plans for investment, disposal and maintenance.

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To report back on the potential to upgrade the toilets at Kincorth Community Centre and Rosemount Community Learning Centre to include adult changing facilities that meet 'changing place' standards.

2. RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the Committee:-

- 2.1 Agree that changing place provision at Rosemount Community Learning Centre will be incorporated into the updated Condition & Suitability Programme for approval at the September 2019 meeting of this Committee; and
- 2.2 Agree that changing place provision at Kincorth Community Centre should not be considered further at this time.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 At the City Growth & Resources Committee of 18 September 2018 the 3 Year Condition and Suitability (C&S) Programme was considered. In addition to the recommendations being agreed upon or noted the Committee resolved:-

to note the currently approved projects and approves the amended estimated budgets for each project as shown in Appendix B;

- (a) Notes in particular the projects to refurbish the toilet facilities at Kincorth Community Centre and Rosemount Community Learning Centre;

- (b) Notes the shortage of suitable adult changing facilities, which meet the 'changing places' standards (www.changing-places.org) that exist in publicly accessible buildings in the city;
- (c) Instructs the Chief Officer, Corporate Landlord to investigate the potential financial and practical implications of upgrading these facilities (at 2.2(a)) to include adult changing facilities to 'changing places' standard, that would be accessible to the public during normal opening hours for these premises and bring back a brief report within two cycles of the committee;
- 3.2 Initial assessments of the feasibility of providing changing places in these properties have been completed. The findings and recommendations are as follows:-
- 3.3 Kincorth Community Centre
- 3.4 There is an office which is of an appropriate size and is suitable for conversion to a changing place. It is on the ground floor and is relatively close to the main entrance. It is immediately adjacent to the ladies, gents and disabled toilets.
- 3.5 This work could be completed as part of the toilet refurbishment as the toilets are adjacent to the proposed location. It would also be possible to install a changing place at a later date if required.
- 3.6 Additional budget of £40k would be required to include a Changing Place in the toilet refurbishment project.
- 3.7 The Community Centre is leased to Kincorth Community Centre Management Committee. As such their agreement to carrying out the work is required. In addition, an agreement would have to be reached regarding the ongoing cleaning and maintenance of the changing place. Initial discussions with the Management Committee were positive.
- 3.8 It should be noted that Kincorth Sports Centre is situated in relatively close proximity to Kincorth Community Centre and already has a registered changing place. Opening hours for both facilities are shown in Appendix A. Given the Sports Centre's longer opening hours, which allow access to the existing changing place, it is felt there is sufficient provision in the Kincorth area. As such it is recommended that the Community Centre proposal should not be taken forward at this time.
- 3.9 Rosemount Community Learning Centre
- 3.10 A storage room of an appropriate size is likely suitable for conversion to a changing place. It is on the ground floor and is relatively close to the main entrance. The viability of the proposal depends on the availability of drainage connections. There is some indication that an existing drain may pass directly beneath the room although this will require further investigation if the proposal were to progress further. The Centre has advised that the loss of storage space is not an issue and that a Changing Place would be a welcome addition.

- 3.11 This work could be included as part of the toilet refurbishment contract. However, as it is not directly linked to the refurbishment it could be carried out under a separate contract if required.
- 3.12 Additional budget of £50k would be required to include this in the toilet refurbishment project.
- 3.13 The Centre is staffed during the day with janitorial staff providing cover in the evenings and weekends for any lets during term time. The facility has a strong footfall and also has parking including disabled spaces. There are no Changing Places in the Rosemount area. There are Changing Places within the City Centre and at Aberdeen Royal Infirmary, which offer alternative provision. Albeit factors such as travel time, opening hours and parking availability may restrict their viability as an appropriate alternative.
- 3.14 Given the absence of a Changing Place in the area and strong footfall at the Centre it is recommended that the toilet refurbishment scope be updated to include such a facility. A report to this Committee covering the C&S Programme update is scheduled for September 2019 and could take in account the change to the budget.
- 3.15 Future Provision
- 3.16 Going forward the inclusion of a Changing Place will be considered for all toilet refurbishment projects funded by the C&S programme. In addition, any new build or major refurbishment project funded through the wider Capital Programme will also consider Changing Place provision. For example, the Torry Hub project has a Changing Place included within the finalised schedule of accommodation.
- 3.17 Provision of a Changing Place at Inchgarth Community Centre has previously been identified as a requirement. Funding for that is in place and implementation of that project is ongoing.
- 3.18 Advertising of Changing Places by Partner Organisations
- 3.19 Sport Aberdeen and Aberdeen Sports Village both have Changing Place provision. A request has been made to both partners to publish this provision on their respective websites.

4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 4.1 The Rosemount Changing Place can be incorporated into the update of the Corporate Property Condition and Suitability budget as part of the report scheduled for submission in the September committee cycle.
- 4.2 There would be additional ongoing costs for hoist maintenance and waste collection. These require to be accommodated within existing budgets.

4.3 The use of Developer Obligation payments will be suited to funding Changing Places in some circumstances. This will be explored on a case by case basis.

5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

5.1 There are no specific legal implications stemming from the recommendations.

6. MANAGEMENT OF RISK

	Risk	Low (L), Medium (M), High (H)	Mitigation
Financial	Changing Place project goes over budget.	L	Appropriate contingency allocation.
Legal	None		
Employee	None		
Customer	Kincorth Management Committee may be unhappy with the recommendations.	L	Explain reasons for decision.
Environment	None		
Technology	None		
Reputational	None		

7. OUTCOMES

Local Outcome Improvement Plan Themes	
	Impact of Report
Prosperous Economy	Contracts for installing/constructing Changing Places provides opportunities for local businesses.
Prosperous People	Additional Changing Places creates opportunities for specific users to use buildings or visit areas which may otherwise not be possible.

Design Principles of Target Operating Model	
	Impact of Report
Customer Service Design	The installation of a Changing Place facility would provide an enhanced Centre for current users and potentially new users as well.

8. IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

Assessment	Outcome
Equality & Human Rights Impact Assessment	Not required
Privacy Impact Assessment	Not required
Duty of Due Regard / Fairer Scotland Duty	Not applicable

9. BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 9.1 Condition & Suitability 3-year programme report to Finance Policy & Resources Committee 18 September 2018 (item 18):-
<https://committees.aberdeencity.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=618&MId=6192&Ver=4>

10. APPENDICES (if applicable)

- 10.1 Appendix A - Changing Places opening hours as per Changing Places Website. Alongside opening hours for Rosemount and Kincorth.

11. REPORT AUTHOR CONTACT DETAILS

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Appendix A

Facility	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Opening times as per Changing Places Website							
Aberdeen Royal Infirmary	07:00 - 19:00	07:00 - 19:00	07:00 - 19:00	07:00 - 19:00	07:00 - 19:00	07:00 - 19:00	07:00 - 19:00
Foresterhill Health Centre	08:30 - 17:00	08:30 - 17:00	08:30 - 17:00	08:30 - 17:00	08:30 - 17:00	Contact for info	Contact for info
Aberdeen Sports Village	06:30 - 22:30	06:30 - 22:30	06:30 - 22:30	06:30 - 22:30	06:30 - 22:30	17:30 - 19:30	07:30 - 21:30
Marischal College	08:30 - 17:00	08:30 - 17:00	08:30 - 17:00	08:30 - 17:00	08:30 - 17:00	Closed	Closed
Aberdeen Community Health and Care Village	08:00 - 18:00	08:00 - 18:00	08:00 - 18:00	08:00 - 18:00	08:00 - 18:00	Contact for info	Contact for info
Woodend Hospital	00:00 - 23:59	00:00 - 23:59	00:00 - 23:59	00:00 - 23:59	00:00 - 23:59	00:00 - 23:59	00:00 - 23:59
Union Square Shopping Centre	09:00 - 20:00	09:00 - 20:00	09:00 - 20:00	09:00 - 20:00	09:00 - 20:00	09:00 - 20:00	11:00 - 17:00
Kincorth Sports Centre	09:00 - 22:00	09:00 - 22:00	09:00 - 22:00	09:00 - 22:00	09:00 - 22:00	09:00 - 17:00	09:00 - 17:00
Aberdeen International Airport (AIA)	04:00 - 23:00	04:00 - 23:00	04:00 - 23:00	04:00 - 23:00	04:00 - 23:00	04:00 - 23:00	04:00 - 23:00
Opening Times provided by Communities & Housing							
Kincorth Community Centre	09:00 - 17:00	09:00 - 17:00	09:00 - 13:00	09:00 - 17:00	09:00 - 17:00	Closed	Closed
Rosemount Community Learning Centre*	09:00 - 17:00 Plus lets	09:00 - 17:00 Plus lets	09:00 - 17:00 Plus lets	09:00 - 17:00 Plus lets	09:00 - 13:00 Plus lets	Lets only	Lets only

*Janitorial cover only for lets outwith these times and term time only.

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